



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
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The Postcard Collection of Delia Andre



by Nanci Remington

The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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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 and other graphics. Send submissions to bulletin@gfo.org. You may request the current "Instructions and Guidelines" by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at <https://gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html>.

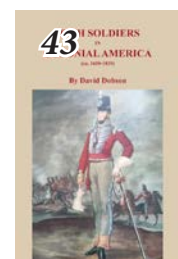
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GFO DISCOVER YOUR HERITAGE

GFO VIRTUAL HOLIDAY PARTY

December 14, 2024 at 2:30 p.m.

Let's celebrate our families and traditions!
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long-time GFO member, volunteer, and research assistance on Mondays.

Register at gfo.org/gentalk

Letter from an Editor

“All children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, were baptized within a fortnight [two weeks] of birth and given three godparents.”

—*Switzerland, a Village History*, page 44.

ARCHIVES AT BERN, SWITZERLAND

My Google search for Swiss church records led to *Cyndi's List*, which linked to documents for Grindelwald, Switzerland,¹ where my research was focused in June. I was happy to find free online PDFs of Protestant *Kirchenbücher* (church registers), though disappointed that online transcriptions are often lacking. Genealogical dates for my Swiss ancestors in online trees, based on these records from Grindelwald, were mostly correct. Old church books can be hard to read due to unfamiliar handwriting, smeared ink, foreign words, or timeworn pages. However, reviewing the original documents was rewarding.

One of my goals was to find other Swiss locations where my ancestors resided. Many of these places appeared in the oldest records. Besides Bern and Grindelwald, my map now has Aeschi bei Spiez, Brienz, Gadmen, Gsteigwiler, Hilterfingen, Ischzün, Isenflug, Langnau im Emmental, Lauterbrunnen, Mühleberg, Steffisburg, Thurgau, Wald, and Zürich. Let me know if you have been there.

The PDFs begin with an image of the book's cover and the front matter. They did not name the church, which is identified today as Evangelisch Reformierte Kirchgemeinde Grindelwald. Today, there is also a Catholic church in Grindelwald. Indexes, added to the back of some books, helped me find entries that appeared to be missing and three entries for an Elisabeth Rubi born in 1803. Some indexes gave the name of an individual's father and helped prove or disprove relationships.

Often, a baptism date (usually a Sunday) is listed online as the birth date, and a death date may be a long-forgotten burial or funeral date. These records can be valuable in identifying the true date of an event. “Staatsarchiv des Kantons Bern, K Grindelwald 1,” the earliest online church book at the Bern Archives, shows a *Taufrodel* (baptism book) for Grindelwald beginning in 1557 and *Eherodel* (marriage book) beginning in 1572. That was when some



Grindelwald, Switzerland, 1780, by Niklaus Sprüngli. Wikipedia.

of my 10th great-grandparents were alive! Starting in 1803, the heading of book 13 includes Auswärts Getaufte (baptized abroad), and book 19, Totenrodel, listing the dead (toten), began in 1730. Book 23 began recording Auswärts Verstorben (deceased abroad) in 1842. “K Grindelwald 14 Taufrodel,” ends with baptisms in 1875. “K Grindelwald 18 Eherodel” ends with marriage entries from 1875, and “K Grindelwald 23 Totenrodel” also ends with deaths in 1875, almost 150 years ago. Whenever I opened a new book (PDF), I summarized the contents and recorded the link. Information like “marriages begin on page 305” helped when I returned to follow a different family line.

Writing about my ancestors helps me see what there is to learn. My second great-grandfather, Peter Brawand, son of Jacob Brawand and Elisabeth Rubi, emigrated from Grindelwald and died in Iowa in 1867.² Was Peter's death recorded in Grindelwald? No.

Peter Brawand's marriage in Iowa was his second. Was the approximate 1863 death of Peter's first wife, Anna Bohren (daughter of Hans Bohren and Anna Kaufmann), baptized on 2 April 1837,³ recorded in Grindelwald? No.

