



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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- Book Reviews
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- Millard Bible
- Calendar
- and more!

Finding Margaret: Chapter 1—Adalgisa “Della” Dodi and Victor Leon



Cheri Emahiser

The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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CALL FOR ARTICLES

The Bulletin Editorial Group invites readers to submit articles to *The Bulletin*. We look for articles that are of interest to members of the GFO and those that encourage the sharing and research of family history. Possibilities include but are not limited to:

- memoirs and personal essays
- research articles and source guides
- how-to articles
- problem-solving articles
- articles on family history travel
- using technology

We also welcome book reviews, transcriptions or extractions from original sources, and posts from your blog. You are encouraged to attach photographs or other graphics.

Send submissions to bulletin@gfo.org. You may request a current “Instructions and Guidelines” by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html.

Deadlines for submission to *The Bulletin*:

March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1



CYNDI INGLE

FALL SEMINAR 2018

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

INTERNET GENEALOGY

LOCATING RESOURCES ONLINE AND OFFLINE

Saturday, Nov. 3
10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

- Ten Resources I Use Every Day
- Advanced Googling for Grandma
- Unappreciated Treasures: Libraries, Archives & Digital Collections
- Building a Digital Research Plan

Sunday, Nov. 4
9:30 a.m. - noon

- Pin Your Ancestors Down with Google Maps & Google Earth
- Go West, Young Man: Online Resources for the Western U.S.

**SIGN UP FOR ONE DAY
OR BOTH DAYS!**

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Cyndi Ingle is the owner and creator of *Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet*, a categorized index to over 335,000 online resources. Cyndi's List is an award-winning site which helps millions of visitors worldwide. Cyndi, a genealogist for more than 37 years, is a past-member of the board of directors for the National Genealogical Society. She is the author of three books for genealogical research on the Internet titled, *Netting Your Ancestors*, *Cyndi's List*, and *Planting Your Family Tree Online: How To Create Your Own Family History Web Site*.



SATURDAY SEMINAR DETAILS

Location

Milwaukie Center
5440 SE Kellogg Creek Drive
Milwaukie, Oregon

Time

10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. • Saturday, November 3
Break for lunch 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.

Seminar Features

Book sales from Heritage Quest & the GFO
Raffle with great prizes
Coffee, tea and snacks throughout the day
Syllabus: electronic copy included

Lunch

Bring your own or order from GG's Deli. A lunch selection form will be sent with your confirmation. Sack lunch is \$10, and includes your choice of sandwich and side. Add \$1 for gluten-free bread.

SUNDAY PROGRAM DETAILS

Location

GFO Library
2505 SE 11th, Suite B-18 (Basement level)
Portland, Oregon

Time

9:30 a.m. to 12 p.m. • Sunday, November 4

– Sunday Event Limited to 50 –

Payment and Refund Details

Register and pay online at www.GFO.org.

– OR –

Complete registration form below and mail with your check to: **GFO Fall Seminar, 2505 SE 11th Ave. #B-18, Portland, OR 97202-1061.**

For cancellations received after Oct. 28, 2018, refunds will be subject to a \$10 cancellation fee. Lunches must be ordered by Oct. 31, 2018. **Lunch fees are non-refundable if canceled after noon on Oct. 31, 2018.**

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You may sign up for Saturday, Sunday, or both sessions. Prices are reduced for early registration. One form per attendee. Circle price selected, enter amounts on the right, and total at the bottom.

Name _____ Member No. _____					
Email _____ Telephone No. _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> Payment Enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> Paid online at PayPal.com using the email address payments@gfo.org .					
FALL SEMINAR INTERNET GENEALOGY Select one or both sessions	EARLY REGISTRATION By October 8, 2018		REGISTRATION After October 8, 2018		AMOUNT
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Letter from the Editor

September, for me, has always been synonymous with change—going back to school, cooler days, rain, and the promise of the holidays to come. It's also a time of change at the GFO. The new members of the board of directors are settling into their roles, Special Interest Groups on hiatus for the summer will return to their regular schedules, and volunteerism usually picks up a bit as gardening and summer travel slow down.

There have been more changes in the *Bulletin* staff as well. Marti Dell, the managing editor for over three years, and Jay Fraser, layout editor for over four years, have retired. They are both to be enthusiastically thanked for their many contributions to *The Bulletin*, and we will still be seeing them around the GFO filling other roles.

Stepping into the vacant position of layout editor is Mark Grafe. I hope you will agree that he's done an outstanding job on his first solo issue. I have returned to *The Bulletin* in the role of managing editor. Mark and I have been more than assisted by "assistant" editor, Nanci Remington. She has done a remarkable job of shepherding articles through the editing and proofreading process. Please congratulate Nanci and Mark on a job well done. Bringing *The Bulletin* to you each quarter requires a tremendous effort on the part of these two in particular, and it's nice for them to know that their work is appreciated.

I hope you will enjoy this issue. Most of the articles within it highlight change. Cheri Emahiser has provided the first part of a compelling story, "Finding Margaret," about the custody of a little girl here in Portland, the outcome of which altered many lives.

We bring you more stories in this year's series about the effects of the Spanish influenza epidemic. Dave Witter has shared a tale about his wife's grandfather Earl Wood, and how an untimely death of a successful man can cause sweeping changes for those left behind as the

family clashed over land and assets. Flu also claimed the life of Beile Feldman Fox in 1920, and Margret Fox's submission tells of the lasting impact Beile's death had on the author's five-year-old father. Carole Linneman offered a slightly more upbeat story of how her Linneman grandparents met at the funeral of a soldier who had died of the flu. While neither of her grandparents was a friend of the deceased, the meeting ultimately resulted in a marriage.



A research article by Duane Funk shares the steps he took to identify the correct parents for Ishmael Smith, provides some great ideas to consider whether searching for clues or analyzing evidence. "The Woodbury Chronicles," authored by Charles Wesley Erickson Jr., continues the family saga with Part II. For these early pioneers in Minnesota, change was the one constant in their lives.

We have four book reviews for your reading pleasure, provided by Cathy Sato, Elizabeth Stepp, William Freeman, and Gerald Lenzen. All of the books are available at the GFO library. There is also a short article about the Millard Family Bible and an obituary for Philip King, a GFO member who passed away in June.

Finally, can you think of anything that changes more quickly than the Internet? If you are as challenged as I sometimes am, don't miss the Internet Genealogy seminar on November 3rd and 4th with Cyndi Ingle, founder of CyndisList.com. You'll find the flyer as the first page of this publication.

You can reach the *Bulletin* team at bulletin@gfo.org. Please let us know how we're doing—and don't forget to submit your own story.

Respectfully, Laurel Smith

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Finding Margaret

Chapter 1—Adalgisa “Della” Dodi and Victor Leon

Cheri Emahiser

**“Oh, no! Here comes Mom and Lester!”
my mother would cry out in anguish.**

On many Sunday afternoons during my childhood, a little pink and white Nash Rambler would ease into the driveway. From her view at the window over the kitchen sink, where she spent a great deal of time, my mother would make the sighting. Sighing loudly and huffing and puffing to regain her composure, she would resignedly open the back door to let them in.

Grandma was a short, dumpling of a woman who always waddled through the door with a big smile on her face, her arms laden with gifts. Trailing behind was her third husband, Lester, his arms loaded with cabbages, a pie, home-canned grape juice, a pan of lasagna, or a fragrant pot of chicken and homemade noodles. I’m sure Mom was grateful to Grandma Della for bringing dinner, and for scurrying about our messy house tidying up, but I know she dreaded spending yet another afternoon listening to Grandma’s non-stop chatter.

Grandma didn’t drive, own a telephone, or work outside her home. Lester was a deeply religious man who worked on the green chain at the sawmill until he could retire on Social Security and a small pension. He spoke very little. When he wasn’t working at the sawmill, he spent his spare time reading his collection of religious books or puttering in his little woodshop near the back porch of their tiny house in Keizer, Marion County, Oregon.



Margaret Leon, photo provided by the author. This picture hung in Grandma Della’s living room in a large oval frame.

Lester was a tall, angular man with long and deep dimples on his cheeks, sparse gray hair, soft brown eyes, and a shy smile. You couldn’t help but notice the large beige hearing aids protruding from ears set tightly against his head. I’m certain he turned his hearing aids on to hear the Sunday service at the Presbyterian church near their home. Otherwise, I think he turned them off when in Grandma’s company, because when Grandma stepped over the threshold into our house, you could rely on her rapid, cheery chatter about Mrs. Friesen at church, the bus driver, the clerks at Newberry’s, her chickens, and her garden, all piercing the calm of a Sunday afternoon. She must have been lonely, living with her unresponsive husband, so she took the opportunity to spout every thought in her head while she had functioning ears in range.



My maternal grandmother, Della, and her husband, Lester Pluntz, undated photo provided by the author.

I distinctly remember the Sunday that Grandma stood very still and clamped her mouth shut. It was the first time I had seen her speechless, and I knew by her response that I, a kid who didn't hesitate to ask questions, had asked her the wrong one. I had recently listened to an adult conversation I obviously wasn't meant to hear. I learned my mother had a sister named Margaret, and that she was about six years old when she was taken from Grandma. I wanted to know why, so I asked.

Stricken, Grandma muttered "crooked judge" and turned her face to the wall. She remained there, silent, for too long. I slunk away, but my curiosity about Margaret and the family secret remained. What happened to Margaret? Where was she? Why was she forever lost to Grandma? Did Margaret ever try to find her mother? These questions haunted me for years.

BEGINNING THE SEARCH

As an adult, I learned much more about my grandmother's life from her brother, Silvio Dodi, known simply as Dodi. He spoke of their time in Mississippi on a cotton plantation after immigrating to the U.S. from Italy. He told me of their escape from the south and how they had traveled by train to Portland. But he provided few details about Margaret or her father.

My search for the missing pieces began about 10 years ago at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO). Della had arrived at Ellis Island in 1904 and, based on Dodi's stories, she moved to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, around 1906.

I speculated that Della married Margaret's father within a couple of years of her arrival, around 1908. The volunteers at the GFO were eager to help me find her marriage information, but they advised that the Multnomah County records in their archives were indexed only by the groom's surname. I didn't know my grandmother's husband's surname, and I sadly left without the information I sought.

Two weeks later, I received a phone call from a GFO volunteer who excitedly told me he had found Della's marriage recorded in a Multnomah County marriage certificate book. Page 43 of book 23 revealed a marriage return for Victor Leon and Adalgisa Dodi!

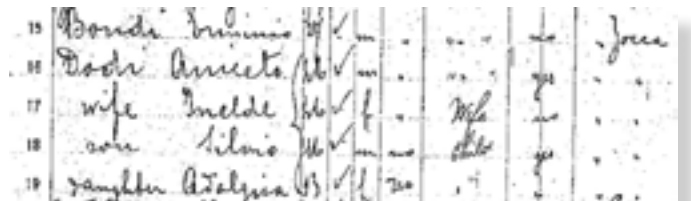
LIFE IN PORTLAND

The 1910 U.S. census and local newspaper articles provide a glimpse of Della's life as a bride and young mother.

Grandma married on 2 December 1908. A marriage affidavit, filed on 1 December, stated that she was "over 18"—though, in truth, she had turned 17 just a few days earlier.

The society page of *The Sunday Oregonian* wrote that Della's wedding took place in the evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Noltner, at 547 East Thirty-Second Street.

The article said the house was decorated with mums and ferns and that the Reverend Theodore Schauer officiated.



Dodi family names, passenger manifest, 1904.



Adalgisa Dodi and Victor Leon, Marriage Affidavit, 1908.

The bride wore a tailored suit and was assisted by Miss Anna Gianelli Metcalf as bridesmaid. The best man was M. J. Sigovich. Only the relatives and nearest friends of the bride and groom were present.

The 1910 census, enumerated on 21 April, reveals Della lived with her 28-year-old husband, Victor Leon, and their infant daughter, "Alanda," as she appeared on the census.

Margaret was born just ten months after Della's wedding, on 7 October 1909. Grandma's 21-year-old brother, Silvio Dodi, and four other men were listed as lodgers. A later Oregonian article refers to the Leon residence as a boarding house occupied by a "colony of Italians." It is conceivable that my 18-year-old grandmother cooked and cleaned for six men and a baby while her husband worked at a local foundry.

Newspaper articles of the time depict a neighborhood of immigrants and reported on two crimes that directly affected the Leon family. On 23 January 1910, Domenico Abanise, an Italian who boarded with the Leon family, was killed by an unidentified assailant. Abanise had been to a wedding celebration and was shot when he left the dance to return to the boarding house only a few doors away. In the article, "Vendetta Seen in the Death of Italian," *The Morning Oregonian* reported:



Leon, a Frenchman, heard the shot and rushed onto his porch, followed by his wife, and saw a man kicking a prostrate figure. The assassin ran diagonally across Lincoln street and reaching the opposite sidewalk, started running up Lincoln street, where he disappeared.

According to Victor Leon ... Abanise uttered loud groans as he lay dying. Leon rushed down the steps and took the dying man in his arms and attempted to take him into the house. This he was unable to do unassisted, and soon a physician arrived ... and [Abanise] died 15 minutes after the shot was fired.

A description of the murderer is furnished by Leon and corroborated in part by Francis Ferrera, who also saw a man running.

The police were inclined to think at first that Leon was implicated in the shooting. Leon and his wife, Dota [Della], an Italian woman, have kept the boarding house three months for three other Italians. Leon was much excited by the occurrence, but when found by Patrolman Stark Lytle after the shooting, was sitting calmly in his house, talking to his wife as if nothing had occurred. Abanise was still lying on the ground in front of the house. Leon said that he could do nothing himself and had gone in to quiet his wife.



Della, Margaret, and Victor, undated photo provided by the author.

When questioned at police headquarters Leon told a straightforward and unwavering story and this was corroborated by his wife and was strengthened by information gathered by Detectives ...

When the alarm was sent to police headquarters the police automobile was rushed to the spot and every Italian in the vicinity was taken to the station and put through a severe examination. Save for Victor Leon, the Frenchman, there was none who could throw even the slightest ray of light on the shooting.¹

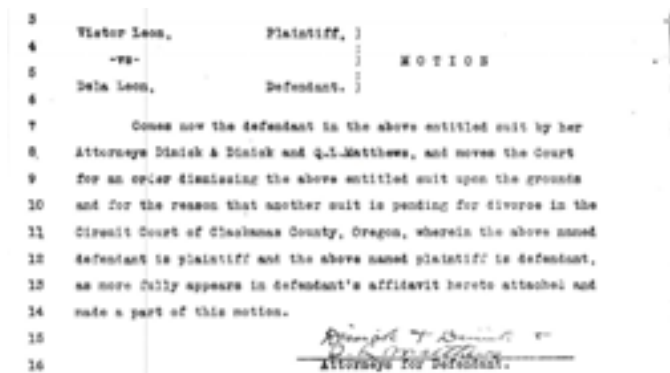
Two days later, *The Morning Oregonian* reported:

Police are beginning to place credence in the theory that Abanise was a marked victim in failing to conform to the regulations of one of the death-dealing secret societies ... which tends to show the crime had a mercenary motive.²

Several months after the shooting, on 8 August 1910, a newspaper article reported that a burglary occurred at the Leon boarding house.³ According to the article, "Porch-Climbers Get Cash," the occupants lost their week's wages in the robbery. Victor Leon was reported to have lost "\$7.50 and a revolver." The residents of the boarding house evidently turned over rapidly and, except for Uncle Dodi, the names of the lodgers are entirely different from those in the census just four months earlier.

THE END OF THE LEON MARRIAGE

Two years later, on 16 October 1912, when she was 20 and Margaret was three, Della filed a petition to the Clackamas County Circuit Court, asking for a divorce and physical custody of her daughter.⁴ Della's long journey with Oregon's court system had begun.



Leon v. Leon, legal notice. circa 1912.

What followed were six years of suits and counter-suits, petitions, summons, motions to dismiss and dismissals of orders, rescinded orders, filings of numerous affidavits and counter-affidavits, court decrees, personal lawsuits, and cross-complaints. The Multnomah County Circuit Court, Clackamas County Circuit Court, Multnomah County Juvenile Court, and the Oregon Supreme Court heard the story. Though Della filed a petition for divorce in Clackamas County, the case ended up being heard in Multnomah County, where Victor had filed a similar action. The courts issued legal decisions surrounding my grandmother's divorce and her long, difficult fight for the legal custody of her child—the child called Marie, not Margaret—in all the court documents.

Perhaps after marrying Victor, Della had experienced a fleeting bit of happiness as a new bride. Yet any such days were numbered. According to affidavits filed with the court, Victor's terrible temper, profane and vulgar language, and threats to kill Della began just two months after their wedding day. Della also stated:

That at diverse times too numerous to mention between May 1st, 1909, and the 11th day of October, 1912, the exact dates defendant being unable to allege, but of such frequent occurrence as to be almost continuous, plaintiff has kicked and assaulted and beat and struck the defendant about the body to such an extent as to cause her body and face to become sore and black and blue, and to cause her great physical pain and suffering, all of which was without any cause or provocation upon the part of defendant.⁵

Della would have been pregnant with Margaret when the beatings began. She informed the court of Victor's almost continuous threats of bodily harm and how this caused her great mental suffering and distress and why, as a result, her life was burdensome and unbearable. She stated to the court that her fear of Victor's violence made it impossible to continue to live with him as his wife.

