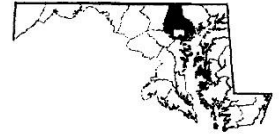


The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



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NOTES:

- (1) **Tip of the Quarter:** by Kenneth Zimmerman, Genealogist
- (2) **W. J. Tickner and Sons Funeral Home records:** Provided by Kenneth Zimmerman, Genealogist from H. Furlong Baldwin Library, Maryland Center for History and Culture
- (3) **Origins – What’s in a Name?** Information derived from the website house of names: by Lisa Woolfson, B.S, M.S.
- (4) **“PLANTING THEIR ROOTS” The Kirk Family 1840-1854,** Baltimore County Maryland: by Lisa Woolfson, B.S., M.S. Great great granddaughter
- (5) **Maryland Death Index Project:** by Greg Burton
- (6) **Finding records when data is incomplete:** by Greg Burton

- (1) **Tip of the Quarter:** by Kenneth Zimmerman, Genealogist

Several short tips:

1. You need to search for other relatives or friends in the FAN Club (Friends, Associates, and Neighbors - an abbreviation coined by Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG) to discover related information about the individual you are researching. The families you find may or may not be related to you but can provide you with pertinent information about your relatives.
2. We often research online for genealogy information as our first source. You may want to research the Archives or research institutions to search the original records or find other records that are not online.

Online research is valuable, and a valid source provided with source documentation.

3. When searching church marriage records read the full record. Look at the header and title page of the record as it will explain if the individual is the bride or groom, or is a sponsor. When posting a record on ancestry.com or in your genealogy database please state the source. Do not post the marriage date without stating the full name of the church with its address and where the record was found. Proper source documentation is necessary. Then another researcher can find and view the record easily.

(2) W. J. Tickner and Sons Funeral Home records: Provided by Kenneth Zimmerman, Genealogist from H. Furlong Baldwin Library, Maryland Center for History and Culture

W. J. Tickner and Sons Funeral Home records

Collection

Identifier: MS 2702

Citation

- H. Furlong Baldwin Library Maryland Center for History and Culture Previously named as Maryland Historical Society

Abstract

The collection consists of 50 volumes that record information on those buried by W. J. Tickner & Sons, 1878-1949, Henry W. Mears & Sons, 1888-1943, and outside funeral homes with whom Tickner cooperated, 1923-56.

Conditions Governing Access

The collection is open for research use.

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Biographical / Historical

The William J. Tickner and Sons funeral home began operation in 1878, founded by William J. Tickner (1839-1928). The establishment was located variously on South Eutaw and North Gilmore Streets, later moving to North and Pennsylvania Avenues. William E. Tickner (1866-1952), son of William J. and Margaret Cooper Tickner, joined his father's business in 1886 and later succeeded him as director. William E. Tickner married Charlotte Bewley in 1888. At one point, he served as president of the Maryland State Funeral Directors Association.

25.5 Linear Feet (50 volumes) **Language of Materials** English

The volumes are arranged in chronological order. Each volume is alphabetically indexed by the last name of the deceased.

Scope and Contents

The first volume from both the Tickner and the Mears records is missing from this collection. Information gathered on each customer includes: age, birthplace, cause and place of death, name and birthplace of the deceased's parents, eye and hair color, height, weight, as well as complete accounting records for the funeral.

(3) Origins – What's in a Name? Information derived from the website house of names: by Lisa Woolfson, B.S, M.S.

ORIGINS- WHAT'S IN A NAME?

INFORMATION DERIVED FROM THE WEBSITE HOUSE OF NAMES

The name Karg originated in Silesia providing the setting for the oldest origins of the Karg family surname. It was a nickname from Middle High German-karc 'cunning', 'sly', 'tricky', 'Jewish' (Ashkenazic)); nickname for a mean person, from Yiddish (karg(er)). Even though the name originated in Silesia, Friederich Karg himself came from Baiern, Germany.

Spelling variations of this family name include- Karg, Karger, Kaerg, Kaerger, Karge, Kaerge, Kerg, Kerger, Kergel, Kerge, Karc, etc. First found in Silesia, it was there that the family made important contributions in the development of the district from ancient times. They were always prominent in political affairs and they formed alliances with other families within the Feudal System and the nation.

