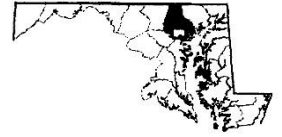


The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 35 Number 1 (No. 155)

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

Spring 2019

NOTES:

This Notebook has five (5) major articles:

- (1) **Loudon Park Cemetery Records.** New records on familysearch. Thanks Ken Zimmerman.
- (2) **Quick Tip – Is that an every-name index?** From an article in the Dutch Genealogy News 29 March 2019 with permission to publish in the Notebook. From Ken Zimmerman.
- (3) **Ancestry.com Adds U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards for 1942.** Permission to publish from Dick Eastman, newsletter's web site: <http://www.eogn.com>. From Ken Zimmerman.
- (4) **The Collins Family of Baltimore County.** From Maryland Families written by and with permission from Robert Barnes to publish.
- (5) **Recollections of 1625 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland** by Edith Pontier Smith 1978 – part (4) final – Provided by Jim Cross, BCGS Member

(1) Maryland, Baltimore, Loudon Park Cemetery, Cemetery Records, 1853-1986

(<https://familysearch.org/search/collection/3021633>); 356,122 indexed records with 356,122 record images, ADDED 17 Jan 2-19

Description

Index and images of index cards recording interments, deeds, and lots.

(2) Quick tip – Is that an every-name index?

Mar 27, 2019 09:00 am | Yvette Hoitink

Not all indexes include everybody in the record.

Examples of indexes that miss people are:

- Indexes of baptisms, that include the child and parents but not the witnesses
- Indexes of deeds, that only index the grantor but not the grantee, or list both the grantor and grantee, but not the neighbors mentioned in the record
- Indexes of wills that only include the first testator, but not the spouse.

Why indexes may be incomplete

Indexing is time-consuming, and there's far more unindexed material out there than indexed material. When an index is created, the creator has to choose between in-depth indexing or transcription of a few records, or shallower indexing of a lot of records. With so many records still to do, many indexers choose the latter.

Especially when some names are easier to pick out than others, indexers may choose to limit themselves. Some notarial records will underline the names of the main parties, for example, but not the names of beneficiaries, witnesses, or neighbors mentioned in the record.

Strategies for working with indexes

The first thing to do when working with an index is to **understand what is indexed**:

- If there's an introduction, manual, or help text, read that first to understand how and why the index was created, the extent of the records that it indexes, and which persons are included in the index.
- Study finding aids or other guides to understand the source and the types of roles mentioned in those records.
- Look at a few index entries and compare them to the originals. Is everyone included? Is the index limited to certain types of roles only?

The second strategy is to **expand your search to your person of interest's family, associates, and neighbors**:

- Your ancestor's spouse may be indexed as the testator in a will
- Their uncles or godmother may be indexed as the testator in a will where they leave a bequest to your ancestor.
- Their neighbors may be indexed in deed records, that mention your ancestor as their neighbor.
- Their siblings may be indexed as parents in baptismal records where your ancestor appears as the witness

Above article is from the Dutch Genealogy News 29 March 2019. Permission granted to republish the above article for Baltimore County Genealogical Society only. You may sign up to receive her free newsletter. <https://www.dutchgenealogy.nl/ASingaNews>

(3) Ancestry.com Adds U.S. World War II Draft Registration Cards for 1942

A record set from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration called United States, Selective Service System. Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II: Fourth Registration. Records of the Selective Service System, Record Group Number 147, National Archives and Records Administration is now available at: <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/wwiidraft>. The following description of the records was written by Ancestry.com:



The U.S. officially entered World War II on 8 December 1941 following an attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Just about a year before that, in October 1940, President

Roosevelt had signed into law the first peacetime selective service draft in U.S. history, due to rising world conflicts. After the U.S. entered WWII a new selective service act required that all men between ages 18 and 65 register for the draft. Between November 1940 and October 1946, over 10 million American men were registered. This database is an indexed collection of the draft cards from the **Fourth Registration**. The Fourth Registration, often referred to as the “old man’s registration”, was conducted on 27 April 1942 and registered men who born on or between 28 April 1877 and 16 February 1897 – men who were between 45 and 64 years old – and who were not already in the military. Information available on the draft cards includes:

- Name of registrant
- Age
- Birth date
- Birthplace
- Residence
- Employer information
- Name and address of person who would always know the registrant’s whereabouts
- Physical description of registrant (race, height, weight, eye and hair colors, complexion)

Additional information such as mailing address (if different from residence address), serial number, order number, and board registration information may also be available.

For individuals who lived near a state border, sometimes their Draft Board Office was located in a neighboring state. Therefore, you may find some people who resided in one state, but registered in another.

Which states are currently available in this database?

This database currently contains draft cards for the following states:

Alaska	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Michigan	Puerto Rico
Arkansas	Minnesota	Rhode Island
California	Missouri	South Dakota
Colorado	Montana	Texas
Connecticut	Nebraska	Utah
Delaware	Nevada	Vermont
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Virginia
Idaho	New Jersey	Washington
Illinois	New York	Washington DC
Indiana	New York City	West Virginia
Iowa	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Kansas	Ohio	Wyoming
Kentucky	Oklahoma	
Louisiana	Oregon	
Maryland		

The original draft registration cards for the following states were destroyed several years ago and were never microfilmed before they were destroyed. Therefore, there will never be records for these states in this database.

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Maine
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

Locating Originals:

The original draft cards are held by each state's National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Regional Branch. All of these cards are also available on microfilm from the Family History Library (FHL) and/or NARA.

How are the Cards Organized?

The draft cards are arranged by state and are then in alphabetical order by surname, followed by the local draft board number. There may be instances where the cards are filed out of order. For example, there are some surnames beginning with M in the Q-S surname range. These are correct, as the cards were misordered prior to filming.

Note regarding the images for the states of DE, MD, PA, and WV: These four states were microfilmed at the National Archives in such a way that the back of one person's draft card appears in the same image as the front of the next individual's card. Thus, when viewing the scanned image of each person's original draft card you will see the correct front side of each person's draft card, but the back side of the previous person's card. The draft cards for states other than Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were microfilmed in a different manner and thus images of the original draft cards from those other states display correctly in the database.

I do ask that you credit this newsletter as the source of the words. I think it would be nice if you mentioned both my name and the newsletter's web site: <http://www.eogn.com>. Dick Eastman

Vol. 24 No. 13 - 1 April 2019

Note: For Sources provided in the Collins Family of Baltimore County by Mr. Barnes, please refer to the Sources list in the Spring 2018 Notebook, Volume 34 Number 1. We thank Mr. Barnes for his permission to publish his research on these Baltimore County families.

(4) The Collins Family of Baltimore County by Robert Barnes

N. B.: Some data is from the LDS Descendant Register and may not be documented.

1. Francis Collins, was living as late as 1736. He married Ann [-?-].

On 10 April 1725 was named as a son-in-law in the will of Mathew Molton, who left Francis 10 a. *Wood's Close* (MWB 18:398 abstr. in *Maryland. Cal. of Wills* 5:199).

Francis Collins and his wife Ann were listed in a Baltimore County Tax List of 1737 (*IBCW*: 11). Francis appeared in the Levy Papers of Baltimore County for 1739 (*IBCW*: 31).

Ann Collins, aged 80, was listed in the 1776 Census of Spesutia Lower Hundred. Living with her were Hannah Boudy, aged 30, Ruth Boudy, 16; Sophia Boudy, 1; Sarah Young, 4; and Margaret Young, 4 (Carothers, *1776 Census of Maryland* Andrew Lendrum). Robert and Sarah were the parents of (Reamy and Reamy, *St. George's Parish Register*: 95): Margaret, twin, b. 14 September 1772 [in September 1778 was bound to Joseph Rose at age 16, which would be on 7 August 1786 (Peden, *Harford County Orphans Court Proceedings*: 1) and Sarah, twin, b. 14 September 1772.

Francis and Ann were the parents of (Reamy and Reamy, *St. George's Parish Register*: 25, 38, 43, 44, 53): **2. Silence**, b. 13 November 1725; **3. Geres**, b. April 1731 [entry marked out in original register]; **4. Moses**, b. 20 May 1728; **5. Sarah**, b. 4 October 1734; and **6. Hannah**, b. 24 May 1736.

2. Silence Collins, daughter of Francis (1) and Ann, was born 13 November 1725. She was tried for bastardy in November 1756 (BACP BB#C:312), and was the mother of: **7. Isaac**, b. 15 January 1756.

4. Moses Collins, son of Francis (1) and Ann, was born 20 May 1738. On 6 January 1750 he married Patience Powell (Reamy and Reamy, *St. George's Parish Register*: 83). She was a daughter of John and Phillis (Temple) Powell.

In 1776 Moses Collins, age 48 was listed in the census of Spesutia Lower Hundred, Harford County. With him were Patience, aged 48, Jacob, 22; Patience, Jr. aged 15; John, 5; Mary 4; Elizabeth, 5 mos., and Mary, aged 74 (Carothers, *1776 Census of Maryland*: 102). In 1783 Moses Collins was listed with six whites in Spesutia Lower Hundred: he owned no land (Carothers, *1783 Tax List of Maryland*: 130).

Moses and Patience were the parents of (Reamy and Reamy, *St. George's Parish Register*: 83): **8. Cassandra**, b. 12 March 1751; **9. Jacob**, b. 1 October 1754; **10. Samuel**, b. 15 April 1756; **11. Sarah Powell**, b. 8 April 1759; **12. Patience**, b. c.1761; **13. John**, b. c.1771; **14. Mary**, b. c.1772, and **15. Elizabeth**, b. c.1776 b. 1784 iun

9. Jacob Collins, son of Moses (4) and Patience, was born 1 October 1754 in St. George's Parish, and died there on 8 December 1805. He married Hannah (Mearthy)(McCarty) Marty on 25 June 1781 in St. George's Parish. She was born 1759 in Harford, Co.

Jacob and Hannah were the parents of (all born in St. George's Parish): **16. Mahlon**, b. between 1773 and 1782; **7. Pamela**, b. 1784. m. Joseph Thomas on 15 August 1805 in St. George's Parish; **18. [-?-], son**, b. 1786; **19. Charlotte**, b. 1787, m. Elias Nowland on 26 October 1809 in St. George Parish; **20. [-?-], son**, b. 1789 in St. George Parish; **21. Mary**, b. 15 March 1791; **22. Hannah**, b. 17 May 1802; and **23. Harriot**, b. 19 March 1804.