Della reported that on 11 October 1912, Victor forcibly took their child from their home and said, "I have now got Marie [Margaret], and you may go to hell." Margaret was still in Victor's physical custody at the time the allegations were made.⁶ Della may have felt she would risk her life if she returned for their daughter. I imagine she was consumed with worry about the safety and well-being of Margaret while her little girl was in Victor's care.

Court records reveal six months passed before Margaret was reunited with her mother. During those months, Victor continued to work. With Della no longer in their home, he needed someone to look after Mar-



Margaret and Della, undated photo.

garet while he earned a living. Rather than returning Margaret to her mother's care, Victor instead elected to place Margaret in an orphanage.

On 2 July 1913, Victor advised the court that Margaret was living with the F. D. Williams family on 29 April "and for a long time prior thereto."⁷ Perhaps he moved Margaret to the Williams home after her stay at the orphanage. He stated the couple to be decent and respectable people who ensured his daughter was healthy and well cared for in their home at Gray's Crossing.

On 3 July, Victor requested the court remove Margaret from her mother's custody.⁸ This same record revealed that Della had regained custody of her daughter. Victor reported that while he was away at work near Gresham, unbeknownst to him, a false affidavit was filed in Multnomah County Juvenile Court by Della. Though Victor's attorney was present at the hearing, he was not allowed an opportunity to be heard. Instead, Juvenile Court Judge Gatans ruled Margaret be returned

to her mother's care. A court officer named Mrs. Butler removed Margaret from the Williams home. I do not have a copy of the juvenile court's order, but I assume that sometime around 29 April 1913, Mrs. Butler placed Margaret into Della's care.

Six long months had passed since three-year-old Margaret had been in Della's arms. Obviously, Della needed money to support her daughter. She immediately filed an affidavit asking the court for \$30.00 per month alimony and financial support for her child, as well as \$150.00 for court and attorney costs. Della stated that she was dependent upon the charity of friends for support for her and her child. She was without means to defend herself against Victor's suit for custody and divorce and was "entirely destitute."⁹

When Della left Victor she was taken in by a couple named Mr. and Mrs. Jess Wood. They lived near Gray's Crossing in Multnomah County. Della's counter-affidavit stated they were kind, and later affidavits filed in court on behalf of the Woods contain remarks about their being "respectable people and highly regarded in the community in which they reside." In her plea to the court, Della testified of the Woods' kindness to her and her child and of having nowhere else to go where she would be treated so well.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

I would never have known about the many court battles and other hardships Della endured had it not been for the assistance I received from GFO volunteers. Laurel Smith, then president of the GFO, found a newspaper article related to the case and suspected there were historical court documents about the divorce and custody battle. Laurel received assistance from attorney (and then editor of *The Bulletin*) Marti Dell, who found a copy of the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court. That led Laurel back to the Multnomah County Circuit Court, where the case was originally heard.

Laurel made a request for the documents, and while we waited she uncovered additional newspaper articles about the Leons. Finally, some weeks later, Laurel phoned me to say the court documents had arrived and to forewarn me of the disturbing information they contained. I am forever indebted to Laurel and the GFO for their research. Della's story would never have been completely revealed were it not for the newspaper articles and the 135 pages of court documents.

—Cheri Emahiser

Perhaps it was the Woods' son, Edward, who persuaded his parents to rescue Della and her child. It is possible that Edward witnessed Victor's treatment of Della during the time he was Victor's partner in a dairy business. Edward's court affidavit states he terminated his business relationship with Victor around 1 September 1912. On 9 July 1913, he told the court, "I settled with him and in the transaction paid him \$400.00 in stock and cash ..."¹⁰

Edward also swore that Della lived at his parent's home, not at his. He said his folks allowed her to live with them out of sympathy, and during the time she resided there she had conducted herself in "a highly respectable manner." He also reported that since their dairy business partnership had ended, Victor had been regularly employed, making about \$50.00 per month, and that he had several hundred dollars in cash in his possession as well. Edward's statements were made in response to Victor's affidavit of 3 July 1913, asking for Margaret's removal from Della's custody. Victor stated Della was not a suitable person to have custody due to her adulterous relationship with Ed Wood.

[The] Woods are of a very immoral nature and are not proper persons to have the care of said child; During my married life with defendant I never mistreated her and always provided her with a good home and all the common comforts, and she left me without cause and took up her abode at the home of said Ed Woods [sic]. I have an action now pending in Multnomah Circuit Court, in which I am suing Ed Woods for the sum of \$7,500.00 for damages for taking my wife away from me and breaking up my home and the said Ed Woods and Jessie Woods, are now using my child as a means of annoying me.¹¹

Della rebutted these allegations with testimony to the court swearing that if she were to conduct herself as Victor alleged, the Woods would not tolerate her or permit her to live with them, and that she had nowhere else to go.¹²

Victor Leon against Della Leon, appellant; appealed from Multnomah County; suit for divorce; opinion by Justice Moore; judgment of Circuit Judge McGinn modified so as to give defendant custody of 6-year-old daughter.

This is the information Laurel Smith found that led to the request for court records. The Morning Oregonian, 24 February 1916, page 9.



Gray's Crossing at SE 82nd at Woodstock—a stop on the Mount Scott Trolley line.

Victor requested Margaret be removed from her mother's care and placed in the legal custody of a couple named Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Neururer. Mr. Neururer and an acquaintance, Frank Michaels, submitted affidavits supporting Victor's request. Victor worked on Mr. Neururer's dairy farm. Mr. Neururer swore to the court that Victor, whom he paid \$30 wages per month, was a "sober, industrious, hard-working honorable man, and I feel that he has been seriously imposed upon by his wife and others."¹³

Frank Michaels' affidavit was a testimony to Mr. and Mrs. Neururer's respectability and honorability and their qualifications to care for Margaret pending the court's final decision on the Leons' divorce and child custody case. Mr. Michaels swore he had known Mr. Leon for two months and reported him to be a non-drinker, steady in his habits, as well as honorable and trustworthy.

One month later, Victor again approached the court and swore in affidavits filed by his attorney, A. E. Hooker, that Della was adulterous, immoral, and unfit to be a mother as she failed to care for Margaret. He reported Della to be guilty of "barbarous and inhuman" treatment of him. Victor stated Della would "continuously quarrel at and annoy Plaintiff in every conceivable way; would refuse to cook his meals; would remain out late at nights and fail to take good care of said child."

On 22 July 1913, Della's attorney filed numerous affidavits signed by Della's friends. All were in support of Della and the Wood family and refuted all Victor's accusations against Della. Mrs. Mamie Soubiron, an acquaintance of the Leons, testified about having a conversation with Victor five months earlier where he stated, "he did not care for the child, but he did not want the defendant to have her, and that if the court made an order requiring him to pay any alimony, that he would

leave the State. He also stated that he was able to pay the alimony, but that under no condition would he pay her one cent.”

She stated Victor and Della lived with her for three months, and during all that time he was “cruel & abusive to the defendant, that he called her all kinds of vile names and on several occasions struck her. That on one occasion I heard the plaintiff state that he would kill the defendant, at the same time calling her a ‘Damn bitch.’ He was cruel to the child and used vulgar and profane language in her presence.” She reported Della to be a “thoroughly good woman and was always kind and affectionate to her child . . .”

Another affidavit by R. Armstrong, the mother of Mrs. Soubiron, corroborated her daughter’s testimony. Mrs. Armstrong testified she had also observed the abusive goings-on at the Leon house. She said Victor was always cruel and abusive towards Della and Margaret. She stated that Victor “provided scarcely any food or clothing for the defendant and the child after they removed from the home of my daughter and while they were living in a house near my daughter’s place, plaintiff

required defendant to cut nearly all the wood and do other heavy work to be done about the place.”

Jesse Wood, Edward’s father, in his affidavit to the court on 9 July 1913, told of Della being all the time at his home, in the company of his wife, and charges being made by Victor of Della living with his son were absolutely false.

A final affidavit, attesting to the Woods being highly respectable and of excellent reputation in their community of Gray’s Crossing, was signed by six individuals including Mrs. Mamie Soubiron, Mrs. F. Armstrong, Alfonso Soubiron, W. P. Ingles, W. F. Sauer and F. T. Sano. In all, eleven individuals supplied written testimony in support of Della and the Wood family.

Victor denied all the allegations made against him regarding his treatment of Della and persisted in filing one petition after another around the divorce and custody of Margaret. Victor would not give up, and the battle waged on!

Part two of this story will appear in the December issue of *The Bulletin*.

EDITOR’S NOTE

The GFO always has volunteers eager to help researchers. As Cheri noted, the personal help that she received led to news accounts and court cases. However, the search started with a simple request for a marriage record.

The GFO has the original registers containing affidavits and marriage certificates (returns) from Multnomah County. These books include the indexes for May 1875-1978, the affidavits for 1855-November 1924, and the certificates for 1903-1924.

The purpose of the affidavit is to attest that the parties are of age to marry. A marriage return is a document returned by the person who performed the marriage.

GFO volunteers have indexed the Multnomah County marriage returns from 1855-1912. Those indexes are available on our website and include the surname of both the groom and the bride. The volunteer who helped Cheri was mistaken when they said only the groom was indexed. It speaks well that they followed up and did get the information to her.



Multnomah County Marriage Records at the GFO

ENDNOTES

1. "Vendetta Seen in Death of Italian," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland), 24 January 1910, p. 1, col. 7; imaged in Historic Oregon Newspapers (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn83025138/1910-01-24/ed-1/seq-1/>).
2. "Slayer Still at Large," *The Morning Oregonian*, 26 January 1910, p. 4, col. 5; imaged in Historic Oregon Newspapers (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn83025138/1910-01-26/ed-1/seq-4/>).
3. "Porch-Climbers Get Cash," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland), 8 August 1910, Imaged in Historic Oregon Newspapers (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn83025138/1910-08-08/ed-1/seq-7/>).
4. Leon v. Leon, Multnomah County Circuit Court; Affidavit of Della Leon, 2 May 1913.
5. Ibid, Answer and Cross Complaint, 17 Jun 1913.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid, Affidavit of Plaintiff, 2 July 1913.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid, Affidavit of Dela Leon, 25 June 1913.
10. Ibid, Affidavit of Edward Wood, 9 July 1913.
11. Ibid, Affidavit of Plaintiff, 3 July 1913.
12. Ibid. Counter affidavit of Dela Leon in Opposition to Motion for Custody of Child, 2 July 1913.
13. Ibid, Petition of P. J. Neurerer, for the Custody of Marie Leon, Pending Suit, 3 July 1913.

Location Based Special Interest Groups at the GFO

AFRICAN-AMERICAN

4th Saturdays; 12:30-2:30 p.m.

BRITISH

4th Saturdays in January, March, May, September; 1:00-3:00 p.m.

FRENCH CANADA

3rd Sundays; 3:00-5:00 p.m.

GERMAN

1st Saturdays monthly; 1:00-3:00 p.m.

GREAT LAKES REGION

2nd Saturdays monthly; 9:30-11:30 a.m.

IRISH

3rd Wednesdays even months; 6:00-8:00 p.m.

ITALIAN

3rd Saturday of most months; 12:00-2:00 p.m.

MEXICAN

2nd Fridays monthly; 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

VIRGINIA

1st Saturdays monthly; September-June, 10:00 a.m.-noon

Always check the GFO calendar for date and time.

<https://gfo.org/who-we-are/calendar.html>



Italy and selected locations, 2018.

Earl Wood (1883-1919) of Howell Prairie, Marion County, Oregon, succumbs to Spanish Flu in San Francisco

David M. Witter Jr.

Earl Wood from Silverton, Marion County, Oregon, was the grandfather of my wife, Joan Doris Wood Witter. The Wood family settled near Silverton in 1852 and had property in the area until 1988. Earl died of influenza in January 1919 while in San Francisco on a business trip. He was 35 years old and left two heirs: his wife, Daisy Grace Wood, and son, Francis L. Wood, age 11, who was Joan's father. Earl had an active farm with crops and livestock, as well as being a commission merchant brokering potatoes, onions, and assorted crops for other farmers. Earl died intestate (without a will) leaving the heirs and estate administrators to wind up his business interests and settle the estate. Joan recalls stories about some of the issues regarding his affairs, but there are few remaining family records after more than 90 years. Fortunately, we've been able to use Silverton and Salem newspaper reports and court records to learn much more about Earl Wood.

SON AND GRANDSON OF 1852 PIONEERS

Earl Wood was born in September 1883 to Josiah Lewis (J. L.) Wood and Josephine Ritchey. He was born on Howell Prairie near Silverton, as were his sisters Eva, Stella, and Bessie and his brother, Pearl. Josiah was born in Ohio in January 1852 and came with his parents, Amer Wood and Rhoda Grier, across the plains to Oregon, arriving in the Silverton area in October 1852. Josephine Ritchey was born in 1857 in Jacksonville, Oregon, to George Washington Ritchey and Mary Frances Lowe, who also arrived in the Oregon Territory in 1852.

According to census records, the J. L. Wood family lived on Howell Prairie from at least 1870 to 1910. Interesting tidbits about Earl from local newspaper clips include:

- In July 1894 Earl, nearly 11 years old, received \$1.40 from Marion County as bounty for squirrel and gopher scalps.¹



Earl Wood in his late twenties.

- Earl and his siblings appeared in a picture of the Hazel Green School class from about 1896.²
- In June 1904, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wood hosted a 23rd birthday celebration for Earl's older brother, Pearl, with all the siblings and friends at the J. L. Wood home in Howell.³
- In April 1906, Earl was operated on for appendicitis at Samaritan Hospital and was recovering nicely.⁴



Illustration of The Silverton Appeal, Silverton, Oregon, January 17, 1919, page 1.



Daisy and Francis, about 1914 or 1915.

EARL WOOD AND DAISY GRACE

Earl and Daisy Grace, who was three years older than Earl, grew up within a few miles of each other in the Silverton area. It seems likely they knew each other growing up. Daisy was born “on the Abiqua” (Abiqua Creek) in 1880, the fourth of five children of Oliver Grace and Esther Ann Hill, who were married December 27, 1865. Esther’s family came to Oregon in 1860 when she was 11. Oliver came across the plains to Oregon in 1847, at age 18, with a group of other young men who accompanied Samuel Allen’s family to Oregon.⁵ Samuel Allen settled on the Abiqua Creek two miles northeast of Silverton. In March 1848, Oliver was at the Battle of the Abiqua with the Molalla and Klamath Indians.⁶ Oliver lived with the Samuel Allen family as reflected in the 1850 census and later acquired adjacent property where Daisy was born.

Earl and Daisy were married February 24, 1907. Their only child, Francis Louis Wood, was born in Silverton, January 11, 1908. The 1910 census shows they lived on First Street. City directories for 1913, 1915, and 1917 show they lived on the southwest corner of First and High

Streets. The 1920 census recorded Daisy, her mother Esther Grace, and Francis Wood lived at 304 First Street.

In April 1909, when notified that his younger sister Stella (1886–1909) had died of diphtheria while visiting friends, Earl traveled to Sacramento on behalf of the family. Because Stella died of a contagious disease, her remains could not be transported, so the funeral and burial were in Sacramento.⁷

Earl’s older brother, Pearl Amer Wood (1881–1955), boarded with Earl and Daisy during the years 1913–1915, according to the Polk’s Salem and Marion County directories. Daisy’s mother, Esther Grace, lived with them from (at least) 1913 through 1920 according to city directories and the 1920 census.

EARL, AN ACTIVE MAN

Earl was an active businessman and farmer. In 1908 and 1910, he was identified as a “popular confectioner” and “confection store emp.”⁸ From 1910–1913, Earl was named in advertisements for the Apple and Farm Land Company which specialized “in Fruit Land — 5 and 10-acre tracts . . . first-class Nursery Stock, Furnish man to set out, bud, and graft.”⁹ From at least 1913 until his death, Earl brokered potatoes, onions, hops, sheep, wool, and cattle. He traveled frequently to Salem and periodically to southern Oregon and California on business. In February 1914, Earl sent Francis a postcard from San Francisco noting he was headed to Stockton. Daisy and Francis accompanied Earl on another trip to San Francisco as shown in the picture on the next page.

In March 1917, Earl “returned from Louisiana where he took a large shipment of potatoes.”¹⁰ In June 1917, “the biggest wool deal ever made in Silverton was consummated by Earl Wood and Frank Decker, disposing of 65,000 pounds at 72½ cents a pound to representatives of eastern buyers.”¹¹

We learned from the estate documents that Earl and brother Pearl had a lot of business dealings between themselves, as well as together. They commingled so many of their financial activities through Earl’s bank account that it became an issue in settling the estate.

Earl attended and participated in local livestock shows. In March 1912, he took first place in the driving team competition at the Mount Angel Horse Breeders’ Association.¹² He was also an active sportsman and made trips to southern Oregon to hunt.