Considering the meaning of the name Karg, is it any wonder that Friederich Karg changed his name to Frederick Kirk when he arrived in America? The name "Karg" however is reflected on the ship's manifest list, Friederich's will, the administration account of his will, and on a land deed.

A simple summary of the Karg family is that my 5th ggf Johann Wolfgang Kargens married Elizabetha Mararetha Sieber. One of their children, Johann Jacob Karg, married Eva Marie Hammens (These are my 4thggp). One of their sons was

Friederich Karg who married Anna Catharina Reiser (my 3rd ggp). These three generations (from 1740-1850) were recorded in Baiern, Bavaria Germany and Zendorf, Ludwigslust-Parchim, Mecklenburg, Vorpommern, Germany. My great great grandfather Friederich Karg, son of Friederich Karg Sr and Anna Catherina Reiser, was born 15 Nov 1815 in Bayern Germany. He married my great great grandmother in the United States when they landed in the New World 11 June 1840. Her name was Margreth Reining.



Bavaria, Germany is the original homeland of the Reining family. Reining is a patronymic name, a type of surname that is derived from the given name of the father of the original bearer. Reining was derived from the Old Germanic personal name Raginhari, which is composed of the Old German elements ragin, which means counsel, and hard, which means hardy.

One can encounter great variations in the spellings and influence which was of surnames in early times, spelling in general and thus the spelling of names was not yet standardized; and later spellings would change with the branching and moving of families.

Variations of the surname Reining include Reiner, Reine, Reinere, Rhiner, Reiners, Rainer, Rainers, Rainert, Rainere, Renerus (Latin) and many more.

First found in Bavaria, where the name became noted for its many branches within the region, each house acquiring status and influence which was envied and enrolled by the princes of the region. Chronicles first mention Reinerus Reynberti of Rostolk around 1280. The Latin "Renerus" also became "Reinher" from which "Reinhard" was formed. In their later history, the Reiners became a power unto themselves and were elevated to the ranks of nobility as they grew into this most influential family.

Just like we summarized the Karg family, I will attempt to give you a quick overview of the Reining family in the homeland. George Bernhardt Reyning was my 5th ggf. He married Anna Catharina Grimm. One of their children was Johann Georg Reyning who married Anne Margrethe Kolb. (These are my 4thggp). One of their

children was Johann Wendell Reining who married Anna Euler (These are my 3rd ggp). Johann Wendell Reining and Anna Euler Reining had a daughter named Margreth Reining who is my great great grandmother and she was born 22 Apr 1822. She married Friederich Karg II after they arrived in the New World at Fells Point Baltimore, MD. They arrived on 11 June 1840. The time period for these three generations in the Old World was 1737-1840. The Reining family was found in Starkenburg, Altenburger Land, and Thuringen Germany. They were also in Evangelisch, Sickenhofen Starkenburg, Hesse Darmstadt; Hitchenbach Westphalia Prussia and in Babenhausen Hesse Darmstadt.



In the last article we discussed in depth the different periods of immigration, where the immigrants came from and where they settled for each period that they came. In review, let's just say that these are the four major periods of German-American Migration.

THE AMERICAN COLONIAL PERIOD THROUGH 1815 was a period of heavy migration corresponding to numerous European wars across the upper Rhine Region and the misery that accompanied them. The destruction of towns and farmland was accompanied by disease, pestilence, and famine. Active Recruitment of settlers along the Rhine River Valley as an active Redemptioner program (indenture) were responsible for bringing many of the earliest German Settlers to America. Arriving Mainly through Philadelphia, these immigrants settled along the east coast in the Mid-Atlantic colonies and down the Great Valley like other early pioneers. (I have several Palatinate German families on my dad's side that came during this period. Three of those families are the Waggoner (Wagner), the Cassel, and the Weber (Weaver) families who all migrated westward and settled in Carroll County, MD.

According to Atlas of German Migration and America p.19 by Carrie Eldridge (2002)

1820 AND THE COTTON TRADE-By about 1820, the cotton mills of Europe were demanding vast amounts of American cotton which sold in New Orleans. French merchants, supplying mills of Alsace, willingly offered cheap passage to America to offset the cost of sending empty ships across the ocean. The invention of mechanized river boats prior to 1820 made navigation up the Mississippi possible. Many immigrants entering the port of New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They settled along the river banks as far north as Wisconsin and Minnesota.

