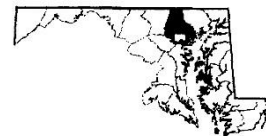


The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



Volume 40 Issue 2 (No. 176)

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

Summer 2024

Research Tips of the Quarter

by Kenneth Zimmerman and Greg Burton

The **Allen County Public Library (ACPL) Genealogy Center** welcomes you to explore their unique and state-of-the-art resource for family history research. They have the largest publicly available research collection in the country and make available, at no cost, records from around the world to aid in your discovery. Their staff specializes in genealogy and is ready to help. Everyone has a story. Let them help you find yours! Use the following tools to research your family genealogy:

- Family History Archives: Digitized information in their book collection
- Periodical Source Index
- Research Sources: Database
- Research Catalog
- Genealogy Events: Free Virtual Programs

The Allen County Public Library is not just for Indiana research. Ken & Elaine Zimmerman have visited the library many times. The last visit was in May 2024. If you have not visited the Genealogy Center, then at least visit their website: genealogy.acpl.lib.in.us/

AI—A Great Resource!

Genealogy research can be a slow and laborious process, sifting through mountains of historical documents and records. That's where AI comes in, offering a powerful tool to genealogists. Here are some ways AI is being used:

- **Data Analysis:** AI can analyze massive datasets, like census records, immigration documents, and digitized newspapers, much faster than a human researcher. This can reveal hidden connections and patterns that might be missed otherwise.
- **Record Processing:** AI-powered Optical Character Recognition (OCR) can transcribe handwritten documents, making them searchable. This unlocks a wealth of historical information that was previously inaccessible.
- **DNA Analysis:** DNA testing services use AI to analyze your DNA and find relatives who share similar genetic markers. This can be a huge breakthrough in tracing your ancestry, especially when traditional methods hit a dead end.
- **Record Matching:** AI can sift through historical records and suggest matches for your ancestors based on names, dates, and locations. This can save you time and effort in your research.
- **Hint Generation:** Genealogy websites are increasingly using AI to generate research hints for users. These hints might suggest new records to explore or potential relatives to contact.

Of course, AI is still under development, and it's important to remember that it can't replace the critical thinking and source verification skills of a human genealogist. However, AI is a valuable tool that can significantly enhance the research process.

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U.S. National Archives Unveils New Mass Digitization Center in College Park

15 Apr 2024 9:24

The following is a press release issued by the (U.S.) National Archives and Records Administration:

A new state-of-the-art digitization center at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in College Park, Maryland, is allowing the agency to provide greater public access to the country's most important historical federal government records faster than ever before. Maryland **Senator Chris Van Hollen**, **Representative Steny Hoyer**, and **Representative Glenn Ivey** joined Archivist of the United States **Dr. Colleen Shogan** today for a ribbon-cutting ceremony to formally celebrate the center's launch.



The new center's equipment fleet includes high-speed scanners and overhead camera systems that can handle a variety of record types and formats. Thanks to this equipment, the National Archives will be able to digitize up to 10 times as many records per year. This will provide Americans with access to millions of additional records each year. With more than 13 billion paper records in its holdings, being able to speed up digitization is critical to the agency's mission of providing access to federal records.



Archivist Dr. Colleen Shogan

Representative Steny Hoyer, Archivist of the United States Dr. Colleen Shogan, Senator Chris Van Hollen, and Representative Glenn Ivey cut the ribbon at a ceremony to celebrate the launch of the new digitization center at Archives II in College Park, Maryland, today. "With new high-speed scanners and a dedicated team of digitization staff, this new Center is a game changer for the National Archives," Shogan said. "It provides us a ten-fold increase in our in-house scanning capacity and will help us make millions of original records accessible online for Americans everywhere." "Our mission at the National Archives is to preserve, protect, and share our nation's records," she added. "And this will actually help us achieve all three of those goals."

Senator Van Hollen underscored the importance of digitizing records to provide access for future generations of Americans. "Preserving—and learning from—our history plays a key role in our democracy. NARA is critical in this effort—archiving our nation's treasured documents to ensure they're accessible for generations to come. That's why I worked to secure funding to support NARA's new digitization center. Through this center and their expanded digitization efforts, Americans will be able to quickly and conveniently gain online access to more of the deep history that NARA holds."