In the middle of the night in February 1913, Earl responded to screams from a young Italian girl who had been severely stabbed by an assailant in her residence. Earl arrived in time to see the assailant make off

in the night and helped the young woman get medical attention.¹³

Earl managed the Silverton Commercial Club's basketball team for several years. They played Company G of Dallas for the northwest amateur championship in March 1913.¹⁴

In September 1918, Earl donated a "high bred boar" for the "Elks day and Portland day programs at the state fair" to benefit the Red Cross. The thoroughbred boar was said to be one of the best bred in the state.¹⁵

INFLUENZA PANDEMIC 1918–1919

Most Oregonians were aware of the Spanish flu or influenza epidemic by the fall of 1918. There were multiple reports in the Oregon newspapers in August and September about Spanish influenza in army camps, multiple U.S. cities and in the European war zone. The frequency of these reports increased in late September, through the end of 1918, and into 1919. As the pandemic worsened across the United States, the U. S. Surgeon General, Rupert Blue, issued recommendations on October 5, 1918, to state and local health officials to close or suspend public gatherings. On October 8, 1918, the Oregon State Board of Health mailed instructions to Oregon county and city health officials to immediately close all schools, churches, and public amusement places "upon the appearance of an outbreak of Spanish influenza in the community."¹⁶

On Saturday, October 12, Salem mayor Walter Keyes issued a proclamation urging the elimination of all public gatherings within the city "to include schools, churches, and lodges, theaters, dances and other public gatherings of every kind and character."¹⁷ On Tuesday, October 22, the city of Silverton placed a quarantine, effective Wednesday morning, closing all churches, schools, lodges, and other places of public gathering indefinitely.¹⁸ The Salem closure was lifted November 11.¹⁹ The Silverton closure was lifted November 23.²⁰ However, Silverton was placed under a second quarantine on December 5 by the city health officer because "it is reported that 37 cases of influenza have developed and in a much harder degree than the cases during the first quarantine."²¹ The Silverton City Council was unanimously opposed to the action, leading to a dispute on whether the city council or the Oregon State Board of Health made the health regulations. On December 9, the health board sent a closing mandate to the Silverton mayor.²²

Also of note, on October 9, 1918, Earl's cousin Vera D. Wood, the only daughter of Earl's uncle Preston Wood, died of influenza/pneumonia at age 18 in Opportuni-



In the back row, Daisy, Francis, and Earl are second, third, and fourth from the left, undated.

ty, near Spokane, Washington.²³ Preston later came to Earl's funeral and stayed on to visit with the family of his sister, Eva Wood Sheldon, in the Salem area, but "was called home suddenly" on March 1, 1919, in response to a message that his only son, Alvin P. Wood, was very ill with pneumonia. In our family, the only people to suffer illness or death from the influenza pandemic were Vera, Earl, and Alvin.

FATEFUL TRIP

As part of his usual business dealings, Earl Wood placed ads in the *Oregon Statesman* newspaper in Salem during November and December 1918 stating he was "In the Market for Potatoes." On Saturday, December 28, 1918, Earl left home for San Francisco to sell a shipment of potatoes.²⁴ A note in a family album indicates Earl took sick on Saturday, January 4, 1919. A telegram from Earl to Daisy on the morning of the fourth did not mention Earl being sick but noted "warm and sunshine here" and "will be home as soon as possible." A telegram on Monday, January 6, mentioned Earl was "sitting up in bed for first days feeling much better, in bed one week, will be here ten days more before can leave the room." He mentioned getting the best of care, good nurse, not to worry but having a "dreadful disease." Both telegrams mentioned that the potatoes cleaned up nicely, presumably meaning they were sold.

The Friday, January 10, issue of *The Silverton Appeal* reported Earl was in San Francisco on a business trip, that he had taken sick with the flu, and he was confined in a hospital. He was very sick but said to be rapidly recovering. Based on claims paid by Earl's estate, his stay in San Francisco included being at the Great West Hotel

and the St. Francis Hospital. He also received care from at least two physicians and three nurses.

On Monday, January 13, Daisy received a telegram advising her to leave at once for San Francisco.²⁵ Daisy hastened to join Earl as soon as she could leave,²⁶ and was accompanied by her sister-in-law and Earl's sister, Eva Wood Sheldon, who lived in the Hazel Green area.²⁷

Earl died about 11:00 p.m. on Tuesday, January 14, 1919,²⁸ while Daisy and Eva were in transit to San Francisco. It is unclear whether Earl died at the St. Francis Hospital, the Great West Hotel, or elsewhere. It appears Daisy and Eva arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday, the day after Earl passed. Earl's body was taken to the Halstead and Company Funeral Home in San Francisco.²⁹ Daisy and Eva accompanied Earl's body by train to Salem, arriving Friday, January 17, 1919.

Earl "was inoculated three times with flu serum and yet his life was claimed by the dread disease."³⁰ However, as we now know, none of the purported vaccines available were effective against the flu, viral pneumonia, or bacterial pneumonia.



Earl fishing, undated photo.

Services for Earl were held Sunday afternoon, January 19, 1919, and he was buried in the Silverton Cemetery. An article in *The Silverton Appeal* dated January 24 states:

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD SUNDAY

Funeral services for the late Earl Wood, one of Silverton's most prominent business men, who died suddenly in San Francisco from an attack of the flu were held from the Masonic lodge rooms Sunday afternoon. Only the relatives and close personal friends were in attendance at the lodge rooms. The services were conducted by Brother Masons who were assisted by Rev. J. A. Bennett.

At the grave in the Silverton cemetery, the ceremonies were entirely taken charge of by the Masons. The large number of friends who formed the procession leading from the Masonic Temple to the cemetery bespoke the esteem in which they held their departed brother and friend. The casket at the lodge rooms and the grave was banked high with the most beautiful of flowers.

Deceased was 35 years of age, instead of 33 as we reported last week. He was born on Howell Prairie at the old homestead of his parents and lived his entire life in the county. As a business man he was most successful and will be greatly missed by the farmers of this county as he made a specialty of handling what the farmer has to sell and found a market somewhere in the United States for their product when the



Earl and Francis, probably 1914 or 1915

market was at a low ebb at home. He was ever optimistic and no matter whether he was prosperous or making an up hill pull, he pushed the harder and kept smiling. His untimely blow is a death to all.

A wife and one son survive, beside his father and mother who live at Long Beach, Cal., two sisters and one brother, Mrs. Bessie Wheat of Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Eva Shelton, who lives near Salem, and Pearl Wood of Silverton.

Those acting as pall-bearers were F. E. Callister, A. W. Simmons, G. I. Barr and C. E. Ross.

A MESSY ESTATE AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

In addition to the tragedy and grief of Earl's unexpected death at such a young age, Daisy faced pressing and complex issues with Earl's farming and livestock and extensive business dealings, as well as the estate. We know from Earl's telegrams to Daisy on the 4th and 6th of January that Earl was concerned about his farm and livestock. In the first telegram, he gave instructions about having a friend, Miller, use his Ford car along with Johnson and Harris to buy rose seed potatoes for the upcoming season. He asked Daisy and Francis to "look over the sheep" and see that there was "feed for hogs." This seems to confirm family stories that Francis was driving at the young age of 11. In the second telegram, Earl requested that Francis stop school and take the new car with John Ritchey, Earl's uncle, to check on the sheep each day, and have Pearl help with "all kinds of little lambs" on the McCorkle place. Earl also mentions he had wired instructions to others, and that he would send wires to Daisy every day. However, only the telegrams of the 4th and 6th of January survived in the family records.

It seems pretty clear that Daisy and Francis, even with the help of relatives and friends, were not in a position to maintain or operate the spectrum of Earl's farming, livestock, and crop brokerage business activities. Just after the funeral, on January 22, several of Earl's known associates were appointed, with Daisy's concurrence, to manage the estate and wind up the business activities with Custer E. Ross as the estate attorney, and F. E. Callister and F. B. Decker as estate administrators.³¹

On February 8, three appointed appraisers filed their Inventory and Appraisal with the county court. It listed three parcels of real property with a total of 156 acres valued at \$15,600, and personal property, including

livestock, crops, farm equipment, vehicles, and accounts due Earl, totaling \$18,206.³² The three parcels included:

- 12 acres that were part of the Donation Land Claim of Peter Cox and wife in T6S, RIW,
- 35.75 acres that were part of the Donation Land Claim of Elias Cox and wife in T6S, RIW but were misstated in the appraisal as 37 acres,
- 107 acres in the Donation Land Claim of George McCorkle and wife in T7S, R2W.

That same day, the Court also approved the sale of the personal property in Earl's estate. On February 14 and 15, notices appeared in the *Oregon Statesman* and *Silverton Appeal* about the "Administrator's Sale of the Estate of Earl Wood."

A February 21 news account reported that the sale, on a bright day with some sputters of rain, "was the largest attended sale of any conducted in this vicinity." The cattle and horses sold reasonably; the hogs, sheep, farm machinery, and automobiles "brought good prices." "A net sum of \$7,500 was realized from the sale."³³

On March 18 and April 7, the estate administrators notified the court that the collection of funds owed Earl Wood and the sale of the personal property were insufficient to cover claims against the estate. The sale of some of the real property would be necessary. On April 7, the court approved an Order of Sale of the 12- and 35.75-acre properties to pay the claims. The sale of the two properties was advertised in the weekly *Silverton Appeal* from April 11 through May 9, 1919. On May 10, the 35.75-acre property was sold to Edwin and Carrie Overland for \$5,000. On July 1, the 12-acre property went to G. A. and Martha Sather for \$3,500.



The 1913-1914 basketball team photo shows Earl on the far right and, seated with the bow tie, is Earl's son, Francis, about age 6.

**Administrator's
SALE**
Of the Estate of Earl Wood.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the Clarence Burrell farm, two miles west of Silverton, on the Silverton-Salem road, on
Monday, Feb 17th
Beginning at 10:00 A. M. the following property:

LIVESTOCK—Two registered Jersey cows; two grade Jersey cows; one yearling Jersey bull; one registered yearling horse, weight about 1100 pounds; two black horses, weight about 1200 pounds each.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS—One sow with six pigs, 6 weeks old; one sow with seven pigs 2 weeks old; one sow with six pigs, 2 weeks old; six sows, weight about 300 pounds each, all with pig; two sows, weight about 120 pounds each; two sows, weight about 800 pounds each; three 2-month-old hogs, weight about 200 pounds; two yearling hogs, weight about 250 pounds each; large boar, weight about 800 pounds.

SHEEP—34 head of pure bred Shropshire ewes, two years old; one registered Shropshire buck, one year old; twenty head of registered Hampshire bucks, one year old; four head of Hampshire bucks, two years old; 300 head of stock sheep, ewes and lambs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—One Shermes mowmower; one Clippes fanning mill; one land plow; one 5 1/2' Wilson wagon; one set of double harness; one set of single harness; one spring tooth harrow; one hay rake; one McCormick binder; one No. 40 Oliver plow; one garden cultivator; one stable grader; one mowing machine; one riding saddle; one platform scale.

ONE FORD TOURING CAR; ONE FORD ROADSTER; ONE FORD TRAILER.

MISCELLANEOUS—About 50 bushels wheat; 6 tons baled hay (wheat and oats); about 200 pounds each seed; 2 sacks clover seed; about 75 sacks small potatoes; about 200 rods wire fencing, and other articles too numerous to mention.

LUNCH ON THE GROUNDS

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash; on all sums of over \$10.00, a credit of twelve months' time will be given on approved security at 8 per cent per annum. All property must be settled for before being removed from the premises.

OSCAR A. L. STEVENSON, Auctioneer.
F. B. DECKER, F. E. CALLISTER
Administrators of the Estate of Earl Wood.

Notice for Earl Wood Estate sale, 1919.

DAISY'S INTEREST IN THE REAL PROPERTY

Prior to the sale, Daisy also faced the issue of deciding how to exercise her rights related to the Earl's real property. The Oregon laws at the time specified, in simplified terms, that a widow was entitled to dower, or the use, during her natural life, of one-half part of all the land of her husband's estate; or a widow may, at her election, take in lieu of such dower the undivided one-third part in her individual right in fee of the whole of the land of her husband's estate.³⁴ On April 24, Daisy Wood filed a notice with the court of her decision regarding the three parcels choosing a one-third interest in each.

PEARL WOOD SUES THE ESTATE, DAISY AND FRANCIS WOOD

There was a major complication over the ownership of the 107-acre McCorkle property. The property had been purchased from Dwight and Grace Misner on August 21, 1917, for \$14,000 and paid by Earl Wood out of joint funds of Earl and Pearl Wood. The understanding between Pearl and Earl appeared to be that they would split the parcel, and each would farm their own part. However,

the Record of Deeds for Marion County in Volume 144, page 204 recorded the title to the whole of the property solely in the name of Earl Wood.³⁵

This, of course, created problems for the estate administrators, Daisy, and Pearl, in determining the assets of the estate and ownership of the 107 acres. It seemed likely the only way to resolve this error or oversight was to involve the court. Resolving this dispute may have been a cause of great distress to Daisy and Pearl, especially given how intertwined Earl and Pearl's farming and personal relationships were.

Thus, on April 24, 1919, Pearl Wood filed suit against the estate administrators as well as the estate heirs, Daisy and Francis Wood. The suit asserted that the property was purchased by Pearl and Earl together and that each was to separately hold half the acreage.³⁶ The records of the court case are incomplete, but we can reconstruct much from the extant court records and newspaper reports.³⁷ The court records are missing the initial Complaint, but there was a news report about it. The estate administrators apparently responded to the Complaint by noting that Earl had advanced Pearl money on a number of occasions. Pearl's attorneys then demanded a "full and complete itemized verified statement of all transactions by or between plaintiff and Earl Wood, deceased, relative to their joint funds, at all times subsequent to the month of October 1911." The defendants responded with a Bill of Particulars on May 16, 1919, that:

- Pearl had drawn 222 checks upon the funds of Earl Wood's account at the Coolidge and McClaine Bank between June 1914 and April 1918, totaling \$3,374.17; the checks signed by Pearl as "Earl Wood, Pearl Wood."
- Earl had advanced to Pearl various sums to buy livestock and implements while Pearl was living on the McCorkle place. The exact amount was unknown to the defendants but believed to be \$1,225.40, half of which (\$612.70) had been paid to the estate administrators and the balance of \$612.70 remained unpaid.
- Earl at various time loaned his credit to Pearl and signed notes on behalf of Pearl. Two such notes with an unpaid balance of \$827 were outstanding at the time of Earl's death and had been presented as claims against the estate, though they should have been paid by Pearl.

It appears the issues raised about the ownership of the McCorkle property and the various claims with Pearl Wood were headed for trial. But a settlement must have

been worked out because the next court documents, dated July 11, 1919, were a Stipulation and attached Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law that resolved the issues between Pearl and the defendants. The documents note that:

- When the McCorkle property was purchased from the joint funds of Earl and Pearl, the intent was that Pearl should take the north 40 acres of the property and that Earl would own the remaining 67 acres.
- While the deed was recorded in just Earl's name, Earl was holding the property in trust for Pearl, and at Earl's death the heirs and legal representatives then held the property in trust for Pearl.
- Shortly after the purchase occurred, Pearl began using the 40 acres, erected a silo and made other valuable and permanent improvements at a cost of \$350.
- The court should find that Pearl is the owner of the north 40 acres of the McCorkle property and entitled to possession.
- The parties agree that all the claims and money due between each other and demands of the Complaint are determined and settled.

On July 11, 1919, the court concurred and signed the decree to implement the resolution giving Pearl ownership of the north 40 acres, leaving the estate and heirs 67 acres.

By July 1919, most of Earl's business affairs were concluded. From the estate's final accounting, it appeared that Earl had leased land from which grain was harvested and sold in late July and early August.

The final accounting and settlement of the estate were completed in November 1919. The final estate assets included cash of \$4,133.70 and the 67 acres that were a portion of the McCorkle Donation Land Claim. Daisy, and Francis under Daisy's guardianship, each received half of the remaining personal property (cash) of \$2,066.85. Daisy received one-third ownership in the 67 acres in lieu of her dower, and Francis received two-thirds.

THE AFTERMATH

After the estate was settled, Daisy was able to lease the 67-acre McCorkle property to provide a partial means of support for herself and Francis. Daisy's occupation on the 1920 census was "saleswoman." In 1922 she worked for the Taskar dry goods store.³⁸ From at least 1924 through



Young Francis with Earl's hunting dog, undated.

the 1930s, Daisy worked at the J. C. Penney store,³⁹ confirming Joan's recollections.

It is unclear how long Daisy and Francis continued to live on the corner of First and High in Silverton. The 1920 census shows Daisy, Francis, and Daisy's mother, Esther Grace, lived at 304 First Street. In 1922, Esther Grace sold Daisy the lot at 212 Park Street, less than a block from the two previous residences, for a nominal amount. A house was built in 1922.⁴⁰ Daisy lived there until her death in June 1964. Her mother, Esther Grace, had lived with Daisy until her death in April 1934.

