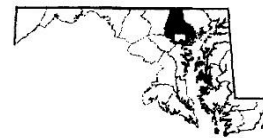


The Baltimore County Genealogical Society



THE NOTEBOOK



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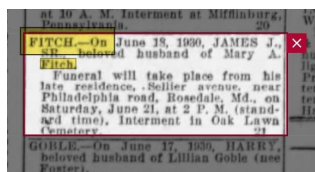
Research Tip of the Quarter

Clipping articles from Newspapers from Newspapers.com

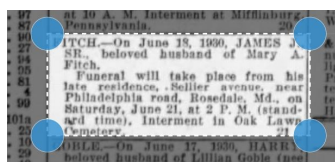
by Greg Burton

While reviewing hints for your Family Tree Maker tree, or Ancestry Member Tree, you might have received a suggestion to view an article from Newspapers. Com. If you click on the green “Save to Ancestry” button, the quality of the image may be reduced and be more difficult to read. Also, Ancestry will create a special individual fact for that clipping. A better method to obtain the image and attach it to your tree is to go to the newspapers.com site and find the page with the desired article.

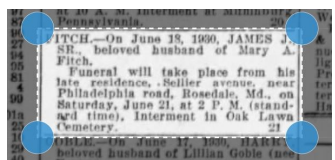
For this case I searched for Fitch in June 1930 and found in the Baltimore Sun, on Thursday, June 19, 1930, on page 21 a death notice for James J Fitch. The image looks like this:



The next step is to click on Clip (at top right of the page). Adjust the blue dots so the image is captured.



This is what it will look like:



Clip Print/Download Share Save to Ancestry

The Evening Sun
Baltimore, Maryland · Wednesday, June 18, 1930

Select an area to Save to Ancestry

Clip Title 71
Fitch, James J Sr 18 Jun 1930
[Add more details](#)

Tags (Optional)
Add tag separated by commas...
Separate tags by commas. (Example: military, sports, Society club, researching)

Who can see your clipping?
☒ Clipping is visible to everyone
☒ Notify me when others save

Cancel Save To Ancestry

On the upper right side of the page, in the “Clip Title” box add the desired title.

Next click “Save” at the bottom right:

Next click Print/Download (top right)



(Continued on p.2)

Clipping articles from Newspapers from Newspapers.com

(Continued from p.1)

Print or Download clipping

Print

Save as JPG

Save as PDF*

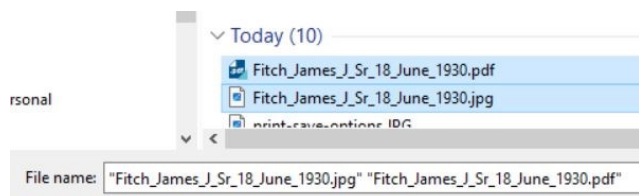
* PDF format includes source information

Clicking on Print will print a copy of the clipping, with source citation, date of download, and the Clip title. To attach it to the person in your tree click on both “*Save as JPG*” and “*Save as PDF*.” The two images will download to your computer in the download directory. The PDF copy will have the source information. While the page is still open, I highlight the title of the newspaper with date so it can be copied into the source, × [The Baltimore Sun](#)

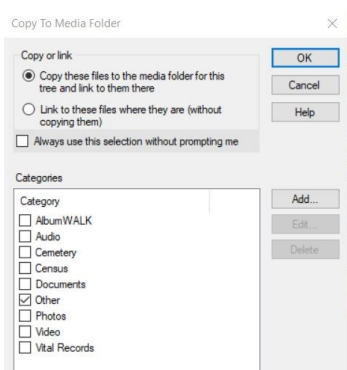
Baltimore, Maryland · Thursday, June 19, 1930

I change to The Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Maryland · Thursday, June 19, 1930.

On the person’s tab in FTM, select the Media tab, and click new, find the two images in the downloads directory.



Make sure to copy these files to the media folder for the tree and link to them there is selected.



Click OK

Select the death fact, select Sources, and click New. Add a source for death notice and attach the images to the source citation.