Senator Van Hollen



Representative Hoyer

Representative Hoyer, who was instrumental in getting funding for the construction of the National Archives at College Park, which opened in 1994 and is home to the new digitization center, spoke during the ceremony. "This is the best archival institution in the world," said Hoyer. "It is the best, most stable archival institution in the entire world. It is the largest and also one of the best. And this digitization capacity will make it even better."

Representative Ivey spoke to National Archives employees gathered for the ceremony. He shared his own story of researching his family history as an example of the impact of their work on millions of people around the world. "The record is there... It's critical that people like you and an institution like this are making sure we track that [U.S.] history because this is a history that's going to make a difference. It already does. It inspires people around the world," said Ivey. "So thank you for the work that you do. Keep it going, keep it up."



Representative Ivey

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U.S. National Archives Unveils New Mass Digitization Center in College Park

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Employees began working in the 18,000-square-foot center when renovation of the space was completed in October 2023. The center's opening is the first phase of a multiyear renovation project to support the mass digitization of enormous volumes of textual, photographic, and microfilm archival records and allow the agency to better meet its goal of providing access to its holdings digitally online.

"By far, the biggest change in our digitization capacity is the addition of three high-speed conveyor belt scanners that will enable the National Archives to safely scan fully prepared archival materials on a much larger scale than we have been able to do in the past," Digitization Division Director Denise Henderson said. "As part of our digitization strategy, we are developing our in-house digitization expertise and expanding our digitization capabilities. The digitization center is expected to digitize thousands of cubic feet per year, producing millions of new digital images per year of archival records that are currently only available for viewing in person at National Archives facilities."



New high speed digitization scanners allow scanning up to 250 images per minute.



Textural Research Room

The digitization center is tasked with priority digitization projects and supporting partner and donor projects. Current projects include the Alaska Digitization Project, which covers a wide range of records relating to Alaska; the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection; and the City Survey Files, textual records associated with the racially discriminatory practice of redlining maps. Staff also digitize accessioned microfilm and microfilm publications in the digitization center, like the more than 41,000 microfilm rolls of the 1960 Census. Initial work has begun on that collection and will be accelerating in preparation for the 2032 release.

The next phase of the evolution of the digitization center is already underway and will include constructing new, modern labs for digitizing motion picture and audio-visual archival records. This phase is expected to be completed by September 2024. Future plans for the center include additional records storage space and cold storage space for the agency's most fragile records. The National Archives will continue to post new digital images to the online **National Archives Catalog**, where they will be available to the public for free viewing from any location. The latest additions are regularly updated on **What's New in the Catalog** on the National Archives website. The Catalog currently offers more than 270 million digital records. "We are committed to expanding free, online public access to our holdings through the National Archives Catalog," Shogan said. "This new digitization center will help us meet our strategic goal to digitize and make available 500 million pages of records by September 30, 2026, and even larger numbers after that."



Storage of two and a half billion pages of documents, as well as eight million still pictures; 11 million maps, charts, and aerial photographs; hundreds of three-dimensional objects; 112,274 reels of motion pictures; and 200,122 sound and video recordings—and more to come....

The above article was posted on "The Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter" by Richard Eastman. On April 15, 2024 Permission has been granted to reprint.

Frederick and Margaret Kirk- Immigrants “The Trees Are Bare-Winter Has Come”

(Continued from Spring 2024 Notebook article)

By Lisa Woolfson B.S M.S (great-great-granddaughter)

We have been following the Kirk Family and their lives in Hebbville, Baltimore County, Maryland. The articles can be found in the previous issues of The Notebook and will be placed in the Baltimore County Genealogical Society Library once the articles about each generation are completed. Here are the titles of the previous articles:

“German Migration to America”, “Baltimore Immigration Memorial and Museum” “Origins-What’s In a Name”, “Across The Pond-The Kirk Family Takes Roots In Baltimore County, Maryland”, “Planting Their Roots a Little Deeper-The Kirk Family District 2 Baltimore County, Maryland”, “Watching The Tree Grow-The Frederick and Margaret Kirk Family”, and “In the Autumn of Their Lives Kirk Family—Friedrich Karg and Margaret Reining and Their Home in Hebbville, MD”.