Francis is shown as the registered owner of a 1923 Ford sedan in January 1924, at age 16. As noted previously, he had been driving since at least age 11. Francis graduated from Silverton High School in May or June 1926. His class included his future wife, Louyse Oliphant, who had attended school with him since 1917. Francis attended Pacific University from 1926 to 1930 before returning to Silverton. In 1930-1931, he owned a 1928 Chevrolet coupe while living at 212 Park Street. Francis worked for the Union Oil company his entire career, first in Salem

before being transferred to Portland in 1931. Francis and Louyse were married in Portland on September 12, 1931. They had two children: Richard Wood (1939–2004) and Joan Wood (1943–). Francis maintained his father’s interest in hunting and fishing and raised prize-winning bird dogs for many years.

The many relatives and close friends in the Silverton community were no doubt important in helping Daisy raise Francis and deal with the life-altering impact of Earl’s untimely death in the influenza epidemic. We know many contemporaries of Daisy and Francis remained lifelong friends.

Growing up, Joan, daughter of Francis and Louyse, heard about her grandfather’s death, and that Daisy lost part of the land from the estate due to some claims about a gambling debt. As is often the case, things are not always as they seem. Doing the research for this article,

we learned a lot more about what probably happened. We found no support for the story that Daisy lost part of the McCorkle property because of a gambling debt. We did learn about Pearl Wood’s claim and lawsuit. Pearl’s claim to half the acreage was reduced to the north 40 acres (37 percent). That would seem to be a compromise accommodation reached by Daisy, Pearl, the estate administrators, and their attorneys as a settlement of Pearl and Earl’s commingled business affairs.

Learning about Earl has been a fascinating journey. We began with little information other than knowing about Earl’s untimely death in San Francisco due to influenza. We now know Earl had a very active but short life as a businessman, farmer, sportsman, community member, and most importantly, a devoted family man. Earl left an irreplaceable hole in the lives of wife, Daisy, and son, Francis, as well as future generations.

ACCOUNTS OF INFLUENZA IN OREGON

David M. Witter Jr.

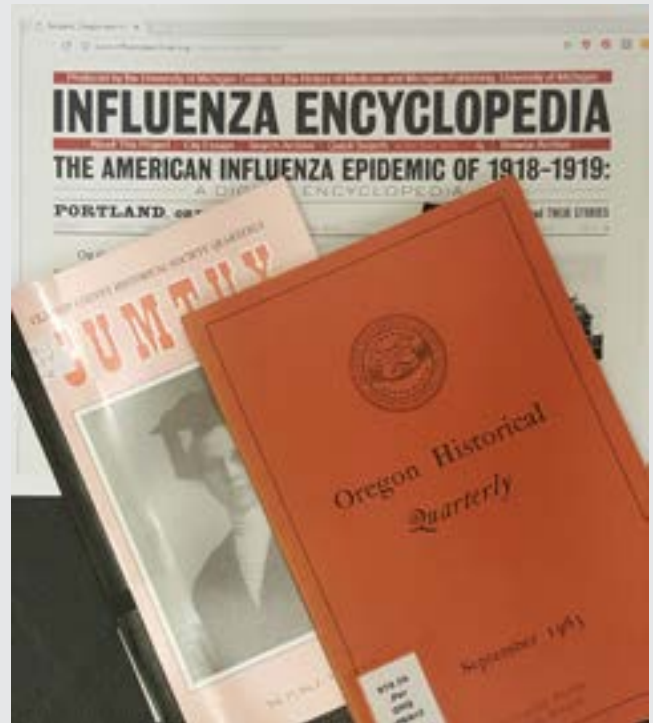
In researching the story of Earl Wood’s death from influenza for *The Bulletin*, I ran across three particularly interesting accounts that describe the events of the time:

INFLUENZA ENCYCLOPEDIA—PORTLAND

The University of Michigan Library has posted a digital Influenza Encyclopedia that summarizes the stories of 50 cities during the American influenza epidemic of 1918–1919. The Portland story begins with the first case on October 3, 1918, and continues through February 1919. The descriptions of the events, actions of local officials, and the impacts on the community are drawn from Portland newspapers.⁴¹ The Encyclopedia also has Pacific Coast stories for Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles.

INFLUENZA IN CLATSOP COUNTY

Influenza in Clatsop County is well described in a fascinating article by Liisa Penner, the archivist at the Clatsop County Historical Society.⁴² The article describes how influenza arrived at Fort Stevens by train from Camp Lewis, which is near Tacoma, in late September. It tells of the interactions between the military camp and the community and discusses the role of Nellie Smith Vernon, M.D., one of Oregon’s earliest female physicians and county health officers.



1918 OREGON PANDEMIC

In 1963, the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* included an article by Ivan M. Woolley, M.D., a Portland radiologist and author, about the 1918 Spanish influenza in Oregon.⁴³ The article describes efforts to cope with the pandemic in Portland and other locations in the state. This article may be one of the earliest comprehensive discussions of the Oregon experience.

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20. "Quarantine Is Lifted by Silverton Officers," *Oregon Statesman*, Salem, Oregon, November 24, 1918, page 3, column 4.
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The Flu Epidemic and My Fox Family:

Bernard Fox (1894–unknown) and Beile Feldman (1895–1920) of the Lower East End of New York City

Margaret Wynne Fox

The 1918 influenza pandemic, also known as the Spanish flu, took its toll on millions of families. My father, Mortimer “Morty” James Fox, and his immediate family were victims.

According to the 1915 birth register for Chelsea, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Mottell (Morty) was born 22 June 1915.¹ His father, Bernard Fox, and mother, Beile Feldman, were immigrants from Eastern Europe. The 1920 United States census, enumerated on 12 January 1920, lists both Bernard Fox and Beile Feldman as having immigrated to the U.S., Bernard in 1908 and Beile in 1913.² Both gave their place of birth as Russia and language spoken as Yiddish. The family included Bernard,



“Life on the lower East Side” photo by Underwood and Underwood, circa 1915, Library of Congress.

Beile, and Morty living on Rivington Street, New York City, New York. This area is known as the Lower East Side and has been referred to as “the capital of Jewish America at the turn of the century.”³

By 20 January 1920, Beile was admitted to the Gouverneur Hospital in Manhattan. She was last seen by the house physician on 22 February 1920. He could “state definitely cause of death; diagnosis during last illness: lobar Pneumonia and subsequent empyasms duration 1 mos 1 ds.”⁴ The last known verified information on Bernard, my grandfather, is the 1920 census. The 1925 New York State census reveals my father, Mortimer Fox, as a ten-year-old “lodger” with a non-Jewish family in New York City. By the 1930 U.S. census, Mortimer “Morty” Fox was again a boarder, living with a different family in Islip, Suffolk County, New York.⁵

The lasting impact of the influenza pandemic on this family was devastating. My father rarely talked about his childhood. Occasionally, he would say things like he hauled ice when he was a “kid.” On one birthday he gave me a sweater. I was disappointed. He told me he would have been lucky to have gotten a sweater as a gift.

I have no way of knowing what my father knew or did not know about his family. Fortunately, I have been able to piece together more information. I have discovered that Morty had a sister⁶ who died in October 1918



Photocopy of death certificate for Beile Fox, Department of Health of the City of New York, 1920.

in the Willard Parker Hospital in Manhattan.⁷ Her cause of death has not been verified; however, at that time this hospital was a communicable disease hospital, and the influenza pandemic was at its peak. I really don't know if my father knew this or not. I have also found Beile's extensive family; however, Bernard is my brick wall.

Not only did the influenza pandemic steal my father's immediate family, but it also separated him from his faith, language, and heritage. No doubt his is not the only story of loss from this devastating disease. The influenza pandemic of 1918–1919, often referred to as “The Mother of all Pandemics,” caused approximately 50 million deaths worldwide.⁸



“Gouverneur Hospital Old Building,” photo by Americasroof, 2009, Wikimedia Commons.

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How My Linneman Grandparents Met:

**William Frederick Linneman (1889-1964)
and Ruth Ann Price (1899-1987)**

Carole Linneman

One hundred years ago, in 1918, my paternal grandparents met because of the Spanish flu epidemic. Neither grandparent was personally affected by the illness, but a sad event brought them together right before the end of World War I.

Corporal William Frederick Linneman, an Army infantryman in the Artillery Corps during WWI, was my grandfather. My grandmother was Ruth Ann Price of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. She worked as a secretary and lived at home, the oldest of seven children. Will was stationed at Camp Sherman in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, and was one of the many able-bodied soldiers who helped with the sick and dying during the influenza outbreak. In October 1918, Will was in the honor guard at the funeral of a soldier who died from the flu. The soldier's sister Anna and my grandmother, Anna's best friend, went to the cemetery from Camp Sherman. At first, my grandfather thought that Ruth might be the sweetheart of the dead soldier, but before they parted, he managed to obtain Ruth's address, and they began to exchange letters almost daily. Will later said that the minute he was introduced to Ruth, he knew she was the girl he would marry. He visited her and met her family in Columbus, Ohio. She, in turn, accepted an invitation to visit Camp Sherman with her friend Anna.



Will and Ruth, photo from author's collection, 1918.



Will Linneman, photo from author's collection, circa 1917.

Will was discharged from the Army shortly thereafter and returned to a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Indiana.

Will went to Columbus for Christmas. When Ruth met him at the train station, she lifted his suitcase and said, "You don't have much in this." He replied, "I'm going to take you home in it." She laughed, but it came true. Ruth took a few days off from work for her special guest. Her boss asked, "Are you getting married, Miss Price?" She said she would give him a year's notice. But she returned in a few days to say he had guessed right, and she would not be back. Three months and three days after they first met, my grandparents were married on 28 December 1918.

At the wedding, the pastor asked Will if he had known Ruth long, and he jokingly replied, "Well, I called her and asked her whether she would marry me, and she said, 'Yes, who is this?'" After the ceremony, Will turned around and kissed Anna, the maid of honor. He was always good at little jokes, but it was true that he took his suitcase and new bride home together.

Sometimes It Takes a Miracle: Finding the Parents of Ishmael Smith (1806-1884)

Duane Funk

The first ancestor I found through original records, rather than piggy-backing on a genealogy by someone else, was my third great-grandfather Ishmael Garner Smith. He first came to light on my great-grandfather Alvin Garner Smith's death certificate, which I obtained in 1998.

Alvin died in Fossil, Wheeler County, Oregon, on 5 November 1931. On his Wheeler County death certificate, the location and date of his birth were given as Joliet, Will County, Illinois, on 12 August 1857. Under "Father" was a note that he was raised by his grandfather Smith and under "Mother" was the name Ismael [*sic*] Smith. The informant was Alvin's daughter Emma¹ of Vancouver, Clark County, Washington. If, as I believe, the information for the certificate was given by phone, and phone lines to eastern Oregon being likely less than perfect in 1931, the possibility of confusion was high.

A family history prepared by my mother's cousin during World War II, updated by another cousin, and updated again by my mother, agreed with the death certificate on Alvin's birth date, but claimed he was born in "Minuca," Illinois.² I could find no town named Minuca in Illinois. I did find a Minooka in Grundy County, which is close to Joliet.

I began my search for Ishmael's parents with the 1860 census of Illinois, looking for a three-year-old Alvin and somebody named Ishmael. I found the Ishmael Smith family of Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. Ishmael, 54, born New York; Fanny, 52, born New York; three young women, likely daughters, all born New York; Alvin aged two, born Illinois; and Cornelia, age one, born Illinois.³

A search of other census records found them in Aux Sable Township, Grundy County, Illinois (the township that contains Minooka), in 1865⁴ and 1870.⁵ In 1875⁶ and 1880 they were in Aurora Township, Cloud County, Kansas.⁷ The 1880 census also indicated that Ishmael's parents were born in Vermont.⁸

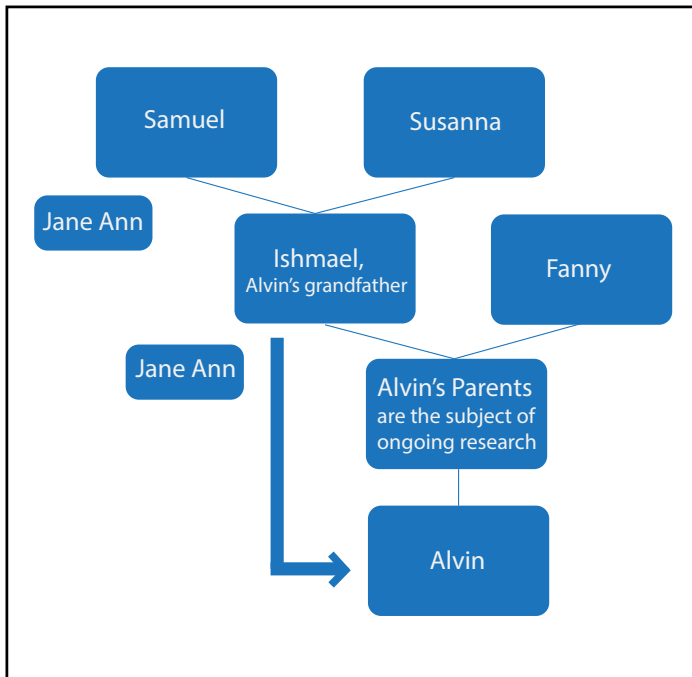


Ishmael Garner Smith, photo by L. C. Goold, circa 1865.

In the 1850 census, Ishmael and his family appear in Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, New York, where he was a constable.⁹ The Lansingburgh 1840¹⁰ and 1830 censuses¹¹ also contain an Ishmael G., or I. G. Smith (he frequently went by his initials).

On my first visit to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, I found another daughter Jane Ann and a son Joseph who both died as young children and were buried in the Lansingburgh Village Cemetery.¹²

An index to Lansingburgh newspapers pointed me to a marriage announcement, which I then requested from the Troy Public Library in New York. That showed me Ishmael Smith and Fanny Porter were married 18 October 1829 at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lansingburgh.¹³ The Troy Library also had Ishmael's death notice. Even though he died 17 August 1884 in



Pedigree Chart showing Samuel Smith to Alvin Smith, 2018.

Cloud County, Kansas, Lansingburgh had published a death notice.¹⁴

In 2001, I received an email asking me if Ishmael had one arm and was the son of Samuel Smith. While I was still reading it, I suffered a computer crash that wiped out my email file, and I was unable to reply. I looked for a Samuel Smith in Lansingburgh without success. In the 1880 census, column 20 asked if the person is “Maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled.” There was no check on Ishmael’s line.¹⁵

In 2005, I hired a professional genealogist to search the local records in Rensselaer County. She found a chain of land records from the 1830s to the 1850s showing Ishmael was involved in land dealings from the time of his marriage until moving to Illinois.¹⁶

As stated above, Ishmael died in Cloud County, Kansas. I obtained a copy of his probate file from the Cloud County Court, but it held no clue to his origins.¹⁷

When the Family History Library put the Rensselaer County land and probate records online, I went through them looking for any clue to Ishmael’s origins without success. Because he was a constable, I went through the available Rensselaer County Court records—still nothing.

I followed his daughters, their children, and grandchildren, still with no clue to his origins. It was beginning to look like I had an unsolvable problem.

Then the miracle happened. For years I have posted my genealogy database on the website WorldConnect

and more recently on Ancestry.com. I have received many good clues about other relatives from those postings. Just after Thanksgiving 2017, I received an email from a Kenneth Jennings, who, it turns out, was the sender of the email sixteen years ago. This time, he included images of an obituary for a Jane Ann (Smith) Strickland who died in 1907 and the front and back of a photo of an Ishmael Smith. It was accompanied by a provenance tracing it back to a daughter of Jane Ann. Ken Jennings was a descendant of Jane Ann as well.¹⁸

Jane Ann was born in Troy, New York—Lansingburgh is now part of Troy. The obituary related how Jane Ann’s brother, Ishmael Smith, lost an arm when a cannon burst. He needed a doctor one night, but there was a meteor shower and everyone else was afraid to venture out, so Jane Ann went for the doctor.¹⁹

It was interesting that Jane Ann and her family followed the same general migration pattern of New York to Illinois to Kansas as Ishmael and his family.²⁰

My Ishmael’s daughter, also named Jane Ann, was born shortly after the incident related in the obituary. Could the naming have been an act of gratitude to his sister? I did an Ancestry.com search and found trees with Ishmael and a sister Jane Ann. One referenced four application files for the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), which led me to their website. For a fee, application files and the supplemental documentation, if available, can be downloaded as PDF files. I ordered all four, plus one supplemental. They all proved to be applications from Jane Ann’s daughters or granddaughters and traced their line back to a Revolutionary War ancestor, Nathaniel Peaslee Cogswell. The supplemental documentation gave me the most information. It included Jane Ann’s parents, Samuel and Susanna (Cogswell) Smith, married ca. 1797 and born in Massachusetts; and siblings, including Ishmael, a sister Susanna, and a brother Joseph which was the same name Ishmael gave his son.²¹

This looked very promising. However, I wanted to be sure this was the correct Ishmael Smith. There were some discrepancies that needed to be resolved. First was Ishmael’s birth year. All the records I had found consistently pointed to a date about 1806. The Ancestry.com family trees indicated an 1814 birth date, but with no documentation.^{22, 23, 24} Second was the question of Ishmael’s missing arm. My research had uncovered no mention of it. Third, if Samuel and his wife Susanna were from Massachusetts, why did the 1880 census say they were from Vermont?