16. Mahlon Collins, son of Jacob (9) and Hannah, was born between 1773 and 1782. He married Mary Greenley on 10 April 1805 in St. George's Parish. She was a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Gilbert) Greenley, b. between 1776 and 1782 in Snowhill, Worcester Co.

Mahlon and Mary were the parents of the following children, all born in Snow Hill, Worcester Co.: **24. Sarah**, b. 23 September 1806 and d. 18 July 1881 in Council Bluffs, Pottowatamie, Iowa; **25. Jacob**, b. 1809; **26. Moses**, b. 1811; **27. Rachael**, b. 1813; **28. Mahlon**, b. 1815; and **29. Charlotte**, b. 1817.

Unplaced:

Cassandra Collins, was born 1774 in St. George's Parish.

James Collins, died by 30 July 1785 when Hannah Collins, his executrix, with Francis Ellerton and Joseph Harrison as sureties, posted a bond worth £500 current money (BAAB 6:254). His executrix, Hannah, now wife of William Trimble, filed accounts on 12 June 1787 and 2 April 1791; the deceased left no children or legal representatives save the widow (BAAD 9:56, 10:317).

Patience Collins, was born 1761, m. John Morris on 10 April 1781 in St. George's Parish.

Mary Collins, was born 1766 in St. George's Parish.

Susanna Collins, was born 1768 in St. George's Parish.

William Collins married Joanna Cantwell on 7 November 1751 (Reamy and Reamy, *St. George's Parish Register*: 83). They were the parents of (Reamy and Reamy, *St. George's Parish Register*: 83): Susanna, b. 10 May 1752; Sarah, b. 13 July 1755; John, b. 12 September 1756; Ephraim, b. 13 January 1759.

William Collins, aged 50, was listed in the 1776 Census of Spesutia Lower Hundred, Harford County (Carothers. *1776 Census of Maryland*: 103). Living in his household were Elizabeth, 15; Francis, 13; William, Jr. 13; Edward, 7 [age 11 in October 1780] was bound to John Collins until age 21 (Peden, *Harford Co. Orphans Court Proceedings*: 6); and Hannah, 4 [age 9, in October 1780] was bound to John Collins until age 21 (Peden, *Harford Co. Orphans Court Proceedings*: 6).

(5) Recollections of 1625 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland by Edith Pontier Smith 1978 – part (4) final – Provided by Jim Cross, BCGS Member (Note: Some names use only a letter for a last name to protect living people)

Aunt Lila spent several years living with Naomi, then divided her time between us. By that time, Charles and I were living in Wilmington, Delaware. Then she came with me for a year and a half until she entered a home for elderly people in Baltimore. At the time of Aunt Cora's death no one thought Aunt Lila would live long because they had been so close. However, she took a new lease on life, enjoyed her association with the ladies in the home, and lived to be 93. At about 92 ½ she fell down one step onto a cement sidewalk. No bones were broken but her fragile body was terribly bruised and she gradually got weaker until her death in 1955.

Naomi had two daughters, Jane Pontier C. and Frances Marguerite C. Having no children of my own, I have always felt particularly close to them. Both are married and have children. Jane married J. B. D. and has a son, J. F. D. She lives in Timonium and is a widow now. Frances married Sanford H. D., Jr., and has two daughters, Susan and Joan. She lives in Lutherville.

In 1940 my husband went to work for the E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company in Wilmington, Delaware. We were transferred around a few times, with one tour of duty in Florida. We built a home in Keystone Heights and loved the town and the state. We were unhappy when we were returned to Wilmington and later to Baltimore. We made up our minds to return to Florida when he retired. So here we are in Keystone Heights again. Not in the house we built, but another smaller one, much more suited to retirees who don't want much yard work.

I had the portraits of my great-grandfather and great-grandmother Hogg in my possession until we returned to Florida in 1969. I then gave them to my niece, Frances D., in keeping for my great-niece and God-child, Joan D. A miniature portrait of my great-grandfather Pontier, which I also had, I have given to my great niece, Susan D.

Donald had married Marie Reuwer in 1929, and had a daughter, Joan. She is married to Walter S., and has a son, Mark P. S. Donald died in 1976.

Naomi died in September, 1977, following a stroke which incapacitated her for 3 years.

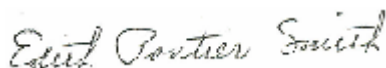
This leaves me, Edith, the only survivor of 1625 Madison Avenue.

Practically all our branch of the family is buried in Loudon Park cemetery in a double lot of 12 graves registered to Edward Francis Pontier. Many of the graves hold 2, and in the case of the babies, 4 persons. At another location my father, Teackle Wallis Pontier, has a lot of 6 graves, and he, my mother Sadie, Bessie, and Naomi are buried there.

The exceptions are Uncle Donald and Aunt Helen who are buried in Druid Ridge Cemetery in Pikesville, and their son, Donald, who is buried in New Cathedral Cemetery.

I will be buried with my husband in the Handy-Smith lot in the Manokin Presbyterian Churchyard in Princess Anne, Maryland.

All was not sweetness and light all the time in the family but we were 12 individual beings under one roof, and I dare say we did it as harmoniously as any group would. Anyway it was a good life and I remember it with nostalgia.



Edith Pontier Smith, 1978

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.

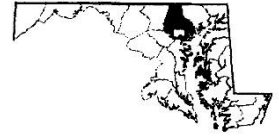
4th Thursday of the Month 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

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

The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 35 Number 2 (No. 156)

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

Summer 2019

NOTES:

This Notebook has (4) major articles

- (1) **Using Newspapers.com** by Greg Burton
- (2) **Closing the Gap with Collateral Research: Part 1** by Barb Henry
- (3) **A DNA Case Study** by Jim Cross
- (4) **The Sater Family of Baltimore County**, From Maryland Families written by and with permission from Robert Barnes to publish.

(1) **Using Newspapers.com** by Greg Burton

Newspaper obituaries and articles can provide a wealth of information about ancestors. There are some paid services such as Newspapers by Ancestry, a paid subscription that costs in the mid \$90 range for the basic subscription (go to Newspapers.com), and GenealogyBank, with a paid subscription of \$70 per year (go to genealogybank.com). If you have a Baltimore County library card you can create an account for free which will allow you to search local newspapers in ProQuest in their database such as The Baltimore Sun (1837-current), The Baltimore Afro-American (1893-1988), the Washington Post (1877-2002), and others such as The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal. One other free source for searching newspapers to explore is The Library of Congress, Chronicling America site (go to <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>). Particularly for the Baltimore area, if you are searching for information on German ancestors, a local newspaper, Der Deutsch Correspondent, is searchable. It is printed in German in Fraktur type. Translating is the subject for another article.

If you get into searching newspapers, you might want to put the Snipping Tool App on your toolbar. With Windows 10 you can click the “Type here to search” bar on the bottom left of your toolbar, and type in “Snipping Tool”. It will bring up the Snipping Tool App icon which you can drag and drop onto your toolbar. Clicking on the scissor icon will allow you to select the section of the page you would like to clip. Either click Mode to select the type of snip or select New. You can then click on a corner of what you wish to select and drag the cursor to enclose your selection. Once you have selected your article you have the option to save it as an HTML, PNG, GIF, or JPEG file. To document the source of the clipping you may need to snip the newspaper name and date and merge it with the clipping, or, save the clipping with the source information as the filename.



While the above information may be helpful when using GenealogyBank, ProQuest, or Chronicling America, using Newspapers.com offers more advanced options like their own snipping

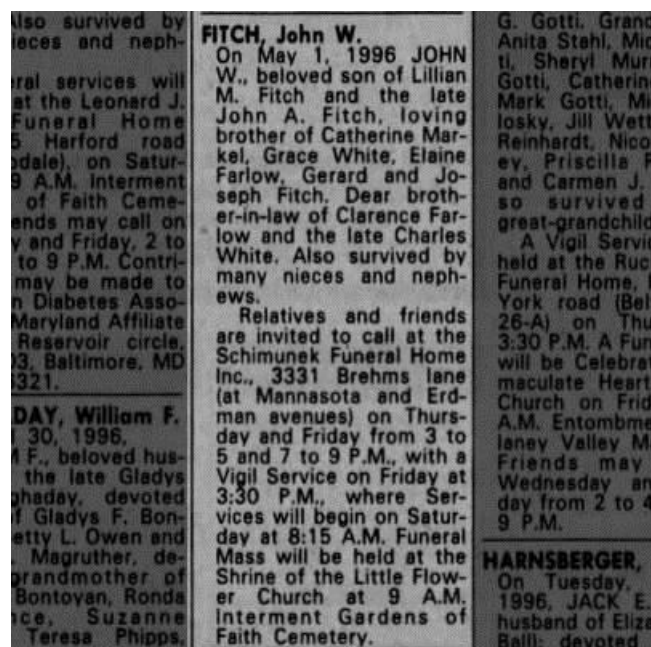
tool, methods to attach sourcing to the clipping, and being able to upload it to several different places. A walkthrough for using the tools available in Newspapers.com follows.

A clipping from Newspapers.com can be added to your Family Tree Maker file or Ancestry Member Tree. Add details of the clipping and then click on Clip. The next choice is to pick from Share using Ancestry, Save, Email, Facebook, Twitter or Embedded. I will use email when sending to another researcher. Selecting Ancestry will allow the clipping to be saved to a person in an Ancestry Member Tree. I advise against this choice as the quality of the clipping may not be very good if it is a large file. Also, an event will be added to the person in the individual facts. Click on the X in the box to the left of Article and it has now been clipped!

Next, click on View Clipping. There are several useful links on this page - Edit, Share by Email, Print, Download, or Save to Ancestry. Also, below the clipping is a link to Show article text (OCR). Clicking on that will provide text that can be cut and pasted to the person's notes in FTM. A review and edit of the text is necessary. From this page, click on Download. The clipping will download and can be opened in a web browser or a PDF viewer. The clipping can then be added to the person Media in Family Tree Maker. Click on the Media Tab, click on New, then select the file. Select Copy this file to the media folder for this tree and link to it there, Select the Category from the list or add a category. Media that is in the media folder will be included in a full backup. Media that is not in the media folder and linked to another location may be lost after a backup restore. The clipping saved in this manner will also include a source citation, the Newspaper, date of publication, page number and date downloaded.