Her death in Iowa was also not found in records from Switzerland. However, now I have the correct family, and some friends, associates, and neighbors for Anna.

The Bern Archives' website offers other tools that I did not explore. If you have Swiss ancestors from canton Bern, their online archives are worth a visit.

—Mark Grafe

1. *Cyndi's List* (https://cyndislist.com/switzerland/bmd/#google_vignette : accessed 1 June 2024) > “Switzerland / Suisse / Schweiz » Birth, Marriage, Death” > “Online Inventory . . . State Archives of Canton Bern - Kirchenbücher (Abteilung)” > “Grindelwald Kirchenb.”

2. Mark Grafe, “Iowa Probate Papers for Maria, Administratrix,” *The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon*, Volume 72, Number 2, December 2022; and Volume 73, Number 2, December 2023.

3. “K Grindelwald 17 Eherodel 1841-1867,” digital image (pdf), *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<http://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222234> : accessed 1 June 2024), citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, marriage, page 171, Peter Brawand (b. 1 February 1834 parents Jakob Brawand and Elisabeth Rubi) and Anna Bohren (b. 2 April 1837 parents Hans Bohren and Anna Kaufmann) 29 January 1858

Letter to the Editor

This regards the article about John Dowd in the June 2024 *Bulletin*. Additional information has been found concerning John Patrick Dowd's military service, entry into Oregon, and probable County Kerry, Ireland, ancestry.

DOCUMENTED ENTRY INTO OREGON

John was highest bidder at a Marion County, Oregon, sheriff's sale on 12 March 1863, for the consideration of \$250 tendered. The deed to the property was recorded in John Dowd's name on July 22, 1863. In real estate transactions there was a waiting period between the date of sale and the recording date. This puts John in Oregon by March 1863. Source: footnote 24 in article.

JOHN PATRICK DOWD'S IRISH ANCESTRY SEARCH

Church records for all of County Kerry, Ireland, are indexed on the free website [Irish Genealogy.ie](http://IrishGenealogy.ie).

Using search criteria: RC (Roman Catholic) baptisms for John Dowd (1827 to 1835) to Patrick Dowd with additional name Ellen or Helen, the result was: John Doud at Ballycrispin, Castlemaine, RC, to Patrick Doud and Ellen Lyne on 11 January 1830. No marriage record was found for Patrick Doud and Ellen Lyne.

Search of other Irish records was inconclusive. There are several Doud and Lyne families in the Castlemaine area of County Kerry. But which one was John Doud of Patrick Doud and Ellen Lyne related to?

It can be concluded that this 1830 baptism record closely matches his U.S. census records for 1870 and 1880: born Ireland circa 1830, and his Grande Ronde Indian Reservation census records for 1888 and 1889, born circa 1831–1832.

JOHN DOUD'S (DOWD) MILITARY SERVICE

A *Fold-3* access through the GFO Member Space log in led to the "U.S. Index to Indian Wars, Pension Files, 1892–1926" (Index Card) File no. 8082.

Notation: Winder's Co. E, 9th INF

NB: The full file is available on request from the U.S. National Archives. A timeline for Dowd can be created by following the history of units that he served in.

COMPANY E 9TH U.S. INFANTRY

The Ninth U.S. Infantry Regiment was reorganized per Act of 3 March 1855. Company E of said regiment was organized in September 1855. The regiment of several companies was ordered to the Pacific Coast in November 1855 and arrived via Panama in January 1856. Company

(3-11-11) 6-2071		INDIAN WARS.				
NAME OF SOLDIER:		Dowd, John				
NAME AND CLASS OF DEPENDENT:						
SERVICE:		RANK: Winder's Co. E. 9th Inf.		ENLISTED: 1856		DISCHARGED:
ADDITIONAL SERVICE:						
DATE OF FILING.	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	FILE NO.	ACT.	STATE.
1903, May 19	Ind. War.	8082			March, 1917	Oreg.
BOUNTY LAND:						
REMARKS:						

E took station at Fort Vancouver, W. T. (Washington Territory).