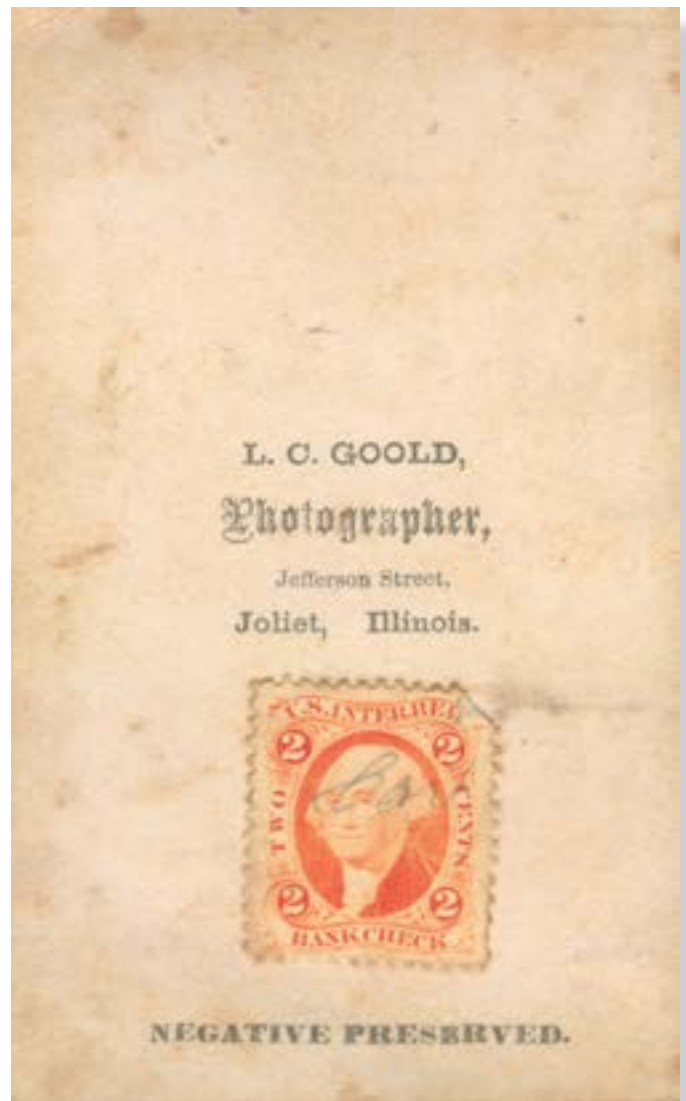
The supplemental documentation to the DAR application of Jane Ann Strickland's granddaughter Pearl Gretten included three handwritten copies of family Bible entries for children.²⁵ The first one was for the Smith family and did not include dates. The other two, for the Strickland and Gretten families, had dates and were in the order of birth. If the Smith family was in the order of birth, as seemed very likely, Ishmael was born before his sister Susanna, who was in turn born before Jane Ann. As Jane Ann was born in 1811, Ishmael could not have been born in 1814. Figuring two years between births, Susanna would have been born ca. 1809 and Ishmael ca. 1807, very close to the ca. 1806 date for my Ishmael.

My search on Ancestry.com also turned up a marriage between a Samuel Smith and Susanna Coggsell in Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont.²⁶ That could explain the Vermont on the 1880 census.

The final question: Were there two Ishmael Smiths? My review of the Lansingburgh evidence failed to support the hypothesis that there were two Ishmael Smiths active between 1830 and 1850. There was only one in the census, only one who had death and marriage notices in the newspapers, and only one who had sold land. No one left a will or went through probate. This lack of documentation might be explained by an early death of Jane Ann's brother, possibly after losing his arm. Death after major trauma was common in those days.

That brought me to the photo Ken Jennings provided. It was labeled Ishmael Smith and looked like other mid-19th century portraits I have seen. It appeared that his left sleeve was empty. Considering that and the photo's source, this was clearly the Ishmael mentioned in the Strickland obituary. Based on his apparent age and the type of photo, he had survived the loss of his arm in 1833.

The back of the photograph provided the final answer. It had the name of the photographer and an address in Joliet, Illinois. In addition, there was what I first thought was a two-cent postage stamp. Closer examination showed that the legend at the top of the stamp said, "U.S. INTER. REV." and at the bottom "Bank Check." I had never seen anything like that. I went online and found a website that explained that during the Civil War, Congress enacted a law requiring tax stamps issued by the Internal Revenue Service, on legal documents, bank checks, playing cards, and beginning in June 1864, photographs. Photographs did not get their own stamp—stamps printed for other documents could be used. This requirement lasted until 1 August 1866.²⁷



The back of Ishmael Smith's photograph has a United States Internal Revenue two-cent Bank Check stamp, circa 1865.

In 1865, the mid-point of the period that stamps were required on photographs, the state census of Illinois showed my Ishmael living in Aux Sable Township, Grundy County, Illinois.²⁸ That was about fifteen miles from Joliet or about a two-hour coach ride each way.

All the records I could find in the Grundy County area pointed to only one Ishmael Smith. To support the hypothesis of two Ishmael Smiths, I would have to assume that one of them had lived for about thirty-two years in the same two places as my Ishmael without appearing in any records. Applying Occam's Razor²⁹ left me with the conclusion that the Ishmael Smith of the Strickland obituary and photograph was the same Ishmael Smith I had been researching for the last twenty years. He was the son of Samuel and Susanna (Coggsell) Smith. My most frustrating brick wall had just crumbled.

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The Woodbury Chronicles Part II of III

Charles W. Erickson

Please allow me to re-introduce myself. I am Charles Wesley Erickson Jr., and Charles Wesley (C. W.) Woodbury is my great-great-grandfather. The GFO's June 2018 issue of The Bulletin contains an article that describes some of the challenges and hardships that the Woodbury family experienced while adapting to a new life in the Minnesota Territory. The article spanned the months of August 1854 through December 1862.

Part II contains more of their journey using excerpts from daily handwritten journals and letters to



Charles W. Erickson, author, picture from 2017.

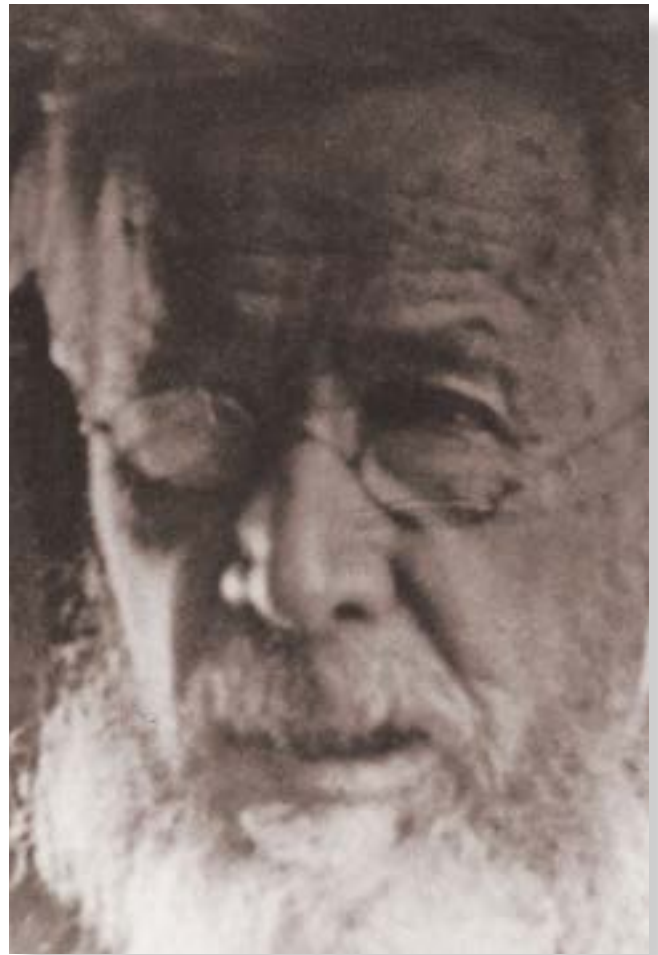
and from relatives in New Hampshire. I have chosen to use their written words and spelling. Due in part to the style of the writers and the clarity of the documents, the use of capital letters and punctuation is inconsistent. A few of the excerpts that appeared in the June article have been repeated and condensed. New selections from 1863 through 1872 have been added.

EDEN PRAIRIE, MINNESOTA, HENNEPIN COUNTY

In August 1854, C. W. and wife Martha Elizabeth, along with children Martha Alice, Clara Augusta, and Charles (Charlie) Edmond, arrived in the Minnesota Territory. Charles W. bought a claim in Eden Prairie, built a home, and began farming. The location and boundaries of the property are described in the June article.

On April 15, 1856, and May 31, 1857, C. W. wrote to his sister Clarissa in New Hampshire, telling her about the future plans of the railroad in Eden Prairie.

They have got an act of incorporation from the legeslature and a company is started to build a railroad from St. Paul by way of Minneapolis to Dubuque and are viewing the routs. One of the



Charles Wesley (C. W.) Woodbury, undated photo.

proposed routs goes down my creek to Shakopee. The leading men say that it will go that way as it is thickly settled and the nearest and best roading. If it does then will be a depot close to my house as there is two roads crossing and a place to water and the right distance from St. Paul 35 miles by the way it will go.

The legislature have located the routs of 5 roads and Shakopee is to be the junction of two of the most important and one of them runs through my place within bout 20 rods of my house. The depot will be within 70 rods of me. Quite near enough. These roads run to connect with the eastern road. The Company has five years to compleat them.

In two more letters to Clarissa in 1857, dated March 3rd and again May 31st, he expressed his thoughts and opinions regarding morality and government affairs.

I have looked in all the papers expecting to see the death of Uncle Isreal. He is one of the last of that Gallent Band that fought for his country. Knowing no North or South. We this way hurrah for Buchanan. It can't be expected that where such men as Chs Sumner Garrison etc will go for the union when they are meeting in open conventions for the purpose of breaking it up. I say hurrah for the union and Buchanan. All the Christianity the dicing and morality as the Rev Isaac Hallock, a main law and Fremont Stump speaker said "Wint? for Fremont" dat is goot, decency, morality, Hallock's morality I suppose, don't you feel proud of you compeny. I see by the Congressional proceedings that they done past a bill giving the officers of the reveloution a further recompence for services. One of the members said it would be about \$16000 to each Lieutenant. It seems you have given up Politics. Well I hope you are some like the boys Fremont pups, "getting your eyes open". We vote tomorrow for delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution. It is a great complaint in Kansas that the County Commissioners are all border ruffins and have the power to appoint all the judges of Election and have apointed all ruffins. So that they won't allow the free statesmen to vote. Well in this county the Commissioners are all "paupers" and have appointed all "paupers" for judges of election. Nearly half were Democrats but they have all been removed. If there is any crime or raskality in such doings in

Kansas, I can't see why there out here. It may be all right for free state men and ministry to rob, steal other men's wives etc. I don't know. Religion and decency are always right.

On September 5, 1859, Charles W. and Martha E. became the parents of their fourth child, David William.

In July 1860, C. W. sold the Eden Prairie farm and traveled to Illinois, wondering what life would be like there. Not liking what he saw, he then returned to Minnesota.

KELSO, MINNESOTA, SIBLEY COUNTY

Charles Wesley purchased property in Sibley County. It is described in the journal on July 17, 1860.

I returned to Minnesota and in Shakopee saw a Mr. Stoun of Kelso, Sibley County, 12 miles from Henderson who talked so hiley of his country that I went up with him and bought 80 acres of him § 80 of a Mr. Thompson in Section 22 § 27 Township 112 Range 28.

The purchase was made official on August 18th and on the 20th they began to build their house. By September 10th, the house had been boarded and shingled, so they moved in. It was noted that Section 14 was their timber.

A daily record of the weather was kept in the journal as were issues regarding the sowing, reaping, and marketing of crops. It was not unusual to lose a number



Gray Railroad Map of Minnesota and Iowa 1873, cropped, showing Eden Prairie and Shakopee, from Wikimedia Commons.

of livestock due to the cold, snow, and winter winds. As soon as winter would end, spring would arrive bringing with it the threat of prairie fires, torrential rains, flooding, crop failures, and pests. The journal entry dated January 28th, and the summary for the month of February, offer a brief description of the winter of 1860–1861.

Wind blowing a gale air full of snow. Since Sat 19. It has been blowing and snowing every day but two. The roads are impossible. Snow is eighteen inches deep in woods.

Feb. has been a cold stormy month taking together more snow this winter than any since 157. Impossible to get around on the prairie. So has blowed so fill the roads every day.

The month of May 1861 saw the birth of the Woodbury's fifth child, Minnie May. It was also a month of planting as noted by several entries in the journal.

16 Thurs. Sowed tree seed in the following oder. First row Scotch Fir, 2d Silver fir, 3d black Austin Pine, 4th Norway Spruce, 5th Large Locust, 6 small locust.

Wed 22 Planted potatoes. About 2500 hills.

Thurs 23 Commenced to plant corn

Sat 25 Planted garden beans, King Philip Corn about 75 hills, squashes etc.

It is recorded that they raised strawberries up to four inches in circumference. Their list of available food items and crop production is a lengthy one. It includes, but is not limited to, the produce noted above plus apples, barley, butter, carrots, cheese, grapes, hay, hazel nuts, milk, maple syrup, oats, plums, sugar cane, tomatoes, turnips, and wheat. Beef, poultry, and pork could be added under food items as well.

The journal describes a delightful spring day in April 1862.

Tue 15 Warm morning. Clear the pleasentest morning we have had this year. Birds of all kinds are singing. A lark came and sang on the woodpile. Ground birds have got back.

Charles and Martha suffered the loss of their youngest child, little Minnie May. Martha Elizabeth wrote a letter to Clarissa and her husband, Timothy, on November 2, 1862, expressing their grief.

We was intending to write you soon to inform you now of the loss of our little May. She died just one month after father. It would be needless to describe our feelings. How lonely our home is, for yourselves has had the same sad experience although we have so many left there is a loneliness felt that we can hardly realize but our baby is only gone before us. Our other little one is quite slim but we are hoping for the best. I am pleased to hear that your health is better and that you have a little one. I wish you joy and success in raising it.

(This sad note completes the months from 1854 through 1862. Please revisit the June article for additional history regarding other events of that time. Charles Wesley was 31 years old when he came to Minnesota and 39 years old when the Indian uprising occurred. As hard as I try, I cannot relate to the courage they displayed while living amongst all of the tragedies that occurred during that time. They could easily have returned to their eastern roots, but they stayed the course and remained in Minnesota.)

Clarissa responded to Martha Elizabeth's November 2nd letter when she wrote back on February 1, 1863.

It was with feelings of sympathy that we heard of your affliction and yet we could but rejoice that it was no worse. O how little value property seems when our little ones "our pets" are taken from us and yet we feel the first bitterness of parting is past that it is well with the child, for it has gone to that land where there is no sin and no sorrow and where the little feet can never go astray. Let us strive to become as little children for we know and feel that of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

(Can you feel the emotion in their letters? Both families have suffered the loss of a child. I can sense the feelings that they shared with each other. Geography dictated that mutual consoling hugs had to be expressed and felt through their choice of words. The emotional and compassionate manner in which they are written are unique as compared to how most of us would express our thoughts when writing in a sympathy card today.)

The soldiers were preparing to build a barracks south of the Norwegian Grove. Later in February 1863, Charles Wesley and his team worked for the soldiers. Then on February 27th, upon arriving at the Grove expecting to find work, C. W. discovered that the soldiers had received orders to leave for Henderson. They did promise to pay him two dollars per day for past work. In March, he returned to work for the soldiers and by the middle of the month the work was completed. The journal entry on March 11, 1863, makes the following note about the fort.

Can see fort from the house. Capten Sanders company was ordered away and Capten Phillips takes his place and he moves the fort from the Norwegian Grove to another grove three miles North from here eight miles south from New Auburn and twenty or more from any other.

Charles Wesley worked on the construction of several bridges, one being over by the Norwegian Grove. He also worked on the building and maintenance of roads. Over the years, Charles W. spent day after day in the woods cutting fence posts and rails. So much time in fact that he built a small cabin complete with stove that allowed him to stay the night without having to return home. The fencing was not only for his use, but C. W. sold posts and rails to others for their use.

March was the month that Charles W. and Martha E. brought their sixth child into the world, Bess Gertrude.

While life was going on around them, there remained lingering issues regarding the Indians. In July 1863, the following entry can be found in the journal.

wed 8 The Indians are working in behind the Soldiers that have gone after them. The State Authorities offers a bounty of twenty five dollars for every Indians scalp taken.

(I hesitated to put this in the article, tried to soften the language, and then thought that the journal was written

in all candor by them and should not be compromised by me. This is another one of the things that I have a difficult time comprehending.)

Another July notation addresses a major event regarding the Civil War.