Sample images are below. If the clipping is very large, quality is lost if it is attached to the Ancestry Member Tree.

This image is a clip of a death notice from Newspapers.com when using Share using Ancestry and selecting the person in an Ancestry Member Tree.



The following image is an example using a download of the same clipped image that shows how using the features of Newspapers.com described above will add all of the documentation to meet

the Genealogical Proof Standard. Documenting the source and when you copied it is something we often forget to do.

FITCH, John W.

On May 1, 1996 JOHN W., beloved son of Lillian M. Fitch and the late John A. Fitch, loving brother of Catherine Markel, Grace White, Elaine Farlow, Gerard and Joseph Fitch. Dear brother-in-law of Clarence Farlow and the late Charles White. Also survived by many nieces and nephews.

Relatives and friends are invited to call at the Schimunek Funeral Home Inc., 3331 Brehms lane (at Mannasota and Erdman avenues) on Thursday and Friday from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M., with a Vigil Service on Friday at 3:30 P.M., where Services will begin on Saturday at 8:15 A.M. Funeral Mass will be held at the Shrine of the Little Flower Church at 9 A.M. Interment Gardens of Faith Cemetery.

Fitch, John W 1 May 1996

Clipped By:



Greg_Burton
Tue, Jun 25, 2019

Searching in Newspapers.com

Searching Newspapers.com offers a quick search which may return many results, and Advanced Options allows you to narrow the results. A Sort option is also available to display results by Best Match, Paper Date (newest first), Paper Date (oldest first), or Date Added. The Date Added is based on when the page was added to the Newspapers.com collection.

After search results are displayed, there are options to narrow the search by Date or by Date Range. You may narrow My Location by selecting a state or narrow by Newspapers by selecting by one or more newspaper titles, The last selection is Added in the past 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year or Any Time.

(2) Closing the Gap with Collateral Research: Part 1 by Barb Henry

One of my long-standing brick walls involves the “disappearance” of my 3rd great-grandfather, Johann Georg Epple from Baltimore City in the 1860s. I say disappearance because after October 1860 I have found no trace of him.

Summary of Initial Research:

Johann Georg Epple (b. 9 JAN 1805) and Katharina Jakobina Heyd (b. 5 MAR 1815) were born, married and had seven children in Waldenbuch, Baden-Württemberg, Germany. Four of the children died by the age of three.

Johann (47) and Katharina (37), along with their three surviving daughters; Augustine (13), Pauline (5) and Rosine (3), departed from Rotterdam on the ship Bessel on 21 AUG 1852. They arrived in Baltimore, Maryland on 29 NOV 1852.

I have located John, a laborer, in every Baltimore City Directory at the same address (31 Carpenter Alley or 31 King Street) from 1855 to 1860.

The 1860 U.S. Federal Census finds John enumerated in the 14th Ward of Baltimore City with Catharine, Pauline, Rosina and two male children; Lewis (this is incorrect) and August who were born in Maryland.

Although no address was listed on the census page, based on 1860 directory entries for John and others on this census page, the family likely lived at 31 King Street.

The oldest daughter Augustine was not listed in the household, but at the time of the census she would have been a month shy of 22 years old, so it is possible she had married. However, I have never found any evidence of Augustine after her immigration record in 1852.

11	790	895	Jacob Murr	6 th	M	Sailor	100	Württemberg					11
12			Madeline	37	F			Baden					12
13			Henry	18	M	Clerk		Maryland					13
14			Mary	10	F								14
15			Lewis	2	M								15
16	896		John Epple	55	M	Laborer	7 th	Württemberg					16
17			Catharine	45	F			"					17
18			Pauline	13	F			"					18
19			Rosina	11	F			"					19
20			Lewis	7	M			Maryland					20
21			August	3	M			"					21

1860 U.S. Census, 14th Ward, Baltimore City, Maryland, Roll: M653_464, p. 248, John Epple.

John does not appear in any Baltimore City Directories after 1860 (I searched up to 1870). Note that there was no directory published in 1861 or 1862 and the 1863-1864 directory was a Business Directory. As John was a laborer, it is unlikely he would be listed.

I could not locate John Epple in the 1870 U.S. Federal Census. Searches on variations of John and George Epple returned no matches. Searches on variations of Catherine Epple also returned no matches. Finally, a search of Pauline Epple yielded a result in the 16th Ward of Baltimore City.

(3) A DNA Case Study by Jim Cross

More and more of us are getting our DNA tested to help with our genealogical research. You know the story. Take your test, get your thousands of matches with cousins, then start learning about the closest matches with the highest cM. Many of us get relatives to test so that we can try to figure out whether the match is on our mom's side of the family or our dad's side of the family. I manage DNA kits of my sister, my cousins, and my wife and her relatives.

When you and your relatives take a DNA test, you need to be prepared for a possible surprise. My friend's son took his atDNA test and discovered that apparently the family story was true, that my friend's second great grandfather changed his name to get out of the Civil War. His son discovered that DNA showed he really belonged in another family name and he legally changed his last name to align with his DNA results. Then he tested his wife and her parents. The results showed that dad and daughter didn't match. OOPS!!! Be prepared for surprises.

Some testing companies provide email addresses for your matches. Ancestry uses a text procedure through Ancestry that sends an email to you that you have a message. One day I received an email through Ancestry that said: "Hello, According to Ancestry.com there is a high chance we are cousins!" from Brandon in California. I looked at the match and clicked the little i in the circle after the confidence level. He matched my first cousin Marilyn with 978 cM shared across 31 DNA segments.

Blaine Bettinger (<https://thegeneticgenealogist.com/>) did an excellent study called the Shared cM Project where he got lots of data from volunteers, developed a chart that shows the average amount of cM that various relatives share, and determined a range of cM for each average. Johnny Perl, who manages a website called DNA Painter (<https://dnainter.com/>) has a shared cM tool based on Blaine Bettinger's Shared cM Project that allows you to put in the cM amount and see the various relatives that could be the relationship. So I went to dnainter.com and put the 978 cM into the shared cM tool. These are the possibilities that came up:

Filter

Enter the total number of cM for your match here:

978

show %

Then any relationships that fit will stand out below

Click here for a sharable link to the cM amount above

Relationship probabilities (based on stats from The DNA Geek)

100.00%
Great-Grandparent Great-Aunt / Uncle
Half Aunt / Uncle 1C Half Niece / Nephew
Great-Niece / Nephew Great-Grandchild

Half Aunt/Uncle 891 500 – 1446	Parent 3487 3330 – 3720	Aunt/Uncle 1750 1349 – 2175
Half 1C 457 137 – 856	Half-Sibling 1783 1317 – 2312	Sibling 2629 2209 – 3384
Half 1C1R 226 57 – 530	Half-Niece / Nephew 891 500 – 1446	Niece / Nephew 1750 1349 – 2175
Half 1C2R 145 37 – 360	Half Great-Niece / Nephew 432 125 – 765	Great Niece / Nephew 910 251 – 2108
Half 1C3R 87 0 – 191	Half GG Niece / Nephew 187 12 – 383	Great Great Niece / Nephew 427 191 – 885

Since the photo that Brandon had in his Ancestry profile looked to me to be a person in his late thirties or early forties, I eliminated Great-grandchild and Great Niece/Nephew. First Cousin seemed a

good possibility. Brandon and Marilyn share the same last name, so that would mean that Brandon's dad and Marilyn's dad would be brothers. Marilyn's dad, who I knew as uncle Bob, had a brother but according to my research lived in Maine. As Brandon and I went back and forth in Ancestry messaging the riddle was finally solved. Brandon's father's name was Robert N., Jr. Marilyn's father's name was Robert N. and her brother was Robert N., Jr. Brandon and Marilyn are Half Niece/Nephew. Marilyn and Brandon's father are half brother and sister.

And now, the rest of the family story. Marilyn's mom, my aunt, once told me that uncle Bob had served in the Navy. Brandon's dad was born in Alameda, CA, in November of 1944. Alameda was home to a large naval base. His mother was M. Pina and he didn't know anything about his father except that he was in the Navy and was not around after his birth. He was raised by his grandmother.

All of this analysis happened in two days in February. Brandon contacted his dad to tell him that he had a half sister in Maryland and that his half brother, also Robert N., Jr. passed away in 2017. In the meantime, I talked with my cousin and brought her up to date on the findings. Phone numbers and emails were exchanged and half brother and sister made contact with each other. Marilyn has purchased a plane ticket to fly to Robert's state and meet him and his four sons who will be coming from out of state to join in the first family "union".

Now we can cue the spooky music. In a pile of stuff on a desk in my "office" lay a family album that was open to a page with the only pictures in it of my uncle Bob. I scanned them and emailed them to Marilyn (who was unable to find any pictures of her dad) and Robert N., Jr. so he could see what his dad looked like.



Robert N., Sr 1956



Robert N., Jr



Robert N., Jr



Marilyn N.

And the final piece of the story. Ancestry had a hint for a draft record for Robert N., Sr. He apparently mustered out of the Navy and joined the Army in 1946 in Alameda, CA. His next of kin is listed as Leah Alves. Who knows, one of these days I may get another "Hi, it looks like we're cousins" and Robert N., Jr. and Marilyn may be blest with another half sibling and another family "union".

(4) The Sater Family of Baltimore County by Robert Barnes.

Note: For Sources provided in the Sater Family of Baltimore County by Mr. Barnes, please refer to the Sources list in the Spring 2018 Notebook, Volume 34 Number 1. We thank Mr. Barnes for his permission to publish his research on these Baltimore County families.

1. Henry Sater (Satyr) died by May 1754. He married 1st, some time before June 1718 Mary, executrix of Edward Stevenson (BACP IS#IA:316; BAAD 1:182; MdTP 27:66; MDAD 8:541). He married 2nd, by 16 November 1753 Dorcas, daughter of William and Catherine (Allen) Towson. Dorcas Towson Sater married 2nd, John Howard by August 1759 (BALR B#G:530).

In 1718 he was head of a household in Back River Upper Hundred. William Jones and two slaves were in his household (*IBCW*:20).