Need Help? Come to the BCGS Library on research days for assistance.

In this Issue...

Research Tip of the Quarter.....	1
Comparing DNA Testing.....	3
Marriages are Made In Heaven—But Where Are They Recorded?.....	6

Comparing DNA Testing *Contributed by Greg Burton*

When comparing DNA testing from **MyHeritage**, **Family Tree DNA (FTDNA)**, **AncestryDNA**, and **23andMe**, your choice depends on your primary goal: advanced genealogy research, family matching, deep maternal and paternal line insights, or health-related genetic information.

Feature	MyHeritage	Family Tree DNA (FTDNA)	AncestryDNA	23andMe
Primary focus	Genealogy, family tree building, and global records.	In-depth paternal and maternal lineage tracking for advanced genealogists.	Large-scale ancestry and family matching for building family trees.	Health and wellness insights, traits, and ancestry.
Test types offered	Autosomal DNA: Traces ancestry across all lineage lines for about 10 generations. Uses a cheek swab. Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS): Newly introduced low-pass WGS offers a more comprehensive view of the genome.	Autosomal DNA: Similar to other services for finding relatives. Y-DNA (male-only): Tracks the direct paternal line back thousands of years. mtDNA (all genders): Tracks the direct maternal line back thousands of years.	Autosomal DNA: Primary test for ethnicity estimates and relative matching. No Y-DNA or mtDNA tests offered.	Autosomal DNA: For ethnicity estimates and matches. Y-DNA and mtDNA (included): Provides paternal and maternal haplogroups, but not as detailed as FTDNA's specialized tests.
Data-base size	Smaller than Ancestry and 23andMe in overall numbers, but has a strong presence in Europe, which can result in more European matches.	Relatively small autosomal database. The real value is in its specialized Y-DNA and mtDNA databases for tracing ancient lineage.	The largest DNA database in the industry, with over 20 million users, making it a top choice for finding relative matches.	The second-largest database, with over 12 million users. Offers more regional granularity than MyHeritage.
Genealogy features	Excellent integrated tools for building and managing family trees and connecting with DNA matches. Offers a vast database of historical records.	Provides basic tools for organizing matches. The main genealogical benefit is linking DNA results to deep paternal and maternal lines.	Powerful integration with Ancestry.com's massive family tree service and database of historical records.	Offers a basic, auto-generated family tree based on DNA matches, but is not intended for advanced genealogy.

DNA Testing *(Continued from p. 3)*

Health reporting	Historically focused on genealogy, MyHeritage has added health reporting. It uses genotyping technology to report on genetic risks and carrier status.	Limited to no health reporting, as its focus is on advanced genetic genealogy.	Offers optional add-on trait and health reports, but they are not as comprehensive as 23andMe's.	A leader in direct-to-consumer health reporting, with comprehensive options for genetic health risks and wellness traits.
Raw data upload	Yes. Allows free upload of raw DNA data from other services to receive DNA matches.	Yes. Accepts uploads for autosomal, Y-DNA, and mtDNA tests.	No. Does not accept uploads from other testing companies.	No. Does not accept uploads from other testing companies.

How to choose the best test for you

- **For finding the most relatives:** Choose **AncestryDNA** due to its expansive customer database. With over 20 million users, it provides the highest chance of finding matches with distant cousins and connecting with living family members.
- **For advanced genealogical research:** For deep research into specific maternal or paternal lines, **Family Tree DNA** is the superior choice. Its specialized Y-DNA and mtDNA tests provide insights that go back thousands of years, which is ideal for serious genealogists.
- **For combining genealogy with health:** Select **23andMe**. This service offers detailed ancestry and family matching alongside comprehensive reports on genetic health risks, wellness, and genetic traits. The cost is higher for the full health report.
- **For building a family tree with global connections:** **MyHeritage** is a strong option. Its user-friendly platform, robust family tree software, and large user base in Europe make it an excellent resource for those with international roots. It also accepts free raw DNA data uploads from other services.
- **For the most comprehensive data possible:** **MyHeritage** now offers whole genome sequencing (WGS), a more detailed option than the standard autosomal tests from other providers. However, third-party companies like Nebula Genomics or Sequencing.com also offer WGS.

