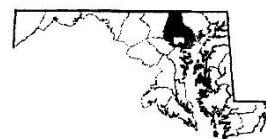


The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 38 Number 1 (No. 167)

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

Spring 2022

NOTES:

There is one joke, one book review, and two articles in this Notebook.

- (1) Census Taker Joke provided by Kenneth Zimmerman, Genealogist.
- (2) Free African Americans of Maryland and Delaware from the Colonial Period to 1810, Second Edition, by Paul Heinegg, Clearfield, 2021. Pages 381, including index, softbound, \$32.20. Review by Kenneth Zimmerman, Genealogist.
- (3) **The 1950 US Census: Are You Ready?** by Thomas MacEntee, Genealogy Bargains. You have permission to use this article in its entirety or to take segments/snippets as long as you include my byline shown below as is: ©2021, copyright Thomas MacEntee. All rights reserved. For more information, please visit Genealogy Bargains at <https://genealogybargains.com>.
- (4) **FINDING THAT NEEDLE IN A HAYSTACK, Even when you are not looking** by Lisa G. Woolfson, B.S., M.S.

1. Census Taker Joke:

A Census Taker knocked on a woman's door. She answered all his questions but refused to state her age. "Did my neighbors say their ages?" she asked. "Certainly," the census taker replied. "Well, I'm the same age they are!:" she snapped. "As old as the Hills," he wrote on his form.

2. Free African Americans of Maryland and Delaware from the Colonial Period to 1810, Second Edition, by Paul Heinegg

The author has assembled 421 free Maryland and Delaware black families with detailed family history and family genealogy. The book contains great source documentation and contains 20 pages of indexing by surnames and first names. Anyone doing genealogy research during the Colonial period should have this book in their collection. This second edition has more family names and information. The author has published similar information for North and South Carolina in a three volume series.

3. The 1950 US Census: Are You Ready? by Thomas MacEntee provided by Kenneth Zimmerman, Genealogist

The 1950 US Census: Are You Ready?

Thomas MacEntee, Genealogy Bargains

<https://genealogybargains.com>

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Many genealogists remember the excitement in April 2012 during the release of the 1940 US Census. Following the “72 Year Rule” for records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the results of the 1950 US Census will be made public on Friday, April 1, 2022. It’s never too early to prepare for this valuable data!

Why is the 1950 US Census Important?

- Keep in mind that the US Federal Census is mandated by the US Constitution to be taken every 10 years to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. Like other record sets, the US Census was not created for genealogy purposes, but as genealogists we benefit greatly from the data.
- The 1950 US Census is the first decennial census conducted after World War II. The war had a huge social and economic impact on the United States. Some of the questions asked are due to a) a severe economic recession in 1947, b) a post-war housing shortage with men and women who fought in World War II returning home, c) many women employed to support the war effort returned to keeping house full time, and d) a shift in population away from rural locations and towards urban and suburban areas.

How was the 1950 US Census Different?

Here are some quick facts you might now know about the 1950 US Census data:

- The population schedule for the 1950 US Census consisted of 30 lines with six individuals selected for Supplemental Questions. In the 1940 US Census, each page of the population schedule had 40 lines and only two selected.
- Americans living abroad were enumerated for the first time in 1950. This included efforts to enumerate armed forces, ship crews and United States government employees living overseas.
- The first non-military computer—UNIVAC I—was used to tabulate census data.
- The 1950 US Census covered 150 million residents across 45 million homes.
- For those who lived in hotels and “other places where transients usually pay for quarters” took place the night of April 11, 1950. In addition, many newspapers carried “missed person” forms at the end of the enumeration period. These forms could be clipped, filled out and returned to the Census Bureau.
- Special “infant cards” were completed by enumerators of the 1950 US Census for each child born in January, February, or March 1950. These were used to test birth registration completeness for recent births. However, these cards were destroyed after the information was used for statistical purposes. The cards were never microfilm and as a result, there are no digital images.

Questions Asked on the 1950 US Census

- Name of street, avenue, or road where the household is located
- Home or apartment number
- Serial number of dwelling unit
- Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?