Henry Sater, or 'Satyr,' patented 50 a. *Whitehall* on 21 October 1718 (MPL FF#7:203, PL#4:44). He patented 350 a. *Satyr's Addition* on 7 May 1723 (MPL PL#5:258, IL#A:44). He also patented 100 a. *Hale's Discovery* on 20 May 1724 (MPL PL#5:715, IL#A:44); 50 a. *Budd's Prospect Addition* on 12 November 1729 (MPL PL#7:204, IL#B:74); 277 a. called *Chevy Chase* on 10 June 1734 (MPL EI#3:303 EI#4:199); and 30 a. *Egypt* on 3 December 1743 (MPL EI#6:662, LG#E:143).

On 31 October 1724 Henry Sater and his wife Mary conveyed 100 a. *Haile's Discovery* to Benjamin Knight (BALR IS#H: 25)

On 14 December 1733 Nicholas Haile and Roland Thornborough conveyed *Buck's Purchase* (part of *Selsed*) to Henry Sater (BALR HWS#M: 20). On 7 November 1734 Henry Sater conveyed 100 a. of the tract to John Beasley [Basey] (BALR HWS#M: 129).

On 30 August 1740 Sater conveyed 200 a. part of *Chevy Chase* to George Brown (BALR HWS#1-A: 479).

On 1 February 1742 Sater conveyed 50 a. *Budd's Prospect Addition* to Henry Loveall, preacher of the Gospel. Henry's wife Dorcas consented (BALR TB#C:240).

16 November 1742 Sater, of Baltimore County, conveyed 1 a. of *Sater's Addition* to Henry Loveall, pastor, and Thomas West, William Towson, and William Browne, deacons and elders of the General Baptist Congregation (BALR TB#C: 238).

On 1 June 1745 Henry Sater and his wife Dorcas conveyed. 200 a. part of *Chevy Chase* to Robert North (TB#D: 261).

Henry Sator [*sic*] died leaving a will dated 16 November 1753 and proved 30 May 1754 His sons George, Henry, and John Sater, and the child his wife Darcus Sater was with, to be named Joseph Sater if a male, were to have all his lands equally divided, but if the said child be female or if any of my said sons should die without issue, said lands were to be equally divided among said sons as they arrived at age to receive them. His neighbor Joseph Taylor was named executor. Joseph Taylor (Quaker), Charles Gorsuch, Loveless Gorsuch witnessed the will (MWB 29:155).

Henry Sater was the father of: **2. George; 3. Henry; 4. John;** and possibly **5. Discretion,** the child unborn as of November 1753, m. Thomas Walker.

2. George Sater, son of Henry (1), died by April 1772. He married Rachel, daughter of Sarah Hamilton, widow. Rachel married 2nd, John Daughaday by 29 August 1786 (BAWB 4:304, abst. by Burns, BALR WG# CC:351).

George Sayter [*sic*] was one of the executors of William Hamilton or Hambleton, who filed an account on 5 May 1767 (BAAD 7:287).

George Sater died by 15 August 1768 when John Daugherty, his administrator, with Thos. Towson and Nich. Britten as sureties, posted a bond worth £500 (BAAB 5:356). On 27 April 1772 John Daughaday filed an account of Sater's estate, listing two inventories: one of £61.15.0, and a second one of £44.10.0. One payment was made to Henry Sater. An unnamed family was mentioned (MDAD 66:290). On 10 July 1770 John Dougherty, administrator filed an account (BAAD 6:219). On 12 April 1772 and 16 December 1777 John Daughaday, administrator, filed accounts (BAAD 7:139, 350). Daughaday filed still another account on 14 February 1792. He retained his wife's thirds of £104.5.8. Charles, Rachel, and Ruth Sater each received £69.10.5 (BAAD 10:541).

On 25 January 1787 Joseph Sater, guardian of a minor child, Charles, filed an account (BAGA 1:13).

George and Rachel were apparently the parents of: **6. Charles; 7. Rachel; and 8. Ruth.**

3. Henry Sater, son of Henry (1), was born 27 April 1749 and died by December 1788. He married Hannah [-?-] (BARP:236)

In 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity before the Hon. James Calhoun (BARP:236)

In 1783 Henry Sater was listed in the assessment list of Middle River Upper and Back River Upper Hundreds as owning 50 a. *White Hall* and 150 a., part of *Sater's Addition*. His household consisted of eight white inhabitants (Robert W. Barnes and Bettie Stirling Carothers, *1783 Tax List of Baltimore County*, Carothers: Lutherville, 1978: 58).

Henry Sater died by 22 May 1788 when Hannah (x) Sater, administratrix. with Thomas Stansbury and Charles Stansbury as sureties, posted a bond for £200.0.0 current money (BAAB 7:38). Hannah Sater, executrix, filed accounts of his estate on 9 December 1788, 10 February 1790, and 9 February 1791 (BAAD 9:263; 10:97, 291).

In 1798 Hannah Sater was listed as owning 250 a. *Stoney Hills* in North Hundred. In Back River Upper Hundred. She was listed as owning 150 a. of *White Hall* and *Sater's Addition*. Her property contained a one story old frame dwelling house 18 X 30, an addition to the house 10 x 18, a log corn house 10 x 16,, and a log barn 26 x 30 (*Horvath: 27, 39*).

In December 1792 his sons Henry and Thomas chose Hannah Sater as their guardian; his children Joseph, Sarah, and John were made wards of Hannah Sater (BAOC 3:18).

Henry and Hannah were the parents of: **9. Henry; 10. Thomas; 11. Joseph, 12. Sarah, and 13. John.**

6. Charles Sater, son of George Sater (2), married by 12 October 1790 [-?-], daughter of George Ogg (BAAD 10:209).

Sater was a Private in Capt. Cox's Company on 19 December 1776 and a in Capt. McClellan's Company on 4 September 1780. In 1778 he took the Oath of Allegiance before the Hon. James Calhoun (BARP:236).

In 1783 Charles Sater was listed in the assessment list of Middle River Upper and Back River Upper Hundreds as owning 100 a. of *Sater's Addition*. There were three white inhabitants in his household (Barnes and Carothers, *1783 Tax List: 58*). In 1798 he was listed in Delaware Upper Hundred as owning 413 a. part *Glendorick*, part *Caledonia*, and *Gay Meadows*. His property consisted

of a one story log dwelling house 16 x 16, a log kitchen 20X 16, a smoke house 10 x 10, and a one story log stable 16 x 12 (*Horvath:100*).

Hellen Ogg, in her will made 2 April 1798 named her grandchildren George and Hellen Sater, children of Charles, and her daughter Rachel Jacobs (BAWB 6:92). On 16 May 1798 George and Hellen Sater come into court and the court appointed Charles Sater as their guardian, who accepted and offered Joseph Sater and Aron Mattison as his securities (Baltimore County Orphans Court Proceedings 4:17).

Charles Sater was the father of: **14. George**; and **15. Hellen**.

11. Joseph Sater, son of Henry (3) and Hannah was born 1753 and died 1833 (*BARP: 236*).

On 4 November 1775 he served in the Baltimore Mechanical Com,pany; on 19 December 1776 he was a Private in Capt. Cox's Company. In 1778 he took the Oath of Fidelity before the Hon. James Calhoun (*BARP:236*)

He was listed in the assessment list of Middle River Upper and Back River Upper Hundreds as owning 100 a. of *Sater's Addition* and 90 a. *Egypt Enlarged*. He had no inhabitants in his household (Barnes and Carothers, *1783 Tax List:59*). In 1798 he was listed in Back River Upper Hundred as owning 99 a. *Sater's Addition*, 30 a. *Egypt*, and 26 a. *Egypt Enlarged*. His property consisted of a two story log dwelling house 16 x 18, a log kitchen 11 x 18, a meat house 10 x 12, a hen house 10 x 11, a milk house 6 x 8, and an old stable 10 x 12 (*Horvath:39*).

14. George Sater. son of Charles, on 16 May 1798 came into court with Hellen Sater. The court appointed Charles Sater as their guardian, who accepted and offered Joseph Sater and Aron Mattison as his securities (BAOC 4:17)

Unplaced:

Dorcas Sater, and John Stansbury, were married by license dated 16 April 1791 (BAML). On 13 December 1792 Doircas received an equal share of the estate of Henry Sater (BAAD 11:166).

Eleanor Sater and Jesse Morris, both of Baltimore City. were married last evening by Rev. Coates (*BFG 17 February 1804*).

Henry Sater, born 1787, died 1854, married Elizabeth Coe, daughter of Isaiah and Jemima (Hudspeth) Coe, and moved to Monroe Co., Kentucky in 1823, and in 1839 to Dade Co., Mo. They are buried in Pembro Cemetery (Peden, *More Marylanders to Kentucky:146*).

John Sater was born 1751 in Maryland, and died 1820 in Surry Co., N. C. He married Sarah [-?-] or Mary [-?-]. and moved somewhere on the Yadkin River in North Carolina. John's sister Prudence married Benjamin Howard (Peden, *Marylanders to Carolina: 86*; Peden, Jr., *More Marylanders to Kentucky:146*).

Sarah Sater and William Thorn were married on 16 October 1799 by Rev. Mr. Coleman (Reamy and Reamy, *St Thomas' Parish Register: 37*).

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 35 Number 3 (No. 157)

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

Fall 2019

NOTES:

This Notebook has (6) major articles:

- (1) **Tip of the Quarter**
- (2) **Information from Ken and Elaine Zimmerman's attendance at Federation of Genealogical Societies**
- (3) **New Records Available to Search – Findmypast Friday, 16 August 2019**
- (4) **Three New Valuable Resources for Tracing Your German Ancestors**
- (5) **Confederate Maryland Troops**
- (6) **The Slemaker Family of Baltimore County.** From Maryland Families written by and with permission from Robert Barnes to publish.

Note: Thanks to Ken Zimmerman for providing articles 1-5.

(1) Tip of the Quarter

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *U.S., School Yearbooks, 1900-1999* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

Original data: Various school yearbooks from across the United States.

About U.S., School Yearbooks, 1900-1999

This is an indexed collection of middle school, junior high, high school, and college yearbooks from across the United States.

