Key To Descendant Listing

This is a listing of known descendants. A variety of abbreviations, numbering systems, and syntaxes are used. The purpose of this key is to explain these to the reader and to draw attention to the different types of information that are shown.

For each descendant, the following information may appear:

- a unique identification number (Descendant ID and, optionally, Family Number)
- full name
- gender (male, female, ?), whether a multiple birth (twin, triplet, etc.), whether adopted
- date & place of birth (including sources)
- date, place, and cause of death (including sources)
- date & place of marriage (including sources)
- full name of spouse
- date & place of spouse's birth (including sources)
- date, place, & cause of spouse's death (including sources)
- full names of spouse's parents

Here is an example of a descendant entry:

1-17. John BAUGH (male)
B. 1 May 1774 @ Virginia [23629, 23630, 23636, 24945]
D. 20 Sep 1855 @ (Logan Co., Kentucky)? [24945]
   (cause: gunshot)
M. [1] ca. 1793 @ Chesterfield Co., Virginia to [2785]
    Sally ROFRET?
M. [2] before 1807 to [23636, 24945]
    Elizabeth TAYLOR
        b. 6 May 1784 @ South Carolina|Virginia [23636, 24945, 28440]
        d. 6 Apr 1860 @ (Logan Co., Kentucky)? [24945, 28440]

Each descendant has a unique identification number (Descendant ID), which shows exactly how that person is descended from the original ancestor. For example, descendant number "17" is the 7th child of the 1st child of the original ancestor. If a child is 10th or later in birth order, a letter will be substituted for a number (e.g., A=10th, B=11th, C=12th, D=13th, etc.). A person who is the 3rd child of the 4th child of the 10th child of the original ancestor would have a Descendant ID (working right to left) of "A43".

The subject of this web site and his known descendants are referred to as the "base family". Other family groups may also be included on this web site if they have the same surname and are from the same geographic area, or if they have some close association (such as marriage). In this case, each distinct family group will be given a unique Family Number, which will be prefixed to the Descendant ID. In the example above, John Baugh belongs to the family group with the Family Number of "1", and his Descendant ID (within that family group) is "17". For members of the base family group (i.e., descendants of the subject of this web site), the Family Number will not be included. (The Descendant ID will be shown by itself, without a prefix.) As new documentary evidence emerges (perhaps in combination with DNA analysis), a person's Descendant ID (and Family Number) may change.

The following event abbreviations are used: B,b = birth; D,d = death; M,m = marriage. (Upper case letters are for the descendant; lower case letter are for the spouse.)

Females are referred to by their maiden surnames. (If only their previous married surname is known, that name will be shown in brackets.)

Nicknames are shown where they differ substantially from the given names. The nickname is shown in quotation marks. For example, a woman named Susan Elizabeth Koontz has a nickname of "Sudie". Common nicknames such as Jim for James, Bill for William, and Betty for Elizabeth are not shown.

Some of the information is questionable in its accuracy due to lack of substantial evidence or due to conflicting sources. Where this is known, the questionable data is enclosed within parentheses and a question mark is provided. For example, the place of John Baugh's death (in the example above) is probably Logan County, Kentucky, but this has not been proven.

Occasionally, sources conflict with each other when giving names and dates. In cases where it is not known which name or date is correct, both are shown with a logical "or" sign (|) separating them. For example, if the year of a person's birth is either 1825 or 1828, it would be shown as "1825|1828".

Other marriages of spouses are not shown.

Some sources, such as censuses, may mention the number of children born to a woman, and how many are still living. The following notation is shorthand for "three other children born to a couple, one of whom had died by the year 1900".

(children: +3, 1@1900)

The following indicates that no children were born to a couple.

(children: 0)

It is not uncommon for someone to marry a blood relative, so that husband and wife are both descendants of the original ancestor. For example, if someone married his 2nd-cousin (a descendant of the ancestor in the same family group), his wife's Descendant ID would appear in brackets after her name. Any children of this couple will be listed under the male spouse's entry only.

Where geographical/administrative boundary changes have occurred for the places of birth, death, or marriage, both the historical and current location names are given. For a person born in 1800 in the portion of Rockingham Co., Virginia that became a part of Page County around 1831, the following appears:

b. 3 Mar 1800 @ Rockingham [Page] Co., Virginia [23636, 24945, 28440]

After each birth, death, or marriage, a series of numbers in superscript, enclosed within brackets, may appear. These are references to sources of the information. Accompanying the descendant listing will be a listing of "Sources". For example, the source of information for John Baugh's 1st marriage is "2785".

The "Sources" listing will describe each of the sources. (Most of these will be primary sources, so that the document may be located for verification or study.)

Also accompanying the descendant listing is a "Name Index". This index contains an entry for each person mentioned in the descendant listing, along with a Descendant ID and, optionally, Family Number. The names are listed in alphabetical order by surname.

Mark B. Arslan
marslan@nc.rr.com
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