Finally, we face the inevitable winter years in the lives of our immigrants Frederick and Margaret Kirk. The first document that we have is **Frederick Kirk in the U.S.; Find a Grave Index, 1600-Current**. In this document, Frederick Kirk is listed as a male born on 15 Nov 1815 in Bavaria (Bayern), Germany. His death date is 19 Jul 1896. He died in Hebbville (probably at his home at 3120 Rices Lane), Baltimore County, Maryland, United States of America. He is buried at Salem Cemetery, Hebbville, Baltimore County, Maryland, United States of America. There is no biography available for him. His spouse is Margret/Margreth Kirk. Children are **Andrew Kirk, Adam Kirk, Noah Ellsworth Kirk, Elizabeth Krider, John Albert Kirk, William Henry Kirk, Martha Mary Hine, and Louise C. Berlin**. Anna “Annie”, Naomi, and Frederick Kirk are omitted from this list of surviving children. We do not know how that happened.



Salem United Methodist Church. Hebbville, MD

The second article that supports the information about Frederick Kirk’s death is found on the Web: Maryland Find a Grave Index 1637-2012. The URL is: [findagrave.com/memorial/40105694/frederick-kirk](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40105694/frederick-kirk).

Now it was time to search the records that I have containing information about Margaret Kirk’s death. I came across a document that described a little bit about her birth. **The Germany, Select Births and Baptisms, 1558-1898**. According to this document Anna Margaretha Reining is a female who was born 05 Aug 1822 and was baptized 5 days later on 10 Aug 1822. The baptism place was Babenhausen, Hessen, Germany and her residence place was listed as Hessen, German. Her parents were Johann Wendel Reining and Anna Euler (Remember from the family group sheets that Andrew Eldridge Kirk married Amelia Virginia Euler)... so it looks like Magareth’s mother was a Euler and her daughter-in-law was a Euler. Not surprising is the fact that cousins married cousins all of the time.

Death records for Margret Reining (Rhine) Kirk are the same as for Frederick Kirk. First we have the **U.S. Find a Grave Index, 1600’s-Current**. In this record, Margret/Margreth Kirk, maiden name Reining, is female with a birth date of 25 Apr 1821 and a birth place of Germany. Her death date is 18 Dec 1891 and her death place is Hebbville, Baltimore County, Maryland, United States of America and she is buried at Salem Cemetery. There is a biography for her. Her spouse is listed as Frederick Kirk and her children are Andrew Kirk, Adam Kirk, Noah Ellsworth Kirk, Elizabeth Krider, John Albert Kirk, William Henry Kirk, Martha Mary Hine, and Louise C. Berlin. These are the

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The Kirk Family

(Continued from p. 4)

same children that are listed in the same record for Frederick Kirk. Anna "Annie", Naomi, and Frederick are omitted from this list of children as well.

Find a Grave for Magret/Margreth Reining Kirk lists her birth as 25 Apr 1821 in Germany. Her death is 18 Dec 1891 (aged 70) and death place is Hebbville, Baltimore County, Maryland, USA. She is buried at Salem Cemetery Hebbville, Baltimore County, Maryland, USA. Her memorial ID is 40105729. "Margret's name was originally spelled Margreth. She was born in Bayern German." This information was provided by Timothy Brigham. Gravesite Details' WITH FREDERICK. Family members are Spouse Frederick Kirk (1815-1896) (m. 1840). The same children are listed in this record that are listed in the other records above.

The original stones in the graveyard were in disrepair and at some point there was a monument with all of the founding members name engraved. Here is the enlarged portion of that monument that shows Frederick and Margaret Kirk's names. I have in my possession a copy of the original will of Frederick Kirk.



Frederick Karg (Kirk) Last Will and Testament

In the name of God, Amen. I, Frederick Karg, of Hebbville, MD, being in good health and of disposing mind and memory, calling to mind the frailty and uncertainty of human life and being desirous of settling my worldly affairs, and directing how the estates with which it has pleased God to bless me, shall be disposed of after my decease, while I have strength and capacity so to do, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making null and void, all other last wills and testaments by me heretofore made.