1830 BREMEN AND THE TOBACCO TRADE-Bremen build new harbor facilities in 1830 especially to serve the Tobacco trade of Maryland and Virginia. This port, at the mouth of the Weser River, served central Germany as well as the Rhine Valley. Immigrants landed at Baltimore and other ports, then headed towards the Pittsburgh and the Ohio River along the National Road.

HAMBURG'S BUSINESS OF SHIPPING PEOPLE 1840-So many Germans were leaving the region by the late 1830's that Hamburg created a business just for that purpose. Hamburg lay near the mouth of the Elbe River. American ships docked at Hull, England where other maritime nations carried the emigrants from Germany. This endeavor from central and East Germany landed most of its passengers at New York which had created a direct route to the interior with the completion of the Erie Canal in 1824. By this route immigrants could step off the ship in New York and board another vessel which would land them on the shores of Lake Erie or even Lake Superior. This route was directly responsible for settling much of the Midwest. It was cheaper, faster and easier to reach the American interior by the Erie Canal route than any other way. When railroads became the main mode of travel by 1850, immigrants used the railroads to reach most United States' destinations, but people continued to use the canals, stages and river boats of the Midwest for many years.

OTHER LANDINGS AND SETTLEMENTS-The ports and settlements given for those four periods certainly do not show the complete scope of the migration. Ships could and did land at many ports during each of these periods. In the south where major ports were limited, ships often landed at private wharves. Immigrants, likewise, entered through many ports, although the emphasis of each period was in a certain locality. Once in America, immigrants joined relatives, followed land speculators, purchased land already cleared or simply head for the frontier where there were few laws little need for cash money and vast amounts of unclaimed land.

In the next article, we will explore Friederich Karg (Frederick Kirk) and Margreth Reining (Margaret Rhine)'s immigration experience and their journey to settling in the Hebbville area of Baltimore County Maryland. Before we do that I want to share a German Folk Song from about 1845 called JETZT IST DIE ZEIT UND STUNDE DA (S. Fr. SAUTER/trad.) (c. 1845)

Jetzt ist die Zeit und Stunde da,
hour

Wir fahren ins Amerika;
Der Wagen steht schon vor der Tur,
Mit Weib und Kindern ziehen wir.
Der Wagen steht schon vor der Tur,
Mit weib und Kindern ziehen wir.

Und als das Schiff ins Wasser stieg
Da wurden frohe Lieder angestimmt.
Wir furchten keinen Wasserfall,

Now has come the time and

We are leaving for America
The cart is waiting outside
With wife and children we will leave
The cart is waiting outside
With wife and children we will leave

And when the ship hits the water
We start singing happy songs
We do not fear any waterfall

Und denken, Gott ist überall.
Wir furchten keinen Wasserfall,
Und denken, Gott ist überall.
everywhere.

Und kommen wir nach Baltimore
Da stricken wir die Hand' empor
Und rufen laut "Viktoria,"
Jetzt sind wir in Amerika.
Und rufen laut "Viktoria,"
Jetzt sind wir in Amerika.

Dann kehren wir in ein Wirtshaus ein
Und trinken Bier and saufen Wein
Und lassen Deutschland Deutschland sein.
Und lassen Deutschland Deutschland sein.

And think that God is everywhere.
We do not fear any waterfall
And think that God is

And when we arrive in Baltimore
we raise our hands towards heaven
and we shout out loud "Victory"
Now we are in America
and we shout out loud "Victory"
Now we are in America

Then we go to a bar
and we drink beer and wine
and let Germany be.
and let Germany be.



RELATIONSHIP CHARTS BETWEEN THE AUTHOR LISA GAYE NELSON PEREGOY WOLFSON AND
FRIEDERICH KARG (1815-1896) AND HIS WIFE MARGRETH REINING (1822-1891)

ALSO KNOWN AS FREDERICK KIRK AND MARGARET RHINE KIRK IN THE NEW WORLD

(5) Maryland Death Index Project: by Greg Burton

As we continue to transcribe the index for Maryland death certificates we are also reviewing and fixing errors. A part of the Maryland index 1973 – 2014 was downloaded from Maryland State Archives SE-151. We found many records were missing from the index which we have reviewed and added to our index. Other errors in the index have been brought to our attention. We are reviewing 1981 and have found many records coded with the wrong county # and also coded with the correct county number and in another county's folder.