Yearbooks are one of those home sources, usually found in an attic or basement, which many people don't think of as a family history source. While yearbooks may not provide information about the vital events that are usually associated with genealogical research, they do provide other information about individuals' lives. This information helps place people in historical context as well as provides detail that helps turn individuals, sometimes only known by names and dates, into actual people. Here are some examples of how yearbooks may help you in your family history:

- Pinpoints an individual in a particular time and place
- Class lists usually include a photo (See what grandpa looked like as a freshman in high school)
- Interests and hobbies (What activities, sports, and clubs did grandma participate in?)

- Family linkage (Some yearbooks feature siblings at the same school. If not, look for other students with the same last name in other grades - they could be related.)
- History (A history of the school or town may be included in the yearbook. General history such as world events, fads, and pop culture may also be found through studying a yearbook. What was "in", fashion-wise? What world events concerned and influenced students most?)

Don't see your Yearbook? Learn more about how to get your yearbook published on Ancestry by viewing the [Donating Yearbooks Page](https://support.ancestry.com/s/article/Donating-Yearbooks). < <https://support.ancestry.com/s/article/Donating-Yearbooks>>

Note: Ken Zimmerman just donated his Catonsville Senior High School Yearbook that was not online for the year he graduated.

(2) Information from Ken and Elaine Zimmerman's attendance at Federation of Genealogical Societies

(a) Federation Of Genealogical Societies 2019 Washington, DC. Conference


The conference was held at the historic Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington, DC, starting on Wednesday, August 21, 2019 and ending Sunday, August 25. Elaine and Ken Zimmerman stayed at the hotel the entire time, which made it great not to travel daily. We attended many seminars, sometimes together and other times attending a seminar of our own interest. The attendance was not crowded in the conference rooms. No standing room only in the back of the room like other seminars we have attended. We enjoyed speakers like Thomas W. Jones, Daniel Horwitz (MyHeritage), John Philip Colletta, Elizabeth Shown Mills, Judy G. Russell (Legal Genealogist), Diahann Southard (genetic genealogy) and D. Joshua Taylor. Maryland speakers were our own BCGS member Debra A. Hoffman and Mary K. Mannix from Frederick, MD. There were many sessions such as: The Problem Solver's Great Trifecta on DNA, Maryland State Archives website, Hidden Treasures in Ancestry, How to use Veterans Administration Index, Military Records, Find-a-Grave Community, Research in the Courthouse, Death by Undue Means – Coroners Records, and beginners to intermediate genealogy lessons.

This conference was a great opportunity to learn from talented National Speakers. The exhibit hall held 56 booths including vendors and nine out of town genealogical societies. I had relatives in Butte, Montana, spoke to the Montana State Genealogical Society and now plan to travel to Montana next year. The conference also afforded us a chance to network with other genealogists. Vendors such Ancestry, Family Tree Maker, and My Heritage had small sessions in the exhibit hall throughout the day for attendees to better understand the ins and out of their software and programs. There was only one bookstore vendor, Mia's Books, but Genealogical.com had books on display. Many door prizes were provided by the major vendors!

Federation of Genealogical Societies will hold a 2020 Conference September 2–5 in Kansas City, Missouri. The National Genealogical Society Conference will in Salt Lake, UT for 2020. The boards of both the Federation of Genealogical Societies and the National Genealogical Society have approved merging the two organizations by October 1, 2020. There is a plan for a combined conference in Richmond, VA, in 2021 under the new organization.

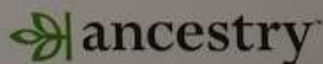


Come home to our Washington, DC
2019 Family History Conference | August 21 - 24

FEDERATION OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES 

EXHIBITORS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 418, American Ancestors | 413, LSquared Innovations |
| 114, Ancestry | 706, Maia's Books |
| 318, Ann-Mar Genealogy Trips | 305, MaureenTaylor.com |
| 414, Association of Professional Genealogists | 804, Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society |
| 210 Board for Certification of Genealogists | 209, Midwest Genealogy Center |
| 320, Book1One | 402, MyHeritage |
| 107, BYU Center for Family History and Genealogy | 314, National Genealogical Society |
| 214, Clayton Library Friends | 810, National Institute for Genealogical Studies |
| 808, DNAGedcom | 417, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution |
| 302, Family Tree DNA | 101, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society |
| 218 & 416, Family Tree Maker | 801, Oklahoma Historical Society |
| 106, FamilySearch | 628, Ontario Ancestors |
| 102, Federation of Genealogical Societies | 809, Our Fun Tree |
| 110, Findmypast | 407, OurCards |
| 206, Flip-Pal Mobile Scanner | 629, Photo Restoration Studio |
| 313, Genealogical Speakers Guild | 409, Preserving Your Heritage |
| 216, Genealogical.com | 109, ResearchTies |
| 515, General Society of Mayflower Descendants | 704, Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy |
| 406, Geni | 803, Salt Lake Plaza Hotel At Temple Square |
| 105, Georgia Genealogical Society | 308, Shannon Combs-Bennett |
| 811, Heritage Productions | 410, Southern Historical Press, Inc |
| 415, History and Genealogy at St. Louis County Library | 623, Virginia Genealogical Society |
| 309, James M. Beidler, Author | 806, Virtual Genealogical Association |
| 802, jimaworks RelationShips | 208, Vivid-Pix |
| 807, Library of Virginia | 310, Your DNA Guide |
| 625, Living DNA | 626, YourStory by Gaylord Archival |



(b) PRESS RELEASE – MERGER OF NGS AND FGS

August 21, 2019 – Washington, D.C.

In a historic move, the boards of the National Genealogical Society (NGS) and the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) announced today their intent to merge. The two organizations, both non-profit leaders in the dynamic genealogy industry, will form one consolidated group that will continue to operate as the National Genealogical Society. Both boards approved a Memorandum of

Understanding (MOU) earlier this week, and jointly announced the news at the Opening Session of the FGS Family History Conference in Washington, D.C. this morning.

Leaders of both organizations believe this merger will serve the genealogy community by improving support of both individual members and societies in the pursuit of genealogical excellence.

The organizational structure of NGS will be modified to increase functions that support genealogical societies and family organizations. Digitization projects of genealogical importance such as the War of 1812 pensions will continue. The two organizations will continue to operate independently while all details of the merger are completed, no later than October 1, 2020.

Faye Stallings, President of FGS, said: “We are excited about this opportunity to combine with a premier organization that has been in operation since 1903. This will allow for improved and expanded services to help support societies.” Ben Spratling, President of the NGS, commented, “We look forward to continuing the strong legacy of FGS as a ‘gathering point’ for family historians and societies all across the nation.”

Dick Eastman · August 21, 2019 · Societies <<https://blog.eogn.com/2019/08/21/ngs-and-fgs-announce-intent-to-merge/>> “A major announcement was released today: the Boards of Directors of both the (U.S.) National Genealogical Society and of the Federation of Genealogical Societies have announced they plan to merge the two organizations. This strikes me as a great idea as these two competing organizations have long overlapped many of each other’s efforts in serving their members, holding duplicate and expensive national conferences, and in many other ways. I am sure the transition will be challenging and probably not everything will progress smoothly. However, the end result should be one national organization that can better serve the genealogy community and do so at significantly lower expense than the two have been able to do separately.” From Dick Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter. Permission granted to copy.

(c) Family Tree Maker - EDUCATION

A handout was provided at the Federation of Genealogical Societies conference by Steve Caguiat, Vice President of Software MacKiev, owners of Family Tree Maker. You can find the information on their website: www.familytreemaker.com/education.

(3) New Records Available to Search – Findmypast Friday, 16 August 2019

The following announcement was written by Findmypast:

Maryland, Wills and Probate Records

<https://search.findmypast.com/search-world-Records/maryland-wills-and-probate-records>

Do you have ancestors from Maryland? Search this collection of Wills and Probates to find out the date of their Will. As confirmed in the introduction of the publication, the Maryland Calendar of Wills was compiled in response to an already “*long existent and steadily increasing need for such work, a need not only of genealogists, nor only for Marylanders now living in the State, but also for the large class of persons, whose ancestors are to be numbered among the men and women who took part in the*

nation-building as begun on Maryland shores, and whose descendants are now to be found in every State of the Union.”

Each record is available in a PDF format. Use the previous and next buttons at the top of the page to browse through the publication. The General Index of Wills of St. Mary’s County, Maryland, 1633 to 1900 was compiled by Margaret Roberts Hodges from original indices, the collection of records were published by the Carter Braxton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Maryland, Index To Colonial Probate Records, 1634-1777

<https://search.findmypast.com/search-world-Records/maryland-index-to-colonial-probate-records-1634-1777>

Search this index to more than 107,000 probate records from 1634 to 1777 for transcripts and images of both Prerogative Court and County records. The amount of information listed in each record will vary but looking at images is always recommended.

Preceding the implementation of the first Maryland State Constitution in 1777, two sets of probate records were maintained, probate business was conducted at the capital by the central agency which, for most of the Colonial period, was known as the Prerogative Court.

The Commissary General was the presiding officer of the court and a Deputy Commissary was then appointed for each county. The Deputy Commissary recorded each probate record that was brought into their office, periodically they would send the papers filed in their office to the Prerogative Court where they would be recorded again.

(4) Three New Valuable Resources for Tracing Your German Ancestors

German Residential Records For Genealogists: Tracing Your Ancestor From Place To Place In Germany, by Roger P. Minert, Ph.D., A.G, Family Roots Publishing, 2018, 193 pages, Softcover.

German residential records go back centuries in some areas and are found in archives all over Germany. This book details the history of these records German state by German state.

Researching In German Civil and Church Records, by Eric Kopittke, Unlock the Past, 2015 Softcover, 44 pages.

This is a practical guide that, with the aid of many illustrations, will show you how to access church registers of baptism, marriages and burials. Church records may allow you to follow family back for several hundred years.

Handy Guide: German Words For Family Historians, by Eric & Rosemary Kopittke, Unlock the Past, 2018, 4 pages glossy card stock

Researching a German ancestor will undoubtedly lead you at some point to needing to read German records. This Handy Guide lists several hundred German words together with their English translation.