- Name (head of household)
- Relationship to head of household
- Race
- Sex
- How old was this person on his last birthday?
- Is this person now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?
- What State or country was the person born in?
- If foreign born, is the person naturalized?
- What was this person doing most of last week - working, keeping house, or something else?
- If the person was "keeping house" or "something else" in question 15, did the person do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house?
- If the person answered "no" to question 16, was he looking for work?
- If the person answered "no" to question 17, even if he didn't work last week, does he have a job or business?
- If the person was working, how many hours did he or she work in the last week?
- What kind of work does the person do?
- What kind of business or industry is the person in?
- Class of worker the person is.

What You Need to Know About the 1950 US Census Data Release

Here is the latest information as of December 2021:

- NARA will employ a rudimentary artificial intelligence (AI) program with optical character recognition (OCR) to "scan" the hand-written entries. An initial index will be created, and users can submit corrections to build a crowd-sourced index.
- Only the **1950 US Census Population Schedules** have been microfilmed and digitized; these will be made available on April 1, 2022.
- Genealogy vendors (Ancestry, MyHeritage) will likely outsource indexing while FamilySearch will use volunteers to build an index. For the 1940 US Census release, 150,000 volunteers indexed 132 million names in less than four months. The current estimate for the 1950 US Census using volunteers is six months.
- To determine the correct Enumeration District and browse the correct set of images, **you need to know where your ancestor or relative lived on April 1, 1950**, which was Census Day for the 1950 US Census.
- With that address, you can use the [Unified 1880-1950 Census ED Finder](#) at the Steve Morse One Step site to locate the correct Enumeration District for urban and suburban locations.
- For rural addresses, you can use the [Viewing 1950 Enumeration District Maps](#) tool at the One Step site to access the maps and a visual review will be needed.

How to Prepare for the 1950 US Census Data

- Locate the April 1, 1950, address for ancestor or relative: cover resources such as newspapers, correspondence, city directories, address books

- Use the **Steve Morse One Step** website to locate Enumeration Districts. For rural addresses, the One Step site will point you towards the Enumeration District maps to review visually.
- Create a spreadsheet or list of each person, basic info and their 1950 US Census Enumeration District.
- Use this information once the census data is released on April 1, 2022.

Here's How You Can Get 1950 US Census Data NOW

Not many genealogists realize that the Census Bureau offers what is known as the **Age Search Service** (<https://www.census.gov/topics/population/genealogy/agesearch.html>) allowing residents to see census data for a fee. From the Census Bureau site:

"We will search the confidential records from the Federal population censuses of 1910 to 2010 and issue an official transcript of the results (for a congressionally mandated fee). NOTE: Information can be released only to the named person, his/her heirs, or legal representatives."

Currently the fee is \$65 for a search of **one census per person** and payment can be made by check or money order (no credit cards accepted). The application form will ask you to list an address for the research subject. Remember that locating the proper enumeration district will help speed up the search. Normal processing time is three to four weeks; for an extra \$20 fee you can expedite the process.

1950 US Census Substitute

So, what if you need 1950 US Census data for others? The best substitute available would be a city directory for the location where your research target lived. Ancestry has created a **1950 Census Substitute** consisting of entries from US city directories up to 1955. See <https://www.ancestry.com/search/categories/1950census/> for more information and to start searching.

Resources

- **1950 Census Release Will Offer Enhanced Digital Access, Public Collaboration Opportunity** – National Archives
<https://www.archives.gov/news/articles/1950-census-access>
- **1950 Census Substitute** – Ancestry
<https://www.ancestry.com/search/categories/1950census/>
- **1950 Census Questionnaire** – United States Census Bureau
https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/questionnaires/1950_1.html
- **1950 Instructions to Enumerators** – IPUMS
<https://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/inst1950.shtml>
- **1950 Instructions to Enumerators** – United States Census Bureau
https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/census_instructions/1950_instructions.html
- **1950 US Census Overview** – United States Census Bureau
https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1950.html
- **Age Search Service** – United States Census Bureau
<https://www.census.gov/topics/population/genealogy/agesearch.html>