I commend my immortal being to Him who gave it, and my body to the earth to be buried at the discretion of my executors herein after named.

I do nominate and approve my son John, and Jacob Kreider, to be the executors of this my last will and testament, directing my said executors to pay all my just debts, funeral expenses, tombstone, and legalities hereafter given out of my estate.

Immediately after my death, I direct said executors to sell at public sale my farm lying near Hebbville, MD, called "Pheasant Springs" and "Airy Hills" containing twenty acres more or less, together with all my personal estate, livestock, household furniture, and purchase tombstones for wife and me, and pay for them out of my estate.

After the payment of my said debts, funeral expenses, and tombstones, I give to my grandchildren Ellen Janet Dunn, Franklin Frederick Dunn, Mary Hattie Lillian Dunn, and Andrew Arthur Dunn the sum of five dollars in money to be paid to each of them within six months after my death.

All the rest and residue of my estate, I give, devise and bequeath to be equally divided to and among my sons; Adam, John, Frederick, Andrew, William Henry, and Noah, and among my daughters; Mary Martha, Louisa Catherine, Anna, and Elizabeth, to be paid to each of them, within one year after my death in witness whereof, I have here unto set my hand and sealed this 30th day of May, a.d. 1892 Frederick Karg

The above instrument consisting of one pasted sheet was now here subscribed by Frederick Karg, testator in the presence of each of us, and was at the same time declared by him to be his last and testament, and we, at his request sign our names hereto, as attesting witnesses.

Wm Riddle
Henry Buppert

Codicil

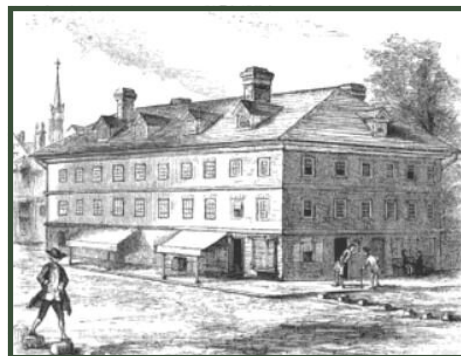
Whereas, I, Frederick Karg and desirous to change the provisional of my last will and testament, dated on the 30th day of May 1892, I do hereby make this codicil thereto. Whereas, I have nominated and appointment my sons John and Jacob Kreider to be the executors of my last will and testament, I do hereby nominate and appoint my sons Frederick and Noah to be the executors of my last will and testament, hereby revoking my former appointments. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 6th day of June on the year eighteen hundred and ninety six.

The Fite Family of Baltimore

From the Family Histories by Robert W. Barnes

Note: For sources provided in *The Fite Family of Baltimore* by Robert 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 Fite, Sr., of Baltimore Town, died by October 1789. "Heinrich Voght" was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and died 26 October 1789 and was buried in the Old German Burying Ground in Baltimore (Elizabeth Mitchell Stephenson Fite, *The Fite Families in the United States*, 1907, 106-108). Henry Fite came to America, with his brothers, via Rotterdam. They landed in Philadelphia on 28 September 1748. Fite built a tavern, later called Congress Hall, on the site of what later became the Baltimore Civic Center (later Baltimore Arena). Here the Continental Congress met and in December 1776 gave extraordinary power to George Washington, to conduct the Revolutionary War (Fite, *Fite Families*). Fite's Tavern became known as 'Congress Hall.' The Sons of the Revolution placed a plaque on the side of the Hall in 1894, which burned in the Baltimore Fire of 1904. When the Civic Center was built, the



America's Second Capital—Henry Fite's House

SAR placed a new plaque on the building (BARP: 88).

In 1773 Henry Fite, Peter Fite, and Andrew Fite were in the tax list of Lower Patapsco Hundred. In 1774 Henry Fite was in the tax list of Westminster Hundred (IBCP: 75,97). In 1773 Henry Fite was one of the first subscribers to the *Baltimore American* (MGSB 34 (1) (Winter 1993) 31).