(5) Confederate Maryland Troops

3rd Battery, Maryland Artillery (note: Ken & Elaine Zimmerman had an opportunity in 2019 to visit the Vicksburg National Military Park)

Overview:

The Maryland 3rd Artillery Company was organized at Richmond, Virginia, in January, 1862. Ordered to Knoxville, the unit served in Tennessee and Kentucky, then was assigned to A.W. Reynold's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. During the spring of 1863 a detachment served on board the Confederate gunboat Queen of the West and suffered many casualties. The remaining part of the battery was captured at Vicksburg. After being exchanged, the officers and men were consolidated with the Stephens Georgia Light Artillery. The company was commanded by Captains Henry B. Latrobe and William L. Ritter.

Maryland Memorial



The Maryland State Memorial is located outside of Vicksburg National Military Park on former park property in the City of Vicksburg. It is situated on south Confederate Avenue approximately 0.2 miles south of the Mulvihill Street intersection. The memorial consists of a bronze tablet mounted on a granite pedestal, commemorating the 3d Maryland Battery under the command of Ferdinand O. Claibome.

The memorial was dedicated in March 1914.

3rd Maryland Artillery Tablet – National Park Service Photo



The monument and iron tablet are located outside of Vicksburg National Military Park on former park property in the City of Vicksburg, on the east side of Confederate Avenue approximately 0.2 miles south of Hall's Ferry Road. The monument serves as the Maryland State Memorial. This unit was attached to Col. Alexander W. Reynolds' 4th Brigade of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's Division, Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton's Army of Vicksburg, and commanded by Capt. Ferdinand O. Claiborne (KIA) and Capt. John B. Rowan. [Refer to Edwin Bearss' *The Vicksburg Campaign*, Volume II, page 644 and Volume III, pages 784, 872 and 965.]

In the Vicksburg National Military Park is a statue honoring William Vandever (U.S.A.) (General) Baltimore, Maryland, 1817-1893 and Jacob G. Lauman (U.S.A.) (General), Taneytown, Maryland 1813-1867.

The following are further references to Vicksburg documentation:

(a) [Vicksburg Park Bust and Statues](#) by Paul J. Register, AA Printing & Graphics, September 1997.

(b) [An Illustrated Guide to the Vicksburg Campaign & National Military Park](#), written and edited by Jeff Giambrone, Communications Arts Company, 2011.

(c) Go to <<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers.htm>> to search for soldiers in the Civil War.

(d) Go to:

<<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/searchsoldiers.htm#sort=score+desc&q=3rd+battery,+maryland+artillery>> for a list of soldiers who served.

(e) Refer to this website for the unit's history: <<http://www.2ndmdinfantryus.org/csart3.html>>

Note: For Sources provided in the Slemaker Family of Baltimore County by Mr. Barnes, please refer to the Sources list in the Spring 2018 Notebook, Volume 34 Number 1. We thank Mr. Barnes for his permission to publish his research on these Baltimore County families.

(6) The Slemaker Family of Baltimore County by Robert Barnes

The primary source of information has been taken from the Slemaker Family Records, Made by Jacob H.; Slemaker in 1827 from his father's and grandfather's records, and published (*MGSB* 19 (4) (Summer 1978) 145-147)

1. James Slemaker was born in Liverpool, England, on 21 January 1716 and died September (1752?), agd (36?) years. On 15 September 1745 he married Elizabeth Giles (Reamy and Reamy, *St Paul's Parish Register* 1:33). She was born in Baltimore Town on 22 May 1726. She married 2nd, Joseph Bankson on 16 January 1752 (Reamy and Reamy, *St Paul's Parish Register* 1: 35).

Joseph Bankson died by 31 May 1763 when Elizabeth Bankson, his executrix, filed an account of his estate (BAAD 6:48). She married 3rd, by 8 September 1760, Michael Webster. As Elizabeth Webster, formerly Slemaker, she died in 1787, aged 61 years.

James Slemaker, of Baltimore Town, advertised the sale of several tracts of land in the county that had formerly belonged to Nichiolas Haile (*Md. Gaz.* 31 March 1747). He and George Atkinson, executors of Capt. Christopher Grindall, advertised an estate sale at Grindall's plantation, formerly belonging to Nichilas Haile (*Md. Gaz.*. 23 August 1749, 17 January 1750).

On 30 May 1749 he was one of the appraisers of the estate of Capt. William Tiffen, mariner (MINV 47:313).

James Slemaker died leaving a will dated 24 March 1749 and proved 16 April 1750. His wife Elizabeth, and son John Slemaker were to have an equal division all his estate, real and personal, including money from the sale of store goods, son John's share was to be sent to his brother John Slemaker in England, who is to invest it and send the interest to my wife for the education of son John while he is under her care. If son John died without issue, his share was to be equally divided between his wife and his sister Mary Slemaker. His mother, Hannah Slemaker, and sister, Mary Slemaker were to each have £10 sterl. each. He named as executors his wife, Elizabeth Slemaker, son John Slemaker, and friend Samuel Hopkins. Samuel Hopkins was to have £5.0.0 sterl. Cassandra Giles, Rd. Chase, [the Revd.] Thomas Chase, Jas. Macgill, Jr, witnessed the will. On 16 April 1750 the will was sworn to by Tho. Chase and Macgill and affirmed by Giles Quaker?). The widow stood to the will, and Saml. opkins renounced right to administer (MWB 27 212, abst. by Gibb).

His estate was appraised at £556.13.3 on 10 May 1750 by Charles Ridgely and Joseph Taylor. It included two desks but no books. It was filed on 27 February 1750 by Elizabeth Slemaker (BINV 7:260-262).

Elizabeth Slemaker advertised she would settle the estate (*Md. Gaz.*. 6 June 1750). On 16 April 1750 Elizabeth Slemaker, executrix, with William Hammond and Samuel Stephens as sureties, posted

a bond for £1,000.0.0 (BAAB 6:15). His estate was appraised at £556.13.3 on 10 May 1750 by Charles Ridgely and Joseph Taylor. It included two desks but no books. It was filed on 27 February 1750 by Elizabeth Slemaker (BINV 7:260-262). Elizabeth Slemaker, Quaker, filed an account of James Slemaker's estate on 25 February 1750. She cited the inventory as given and listed payments of £57.13.5 (MDAD 29:183). She filed another account on 15 November 1751, and listed payments of £57.0.3 (MDAD 31:158). His executrix, now Elizabeth Bankson, filed an account on 12 July 1762 saying the deceased left one child, and a sister Mary Slemaker of London (BAAD 6:135).

Elizabeth Slemaker, widow, for love and affection, on 13 January 1752, conveyed property to her son John (BACT 1:56).

Elizabeth Bankson, executrix, filed an account of Slemaker's estate on 15 July 1762, naming a sister Mary Slemaker of London (BAAD 6:135; MDAD 48:175).

In her will made Aug 1786, Elizabeth Webster named her sons John Slemaker and James and Joseph Bankson, her daughter Mary Mitchell, and her grandchildren James, Charles, and Arianan [sic] Slemaker (BAWB 4:324, abst. by Burns).

James and Elizabeth were the parents of: **2. John**, b. 13 July 1746 in Baltimore Town (Reamy and Reamy, *St Paul's Parish Register* 1:22); and **3. Mary**, b. 13 March 1748 in Baltimore Town, and m. William Mooney by license dated 28 June 1798 (*Piet*: 140) They were married last evening by Rev. Beeston (*BFG* 29 June 1798)

2. John Slemaker, son of James (1) and Elizabeth, was born 13 July 1746 and drowned in the Patapsco, aged 42 years. John Slemaker, aged c40, mariner, deposed on 5 April 1785 (*MdHM* 19:384). On 4 June 1767 he married Mary Hart of Baltimore, born 29 February 1748, daughter of John and Catherine (Greathouse) Hart, and died 13 November 1784, aged 36 years, 8 mos.

In 1768 he signed a petition favoring the removal of the county seat from Joppa to Baltimore Town (*ARMD* 61:526). As John Slaymaker he was a Lieutenant on the *Defence* in 1778 (*ARMD*: 660).

In 1783 John 'Slaymaker' was listed in Baltimore East Hundred (Carothers, *1783 Tax List of Baltimore Co.*: 11). At the same time a Captain John 'Slaymaker' was listed in Middle River Upper and Back River Upper Hundreds owning 135 a. *Simms Discovery* (Carothers, *1783 Tax List of Baltimore Co.*: 59).

John and Mary were the parents of: **4. James Slemaker** was born in Baltimore Town on 28 May 1768; **5. John Slemaker** was born 15 December 1770 and died 22 December 1770, aged seven days; **6. Charles Slemaker** was born 3 August 1772; **7. Arianah Slemaker** was born 26 October 1773 and as 'Arcana' Slemaker, m. Henry Patrick Finegan on 26 April 1792 Reamy and Reamy St. James Parish Register, 1787-8 15:3); **8. Elizabeth Slemaker** was born 12 June 1775; **9. John T. Slemaker** was born 8 December 1776; **10. Thomas Slemaker** was born 6 May 1779; **11. Jacob H. Slemaker** was born 13 October 1780; **12. Mary Slemaker**, twin, was born 8 May 1784; and **13. Emilia Slemaker**, twin, was born 8 May 1784 and died 14 February 1785, aged 15 mos..

9. John T. Slemaker, son of John (2) and Mary, was born 8 December 1776. He is probably the 'John P. Sleemaker' who was a Lieutenant in Capt. Taylor's Co., 37th Regt., on 21 January 1814 (*Marine*: 438).

11. Jacob H. Slemaker, son of John (2) and Mary, was born 13 October 1780 and died 24 December 1837 at Cherrystone Farm in the 57th year of his age (*Md. Gaz.* 29 December 1837). He married 1st, Elizabeth Elliot, born January 1789. of Kent Island Eastern Shore on 16 February 1803. She died 30 November 1826, aged 37 years (*Md. Gaz.* 7 December 1826). He married 2nd, Susan Hyde of the City of Annapolis on 29 May 1839; they were married by the Rev. Mr. Vinton (*Md. Gaz.* 5 June 1828). Susan died 10 December 1834 (*Md. Gaz.* 18 December 1834).

Jacob H. Slemaker was a Lieutenant in Capt. Slicer's Regiment on 22 April 1814 (*Marine*: 438).