Last Name	First Name/Middle Initial	Month	Day	Year	Sex	Race	Age	County
WATKINS	REGINA CATHERINE	1	5	1981	2	1	71	15
WATKINS	RUDY R	5	15	1981	1	2	24	30
WATKINS	SAVANNAH E	10	29	1981	2	9	68	30
WATKINS	VIRGIE M	11	21	1981	2	1	62	30
WATKINS JR	RICHARD S	1	4	1981	1	9	78	30

This image was downloaded from the Maryland State Archives 11 May 2023 Richard S Watkins Jr is coded death in Baltimore City (county 30) He died in Anne Arundel County. Our index has the correct county number.

LEWIN	SHIRLEY A	8	21	1981	2	1	46	15
LEWIS	ALICE RUTH	12	14	1981	2	1	72	11

Alice Ruth Lewis is coded county 11 (Garrett County) where she did in fact die, however the certificate is Allegany County.

ALLEN	MINNIE LEE	2	12	1981	2	2	60	30
ALLEN	OSCAR LEE	1	2	1981	1	9	32	30
ALLEN	RICHARD THOMAS	5	4	1981	1	1	46	21

Oscar Lee Allen died in Baltimore County #3

CARDINALI	MARY LOUISE	4	21	1981	2	1	67	3
CARDWELL	CATHERINE T	1	31	1981	2	1	73	3
CARDWELL	DOROTHY R	8	17	1981	2	1	60	3

Catherine Cardwell died in Baltimore City #30

These are just a few of the errors from the 1981 index. We found 3,288 errors in the 1981 index.

We have posted corrections to the database on our web page. If you find errors or omissions, please let us know so we can make the correction. Our index may include additional listings for the same records for AKA or for alternate spellings.

(6) Finding records when data is incomplete: by Greg Burton

Case Study 1:

Date of birth and death are known, Last name at death is not known

Mary Louise Bricker, born January 31, 1926, died January 17, 2000 in Baltimore County. A search of the death index does not reveal a source. Second a search of The Baltimore Sun does not reveal a source. A search of the SSDI reveals a clue, Mary L. Meise, born 31 January 1926 died 17 January 2000, last residence Baltimore, Maryland.

A search of the death index reveals MEISE, MARY LOUISE 1/17/200, BALTIMORE COUNTY, #877.

The Death certificate proves the search provided new information for the case.

Last name at death, MEISE, Daughter Terry Hooke is the informant; place of burial, Holly Hill Memorial Gardens.

Using multiple sources may reveal evidence needed to fill in additional information. This leads to addition searching to determine husbands name and any children.

A search of the Baltimore Sun in newspapers.com found a death notice of Meise, Mary Louise wife of the late John William Meise – new information.

A search of death notices in the Baltimore Sun resulted in a find for John W. Meise, died July 19, 1985, husband of Mary Louise Meise (nee Bricker) – a confirmed match. I had John William Meise in my file without a spouse or children, this search and evidence was able to link a marriage add 3 children with evidence to add source citations.

Using Newspapers.com the source citation can be linked directly to an Ancestry Member Tree, which will sync to a Family Tree Maker 2017 tree.

The Clipping can also be downloaded and linked to the tree in Family Tree Maker or other genealogy program.

Case Study 2:

Nancy D. (nee Smith) Brandt; known information, date of birth 20 May 1929, death 8 January 2000, husbands name Ernest P. Brandt, a search for the death notice for Nancy revealed her husband survived as were 3 children.

A search in Newspapers.com for Ernest Brandt after 2000 revealed a death notice for Ernest P. Brandt Jr., husband of the late Nancy D. Smith died April 17, 2008 new information, husband death date & names of spouses of their children.

A search of the SSDI on Ancestry provided evidence of birth date for Ernest P. Brand 24 October 1924 died 17 April 2008. Using multiple sources may help to fill in missing information.

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.