- **Finding Transcribed ED Descriptions for 1950 in One Step** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/ed/ed.php?year=1950&state=AL&keywords=>
 - **Getting Ready for the 1950 Census: Searching With and Without a Name Index**
<https://stevemorse.org/census/1950census.htm>
 - **How to Access the 1950 Census in One Step** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/census/quiz1950.php>
 - **Infant Card 1950 Census** – United States Census Bureau
<https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/04198170ch2.pdf>
 - **Miscellaneous Codes 1950 Census** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/census/mcodes1950.htm>
 - **Occupation Codes 1950 Census** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/census/1950occupationcodes.html>
 - **Project 1950 – Volunteers Needed**
<https://stevemorse.org/census/project1950intro.html>
 - **The 1950 Censuses – How They Were Taken – United States Census Bureau**
<http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1950/proceduralHistory/1950proceduralhistory.zip>
 - **Unified 1950 US Census ED Finder** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/census/unified.html?year=1950>
 - **United States Census** – FamilySearch Wiki
https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Census
 - **Viewing 1940/50 Census Tracts in One Step** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/census/tracts.html>
 - **Viewing 1940/1950 ED Descriptions from T1224 Microfilm in One Step**
<https://stevemorse.org/census/eddef1224.html?year=1950>
 - **Viewing 1940/1950 Wards, Tracts, and Block Maps in One Step** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/census/1940-1950blocks.html>
- Viewing Enumeration District Maps in One Step** – Steve Morse
<https://stevemorse.org/census/arc1940-1950edmaps.html?year=1950>

4. FINDING THAT NEEDLE IN A HAYSTACK, Even when you are not looking
by Lisa G. Woolfson, B.S., M.S., member Baltimore County Genealogical Society.

**FINDING THAT NEEDLE IN
A HAYSTACK
EVEN WHEN YOU ARE
LOOKING**

**WILLIAM
BUCKMAN
THE
IMMIGRANT**

NOT

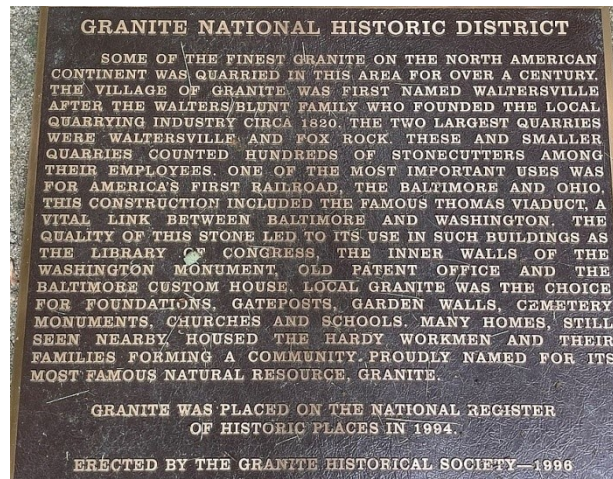


BY LISA G. WOOLFSON, B.S., M.S.

Treasures, that's what I call them. Those little pieces of information that we dig and dig for or those that show up unexpectedly are what keeps genealogists going back for more. You never know what you are going to find in the most unlikely places. Take for instance this story which is about to unfold.

One bright sunny summer day I was sitting at the kitchen table of historian Beverly Griffith in Granite, Baltimore County, MD. This is where my dad's "people" were from.

Granite, Baltimore County Maryland is a one mile squared area that is on the national registry of historical places. If you lived in Granite in the late 1800's or early 1900's you were either a quarry worker or a farmer. My ancestors, the Hamiltons and the Nelsons, from that area were both.



I glanced over the strewn pages of incidental records. Wait! Something caught my eye. Next to the name David Slack was a note scribbled that said "served in the War of 1812" and next to his wife's name Sarah Buckman were these words "family came over with William Penn". These were my third great grandparents! I could barely contain myself and I immediately wanted to know more.

First, I focused on proving my lineage to David Slack, my 3rd ggf. He served in the 32nd Regiment Maryland Militia and he fought in the Battle of Bladensburg during the War of 1812.