- March 1856: Company E was part of expedition to Fort Walla Walla, W. T.
- May 1858: Company E. was assigned to same Fort Walla Walla, W. T.
- July 2, 1860: U.S. Federal Census of Garrison at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (see below).
- Fall, 1861: Company E was ordered to Army Headquarters in San Francisco, California.
- January 1862: Enlistees in the company were assigned to military posts near San Francisco.

Source: *U.S. Army Center of Military History*—"The Ninth Regiment of Infantry," <https://history.army.books>

1860 U.S. FEDERAL CENSUS (POSSIBLE MATCH)

Garrison at Fort Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, Walla Walla Post Office, Washington Territory, taken on 2 July 1860, family 263, line 27, Thomas O'Doud, age 25, soldier, USA, born Ireland (circa 1835)—accessed from *Heritage Quest* with a Multnomah County Library card.

WINDER'S

Capt. William A. Winder was reassigned to California in January 1862, where he took charge of the regiment stationed at Alcatraz Island, offshore in San Francisco Bay from the City of San Francisco. Winder was reassigned to the Presidio in San Francisco during October 1862. It then would be accurate to say that Dowd was part of the regiment at Alcatraz Island between January and October 1862 and arrived in Oregon by March 1863. Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org>.

Mike Dalton

From the Manuscripts

The Postcard Collection of Delia Andre (1869–1910)

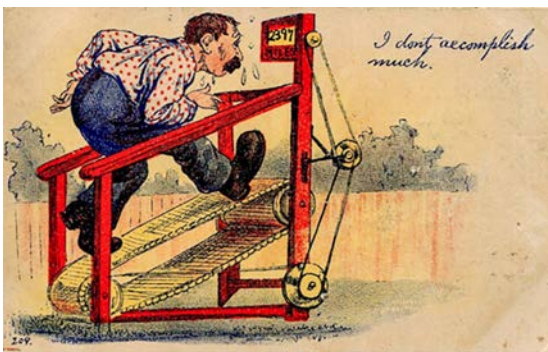
Nanci Remington

For the last two years of her life, Delia Andre collected postcards. This hobby was so popular in the early 1900s that the post office increased production of one-cent stamps to keep up with demand.¹ Albums were created to hold the postcards. There were covers for holidays and scenic attractions, art prints, amusing anecdotes, and family photos.

Delia's collection included all of those. Found in an attic in southeast Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, some of Delia's postcards were in albums, although many were loose.² Most of the postcards were from family and friends who lived nearby. Some were sent to other family members and the sender would ask that they be passed on to Delia. So, clearly, Delia's community was aware of her hobby and actively contributed to it.



Thought to be Delia Andre on right. Undated postcard from the first page of Glenn's album.



Left: "I don't accomplish much," postmarked September 1908. Sent to Mrs. E. F. Andre C/o Fir Grove Hop Yard in Independence from her husband Ed. Right: Postmarked March 1909. "To Mrs. E. F. Andre."

1. "Stamped Cards and Postcards," *United States Postal Service* (<https://about.usps.com/who-we-are/postal-history/stamped-cards-and-postcards.pdf> : accessed 6 July 2024).

2. The postcards were donated to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon in June 2024. The address of the house where the photos were found matches that of Delia's daughter Elva and her husband Jesse White. They lived there for at least 30 years. The images can be viewed on the GFO website: Andre Collection 2024-03 (<https://gfo.org/resources/digitalarchive/manuscripts-collection/collections-list.html> : accessed 6 July 2024).



Left to right: (1) Postmarked September 1908. Sent to Mr. E. F. Andre from his son Earl, reporting on his work in the hop fields. (2) “To my Valentine,” undated postcard sent to Glenn from his aunt Nora. (3) “To Wish you a Happy Easter,” undated postcard. “To Mamma from Glenn.” (4) “Stop yer whistling there; people’ll think ye’r ‘appy,” postmarked 28 January 1909, sent to Delia Andre.