Note on raw data: Both 23andMe and AncestryDNA allow you to download your raw DNA data, which can then be uploaded to MyHeritage or FTDNA to cross-reference results and find additional matches in those databases.

AncestryDNA and **23andMe** generally provide the most detailed and granular ancestry breakdowns among the major consumer DNA testing companies. However, "most detailed" can depend on your specific ancestry and goals.

Cost of Testing (Prices checked 10/21/2025)

Ancestry DNA \$99. On sale \$39.00	23 and me+ Premium \$199
Ancestry DNA + traits \$119. On sale \$49.	23 and Me+Total Health \$499
23 and Me basic test \$99	My Heritage \$89.00 on sale for \$36.00

DNA Testing *(Continued from p. 4)*

AncestryDNA

- **Best for:** Detailed ethnic region breakdowns, especially in the Americas and Europe, and for finding the highest number of family matches.
 - **Key features:**
 - **Extensive database:** With over 25 million people tested, AncestryDNA has the largest user database. This provides a more robust and precise reference panel for generating ethnicity estimates.
 - **High granularity:** AncestryDNA's ethnicity report compares your DNA to over 2,600 regions, and can pinpoint specific sub-regions within countries.
 - **Interactive experience:** You receive dynamic insights, such as historical context and timelines of migration patterns, explaining how your ancestors' movements shaped your DNA.
- Strong genealogical tools:** It offers excellent integration with its massive database of historical records and family tree-building tools. The "Community" feature connects you with groups of people who share your DNA from a specific area and time period.

23andMe

- **Best for:** Highly granular ethnic origins with deep detail on maternal and paternal haplogroups.
 - **Key features:**
 - **Broad regional coverage:** 23andMe provides ancestry insights into over 4,000 regions worldwide, allowing for very specific geographic detail, in some cases down to the county level.
 - **Maternal and paternal lines:** Unlike AncestryDNA, 23andMe includes basic reporting on your maternal (mitochondrial DNA) and paternal (Y-chromosome DNA) haplogroups, which trace deep lineage thousands of years back.
 - **"Ancestry Composition":** This interactive feature allows you to see your ancestral components across various regions and visualize which segments of your chromosomes come from different places.
- Additional data:** 23andMe also provides reports on Neanderthal ancestry and health predispositions, which may appeal to those interested in more than just ethnic breakdown.

How to decide

- **If your primary goal is finding close family matches and building a family tree:** AncestryDNA is the best choice due to its massive user base and strong genealogy platform. Its ethnicity estimates are highly detailed and frequently updated.

If you want deep, ancient lineage details and health information: 23andMe is the better option. It offers more granular sub-regional breakdowns and traces your direct maternal and paternal lines back thousands of years through haplogroups.

What about other companies?

- **MyHeritage:** Offers a strong European database and excellent family tree tools, but its ethnicity estimates are generally less specific than AncestryDNA's or 23andMe's.
- **Family Tree DNA:** While it provides ethnicity estimates, its specialty is advanced Y-DNA and mtDNA testing for serious genealogists tracing very specific maternal and paternal lines, not detailed autosomal breakdowns.
- **Living DNA:** This UK-based company is known for its highly detailed sub-regional breakdowns within the British Isles.
- **Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS):** For the absolute most comprehensive genetic information, WGS from a provider like Nebula Genomics or MyHeritage is the gold standard, as it reads nearly 100% of your DNA. This offers unparalleled detail for advanced research, but isn't typically necessary for standard genealogy or ethnicity reporting.