Jacob Hart and Elizabeth were the parents of: **14. James Ringgold**, b. 24 December 1805 in Annapolis; **15. Columbus Americanus**, b. 11 March 1808 in Annapolis; **16. John Hart**, b. 2 December 1810 in Annapolis; **17. Emiline**, b. 8 July 1816 in Annapolis, m. James Smith on 28 January 1831; **18. Ellen**, b. 2 January 1819 on Cherry Stone Farm on South River, was m. to John H. Boyle on Sunday, 4th inst., by Rev. McIlhiney (*Md. Gaz.* 15 March 1838); **19. Junius [?]**, b. 22 April 1824, on Cherry Stone Farm; and **20. Julianna**, b. 20 November 1826 in Annapolis, and died 1 December 1826, aged two [?] days.

Jacob H. and Susan were the parents of: **21. Jacob Hart**, b. 22 March 1831, died 28 July 1831

Unplaced:

Adeline E. Slemaker and Samuel E. Duvall were married on 23 May 1833 (*Md. Gaz.* 30 May 1833).

Elizabeth Slemaker, of Annapolis, and James Ringgold of Kent Island, were married last Monday evening [4 April], by Rev. Mr. Wyatt (*Md. Gaz.* 7 April 1808).

James Slemaker and Clarinda Zuile were married on 3 May 1791 (Marr. Returns of Rev. Daniel Kurtz, Scharf Papers, MS. 1999 at MdHS). On 10 June 1792 Cassandra was named as the executrix of William Zuill (BAAD 11:91).

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The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 35 Number 4 (No. 158)

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

Winter 2019

NOTES:

This Notebook has (5) major articles:

- (1) **From the Mahoning (Co. OH) Meanderings, July – August 2019**
- (2) **Grave Matters: Cemetery Inscriptions, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Volume 3:** Compiled by Christine N. Simmons (Thanks Ken Zimmerman)
- (3) **Chipping Away at My Brick Wall** by Margaret M. Nicholson, PhD
- (4) **How to Find Your Family History in U.S. Church Records** by Morton, Sunny Jane, Harold A. Henderson (Thanks Ken Zimmerman)
- (5) **Obituary for Richard T. Bracken**, longtime member of the Baltimore County Genealogical Society

- (1) **From the Mahoning (Co. OH) Meanderings, July – August 2019**
Ocupsyshun - Cencus Taker

I am a census takers for the city of Bufflow. Our city has groan very fast in resent years & now in 1865, it has become a hard & time consuming job to count all the peephill. There are not many that con do this werk, as it is necessary to have an ejucashun, wich a lot of pursons still do not have. Another atributeart needed for this job is god spelling, for meny of the peephill to be counted can hardle speek inglish, let alon spel there names.

- (2) **Grave Matters: Cemetery Inscriptions, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Volume 3:** Arnold, Crofton, Crownsville, Gambrills, Pasadena, Severna Park ;Compiled by Christine N. Simmons for the Anne Arundel Genealogical Society, Paperback, 2019, ISBN:9781729655092, Cost \$25.00 at amazon.com

Description:

Sometimes tombstones are the only place where birth and death records can be found. This book is part of a series of three books of cemetery inscriptions from family and church cemeteries in northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. It contains tombstone inscriptions and as well as additional information collected from death certificates and descendants It includes the location of the cemetery, earliest and latest death dates, names by which the cemetery has been known to go by, places where additional information can be found, other publications with information about the cemetery, and full tombstone information. The book is fully indexed including maiden names.

(3) Chipping Away at My Brick Wall

Margaret M. Nicholson, PhD

What better way to chip away at my Simon Martin brick wall than to describe where I am now, then continue my search for his parents, as I work on this article. By the publication deadline, whether I am successful or not, my research experiences may help others. If you successfully break through one of your brick walls, email me (MySurpriseFamily@gmail.com) describing what helped you. Perhaps your ideas can be used for Chipping Away Part Two.

Pieces of advice, quoted or paraphrased, from online sites are labelled as a HINT. You will find a list of the websites consulted at the end of the article. Most of these sites have a trove of additional ideas for tracking down missing relatives.

Searching for Simon Martin's Parents

Look at my biological family tree in pedigree view (from Ancestry.com) and see that every great-great-grandparent has been located. Clicking on any black arrow would reveal all my thirdgreat-grandparents and many more generations of ancestors. EXCEPT for one family line—Simon Martin, on my mother's paternal side.



I can't take all the credit for my well-developed tree. Susan Martin, my mother's half sister— same father—had been researching her family history for years, long before I got involved. Susan's research is meticulous, so with just a bit of checking to reassure myself, I soon had my grandfather's (her father's) family line completed as far as she had gotten. Most of the family was born or lived in or around Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Conveniently Susan still lives there so excursions to cemeteries and archives are easy to arrange when I am visiting her. While in St Augustine, my home now, I can search documents and records online.

Simon Martin and Elizabeth Brenner were listed as the parents on my great-grandfather Joseph's death certificate. (Marked by red circle)

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
 BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

1. PLACE OF DEATH: Dauphin
 2. NAME OF DECEASED: Joseph Martin
 3. SEX: M. White
 4. COLOR OR HAIR: White
 5. MARRIAGE STATUS: Married
 6. DATE OF BIRTH: Dec 26, 1839
 7. AGE: 72 years, 3 months, 11 days
 8. OCCASION OF DEATH: Acute
 9. MEDICAL CONDITIONS OF DEATH: Chronic Cardiac Dilatation
 10. NAME OF DECEASED: Simon Martin
 11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER: Pennsylvania
 12. NAME OF MOTHER: Elizabeth Brenner
 13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER: Pennsylvania

Find-A-Grave listed Simon Martin as buried in Dauphin County Cemetery. The information, provided by the Friends of Pauper's Field, appeared to be based on information recorded on an 1860 Mortality Schedule for Dauphin County.

HINT: Walk the Cemetery – A simple, but effective, genealogy brick wall solution for ancestors that came from small towns is to take a walk through the local cemetery. A good way to look for clues is by reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. (1)

In fall 2018, Susan and I drove to the Dauphin County Cemetery. At one time, the cemetery was surrounded by farms and open countryside, but now is hemmed in by businesses and shopping centers. This forsaken looking place is also known as Potter's Field. We walked among the tombstones, which were really nothing more than stones—flat markers partially covered by grass. We looked without success for the name Martin, but there were only numbers on the stones.

HINT: Many times a brick wall is created by wrong information on a document. A record or document is only as good as what the informant gave. Census, deaths, obits, even births, can lead you on a wild goose chase! (2)

On the way home from the cemetery, Susan suggested that the problem was a misinterpretation of the Mortality Schedule by the Friends of Pauper's Field. Simon is listed along with others whose occupations are shown as "farmer." But in the line immediately under his name, but indented, are the words "Alms House." (Marked by red circle) Occupations for those that follow were pauper, indigent, and sadly, idiotic.

TABLE 2—Persons who Died during the Year ending 1st June, 1860, in the County of Dauphin, State of Pennsylvania, enumerated by sex.

NAME OF STRAY FAMILY WHO DIED during the year ending 1st June, 1860, whose real name of death at the time of death was in full name	SEX				PLACE OF BIRTH, Naming Nation, Territory, or County	THE MONTH in which the person died	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE	DISEASE OR CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH
	M	F	Color	Married					
John Johnson	50	M	W	Mar	Germany	Feb	Farmer	Apoplexy	69
Cath Wiley	1	F	W	Mar	"	Dec	"	Apoplexy	19
Mary Smith	7	F	W	Mar	"	May	"	Yellow jaundice	60
Cath Hoffmann	54	F	W	Mar	"	Dec	"	Tuberc	60
John Hoffmann	12	F	W	Mar	"	Jan	"	Consumption	15
Simon Martin	47	M	W	Mar	Prussia	March	Farmer	Consumption	65
Simon Martin	16	M	W	Mar	Prussia	March	Farmer	Consumption	65
John Martin	10	M	W	Mar	Prussia	Jan	Farmer	Consumption	60
James Martin	20	M	W	Mar	Prussia	Jan	Farmer	Consumption	50
James Martin	28	M	W	Mar	Prussia	Feb	Farmer	Consumption	42
John Martin	30	M	W	Mar	Prussia	Feb	Farmer	Consumption	40
Simon Martin	50	M	W	Mar	Prussia	Feb	Farmer	Consumption	10
Simon Martin	50	M	W	Mar	Prussia	Feb	Farmer	Consumption	10
Simon Martin	50	M	W	Mar	Prussia	Feb	Farmer	Consumption	10

We found additional support for the misinterpretation of the Mortality Schedule in the 1860 US census record. Simon Martin was identified as a farmer with a personal estate valued at \$1,000 and real estate worth \$10,000. He lived with his wife and his four younger children. (See census clip.)

1860 United States Federal Census for Simon Martin

Pennsylvania			Dauphin			Swatara		
Simon Martin	36	M	Farmer	1000	10000			
Elizabeth	35	F						
Mary	11	F						
George	8	M						
Joseph	4	M						
William	2	M						

Knowing that he had seven children (older children were on the 1850 census), I was sure he hadn't ended up in the poor house. Back in those days, more than now, elderly parents were always showing up in census records of their sons, sons-in-law, and widowed daughters. (These days, I'm not sure who worries more: we who want to stay in our own homes till we die or our children, who would hate to see us in a nursing home, but treasure their privacy.) Once Susan and I assembled all the facts, it seemed strange, and made us look a little dense, that we even visited the cemetery.

HINT: You're Only Searching Online – When it comes to offline research many get scared. If you're looking for ancestors locally, connect with a local historical society, genealogy group or library. There are many volunteers and employees at these locations that are eager to help. (3)

My next visit to Harrisburg was March 2019. Susan and I drove to downtown Harrisburg to the Pennsylvania State Archives, administered as part of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Aaron McWilliams, a research assistant, not only showed us what files were available but worked with us. The next thing I knew we were looking at a will that confirmed the Elizabeth we had in our family tree was Simon's wife.

The purpose of the will was to transfer property from Simon Martin, who died intestate, to Elizabeth and then to her current husband, Joseph Shaeffer.

We had census records from 1870 and 1880 that listed Elizabeth as the wife of Joseph Shaeffer. The names of the children from the Martin's 1860 census were the same as those with the Shaeffer's in 1870. But until we saw all three of the adult's names together, we couldn't be sure we were dealing with the same people. (Everyone seemed to be named Elizabeth, Joseph, and Simon back then.)