Henry Fite, Sr., died by 20 October 1789 when George Reinecker and Henry Fite, Jr., administrators, with Lmoney (BAAB 7:158-159). Henry Fite and George Reinecker, executors, advertised they would settle the estate (BMG 27 November 1789). Reinecker and Fite advertise a sale of 'that valuable property' at the head of Market St., commonly known by the name of Congress Hall (BMG 8 November 1789).

In 1792 Herman Warking petitioned the court that George Reinecker, administrator, has obtained from the petitioner (who does not understand the English language), receipts for much larger sums than have actually been paid. Archibald Robinson submitted the petition on behalf of Warking (Baltimore Co. Register of Wills, Petitions, Herman Warking, 1792).

Inscription: On This Site Stood "Old Congress Hall" In Which The Continental Congress Met December 20th, 1776, and On December 27th, 1776, Conferred Upon Gen. Washington Extraordinary Powers For The Conduct Of The Revolutionary War

George Reinecker and Henry Fite, administrators, filed accounts on 15 Nov 1790 and 19 July 1791 (BAAD 10:224, 407). They filed an account on 6 June 1792 showing a balance due of £3180.16.10 (BAAD 11:58). On 12 June 1792 they filed another account. George Reinecker who m. Elizabeth Fite received £454.8.1½. Harman Waggoner who married Mary Fite received £394.9.6. Jacob Fite received £188.13.4½. Henry Fite received £195.6.9. Conrad Reinecker who m. Eve Fite received £169.2.0; Peter Fite got £186.4.7 and Andrew Fite received £30.0.0. In June 1792 George Reinecker was guardian of Mary, Ann, John, Elizabeth, and Andrew Fite, orphans of Andrew Fite (BAAD 11:69). Henry was the father of (BAAD 10: 224, 407; 11: 58, 69, 532): **2. Henry; 3. Peter; 4. Andrew, 5. Jacob; 6. Eve**, married Conrad Reinecker by license dated 7 January 1790 (BAML); on 12 June 1792 Eve received a share of the estate of Henry Fite (BAAD 11:69, 532); **7. Elizabeth**, married George Reinecker, by 6 June 1792 when George was guardian of Mary Ann, John, Elizabeth, and Andrew Fite, orphans of Andrew Fite; and **8. Mary**, m. by 12 June 1792 Herman Waggoner (or Harman Warking)

2. Henry Fite, Jr. son of Henry (1), in 1783 as Henry Fite, Jr., was listed in the 1783 Assessment List for Middlesex Hundred as owning 50 a. *Jones Farm*, and 27 a. *Milford Haven Enlarged*. His household had six white inhabitants (Carothers, *1783 Tax List of Baltimore County*, 45).

(Continued on p. 7)

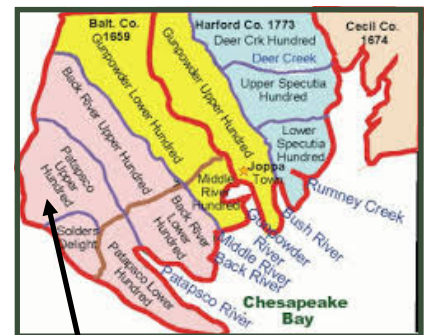
The Fite Family of Baltimore (continued from p. 6)

3. Peter Fite, son of Henry (1) may be the Peter Fite who married Mary Clayor by license dated 20 August 1782 (BAML). They were married on 23 August 1782 (Reamy and Reamy, *St Paul's Parish Register*: 1:39). In 1798 Peter Fite was listed in the Assessment List for Patapsco Upper Hundred as owning 147 a., part of *Wells Manor* (Horvath: 81). He also owned 103 a. *Jones Farm*, in Middlesex Hundred, occupied by Geo. Ristine (Horvath: 60).