I joined the Daughters of the Society of the War of 1812, Mary Young Pickersgill Chapter, Baltimore, MD. There were twists and turns to proving that relationship. I had to dig deeply and spend hours sometimes days finding the documents that I needed to prove that lineage. Oh and by the way, his dad Cornelius Slack served with General George Washington in the American Revolutionary War and he was with him when he crossed the Delaware on 25 December 1776.



Now, on to one of the most extensive research projects that I have undertaken and that was to prove that Sarah Buckman, my third great grandmother who married David Slack did in fact descend from William Buckman, the immigrant. And again, just as David Slack's dad fought in the American Revolutionary War, Sarah Buckman's father William Briggs Buckman did the same. He was a

corporal in the Third Massachusettes Regiment seeing action at the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Battle of Trois Riveieres, the Battle of Saratoga, and the Battle of Valcourt Island.



Shortly after my discovery about my 3rd great grandparents in Granite, Baltimore County, MD., I attended the monthly meeting of the Baltimore County Genealogical Society. I came across a well worn paperback book entitled

PASSENGERS AND SHIPS PRIOR TO
1684 PENN'S COLONY: VOLUME 1 by

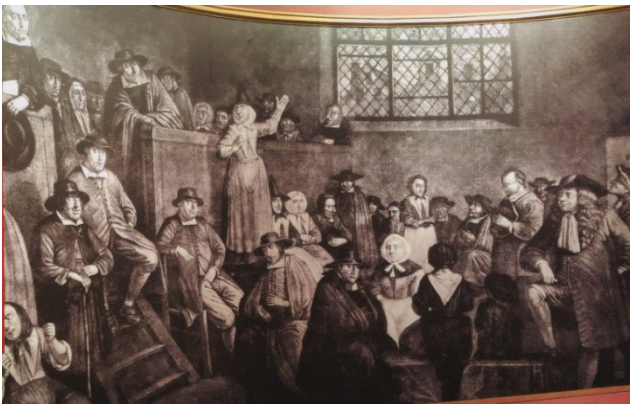
Battle of Bunker Hill

Walter Lee Sheppard Jr._ Without a second thought, I swooped the book off of the table and hurriedly scoured the index. Eureka! There were many Buckmans listed in the index—widow Buckman, Edward Buckman, Joan ---, Mary, Ruth, Sarah (William's Wife), Sarah (William's Daughter) Thomas and **WILLIAM!** I found my guy.....Now I needed to know more about him, his family, and his journey to the new world. For this awesome discovery, the paperback book that someone tossed aside, I paid \$5.00.

William Penn sailed from England late in the summer of 1682. His ship, The Welcome, sailed at the end of August and arrived in the Delaware October 27, 1682. The Quaker calendar year starts the first of March and ends the 28th of February. So it can be said they arrived the 27th day of the eighth month in 1682.

On page 7 of Sheppard's book "William Buckman (4) wife, Mary (5), children Sarah and Mary (6 and 7). Registry of Arrivals in Bucks County." (the numbers represented passenger number on that ship).

On page 9, I learned a lot of information about their journey. "William Buckman, his wife Mary, and his daughter Sarah and Mary (4-7) came on the *Welcome*, as they are included in Phineas Pemberton's "Arrivals"" in Bucks County. They also lived near Penn in Sussex (there is still a Buckman's Corners just north of Chiltington) and they attended Shipley Meeting.



QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

Edward and Thomas Buckman had bought 500 acres of land from William Penn, but it seemed that one of them died, and William Buckman took his place on the *Welcome*. It was not known if the Widow Buckman –of either Edward or Thomas –arrived at the same time. Her sons Edward, Thomas and William were with her, and her daughter Ruth. They reached Bucks County in the fall of 1682 and they spent the first winter in a cave near Fallsington (not too uncomfortably perhaps as the widow had brought two thousand pounds of personal luggage with her). It seems unlikely that they would have come on separate ships, since closely related families stayed together for mutual help and comfort in those days.

The Buckmans were the largest family on board the *Welcome*, with a family of nine. They had a private cabin, indicating they had

money . Two thousand pounds of luggage included linen table cloths and napkins, pewter dishes, cherry wood furniture including several beds, all the senior Buckman's carpentry tools and building supplies, non perishable food for the crossing, enough clothing to last each one a lifetime, hats and capes for women, suits, shoes, hundreds of pounds of linen wearing apparel, curtains, pillows, and brass cookware. Everything was packed in chests, baskets, tubs,



sacks, and coolers.