Rosetta Fidelia “Delia” Cline was born in Fulton County, Illinois, on 29 December 1869.³ Her parents John and Frances (Bacon) Cline moved to rural Clackamas County, Oregon, about 1871 and are enumerated there on the 1880 census.⁴ On 30 June 1889, Delia married Edwin F. Andre at her parent’s home.⁵ Their first child Myrtle Ivy was born on 10 March 1892 and died seven months later. Three more children were born to the couple: Elva May in 1893, Arlie Glenn in 1896, and Earl Delbert in 1898. Vital records for the Andre children record that they were born in Bull Run, Clackamas County, Oregon.⁶

By 1900, the family moved near Gresham, Multnomah County, Oregon. Their names appear in newspaper social columns visiting family and entertaining friends. The most detailed of these items appeared in 1907:

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Andre gave a party at their home last Saturday evening in honor of the fourteenth birthday of their daughter Elva. A large crowd of young people, numbering over fifty, were present. It is needless to say that the hostess knows how to entertain. This eve-

ning was spent in games and music, after which a fine lunch was served. All expressed themselves as having a great time.⁷

Another news item noted that “Glen and Earl drove their span of goats down” for a visit with Delia’s parents.⁸



Thought to be Earl and Glenn with their “span of goats.” Undated postcard.

3. Birth date as recorded on death certificate. “Oregon, US State Deaths, 1864-1971,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61675/> : accessed 6 July 2024), database with images of death certificates, entry for Rossetta F Andre.

4. “1880 US Census,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MNCV-L6Q> : accessed 6 July 2024)), entry for Jones Cline.

5. “Oregon, US, County Marriage Records, 1849-1967, database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61680/> : accessed 6 July 2024), entry for Delia R. Cline.

6. “Bull Run: The Town that Time Forgot,” *PdxHistory.com* (https://web.archive.org/web/20240213124830/http://www.pdxhistory.com/html/bull_run.html : accessed 6 July 2024 via the Wayback Machine on Internet Archive).

7. “Correspondence: Lusteds,” *Beaver State Herald* (Gresham and Montavilla, Multnomah County, OR), 11 October 1907. *Historic Oregon News* (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn94052316/1907-10-11/ed-1/seq-4/#words=Lusted> : accessed 6 July 2024).

8. “Orient,” *Beaver State Herald*, 1 May 1908.

Most of Delia's postcards were addressed to Mrs. E. F. Andre at Rural Route 2, Box 57, Gresham, Oregon.⁹ Exceptions were those dated September 1908 and September 1909 which were sent to Edwin from Delia. She and her sons spent those months in Independence, Polk County, Oregon, picking hops. The cards give an insight into that common fall activity that drew women and children to the fields to earn extra income. Delia writes about the health of the team of horses that she drove to Independence, living in a tent, the hard labor of working in the fields, and bouts of sickness that befell both her and the boys.



Hop pickers. Thought to be Delia in the center, possibly her children to her left. Postcard sent by daughter Elva to Mrs. E. F. Andre care of the "Fir Grove Hyd" [Hop Yard] in Independence, dated 16 September 1909.



Left "The Oaks, from the Chutes, Portland, Oregon," postmarked November 1908. Sent to Mrs. E. F. Andre from "Ma." Right: "R. R. Carrier Ernest Brown," postmarked September 1909. Sent to Mrs. Delia Andre c/o Fir Grove Hop-yard in Independence. From her friend Addie.



9. The most common salutation was "Delia."

10. "United States Census 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLB7-4L1> : accessed 6 July 2024), entry for Rosetta F Andre.

11. "Rosetta Fidelia Andre," *Beaver State Herald*, 6 May 1910. Also, "Pioneer Resident Dies," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, OR), *Historic Oregon News* (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn83025138/1910-05-11/ed-1/seq-11/#words=Andre> : accessed 6 July 2024), 11 May 1910.