Thur 9 Today St. Peters celebrates the victory of the north in the taking of Vicksburg Miss by firing Cannon & illuminating the houses.

An August entry is the last one written in the journal pertaining to the Indians, and it does have historical significance. The Minnesota Woodbury family learned about this through the papers.

Sun 23 The papers state that Little Crow, the hostile Souix Chief is killed. Was shot by Mr. Lamson & son the second day of July and that Sibley had got Little Crows son and drove the rest of the Indians across the Missouri River and was on his way back.

(I recently had the opportunity to read "The Shooting of Little Crow: Heroism or Murder." The article is written by Walter N. Trenerry in a very graphic, gruesome, and colorful manner and basically promotes the idea that Nathan and Chauncey Lamson were murderers as defined by the legal system at that time. I also read "The Sioux Campaign of 1862: Sibley's Letters to His Wife" written by Kenneth Carley. My opinion, for what it's worth, is that the death of Little Crow started months before the fatal shot was fired. It was just a matter of who and where. Had you or I been there in 1862, the things we would have read about, heard about, or experienced might have placed that rifle in our hands in 1863, and the outcome could have been the same.)

Timothy, Clarissa's husband, wrote the following in a letter to C. W. on November 22, 1863.

This is the Sabbath day and I have been to church and heard a good sermon from the text found in Genesis 7:1 "Come Thou and all Thy house into the ark" I have thought of you. Is not the Lord calling after you to come and all your family into the Arke of Safty. My daly Prayer to God is that you and all your children may enter that arke that will carry you safely through all

stormes of afflictions into that haven of rest and unbrocen family in heaven.

On June 8, 1864, seventeen men from the area received their draft notice. Mr. Cook was one of the drafted ones. He paid \$300 to get out of serving in the Union Army, an option that was available at that time. Mr. Barclay was drafted and intended to go. Nereson was drafted but didn't want to go. Charles Wesley went over to Nereson's to swear in some witnesses in regards to Nereson's health. C. W. went to the enrollment in St. Peter but was personally given an exempt status on account of his blind eye. It was diagnosed and written that he was afflicted with neuralgia.

The following journal entry is also from June 1884 and written by Martha Elizabeth.

Wed 22 Got our town set off from Kelso and held the first town meeting today at Mr McEwins. Charles went. It is named Sibley.

SIBLEY, MINNESOTA, SIBLEY COUNTY

Throughout the years, the journal describes the digging and cleaning of wells, the seasonal drawing of dirt to bank the house as winter approached, the removal of the banking as spring approached, and drawing out manure. Farming tools and equipment were either borrowed from or loaned to neighbors every day, even things as small as a pitchfork. In one case, someone even borrowed two sheets of paper and envelopes. All of the items were returned in a timely manner including the paper goods. Equipment breakdowns, oxen and horses included, happened daily. C. W. was constantly taking something into town for sharpening or mending. Many things he fixed or attempted to fix himself.

Charles Wesley sold one acre of section 27 to School District 36 for one dollar. Then on July 13, 1864, he and some of the neighbors went to draw logs for a new schoolhouse. Construction was scheduled for September and October. There are several dates in the journal that speak to this construction.

Sept Mon 26 The day appointed to put up the logs to the school house but the boss was gone.

Oct Tues 18 Charles with others after the roof of the school house.

Oct Sat 22 Went with team to help draw the roof of the school house. Got the logs put up today.

In March 1865, Benjamin H. Woodbury was born. He was the seventh child of Charles Wesley and Martha Elizabeth. Work on the schoolhouse was completed in June, and in July they hired their first school teacher.

Wed 5 Mr. Parks in this morning to say he found a teacher for our school. Charles & Mr. McEwin went to Mr. Andrews to see her. They have engaged her to teach for eighteen dollars per month.

Mon 10 School began today. Twelve scholars attended. The teacher Miss Pettejohn & Mr. McEwin came in.

On July 16th, a meeting was held in the schoolhouse to form a Sunday school. They referred to it as a Sabbath school. Only a few attended the initial meeting, but from that point on attendance grew, and the Woodbury children attended every Sunday, weather permitting.

The election in November found fifteen votes cast, eight Republican and seven Democrat. The fall term of school began on the 13th, and Charles Wesley was hired as the teacher for four months at twenty-five dollars per month.

(After reading the writings of Charles Wesley in the journals and letters, and the manner in which some of it is written, it might be hard to imagine him as a school-teacher. What qualified him to teach in his time was that his own knowledge exceeded most others. He had the desire and ability to read and learn more and felt the calling to pass that knowledge on to others.)

Later in the month, a Lyceum was held at the schoolhouse. The agenda included the following item as noted by Martha.

Discussion, which is the most injurious to the human system tobacco or whiskey. Discussed by Parks & friend. Did not make much of it.

Continuing into 1866, Charles W. remained as the teacher, instructing nine constant scholars. The weather was a key factor when determining if school was to be held on any particular day. Getting to the classroom and home on a snowy, blustery day made it impossible for most to

attend. Attendance and cancellations are noted daily. Often on days when school had to be canceled, C. W. would go to the woods to cut fence posts and rails.

As previously noted, winters were a time of great discomfort and a struggle, not just to the Woodbury family, but also to all of their friends and neighbors as well. The following notes describe a portion of the 1865-1866 winter.

January
Thurs 11 A damp driving snow storm from N.E. commenced about 1 o'clock p.m.
Fri 12 The storm continues. No school kept today.
Sat 13 Cloudy & colder. The snow has blocked us in on all sides. The drift on the north side of the house is six or seven feet high.
Fri 19 A driving hard snow storm commenced about noon with blustering west wind.
Mon 22 Heard that a Frenchman named DeBo perished in the last storm not far from his home.

The summary for the month of January notes that 18 inches of snow fell, a low temp of minus 27, and a number of citizens perished in a storm on January 19th. The weather for the month of February continued to be disagreeable. The severity of it did not let up.



Martha Woodbury holding baby Benjamin Woodbury, photo from a school picture taken by Mr. Pierce, 1866.

February
Sat 3 Snow with blustering wind in afternoon & evening . . . The air was so thick with snow that we could not see but a very little way.

Sun 4 Pleasant & cold. The snow blew into the west room & the chamber floor & roof is white with it.

Wed 14 A gale blew all night with snow. Today very blustering & thick with drifting snow. Cannot see but a short distance. The house was never so full of snow before by one storm.

Thur 15 Clear & cold. Thermometer 37 degrees below zero in morning.

Teachers at the school changed quite often. After Pettejohn and C. W. there is a host of names recorded throughout the journal, too many to list but a couple of things to note. Mrs. Speed had a photograph taken of her and the class on November 9, 1866, by photographer Mr. Pierce. Laura Shipley was hired in 1870 but quit within a week of her hire because she had heard that School District 36 could not pay her the \$20 per month salary. Mary Stegnier replaced Laura and finished the school term, but she left in July of 1871 after only three months of school had passed.

Even though Clarissa and Timothy wrote to Charles and Martha often, letters in response grew few and far between. Clarissa's health started to fail in 1865 and got progressively worse. In the spring of 1868, the doctor diagnosed it as consumption. She often wrote expressing her deep wish at the hope of seeing her brother Charles Wesley one more time before her death, but inside she knew that it would never come to pass. In a letter to C. W. and Martha dated March 11, 1868, she wrote in part the following.

I thought I would take the first chance and write to you a few words as I thought you would like to have me as we cannot see each other again in this world . . . I am glad that you think you can come here next fall, but it will be too late to see me. I should have been so glad to see you once more. I have failed very fast this winter and they tell me that I can live but a very short time.

This is the 13th and I will sign my name today for fear I never shall get courage to take it up again. I hope you may all put your trust in Jesus that we may meet in a brighter world.

Your sister Clarissa

Charles and Martha received a letter from Clarissa's husband, Timothy, dated April 2, 1868. He wrote the following sorrowful and heartfelt words.

It is with feelings of deep sadness that I attempt to write you today. She who used to sit by my side and join with me in sending my messages to you can sit there no more to be heard by mortal ears . . . She lived and suffered until the 29th of March half past seven in the morning. The messenger of death came and she quietly fell asleep in Jesus . . . She was very patient during all her sickness and had her senses to the very last and but a few minutes before she died she wished me to tell you to meet her in Heaven . . . I hope I shall hear from you soon and that you can still feel to own me as your brother. My prayer is that if we do not meet again in this world we may all meet around the throne of God in heaven.

(If the journal and letters would end right here, the years from 1854 to 1868 would make an exciting, wonderful movie touching every human emotion. It is heart wrenching just to read the words in the documentation leading up to and after all of the events that occurred during those years. Their journal and letters take us through fourteen trailblazing years directly pertaining to the settling, development, and the civilization of several areas. A person could not imagine and write a better script without this kind of real-life description.)

The entry for the November 3, 1868, Election Day, noted that there were 58 voters and only eight of them were Democrats.

Each spring, the journal refers to the "sugar bush" or the tapping of trees for sap in order to make syrup and sugar. In April 1869, Martha Elizabeth explained this annual undertaking.

Sat 10 Charles & I came back from the woods today. The sap has not run very well since last Tuesday. We brought out one hundred and odd lbs of sugar & three galls of surup made in three days. Have three hundred & fifty trees taped. April Made 130 lbs maple sugar 20 gallons surup.

Friends and neighbors called on Charles W. regularly for assistance in a number of ways. When asked, he would read to and write for those that were less literate. C. W. would advise and even accompany others that needed assistance regarding legal matters into the courthouse. It was often noted that he completed the paperwork for many of his friends and neighbors regarding their deeds, warrants, and lawsuits. Charles W. acknowledged bonds and was an agent for medicine distribution. He served as a juror and grand juror time and time again at a number of locations. At one time, Charles was notified that he was nominated for Justice of the Peace. Martha Elizabeth thought he would turn it down because he had once said he would not have anything to do with town office.

She often wrote in the journal that Charles was "out among the neighbors." Pick a topic to discuss or debate and he enjoyed the role of playing devil's advocate.

On Thursday, October 21, 1869, Charles bought eighty acres of land for \$400 at ten percent interest from Mr. Stone, a New Yorker. He had purchased eighty acres from him the previous year for the same price. The total acreage of the Woodbury farm increased to 320.

Having a few years to rethink his earlier statement about avoiding any involvement with town office, in March 1871, C. W. went to see the town clerk, Mr. Frank Moores, to qualify as Justice of the Peace. Then in September, as Justice of the Peace, he officiated at the wedding of Calvin Shields and Lavina Rice. The journal describes the bride and groom as a youthful couple, he 19 and she not yet 15.

July 4th celebrations were recorded as a day with fireworks, maybe a dance, and sometimes a picnic. The journal offers a wonderful description of just such an event in 1871.

Mon 3 Went to help put up a swing and get ready on the Sat 1 Had evening meetings all the week at Mr. Moores planing a picnic for the fourth picnic ground. McEwin young folks & Philips all came in evening and staid till eleven o'clock

playing their fiddle & dancing.

Tue 4 Our picnic passed off quite pleasantly. There was sixty one present. Had two tables set with enough and to spare. Thirty one of them came here in the evening to have a dance. Erastus French was fiddler.

A final synopsis for the month of October was written in the journal and contains some historical significance.

Had about one inch of rain. Snow fell on three different days but with rain & snow it was not enough to check the fire horse. Oct 1871 will long be remembered by the destruction of lives & property by fearful raging fires. All the business part of Chicago, ILL was reduced to ashes the first of the month. New York and Wisconsin had great losses by fire and Minnesotas prairie fires have been raging to a fearful extent. Over a hundred & fifty miles farmers have lost. Some all they possessed by the consuming element. Finished pulling the carrots. Got about two hundred bushel.

Thanksgiving was a wonderful time for family and friends as noted in 1871.

Thur 30 Thanksgiving Day we invited the neighbors to take dinner. Mr. & Mrs. French, Phillips & Moores, Rileys, besides the young folks. Took a sleigh ride in the evening. There was twenty eight of us in all. When shall we meet again.

As the school year came to a close in March of 1872, a program of celebration was in the making.

Sat 2 Our fall term of school finished yesterday. The teacher is making preparations for a grand exhibition.

Tue 5 Well our exhibition last night was quite a success. Had a drama . . . a master piece besides singing. Mary McEwin, Alice Moore & Sarah Phillips represented the three graces, Love, Purity & Fidelity. The drama actors was Mr. French, Mary Bosworth the teacher, four McEwins, Wm, Ed, Mary & Cyrus, Ole Sanford, John & Louise

Rice, Maurice French, Alice Moore, Sarah Phillips & Gertrude Woodbury. The school house was filled with spectators.

Martha Elizabeth made the following touching note in the journal towards the end of September.

This is the last that I shall try to write in this book for it is so old and dirty that I have to scratch two or three times before I can make a mark. So Good bye old book. If there is any good in you I am satisfied.

(When Martha wrote this, I am sure she had no idea the impact that the journal would have on future relatives, the unrelated, and historians. She could never imagine the "wow factor" of the documents.)



Charles and Martha Woodbury, undated photo by H. Pingel.

Millard Family Bible

Beginning with Justin Millard (1805–1857)
and Mary Campbell (1806–1890)

Nanci Remington

Note: The entries were retyped from an earlier transcription. The dates and spelling are as written in the original. The order has remained, but some of the formatting has been standardized for publication.

Justin Millard born September 30, 1805
Mary Campbell Millard born April 2, 1806
married September 20, 1831 in Glassboro,
New Jersey

Children:

Marshall Bissell born July 4, 1832
Levi Campbell born Feb. 20, 1836
Henry Warren born July 1, 1837
Harriet Newell born August 31, 1839
Mary Louise born November 26, 1841
Emma Elizabeth born October 25, 1845

Dr. Millard and family left Keokuk, Iowa, May 1, 1852,
and reached Portland, Oregon, November 2, 1852. The
trip was made entirely by ox team.

Information supplied by Eugenia Morse, granddaughter.

Editor's note: Eugenia Morse (1865–1944) lived her entire life in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, where she was a public school teacher. She was the daughter of Harriet Newell Millard and Henry Bromwell Morse. Eugenia is buried with her parents at Lone Fir Cemetery. Her grandparents, Dr. Justin Millard and Mary Campbell Millard, were respected Oregon pioneers.

The headstone image is from Find A Grave, courtesy of Adam Kyle Simpson #48632902, who permits the use of his photos. The image of Eugenia is from *The Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland), 17 August 1917.



—Photo by Schubert.
Miss Eugenia Morse, who is in charge of the grade teachers' Red Cross work this week.

TOOLS

Webinars: A great way to improve genealogical research skills at home

Nanci Remington

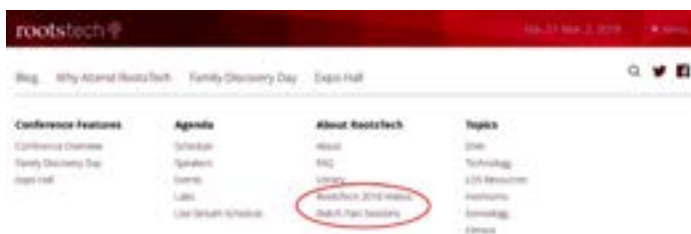
A webinar is a seminar that can be viewed online and typically lasts one to two hours. They provide viewers with the resources needed to build skills and get better research results. There is excellent content for both beginners and advanced researchers. Webinars can be particularly helpful when you are working in a new geographic area or learning about a new data source, such as probates or DNA. Personally, I spend many hours watching webinars and know my research skills are notably improved.

ADVANTAGES

Convenience—Webinars can be watched at home . . . no need to go out in the rain or snow. In fact, winter is a prime time for me to watch them as travel can be difficult or at least not much fun.

Pace—Though many webinars can be viewed as they happen, I usually watch them after the fact. Why? Because I can watch for a while then pause if the phone rings or I want a snack. I can rewind if I miss something or skip ahead to the part that interests me most. I can take notes and check other websites when they are mentioned.

Quality— Webinars allow you to hear speakers from around the world, and it doesn't take long to identify your favorite presenters. Many are regulars at national conferences, where it is becoming common to tape some of the sessions so they can be viewed later. RootsTech and the National Genealogical Society (NGS) Family History Conference are two recent events to provide that feature.



Special Interests—Do you want to learn about a niche topic that has never been presented locally? Want to be inspired? Webinars can provide just what you want in the comfort of your home and on your schedule.

Cost—Most live webinars can be watched for free. Some taped webinars can also be viewed for free, at least for a limited time. A major provider, Legacy Family Tree Webinars, charges a subscription fee to see most of its archived offerings. The NGS charges a fee for live streaming that includes a year of viewing. The fees allow organizations to attract and compensate quality presenters.

DISADVANTAGE

Lack of interaction—A few webinars can be watched as they occur. This allows the viewer to ask questions and listen to the comments of others. However, it does not replace the more personal interactions and networking that take place at conferences and other events.