Marriages are Made in Heaven—But Where Are They Recorded? Part One: Direct Records of Marriage"

by the late Robert Barnes

Parish Registers

I have discovered that there are many sources of information for the marriage record, a basic building block of family history. They include civil and religious sources as well as some perhaps unsuspected sources. Of course, an ecclesiastical parish register contains the entry that a marriage between two parties took place on a particular day. Usually, no information was given beyond the names of the parties and the date of marriage. Occasionally one finds more data, as in the following example:

William Jacob of the City of Annapolis & Province of Maryland, son of Zachariah Jacob of Anne Arundel county, m. Mary Monk, daughter of Rinaldo Monk of the City of London, in that part of Great Britain called England, by Rachel his wife (who was the widow and relict of Edward Riston of Baltimore county, deceased). William and Mary were married 19 July 1772 in Rangers Forest in the county aforesaid, on Sunday 19 July 1772 by Rev. William Edminston at about 3:00 p.m. (St. Paul's Parish Registers).



In Maryland, Catholic Church records often gave a great deal of information on the birth places and parents of French immigrants. Anglican records usually did not give such information unless the parties were very prominent, or, in the latter 18th century, the man or woman was a freeborn immigrant. Records of the Society of Friends usually gave the parents of the parties and also the birth place, especially if one or both parties were from a different Quaker meeting.

Administrative Records of a Church

In addition to the usual parish register of marriages, Presbyterians and other denominations recorded baptisms, marriages, and funerals in the Session Minutes or other records of the church. Vestry minutes of the Anglican parishes are also helpful. Consider the following:

Thomas Phelps, on 26 Aug 1738, with Mark Ford, was summoned to the vestry of St. George's Parish to declare that they both had been married to her who is now called Rose Phelps. She was first married to [-?-] Swift, and she eloped from him and Phelps declared he married the said Rose on 18 May 1710 (HAGE:104).

On 11 April 1737: George Farmer, Church Warden, was ordered by the vestry of St. George's Parish to inquire whether Godfrey Vine and Sarah Beddo cohabit together still. On 6 June 1737 Vine and Beddo were summoned to appear at the next vestry and answer their contempt. On 5 July 1737 Vine and Beddo appeared but could not prove their marriage. "The vestry was pleased to give them until the last Saturday of the month to produce a certificate. On 4 Oct 1737 Godfrey Vine and Sarah Beddo produced a certificate to show they had been married on 14 Feb 1733 by Rev. James Cox, minister of St. Paul's Parish in QA Co (HAGE:104).

Marriage Records *(Continued from p. 6)*

Pastoral Registers

These are registers kept by the ministers themselves for their own records. From time to time, new pastoral registers come to light. Peter Wilson Coldham discovered the marriage register, covering the years 1764 to 1777, of Rev. David Love, at one time rector of All Hallows Parish in Anne Arundel County, MD, who returned to England when the Revolutionary War started. Love filed the register with other papers at the Public Register Office in London to support his claim for compensation of lost income due to the revolt of the colonists.

OTHER TYPES OF OFFICIAL MARRIAGE DOCUMENTS

The following categories of marriage records are more commonplace in some colonies/states than others and at one point in time than another. If your research takes you around America and/or back to Europe, you are likely to encounter most, if not all, of them. In Maryland, we are familiar with marriage licenses, but there are also marriage banns, bonds, marriage license applications, civil marriage records and nuptial contracts. In England, there are documents called Marriage Allegations, and in some places there are Marriage Intentions. Following is an overview of the major categories.

Banns: First ordered by the Lateran Council of 1215, banns were notices of intended marriages, repeated three times at weekly intervals at the parish churches of both the bride and groom. If the parties didn't want to wait three weeks, they had to obtain a marriage license. Banns might be recorded in the records of the church, but in Maryland they were sometimes recorded by the county courts. In England, separate banns books were maintained regularly from 1754 on. In Maryland, couples married in churches that published the banns did not have to obtain a license. This practice lasted until the 1940s.