12. "For Sale: Farms," *The Morning Oregonian*, 10 May 1921; entry for E. F. Andre, p. 18, column 6.

13. "Oregon, US State Deaths, 1864-1971," database with images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61675/images/48908_302022005610_0052-00010? : accessed 6 July 2024), entry for Rosetta F Andre.

14. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 6 July 2024), memorial 6636187, Rosetta F Andre (1896-1910), Cliffside Cemetery, Sandy, Clackamas County, Oregon, created by Lisa McClain.

A third album in the collection was compiled by Delia's son Glenn. Most of the cards are addressed to him. The first page has photo cards of Delia's grave covered with flowers. There is also a photo of a couple thought to be Edwin and Delia. The cards span the year before his mother's death to December 1912. A few are from his mother before her death. Taken together, the collection opens a window into the lives of a family during times of celebration and loss.



Clockwise from above: (1) "Rounding the Buoy," 20 August 1908, to Mrs. E. F. Andre. (2) "Lovelights," 9 November 1909, to Mrs. E. F. Andre. (3) "Vaneta Brown, Age 2 yrs., Sheridan, Oregon," 11 June 1908, to Mrs. Delia Andre. (4) Third Street, Portland, Oregon, postmarked January 1909. Sent to Mrs. Ed Andre from Edith. (5) "Rose Festival," postmarked May 1910. Sent to Glenn from Gail.

German Churches for the Ancestors of Grandma Minnie Elizabeth (Facks) Grafe (1891–1975), Part 3

Mark Grafe

Part 1 identified my goal of adding images of churches to the data associated with my Grandma Minnie. First, I needed to identify where her ancestors were baptized, married, or buried. Of the three German locations identified from probate and ship records (Freiburg, Hollerdeich, Isensee) only one had a church. Minnie's ancestors lived near St. Wulphardi Kirche (church) in Freiburg, but their names were not found in those records. Part 2 had some images from a quick trip to Minnie's ancestors' homeland. Part 3 reviews German correspondence, expands Minnie's pedigree chart, and illustrates the data for Minnie's ancestors with images from Germany.

GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE

Archion to NLF

The German website *Archion* advertises that they have over 150,000 digitized church books. They did not charge to see if specific records were online. Freiburg/Elbe & nearby Hamelwörden records are not on *Archion*. The site referred me to the Lower Saxony State Association for Family Studies or Niedersächsischer Landesverein für Familienkunde (NLF) for microfiche.

Online registration for NLF hit a snag as they had no credit card option but requested payment through SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area) and the account number



Image by the author.

St. Petri Church, Osten, Germany, December 2023.

NLF provided did not have enough digits. However, I found the correct code in the footer of NLF paperwork and made an online transfer of €42 to Germany for less than \$5.

On the NLF registration form, I included a look-up request for my great-grandparents' 1886 wedding. Notice of Henry Facks and Anna Richter's 50th wedding anniversary appeared in a Muscatine, Iowa, newspaper in 1936.¹ Before I figured out how to pay NLF, I received their email regarding the look-up request. My great-grandparents' wedding was not mentioned in Freiburg records, and Hamelwörden records only went up to 1885. I was also told that, "At 01.10.1874 the civil registration of birth, marriage and death started in Germany."

Landesarchiv Niedersachsen

NLF provided a link to the State Archive of Lower-Saxony (Landesarchiv Niedersachsen) in Stade,² where the research needed to be done. Specific requests for the 1886 wedding in Freiburg or Hamelwörden were formatted by NLF for the Archives. NLF's format included request numbers; a "signatur" with an account number; a "Beschreibungsmodell" which translated to "Description model: distortion"; the title of the registers (marriage); a two-year search window; where the records originated; and a classification which was also the city's name.



Image by the author.

The library at Niedersächsischer Landesverein für Familienkunde (green signs), Hanover, Germany.

1. "Dinner Party Honors Facks, Wed 50 Years," *The Muscatine Journal* (Muscatine, Iowa), 28 September 1936, page 5; *Newspapers.com* (<https://www.newspapers.com> : accessed 26 September 2023).