HOW TO FIND WEBINARS

Many major genealogy sites provide webinars and/or instructional videos to improve the skills of their target audience. As noted above, conferences are a growing source of webinars. Several genealogy bloggers report on which conferences are providing them. If you find a site that has webinars you like, you can often subscribe to a newsletter to learn about upcoming programs. Or you can do an Internet search with “your topic + webinar” to see what pops up. There is at least one site that keeps a calendar of webinars—GeneaWebinars (<http://blog.geneawebinars.com/p/calendar.html>), and Cyndi's List provides links to over 90 sites that provide both free and paid educational offerings (<https://cyndislist.com/education/online-courses-and-webinars/>).

SITES I HAVE USED:

Legacy Family Tree Webinars—This well-known provider does one thing and does it well. Legacy has been presenting webinars for many years. It attracts quality presenters and strives to offer a wide range of topics. Now owned by MyHeritage, the site has long been a go-to site for free genealogy education. Presenters include many familiar names, including Warren Bittner, John Colletta, Cyndi Ingle, Tim Janzen, Tom Jones, Fritz Juengling, J. Mark Lowe, Geoff Rasmussen, Barbara Renick, Mary Kircher Roddy, Judy G. Russell, Pamela and Rick Sayre, Craig Scott, and Michael Strauss.

The live Wednesday webinars are free for about a week after they are broadcast. More recently, the site has added bonus webinars on some Fridays, as well as webinars produced for MyHeritage on some Tuesdays. The subscription program (currently \$9.95 per month or \$49.95 per year) opens the entire library of over 700 webinars. It also allows you to download the syllabus for each presentation. (<https://familytreewebinars.com/>)



TWO MORE GREAT SITES

RootsTech—Now in its fifth year, RootsTech has grown to be one of the largest genealogy conferences in the United States. Hosted by FamilySearch, it focuses on connecting the generations through technology. Currently, there are 38 sessions available, for free, from the 2018 conference. A sampling includes several sessions on DNA, searching records online, using apps, and copyright. Presentations from earlier years are also available.

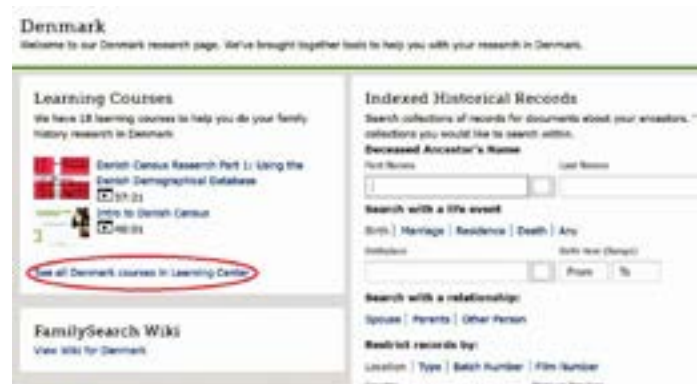
One highlight is the availability of the keynote speeches. RootsTech invites popular figures to talk about their family heritage. Past speakers you can hear include Dr. Henry Louis Gates Jr., LeVar Burton, Natalia Lafourcade, Scott Hamilton, Brandon Stanton, and Buddy Valastro. (<https://www.rootstech.org/>)



FamilySearch—Known for its records and Wiki, it also has significant offerings in its Learning Center. Often these are recordings of presentations given in the Family History Library. The quality is not as high as some others, and the presenters not as polished, but the information is detailed and can greatly increase your understanding of a topic. The videos can be reached one of two ways. From anywhere on the website you can click on “Help” in the top right corner and go to the Learning Center. Type in a topic and see what comes up.

Or, from the “Search” page, you can click on the map and choose a location. From there, a new page will open that includes a short list of Learning Courses. You can then click on “See all [location] courses in Learning Center.”

More information can be found on their Wiki page, “Family History Library Classes and Webinars” (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Family_History_Library_Classes_and_Webinars).



STILL MORE

National Genealogical Society—NGS offers live-streaming of some of their conference presentations. (<https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>)

Southern California Genealogical Society—The SCGS sponsors a webinar series with archived videos that are free to members. (<http://www.scgsgenealogy.com/>)

Brigham Young University Family History Library—The library produces a series of webinars that are free. (<https://sites.lib.byu.edu/familyhistory/classes-and-webinars/online-webinars/>)

The Internet provides a great way to improve your research skills by providing access to online education, including webinars. Do a search for a topic to see what you can find. Finally, check out YouTube or the videos link on your favorite search engine. There are many offerings that are shorter than a webinar but may give the answer to your question. In addition to the above sources, check with local societies and museums to see if they offer any courses.



CYNDI INGLE

FALL SEMINAR 2018

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

INTERNET GENEALOGY

LOCATING RESOURCES ONLINE AND OFFLINE

Saturday, Nov. 3
10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

- Ten Resources I Use Every Day
- Advanced Googling for Grandma
- Unappreciated Treasures: Libraries, Archives & Digital Collections
- Building a Digital Research Plan

Sunday, Nov. 4
9:30 a.m. – noon

- Pin Your Ancestors Down with Google Maps & Google Earth
- Go West, Young Man: Online Resources for the Western U.S.

**SIGN UP FOR ONE DAY
OR BOTH DAYS!**

Book Review

Portland's Historic Eastern Cemetery:

A Field of Ancient Graves

Reviewed by: Gerald S. "Gerry" Lenzen

Author: Ron Romano
 Publisher: The History Press, Charleston, SC
 Publication date: 2017
 Pages: 160
 Price: \$21.99
 GFO Call Number: 974.15 Cumb .Cem Port East

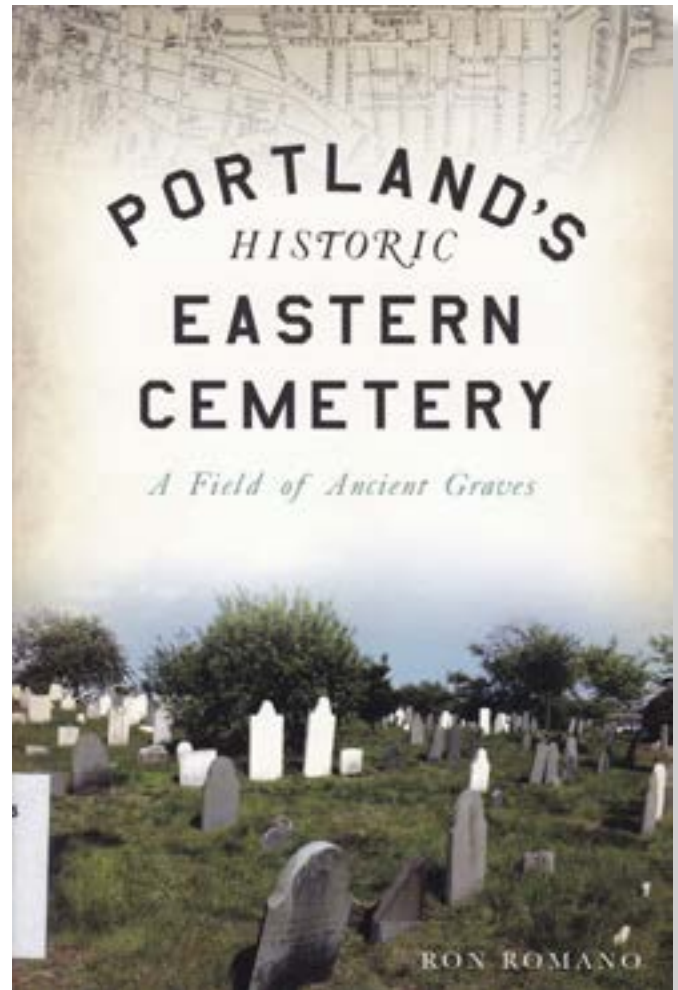
Individuals researching the history of the Portland (Cumberland County) area of Maine would be most interested in this book. The book does focus on only one cemetery. However, because it is well written and covers a variety of cemetery topics, it would satisfy all levels of genealogical interest.

The author's purpose is to provide historical perspective of the area and to describe some interesting individuals and groups of people buried in this original cemetery. As Romano says, "Eastern Cemetery is a truly unique place: it's the earliest historical landscape in Portland, designated in 1668. It's in the National Register of Historic Places (1973) and received historic cemetery designation by the city in 1990."

The material seems well researched. The author knows the area well and appears to have done much background work. Rather than footnotes, the author includes quotes to support his comments and arguments.

The seventeen chapters cover such topics as the early history of the burying ground, types of stone markers, and descriptions of the people buried there. Romano provides notes on the various cultural groups and histories of both famous and common people. The material is organized roughly by historical period. Genealogical material is then incorporated for that time frame.

There are photos and several maps from different time periods to help the reader understand the descriptions of people and place. There is an all-name index.



There are two appendices, one describing types of monuments found and another for gravestone symbolism, words, and abbreviations. The bibliography references books, websites, and other general sources that would be of interest to many readers.

Ron Romano is a native of Portland, Maine. He went to Boston for college and career choices. In 2016, he published a book about the life and career of stonecutter Bartlett Adams. This book, *Early Gravestones in Southern Maine: The Genius of Bartlett Adams*, was donated by this reviewer to the GFO library. Romano currently leads walking tours for the Friends of Eastern Cemetery (Spirits Alive).

The book is well organized and very easy to read. Romano uses short distinct sentences. He uses many quotes from other sources to augment his discussion. The reviewer read it all in two sessions. I thoroughly enjoyed this book and would certainly recommend it to others.

Book Review

Picture Bride Stories

Reviewed by Elizabeth Stepp

Author: Barbara F. Kawakami
Publisher: University of Hawai'i Press
Publication Date: 2016
Pages: 328
Price: \$39.99
Order from: University of Hawai'i Press,
uhpress.hawaii.edu
GFO Call Number: 979.90 .Ethnic Jap Migr Kawa

I eagerly wanted to read this book. Having been born and raised in Honolulu, I had many classmates, friends, and neighbors who were descendants of plantation workers. My German great-grandparents went to Hawaii because of the sugar industry and German-Hawaiian business interests. The 1910 United States census shows my 13-year-old paternal grandmother, Ida, lived with her family on Oahu's large Waialua Plantation. Her father, Heinrich (Henry) Wehseleu, was listed as an engineer and, according to my great-aunt, he was in charge of the pump operations. Given her age, my grandmother was a contemporary of several of the women profiled in this book. Although living on the same plantation as many immigrant workers, she remained separated by language, economic and social class, and other privileges in effect at the time.

THE UNIQUE SETTING: HAWAII AND PLANTATION LIFE

In order to understand the stories told in Kawakami's book, it helps to know some of the history and culture of the era. Hawaii went through transformative changes from the 1778 discovery by British Captain James Cook to the 1893 overthrow of the monarchy, primarily led by American business interests. The U.S. annexed Hawaii in 1898, and Hawaii became a U.S. Territory in 1900. Between the 1880s and 1940s, the sugar industry was king.¹ In the 1890s, the pineapple industry started. Over many decades, organized agricultural interests consolidated their political and economic power. They lobbied the kingdom and then Washington D.C. to shape policy and regulations in their favor. One perennial problem for the large-scale plantations was finding an adequate and



cheap labor supply. Recruiters were sent to Japan and elsewhere seeking workers.²

Plantation work was hard physical labor, typically done in 10-hour shifts. The sugar cane leaf edges have fine, sharp serrations, and pineapple leaves are stiff and spiny. Large venomous centipedes and scorpions live in the fields. Even in the hot, humid conditions, wearing layers of protective clothing is a must. The cut canes are long and heavy, with harvested bundles weighing up to 100 pounds.

Between 1885 and 1924, up to 200,000 Japanese, primarily single men from rural farming families, came to Hawaii from Japan to be plantation laborers. This remains the largest immigration to Hawaii of any ethnic group. By 1886, due to a series of bad harvest seasons in southern Japan, starvation conditions were common. Hawaii was presented by recruiters as a paradise.³

Many Japanese hoped to save money during their typical three-year contracts and return to their villages, but the low pay and social and economic isolation made it very difficult for even the most disciplined to achieve that goal. In *Picture Bride Stories*, Kawakami states that during the 1885–1894 period, the average pay ranged from \$9 to \$12.50 per month. Accounting for inflation, that would be approximately \$250 to \$350 per month in

today's dollars. The workers were given primitive housing on plantations in isolated, rural areas. Often the only goods available were at the company-owned plantation store. Thrown together with several other ethnic groups, each holding to their own culture, customs, and religion in a radically foreign place, the workers developed their own common language, called Pidgin English.⁴

JAPANESE SOCIETY AND THE PICTURE BRIDE PERIOD

During this time, Japan was a tradition-bound, patriarchal society, shaped by cultural values of service, filial piety, and reciprocal obligation to one's family and to society. Women were at the bottom of the social hierarchy. They did not stray from their societal role, did what they were told, and were expected to obey.

Complex political and social forces shaped U.S. immigration policy during the late 1800 to early 1900 period. In 1907, immigration from Japan to Hawaii became restricted, with only returning former immigrants and immediate family members of immigrants being allowed to come. With so few single Japanese women and so many single Japanese men in Hawaii, the conditions were set for the "picture bride" period. Marriages were made by private family arrangement, often with individuals from the same village, with a picture exchange occurring prior to making a commitment. It is estimated that between 1895 and 1924, about 20,000 women, who had married these men in absentia, arrived in Hawaii to join their husbands.

PICTURE BRIDE STORIES

This book is a fascinating first-hand account of 16 women's unique experiences as picture brides, starting with their upbringing within an insular Japanese culture during a time when Japan was starting to open up to the world. I expected to read of the integrity, duty, faith, and unwavering determination that reflect well-known

Japanese cultural values, and these stories abound with real-life examples. I was delighted to learn of creative efforts by individuals and groups to better their situation. For example, *konpan*—from the English word company—was a labor group—a profit-sharing partnership formed to work a designated plantation area. Before crowdfunding existed, people pooled their money under the community-based *tanomoshi* system and were able to help each other achieve financial goals or receive help in times of need. For most, life in Hawaii was much harder than if they had stayed in Japan, but World War II and its aftermath changed their reckoning.

In addition to those with Japanese immigrant ancestry, anyone with an interest in Japanese culture, Hawaiian social history, or the immigrant experience will find this book valuable. Despite culture, language, and race, immigrants face common challenges, significant hardships and undergo immense adjustments. This book's stories bear moving witness to that.

Picture Bride Stories' greatest weakness may be that these women's interviews were conducted informally and were not comprehensive, losing the chance to gain more perspective on their lives and the choices they made. Barely a mention is made of the widespread 1920 plantation labor strike and how that affected these women and their families. They led very isolated lives, entirely focused on work and family. Many never learned to speak or understand much English and remained within their tight-knit Japanese community.

Additional material about plantation life would have been helpful, though stories about Kawakami's childhood do add some needed context. It is remarkable that the author, who understood the various Japanese dialects, took the initiative to seek out these elderly women, who may have been reluctant to talk about all aspects of their lives, and captured their stories before they were lost. It is a wonderful gift to all who read this book.

Editor's note: This book's purchase is part of a targeted acquisition strategy to broaden the GFO's collection to better represent non-traditional groups. As new publications become available, and as budget allows, GFO is seeking to diversify its holdings. Although separated

by over 2,500 miles of ocean, many people from Hawaii settle on the west coast. This book adds to GFO's small collection of holdings on the 50th State and illuminates the immigrant experiences of the largest Asian population group to come to Hawaii.

ENDNOTES

1. Maclennan, Carol A., *Sovereign Sugar: Industry and Environment in Hawaii*; University of Hawai'i Press, 2014, p3.
2. Fuchs, Lawrence H., *Hawaii Pono: A Social History*; Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York, 1961, p106.
3. Fuchs, p106-107.
4. The book contains a limited glossary, which I found helpful, but it is incomplete, and I encountered several non-English words not included in this list.

BOOK REVIEW

Swiss Pioneers of Southeastern Ohio:

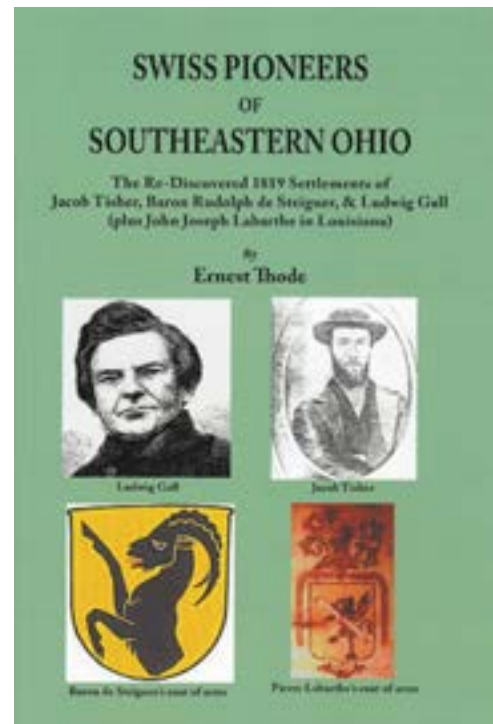
The Re-Discovered 1819 Settlements of Jacob Tisher, Baron Rudolph De Steiguer, & Ludwig Gall (Plus John Joseph Lebarthe in Louisiana)

Reviewed by Cathy Sato

Author: Ernest Thode
Publisher: Clearfield Company
Publication Date: 2017
Pages: 123
Price: \$22.00 + shipping
Order From: Genealogical.com
GFO Call Number: 977.10 .Ethnic Swi SouE Thod

As I discovered while attending a recent Federation of Genealogical Societies conference in Pittsburgh, Ernest Thode is well respected in the genealogical field, particularly for his book *German-English Genealogical Dictionary*. According to the Association of Professional Genealogists website, Ernest Thode is a columnist, librarian, and translator with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Purdue University (German, English) and an A. M. (Master of Arts) from Stanford University (German). He is also the author of *Address Book for Germanic Genealogy, Fourth Edition*.