Each of the different 23 ships of Penn's Fleet brought different types and amounts of commodities. The Welcome, for example, had 99 cwt iron, 78 cwt nails, 6 chests of glass, 744 lbs of shoes, 62 dozen of men's hose, 30 dozen of children's hose, 20 gross pipes, 10 cwt soap, 32 cwt shot, 2.75 cwt of gunpowder and 4 cwt of cheese.

So because the Buckman family appeared to have money, their journey to the new world must have been nice and comfortable, right? Not hardly!

One of the most concise and descriptive articles about Penn's journey is called "The Voyage of the 'Welcome'" and is found at the Caleb Pusey House and Landingford Plantation. I will share the article with you at this time.

AUGUST 30 TO OCTOBER 27/28, 1682

In August of 1682, the ship *Welcome's* trip from Deal, England to Pennsylvania meant a hazardous and, at best, unpleasant voyage of 57/58 days on this very small wooden ship.

The “*Welcome*”, that carried William Penn to his new colony, was an average size ship for that time. She was likely around 120 feet in length, 24 feet wide and weighed 300 tons. Robert Greenway was her Commander, and she was manned by a crew of about 36. She carried 100 passengers,



mostly Friends, from Sussex, England.

When they left London, they could have no idea how long they would be on board the ship, as these ships were “slow sailers”. Although they could go as fast as ten miles per hour when there was a fair wind and a smooth sea, they rarely maintained this speed. The length of the voyage might vary from 49 to 128 days. Sometimes ships that left London at the same time might arrive in America as much as eight or nine weeks apart.

Conditions on the *Welcome* were likely far from ideal, even for those times. The ship was over-crowded with passengers, and private cabins were available only to the ship’s captain and perhaps William Penn (and the Buckmans). All the others slept on the floor on the deck below the main deck. There was very little light or air. During the rains and rough seas, water would pour in through cracks and joints, drenching the passengers and their belongings below. There were no bathrooms on board. If they wanted to wash, they had to wash in salty water from the sea. Most likely they may have worn the same clothes for the entire voyage.

Although, from time to time, fresh fish or turtles might be caught if weather permitted, meals usually consisted of ‘salt horse’ (salted beef, pork, or fish) and ‘hardtack’ (hard, dry biscuits). There were dried peas and beans, cheese

and butter. Weather permitting; food was cooked over charcoal fires in metal boxes called braziers. But it was often too dangerous to have a fire and so the food was eaten cold.

Food became infested with bugs, the biscuits got too hard to eat, the cheese got moldy, the butter turned rancid and even the beer began to go sour by the end of the voyage. Even though a large amount of water would have been taken on board, after standing in barrels for a while, it was neither pleasant nor safe to drink. Everyone, even the children, drank beer instead.

Storms were a great danger; and the Atlantic had many, especially in the fall and winter when the 'Welcome' sailed. The tossing and rolling of this small ship, in even a minor storm, caused most of the passengers, many of whom had never been on a ship before, to become seasick. There was the ever-present fear that a major storm could easily capsize a ship of this size or cause it to break apart.

Sickness, other than seasickness, was also a major problem. Even a minor illness could quickly spread among passengers and crew alike. Serious illnesses, often called 'ship's fever' (smallpox) killed 31 on the Welcome's crossing. The Captain was forced to put in to Little Egg Harbor in New Jersey in order to allow for the 'fever' to run its course. They were still pretty fortunate as on some voyages as many as half the passengers died before they reached their final destination.

The prospect of this long, dangerous and unpleasant voyage was not made more tolerable by the conditions passengers face upon arrival in the new colony. They were arriving in the early winter and would not be able to build their permanent homes until the next spring. Still they chose to face these hardships and exhibited the faith and spirit that embodied the birth of their new home, Pennsylvania.

(To be continued in the Summer issue.)

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. Meeting and speaker from 2-4 p.m.

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.