4. Andrew Fite, son of Henry (1) Fite, died by March 1782. He married Abigail [-?-]. In 1774 and 1776 Andrew Fite was in the tax list of Patapsco Upper Hundred (IBCP: 103). He had been conveyed part of *Gist's Range* by his father, Henry Fite, now also deceased. Abigail Fite, widow and administratrix, gave notice that the property now belonged to his children, Mary Ann, John, Elizabeth, and Andrew, all minors (MJBA 26 March 1792). Andrew Fite died by 26 February 1791 when Abigail (x) Fite, administratrix, with Peter Fite and John Wooden as sureties, posted a bond for £249.0.0 current money (BAAB 7:352). On 29 May 1792 Abigail Fite filed an account showing a balance due of £109.11.6½ (BAAD 11:56).

In 1798 the heirs of Andrew Fite owned 130 a. in Patapsco Upper Hundred. The property was improved with a one story hewed log dwelling house 18 x 16, a log kitchen 12 x 10, and a log stable 18 x 16 (Horvath: 81). Andrew and Abigail were the parents of the following children, all minors (MJBA 26 March 1792): **9. Mary Ann**, **10. John**, **11. Elizabeth**, and **12. Andrew**.

5. Jacob Fite, son of Henry (1), a Baltimore merchant, died yesterday, in his 35th year (BFG 10 March 1806). Jacob Fite and Nancy Reinecker of Pennsylvania were married yesterday morning (MJBA 11 March 1793). Mrs. Ann Fite, wife of Jacob, died 10 June, at her summer residence, in her 46th year (FGBA 12 June 1819; BPAT 14 June 1819). Jacob Fite died leaving a will dated and proved 1806 (BAWB 8:47).



The Patapsco Upper Hundred

Unplaced

Conrad Fite married Rosanna, born 31 May 1760, daughter of William and Rosanna [-?-] Puntany (BCF: 525).

Conrad Fite, was married last Tuesday evening by Rev. Joshua Wells, to Miss Pamela, daughter of Cornelius H. Gist (BPAT 22 December 1819).

Elizabeth Fite and Lloyd McAllister, all of Baltimore Co., were married last Thursday by Rev. Lynch (BFG 7 June 1806).

George Fite and Rosanna Puntany were married on 8 October 1784 (Reamy and Reamy, *St Paul's Parish Register* 1:40).

Henry Fite and Miss Mary Owings Worthington, daughter of Thomas Worthington, all of Baltimore Co., were married Tuesday, 10th inst. (BFG 13 October 1815). Mary Owings Worthing Fite was born 16 January 1786 and died 25 July 1869 and was buried in a "private Worthington Burying Ground" (MGSB 23 (3) (Summer 1982) 227).

Search by Cemetery in Familysearch.org

Among the very useful new features on Familysearch.org is a cemetery search capability. Located on the Search Menu, the Cemeteries Search allows you to search by cemetery name and/or person's name.

By entering a cemetery name and selecting the cemetery from the site's list, you will be given a list of all the people that Familysearch.org has buried in that cemetery. The site gives you an option to "Only show my relatives" and, if you have a family tree on the site, it will give you all the folks in that cemetery that are your relatives.

In addition a map of the cemetery is provided and an option to "Find a nearby site", meaning nearby cemeteries. The really interesting capability here is if you have the "Only show my relatives" option selected, it will show you all the nearby cemetery where you have relatives. This is very useful in finding relatives you may have missed.

Familysearch.org uses its own databases and those of Find-a-Grave to provide this unique capability.

The Oursler Family of Baltimore County

From the Family Histories by Robert W. Barnes

1. Edward Oursler was born c.1695, giving his age as 59 in 1764. He died by April 1795. He married Ruth Owings, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Knowles) Owings on 21 November 1734 (Oursler Bible Record, in NGSQ 5:53-64).

- Oursler patented 120 a. *Long Looked For* on 9 July 1741 (MPL LG#B:337).
- Edward Oursler witnessed the will of William Hamilton on 15 October 1759 (BAWB 2:315).
- Oursler took the Oath of Allegiance before the Hon. Edward Cockey in 1778 (BARP: 201).

Edward Oursler, died leaving a will dated 22 September 1789 and proved 4 April 1795. He named his wife Ruth and his children John, Ealy, Abraham Ornan, Charles and William Oursler, and his daughters Mary Miller, Elizabeth Jarvis, Sarah Grimes and Sarah Weer's heirs. He also named the heir of Jacob Oursler. His son John was named executor. He mentioned the tract *Long Looked*. John Odell, John Ebert, and Walter Odell witnessed the will (BAWB 5:244).