The purpose of his new book about the Swiss pioneers of southeastern Ohio is to show that four Swiss colonies once believed to be completely unrelated were, in fact, part of a concerted effort to encourage emigration and to establish Swiss colonies in North America. He also wanted to elucidate much that was previously little known about the causes of Swiss emigration in the early 1800s and the actual journey and subsequent history of the four colonies covered in his book. Thode cites a number and variety of sources, some of them in German, giving readers access to information and material they might not find if they were researching using only English language sources. He was sparked to write this new book while researching his wife's Swiss ancestor Jacob Tisher. In the course of his research he discovered a virtually unknown book by Ludwig Gall, in German,



which was in effect a complete diary of the formation and connection between the four colonies, the reasons for their emigration, the story of the journeys to America, and the subsequent events upon landing.

Much that he says about the conditions that sparked the emigration of his four groups also applies to Swiss emigration and European emigration in general in the early 1800s. Thus, this book will be useful to anyone who had Swiss or German-speaking ancestors coming to America in that time period. Thode also consulted with a number of family history researchers (including me, whose ancestors came to Ohio with the Baron de Steiguer), genealogists, academics, historians, and librarians, as he acknowledges in the back of his book. I think one of the strongest aspects of this book is his illustration of how to use multiple and varied resources to tell a story fully and from many perspectives. I believe all levels of family history researchers and genealogists would find much of use in Thode's work. His writing style is generally clear and interesting.

While the book does not contain a bibliography, Thode's sources are fully cited in footnotes. His research appears to be sound and well documented, but I feel that some of his conclusions and interpretations are not supported by the research sources cited, at least not without further and more specific detail.

The organization of the book is somewhat confusing in that Thode covers various aspects of the story in

strands and tells about each of the four colonies in the context of each strand of the total story, rather than telling the history of each colony fully in one place. The reader must continually go back and forth to different strands to get the full picture. To be fair, this is because the stories are intertwined in some places and individual in others and conveying the complexity of the intertwined motives, decisions, backgrounds, and personalities of the colony leaders is simply a tricky business. Thode's strongest chapter is the first one, where he describes the events and conditions that caused many Swiss to wish to emigrate. He then introduces the four leaders of the four different colonies and begins to tell about their families, circumstances, and interactions with each other. He goes into the specifics of preparing to emigrate, traveling from Switzerland to Antwerp and the journey across the sea. At this point, he begins to go back and forth between the different principals and the different parts of the journey, but not necessarily in chronological order, so the story gets quite confusing. Thode bounces between the different colonies after they reached America, citing passenger lists, family connections, and so on. The front cover of the book is the most useful tool in helping the reader keep things straight. Ludwig Gall and Jacob Tisher, commoners (top

row of pictures) came on the same ship. The Baron de Steiguer, a nobleman, and Lebarthe, a prosperous merchant (named in the second row), came together on a different ship, a week ahead of the vessel carrying Gall and Tisher. Tisher ended up in Belmont and Monroe Counties in Ohio; de Steiguer and his party settled in Athens County, Ohio. Lebarthe went to Louisiana. Gall was instrumental in helping the other groups that ended up in Ohio. He also attempted to establish a colony in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. For various reasons it failed, and he returned to Europe.

The only real negative I see are problems with layout. There are odd gaps in the text, and the index gives the incorrect page number many times, as if it was completed before the final pagination of the book.

Despite these shortcomings, I would recommend the book because it contains a wealth of information and detail I have not found any other place, and its supple use of multiple and highly varied sources is useful to give researchers a good example of how to research thoroughly. It also has a large number of pertinent illustrations, including images of original records in German and the passenger lists of the ships that brought the emigrants. All the colonists are named by Thode, which may prove useful to other researchers.

Bones to Pick...

A bone I would pick with Thode is his dismissal of the Swiss colony in Athens County, Ohio, which is the one from which my family descends. His wife's ancestor, Jacob Tisher, founded a Swiss colony in Monroe and Belmont Counties in Ohio where many aspects of Swiss culture are evident even today, according to Thode. In researching my Swiss ancestors I found that many later Swiss immigrants went to Monroe and Belmont Counties because there were Swiss already there, and this subsequent immigration contributed to the strong element of Swiss culture persisting in this area. Some Swiss immigrants stopped off in Monroe or Belmont Counties and later ended up in the Pacific Northwest. My Athens County, Ohio, ancestors moved to the Midwest, and my branch eventually wound up in the Pacific Northwest.

Thode dismisses the de Steiguer colony as leaving few families in Athens County, Ohio. In fact, while the members of the Athens County Swiss colony attracted only a few subsequent Swiss and German-speaking immigrants, they married into the earlier pioneer

families, and there is today hardly an Athens County resident of long standing who is not related to one of the de Steiguer colonists, whether they know it or not. I have documented at least 500 descendants of the Baron de Steiguer and 1,100 of Jakob Stalder, my ancestor, the Baron's miller, who at age 65 brought twelve of his eighteen children (plus their spouses and children in the case of his older children) to America. In contrast to the Tisher colony, which retained its Swiss flavor to modern times, the de Steiguer colony quickly intermarried into local families and adapted to the local culture, while contributing a cadre of religious, hardworking, and successful farmers, businessmen, lawmen, and soldiers to Athens County.

Another issue I would take with Thode is his characterization of Jakob Stalder's daughter Magdalena, who married Baron de Steiguer, as the Baron's mistress, involved in a "scandalous," "dishonorable" "affair" with him (as stated in different places in the book). These terms are very judgmental and do nothing to further the information regarding the people



Frederick, son of Jakob Stalder, and his wife Marianna Lichtie, undated image.

involved. Further, according to my own research (as this is my family), Baron de Steiguer married a commoner for his first wife at a time when strict Swiss laws forbidding marriage between different classes were temporarily in abeyance. He had three children with his first wife, who eventually left him and returned to her first love. The Baron divorced her and was then left with the care of three young children. He hired Magdalena as their nursemaid, according to our oral family history and numerous written accounts, including those from descendants of the Baron. The laws forbidding marriage across class lines were by this time being strictly enforced again, and if the Baron wished to marry Magdalena he would have to leave Switzerland. He married her “at the port” which was Antwerp, where the marriage laws were not as strict. Thode concluded that since some time passed between the Baron’s divorce from his first wife and his departure from Switzerland that Magdalena must have been the Baron’s mistress. However, no source is given for this conclusion, there is no record or mention of out of wedlock children, and such a thing would have been unthinkable by all that I



know of my Stalder family. I also feel there is a difference between being a common-law wife (if such was the case) because of unfair marriage laws versus being a mistress. This is a pitfall for all family history researchers and genealogists—scandal

makes a good story, unless there are living people who might be hurt by scandalous revelations, whether real or imagined. Because Thode seems to think no or few remnants of the Swiss colony of Athens County, Ohio, are still around, perhaps it did not occur to him that his conclusions might upset anyone. My presumption is that there was no ill intent. I have made the same mistake and been pulled back by wiser heads before publishing my scandalous conclusions. One could wish Thode’s editor had done the same.

Frederick immigrated to America in 1819, at the age of sixteen, with his parents and eleven brothers and sisters in the party of Baron Rudolph de Steiguer on the ship *Columbia*. His wife, Marianna Lichtie, immigrated to Athens County, Ohio, about 1828 at age nineteen. The couple was married in Athens County, Ohio, in 1830. Marianna was very religious and gave land from their farm for a church and a cemetery. Frederick and Marianna and many other relatives are buried on that land in the Bethel Cemetery in Ames Township, Athens County, Ohio. Frederick and Marianna are my third great-grandparents through my maternal grandmother who was a Stalder.

The gravestone of Magdalena (Stalder) de Steiguer, extant in 1941, is no longer to be found. Magdalena and her parents, Jakob and Anna (Schweizer) Stalder were buried near the home of Baron de Steiguer, but local stories say later the tombstones were used to floor a stable or cellar, and the graves can no longer be located. Magdalena died about 1824, perhaps in childbirth. No child survived if so. The Baron de Steiguer is buried in the Uhl Cemetery, Wood County, West Virginia, where he died in the home of his oldest daughter. All his children were by his first wife, Wilhelmina Muller.

—Cathy Sato

Book Review

QuickSheet:**Citing Online Historical Resources, 2nd ed.***Reviewed by William H. Freeman*

Author: Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL,
FASG

Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company,
Baltimore, MD

Publication Date: 2017

Pages: 4

Price: \$9.95 plus shipping

Ordering from: Genealogical.com

GFO Call Number: RR 070.9 Onl Hist 2017

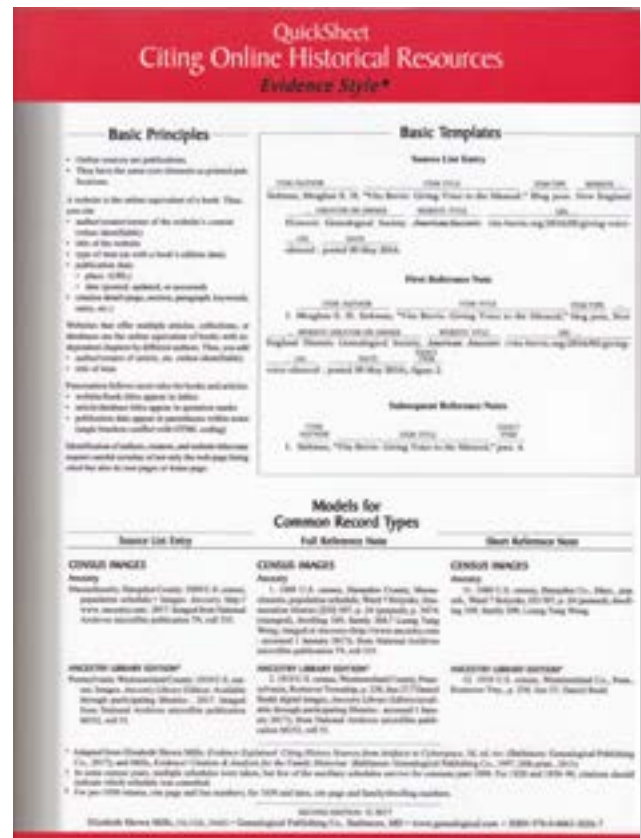
Citing *Online Historical Resources*, a four-page, laminated guide, is the second edition of a 2007 publication.

One of the first concerns of a historian is accurate documentation. Citations allow others to locate sources and determine for themselves if those sources were used accurately. The massive growth of online resources has greatly complicated the task of adequate citation. Links can become broken, and the data they lead to is then lost to researchers.

This useful resource summarizes the processes of creating citations. It first lists the basic principles of online documentation, then gives basic templates for the source list entry, the first reference note, and subsequent reference notes.

It provides examples of common record types: (1) census images, (2) census indices and databases, (3) census instructions, (4) census maps, (5) digital articles and books, (6) gravestone databases, (7) historical records, (8) land grant records, (9) imaged newspaper items, (10) passenger lists, (11) the Social Security death list, and (12) vital records. For each of those record types, it provides an example of the correct form of the source list entry, the first reference note, and short reference note.

The author, Elizabeth Shown Mills, is described as “one of America’s foremost genealogical scholars” by *The American Genealogist* (vol. 73, no. 3 [July 1998], p. 233). Her primary work of this nature is *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* (3rd ed., rev., 2017), an 892-page book.



This *QuickSheet* is an excellent tool for anyone doing more advanced family history research. I am working with over 200 lines, and often need to backtrack into my data to clarify links or to expand what I know of a particular person. I am sometimes trapped by my own failure to cite adequately, so I appreciate this attempt to standardize methodology in an area where the resources are constantly changing. Encountering this useful *QuickSheet* has tweaked my interest in examining Shown Mills’ books on methodology.

BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

The GFO has an agreement with Genealogical Publishing Company (Genealogical.com). In exchange for providing us with free books, we agree to provide them with reviews of the material. Please help us with this project that benefits the GFO library. If you can help, please contact Joan Galles at bookreviews@gfo.org, or call her on Fridays at the GFO, 503-963-1932.

IN MEMORIAM

Philip Sheridan King III

13 March 1922–15 June 2018

Philip S. King III, a member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon since 2013, died peacefully on 15 June 2018 at the home of his daughter in Spring Creek, Elko County, Nevada. He was 96 years old.

Born on 13 March 1922 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, Philip was the son of Philip Sheridan King Jr. and Georgia Lillian Fawcett. His father hailed from Wisconsin but moved to Oregon as a teenager. He spent his career working for the railroad. His mother was the daughter of an Oregon pioneer and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Philip spent his youth in Portland and attended Lincoln High School. In 1940, when he was 18, his family moved to Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska. It was there that he registered for the draft in 1942 and enlisted in the military to serve his country during World War II, during which time he quickly rose through the ranks. Stationed in Hawaii, he took part in the Battle of Iwo Jima.

Not long after the war, on 5 June 1948, Philip married Jean Agnes Larmon in Omaha. They went on to have three daughters. Philip attended medical school and became a doctor of radiology. He practiced for many years in Spokane, Spokane County, Washington, but eventually returned to Oregon, where he worked at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in Portland.

Philip grew up in a family that had frequent reunions, so genealogy was always a part of his life. He wrote several family history books. Those books, along with other research materials, are being donated to the GFO library.

Philip was buried in Yachats Memorial Park in Yachats, Lincoln County, Oregon.



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NON-MEMBERS \$20

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BEGINNER'S BOOT CAMP

Join Laurel Smith at the GFO for a day of beginning genealogy. There will be sessions about the census, vital records, immigration and naturalization, discussions about genealogy software and database use, organizing your research and more – all geared toward beginners. Bring a sack lunch so the discussion can continue while we eat. GFO members may attend for free, non-members for \$20.

Register online at GFO.org by Sept. 18. The class notes and link to a short, pre-Boot Camp assignment will be emailed on Thurs., Sept. 20.



JOIN US!

boot camp: 'bōot , kəmp/ *noun*: A training camp for new recruits, with strict discipline.

"...a marathon that was time well-spent."

"...more than exceeded my expectations."

"Boot Camp was rocking, wow do I regret not having it before I started..."



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GFO CALENDAR: SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER 2018

SEPTEMBER

Sat September 1	10:00am	Virginia Group
	1:00pm	German Group
Sun September 2	9:00am	Library Work Party - Manuscripts
Mon September 3		Closed for Labor Day
Wed September 5	10:00am	Learn & Chat
	1:00pm	DNA Q&A
		Open until 8 pm
Sat September 8	9:30am	Great Lakes Region SIG
	1:00pm	Writers' Forum
Sun Septmeber 9	9:00am	Library Work Party
Mon September 10		Free to Non-members
Tue September 11	6:10pm	Board Meeting
Wed September 12		Open until 8 p.m.
Fri September 14	11:30am	Mexican Ancestry Group
Sat September 15	2:00pm	GenTalk - Handwriting Analysis
Sun September 16	9:00am	Library Work Party
	1:00pm	Family Tree Maker Users Group
	3:30pm	French Canada Group
Wed September 19	10:00am	Learn & Chat
	1:00pm	DNA Q&A
		Open until 8 pm
Sat September 22		Library Closes at 12:45 pm
	12:30pm	African American Ancestry Group
	1:00pm	British Group
Sun September 23	9:30	Beginners Boot Camp
Wed September 26		Open until 8 p.m.

OCTOBER

Mon October 1		Free to Non-members
Wed October 3	10:00am	Learn & Chat
	1:00pm	DNA Q&A
		Open until 8:00 p.m.
Sat October 6	10:00am	Virginia Group
	1:00 pm	German Group
Sun October 7	9:00am	Library work party - Manuscripts
Tue October 9	6:10pm	Board Meeting
Wed October 10		Open until 8 pm
Fri October 12	11:30am	Mexican Ancestry Group
Sat October 13	9:30	Great Lakes Region SIG
	1:00	Writers' Forum
Sun October 14	9:00am	Library work party
Wed October 17	10:00am	Learn & Chat
	1:00pm	DNA Q&A
	6:00pm	Irish Group, Open until 8:00 p.m.
Sat October 20	9:30am	Genealogy Problem Solvers
	2:00	GenTalk - Digging for Ancestral Gold
Sun October 21	9:00am	Library Work Party
	1:00pm	Family Tree Maker for Beginners
	3:30pm	French Canada Group
		Open until 8 pm
Wed October 24	9:00am	DNA Advance Group
Sat October 27	12:30pm	African American Ancestry Group
Sun October 28	9:00am	Library Work Party
Wed October 31		Closing at 5 pm