Here is an example of a bann with an added note: *On 14 March 1670/1, banns of matrimony were published for George Hamblin and Margaret Pepper. A certificate was issued on 5 April 1671 (SOJU DT#7:122). On 10 April 1671 John Pepper wrote: "Mr. Beauchamp this is to let you understand that I do give my free Consent that George Hammell Shold take my Daughter to wife & therefore I pray doe that favour as to Send y Certificatt by the Bearer hereof In wittnes hereof I doe hereunto Sett my hand the tenth day of Aprill this note may be your discharge to keepe you harmless" /s/ John Pepper (SOJU DT#7:160).*

Licenses: Couples who did not want to wait for three weeks, or well-to-do people who did not want to invite every Tom, Dick, or Harry in the parish to have a chance to protest their marriage, would obtain a license. In England, licenses were obtained from an official of the diocese; in America, they were granted by the clerks of the county courts.

Allegations: These were formal statements made, under oath, by one of the parties, usually the groom, that there was no legal impediment to the marriage. Consider this example: *On 6 Dec 1617 a marriage license was granted to William Crowmer, Gent., of Ockham, Surtrey, bachelor. Age 23, son of George Crowmer of the same place, Esq., AND Margaret Neale of St. Clement Danes, spinster, age 22, dau. of John Neale, Esq., of Northants, dec., 7 or 8 years ago, with the consent of her mother, Mrs. Grace Prythero, widow, and the consent of George Crowmer. The consent of Mrs. Prythero was attested by Raphael Neale, Gent. (Allegations for Marriage Licenses Issued by the Bishop of London, 1611-1828. Vol. 11. London: The Harleian Society, 1887. 26:56).*

Marriage Intentions: These were statements that a couple planned to be married. They are found in the records of Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends and in some New England colonies.

Marriage Records *(Continued from p. 7)*

Marriage Bonds: These were sums of money posted by one of the parties, or a relative of one of the parties, to guarantee that there was no legal impediment to the marriage or that an under-age child had the permission of his or her parents to marry.

Prenuptial Contract: This is a contract executed between a man and his bride-to-be that describes the property rights of one or the other. Such agreements are usually made prior to a second marriage and are often for the purpose of securing certain properties for the children of a former union. In Maryland, many of these contracts were recorded in the county land records. See the following illustration:

Sep 19, 1737: Charles Carroll of Annapolis, son of Charles "the Settler," and his cousin Elizabeth Brooke, had a son, named Charles. Charles and Elizabeth were not formally married, and would not marry until 1757, when their son was almost 20 years old. At the time of their marriage, Charles and Elizabeth signed a pre-nuptial contract by which she waived all claims to Carroll's property, and accepted an annual stipend of 100 pounds sterling, about one-tenth of Carroll's wealth.

Civil Marriage Records: Unlike Maryland, where, until recent times, marriages had to be performed by a clergyman, some colonies/states allowed marriages to be performed by a Justice of the Peace. In Pennsylvania, notarial records (records kept by notaries public) might contain records of marriages.

Editor's Note: The late Robert Barnes was one of the Maryland's leading genealogists of the past century and an expert on marriage records. Here is a group of his marriage books compiled over many years. and spanning the period 1634 to 1820.

MARYLAND MARRIAGE EVIDENCES, 1634-1718

COLONIAL FAMILIES OF MARYLAND: Bound and Determined to Succeed

MISSING RELATIVES AND LOST FRIENDS

MARYLAND MARRIAGES

MARYLAND MARRIAGES (2)

MARYLAND MARRIAGES (3)

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM BALTIMORE NEWSPAPERS

MARRAGES AND DEATHS FROM THE MD GAZETTE

BALTIMORE COUNTY MARRIAGES EVIDENCES

"Joe Garonzik with Genealogical Publishing Company hereby grants permission to reprint the above article tin BCGS Notebook."

Note—Member research contributions to the *Notebook* are always welcome!

Baltimore County Genealogical Society

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Baltimore County Genealogy Society

Located in the Parkville Senior Center

8601 Harford Rd, Parkville MD 21234

3rd Floor, Room 308 (Elevator Available)

Monthly Meetings:

4th Sunday of the month. January & June are research days 12-4 p.m.

- 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
- No monthly meetings in July, August, and December.

Our Research Days are:

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.