Edward and Ruth were the parents of (Oursler Bible Record): **2. Mary**, b. 9 May 1738, m. Joseph Miller on 11 September 1759 (records of St. Thomas Parish); **3. Elizabeth**, b. 28 October 1739, m. Benjamin Jacob by license dated 5 September 1798 (BAML); **4. Eli**, b. 8 October 1741; **5. Margaret**, b. 4 February 1743; **6. Edward**, b. 6 February 1746; **7. Jacob**, b. 5 July 1748; **8. Ormand**, twin, b. 25 April 1749; **9. Abraham**, twin, b. 25 April 1749; **10. Catherine**, b. 1 November 1751, m. [-?] Ware; **11. William**, b. 31 July 1753; **12. Charles**, b. 27 April 1755; **13. John**, b. 5 April 1758; and **14. Sarah**, b. 7 July 1761, m. James Grimes.

4. Eli Oursler, son of Edward (1) and Ruth, was born 8 October 1741. In 1783 Eli 'Ousler' was listed in Delaware Upper Hundred as owning 170 a. *Buck's Range*. And 13 a. *Buck's Range*. There was one free male and 10 white inhabitants in his household (Barnes and Carothers, *1783 Tax List of Baltimore County, Maryland*: 18).

11. William Oursler, son of Edward (1) and Ruth, was born 31 July 1753 and died by April 1813. William and Mary Parker were married on [18?] January 1778 (Marr. Returns of Rev. William West, Scharf Papers, MS. 1699 at Maryland HS). On 16 June 1792 she received an equal share of the estate of Alexander Parker (BAAD 11:93). William Oursler was a Sergeant in the Maryland Militia (BARP: 201).

Oursler died by 10 April 1813 when his widow Mary Oursler renounced the right to administer in favor of her son John Oursler and her son-in-law John Mitten. Stephen Oursler witnessed her renunciation (Baltimore City Renunciations, loose papers at the Maryland State Archives). William and Mary were the parents of: **15 John**; and **16. [-?]**, m. John Mitten.

12. Charles Oursler, son of Edward (1) and Ruth, was born 27 April 1755. He and Martha McKinley were married by license dated 5 February 1778 (BAML). Charles Oursler or Orsler, took the Oath of Allegiance in 1778 before the Hon. Richard Cockey (BARP 201).

13. John Oursler, son of Edward (1) and Ruth, was born 5 April 1758 and died by November 184(?) . John 'Ousler' and Sarah Baker were married by license dated 27 April 1792 (BAML).

John Oursler died leaving a will dated 19 January 1842 and proved 6 November 1845. He named: his son William and wife Catherine; his son Edward and his children, Mary, Charles, Elizabeth, John, Edward, and Sarah Ellen; his grandchildren Basil Orsley, Layura, Wesley, Sarah Maria, Eleanor, Rachel Adahzilla, Charles Henry, and Susanna Oliva. After his son William died and his wife Catherine, Basil Orsler should be executor. The testator mentioned the tract *Long Look*. Beale Randall, George E. Odell, and Walter J. Odell witnessed the will (BAWB 20:180). John and Sarah were the parents of: **17. William**, m. Catherine [-?]; and **18. Edward**.

Unplaced

Sarah Oursler of Baltimore Co. and John Linderman, of Virginia, were married Sunday. 9th inst., by Rev. John Hagerty (BPAT 12 February 1817; BA 12 February 1817).

Baltimore County Genealogical Society

PO Box 10085

Towson, MD 21285-0085

Baltimore County Genealogy Society

Located in the Parkville Senior Center

3rd Floor, room 308 (Elevator Available)

Monthly Meetings:

4th Sunday of the month

- Eastern European Group—11:45 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- General Meeting—2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
- Speaker—3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- Library open 12 noon to 2 p.m. for research before meeting

Our Research Days are:

2nd Tuesday of the Month—5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

2nd Thursday of the Month—10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

2nd Saturday of the Month—10 a.m. 2 p.m.

4th Thursday of the Month 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.