With knowledge of the land transfer, Susan searched for property maps from the 1860s and found the location of Simon Martin's farm. The names inscribed on the map supported our understanding that Elizabeth was born a Brenner. (Red circle marks S Martin and P Brenner) We wondered if her grandfather, Peter Brenner, gave part of his land to them as a wedding present? Perhaps the families each lived next door to each other and that was how Elizabeth and Simon came to be married. A research of land records is our next step.



Eager to find the farmland that once belonged to our ancestors, Susan printed out a modern-day map. The river, quarry, and major roads matched up perfectly to the old map. The area is now a golf course, but even with the snow obscuring the grounds, we were able to imagine the slight, rolling hills as the Martin and Brenner homesteads. (Labels added for clarification.)



No one seemed to be around, but we parked and went into the pro shop. Susan thought it possible that a small family cemetery could have been preserved. The young man behind the counter assured us, “If there were any graves around, I would know about it.”

HINT: My advice: Serendipity – Be open to opportunities for finding good things without looking for them. When unexpected DNA results led to a search for a surprise biological father, the answers to my genealogical questions often came from unlikely coincidences. (4)

Just before Susan and I arrived at our golf-farm destination, we were amazed to pass by a sizeable cemetery. On our way back to her house (only fifteen-minutes away), we drove through the narrow, serpentine lanes and were excited to see familiar family names including Livingston (more about this later). Two men in work clothes and high boots were busy with a bulldozer around the muddy graves. Rolling down the window, Susan asked if they knew of any Martin graves. The older man motioned us to drive up to a small building, as he trundled along behind our car, lighting a cigarette on his way.

I wish I had a video of the next few minutes: the man ushering us into the tiny, messy office, laying his lighted cigarette on the edge of the desk, and pulling open an old-fashioned 3x5 card file. Rifling through, he soon pulled out a card: Simon Martin Sr. Next, he grabbed a 3-ring binder, shuffled through pages, and finally pointed at the plot notations. We had succeeded in finding Simon’s grave!

Susan and I were wearing regular shoes so decided to postpone our visit to the graves for the following day. We returned, bundled up with hats, gloves, and boots, with broom and shovel at hand. There they were side by side, matching tombstones with names carved in stone—Simon Martin and Elizabeth Shaeffer. (See photo)



This assured us that after Simon’s young death, Elizabeth remarried. We can only speculate as to why she was buried next to Simon rather than her second husband.

Upon receiving our documentation, the Friends of Potter’s Field corrected the memorial on Find-A-Grave and now cite Simon Martin as buried in the Churchville Cemetery.

HINT: When you can’t locate information about someone, try searching for their siblings or other family members instead. Records that include family members often include the person as well. (5)

Having seen that Livingstons were buried in the same cemetery as our “brick wall” Simon Martin, we took another look at the relationships among our family lines. Simon’s son Joseph was married to Emma Garman (my great-grandmother) whose grandfather was Jacob Livingston (my third-great-grandfather). Emma descends from his first wife. His second wife was a Susan Martin.

(From here on, I refer only to this long-gone Susan, not my co-researcher aunt.)

I share DNA with cousins who descend from Emma on her Livingston side as well as Joseph on his Martin side. Some cousins show Susan and Simon as siblings. We know the families were close—in the 1860 census, two of Elizabeth and (the deceased) Simon’s children were with Susan and Jacob. But other than this family familiarity, no documentation shows a sibling relationship. The nature of their relationship could be the key and connects with the following hint.

HINT: Do Collaborative Research - Contact DNA matches that may be related to your brick-wall ancestor to discover what they know about their family lines. (6)

Currently I share DNA with eight cousins who apparently descend from the son of Jacob Livingston and Susan Martin. Because my relationship to Jacob is via his first wife, trees show these relationships as half cousins. If Susan and Simon are siblings, we cousins would also be full cousins via their yet-to-be-found parents.

Using the advice to collaborate, I sent requests to the Livingston cousins, as well as to others related to Simon Martin. Perhaps a more careful search of everyone’s records will reveal an overlooked document or someone will locate a family Bible that holds the information we need.

Those familiar with comparison of chromosome segments to determine family lines may suggest uploading our DNA to a site that supports that process. But even if we found a biological relationship between Susan and Simon Martin, gene segments won’t yield the identity of my thirdgreat-grandparents.

I’ll keep chipping away until the day my brick wall falls and additional generations of Martins can be added to my family tree.

Hints for Chipping Away at Brick Walls

You may be able to go directly to the brick-wall advice directly by using the tinyurls. If the links are not active, google the website along with the phrase “breaking through brick walls.”

- (1) GenealogyInTime.com <https://tinyurl.com/50-Reasons-Part-I>
<https://tinyurl.com/50-Reasons-Part-II>
- (2) GenealogyJustAsk.com <https://tinyurl.com/What-is-a-brick-wall>
- (3) FamilyHistoryDaily.com <https://tinyurl.com/Why-you-can-t-break-thru>
- (4) My book, *My Surprise Family: Find Your Ancestry Story*, shows how serendipity played a role in identifying a close DNA-match that revealed a surprise biological father, as well as confirmed a DNA-association to the paternal grandmother and located the unknown paternal grandfather.

<https://tinyurl.com/MySurpriseFamily>

I'm trying out a blog; not much there yet: MargaretMnicholson.tumblr.com
<https://margaretmnicholson.tumblr.com>

(5) Ancestry.com <https://tinyurl.com/ExpandYourSearch>

(6) FamilySearch.org <https://tinyurl.com/OvercomeBrickWall-DNA>

This article was first published in the October 2019 issue of the Ancient City Bulletin, a publication of the St Augustine Genealogy Society. *My Surprise Family: Find Your Ancestry Story* by Margaret M. Nicholson, PhD is available as a print-on-demand book from Amazon.com

(4) How to Find Your Family History in U.S. Church Records -A Genealogist's Guide: With Specific Resources for Major Christian Denominations before 1900, Author: Morton, Sunny Jane, Harold A. Henderson, Genealogical Publishing Company, Publication Date: 2019. Softcover, Pages154, ISBN: 9780806320953. Cost: \$29.95

Description

Records created by the major Christian denominations before 1900 in the United States are an underutilized resource for family historians. In these records, you may find ancestors' births, maiden or married names, marriage details, deaths, family relationships, other residences, and even immigrants' overseas birthplaces. You may uncover information about ancestors who have been unnamed in other records—women, children, ethnic minorities, immigrants, and the poor. You may find details about your ancestors recorded long before the existence of civil records.

However, it is not always an easy task to track down U.S. church records. *How to Find Your Family History in U.S. Church Records* is a unique, peer-reviewed publication that takes researchers step-by-step through the process of identifying, locating, and gaining access to these genealogical gems.

Included in this book are hundreds of links to church research resources, as well as chapters devoted to specific resources for the major Christian denominations before 1900. More than 30 archivists, historians, and genealogical experts in specific faith traditions have contributed their knowledge to these denominational chapters.

(5) Obituary for Richard T. Bracken



Richard Townsend Bracken, beloved husband, father and grandfather and 52-year Catonsville resident, died on October 17, 2019 at age 84 at the St. Elizabeth Rehab and Nursing Center where he resided for three years. Richard (Dick) was born in East Orange, New Jersey and moved to Maryland in 1939. He was the son of Mary (Wheatley) and Thomas Bracken. Dick grew up on Palmer Avenue in Pimlico.

Dick attended Robert E. Lee Accelerate School #49 in Baltimore and Baltimore Polytechnic Institute where he graduated in 1953 from the "A" course. He played football and baseball at Poly. Dick also played for the Gordon's Stores sandlot baseball team where one of his teammates was Hall of Famer Al Kaline.

After graduating from high school, Dick worked for Associated Consulting Engineers where he surveyed the original Baltimore Beltway. Dick served in the Army for two years of active duty (1956 to 1958) and six years in the Reserves. While stationed in Louisiana, he played football and baseball for the Fort Polk team.

In 1961, Dick earned a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the University of Maryland, College Park, where he was a member of the Tau Beta Pi and Eta Kappa Nu Honor Societies. Dick received a master's degree in 1977 in business financial management from George Washington University.

From 1961 to 1964, Dick was manufacturing department manager and assistant plant engineer at the Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Company in Locust Point. He also held a variety of management positions for Enjay and Chevron Fibers in Odenton from 1964 to 1983, where he managed a fleet of ocean barges that sailed from Pensacola, Florida to Puerto Rico.

After a short stint as plant manager at Ametek in Odenton, Dick worked for the Industrial Scientific Protective Applications Company (ISPA) in Baltimore from 1984 to 1988 in management positions and as Chief Operating Officer. He then became Manager of Electrical Engineering at Environmental Elements Corporation from 1988 to 1994. The last two years of Dick's professional career were spent as Director of Sales and Marketing for Ketema's fiber division in Odenton from 1994 to 1996.

Dick coached Little League baseball teams in Howard Park and his daughters' Catonsville Recreation softball teams for many years. He also enjoyed photography and he built a darkroom in his home to develop his photos. Other interests included woodworking, jazz music, dancing, traveling, and attending Baltimore Symphony Orchestra concerts.

In his retirement, Dick volunteered at the Catonsville Library, where he archived obituaries and photographs and was treasurer of the Friends of the Catonsville Library. Dick, who was on the board of the Central and Catonsville YMCA, was also a Junior Achievement advisor and a Life Scout.

Dick was a member of Mensa and the Sharon Masonic Lodge #182 for 55 years. He was also a devoted member of Catonsville United Methodist Church for 50 years, where he had been treasurer and a member of several committees and the administrative board.

Dick was happily married to Carolyn Elizabeth (Lynch) Bracken for 58 years. He was the devoted father of Karen Higby and her husband Mark and Linda Bowman and her husband Philip, and the loving grandfather of Ann Higby, Sarah Knight (James), Emily Crews (Tarrence), Michael Bowman, Gregory Bowman (Danielle) and Kristina Bowman.

On Saturday, November 16th, from 4:00 to 6:00 pm, and on Sunday, November 17th, from 2:00 to 3:00 pm, family and friends are invited to visit with the family in the church parlor. A Memorial Service will be held at the church on Sunday, November 17th, at 3:00 pm. Interment, at a later date, will be at Druid Ridge Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers, donations in Dick's memory may be made to: Catonsville United Methodist Church, 6 Melvin Avenue, Catonsville, MD 21228.

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