2. *Landesarchiv Niedersachsen* (https://nla.niedersachsen.de/startseite/landesarchiv/abteilung_stade/abteilung-stade-197403.html).



Image by the author.

Lower Saxony, State Archive Department, Stade.

The State Archive of Lower-Saxony in Stade also responded quickly by email. They have alphabetical lists of civil records but found no Facks/Richter marriage in Freiburg or Hamelwörden in 1886. However, because the Oederquart district is next to Freiburg and Hamelwörden, a search there found a Barthold Heinrich Fock who married Anna Margaretha Richter on 27 September in 1885 and Barthold's father was from Isensee. Very amusing, my great-grandparents celebrated their fifty-first wedding anniversary in 1936! I requested a copy of the record and in response to "if you have any further questions," I asked about their daughter who was born prior to their marriage date.

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED

Marriage Registration

My great-grandparents' civil marriage registration, a digital copy titled "Rr. 9," from Oederquart on 27 September "acht hundert achtzig und fünf" (1885) has the following information:

1. "der *Dienstknecht* [servant] *Barthold Heinrich Fock*," whose religious preference was "*evangelisch*," born 11 October 1858 in Isensee, resided at "*Allwörden, Gemeinde* [community] *Freiburg*." Allwörden is now just the name of a street. He was the son of *arbeitsmann* [working man] Otto Hinrich Fock and Anna Margaretha Elizabeth Meyer, who resided in Bruch.

2. "*die Dienstmädg* [maid] *Anna Margaretha Richters*," whose religious preference was also *evangelisch*, born 23 January "*des Jahres taufend acht hundert und funfzig* [1850]," at Dösemoor, resided in "Landesbrück bei [at] Oederquart." Landesbrück is also now the name of a road but also appears to encompass a community of around 20 houses. She was the daughter of *arbeitsmann* Claus Richters and his wife Anna Metta Maria Tiedemann, who lived in Dösemoor.

3. The following appeared as witnesses:

- The *arbeitsmann* Johann Richter, Anna's 38-year-old brother, who resided at Oederquart.
- The *kutscher* (coachman) Dietrich Richters, Anna's 35-year-old brother, who resided at Hamburg.

After reading and approving, my great-grandparents signed the document as "*B. H. Fock and A. M. Fock gebor* [born] *Richter*." Also signing were Johann Richter, D. Richter, and "*Der Standesbeamte* [registrar] F. Norden."

Birth Registration

There are two parts to Rr. 42 (registration) from Oederquart, dated 18 July 1884, which shows that my second great-grandma Anna Metta Maria Richters, the wife of *arbeitsmann* Claus Richter of Dösemoor, an *evangelisch*, appeared before the registrar, and said that, "*unverheiratee Dienstmädg* [unmarried maid] *Anna Margaretha Richters, evangelisch*," residing in Dösemoor in the *wohnung* [residence] of second great-grandpa Claus Richter, on 14 July 1884 in the evening at ten, had a child named Meta Anna. The registration form signed by registrar H. Wittkopf has an amendment stating Barthold Heinrich Fock is the father of Meta Anna. He legitimized her birth. Henry signed as Heinrich Fock and registrar F. Norden also signed the document.

The civil registration correctly identified my great-grandparents, Barthold Heinrich Fock of Isensee, and Anna Margaretha Richter of Dösemoor. Perhaps they did attend church in Freiburg, but records from Oederquart led to records in other churches.

Images of churches from the small farming communities (Freiburg, Hamelwörden, Oederquart, Oldendorf, and Osten) illustrate the following data.



Anna Margaretha (Richter) Facks

REVISED GENEALOGICAL DATA

GENERATION ONE

1. **Minnie Elizabeth Facks** (1891–1975) married Paul Frederick Grafe.³

GENERATION TWO

2. **Barthold Heinrich “Henry” Fock**, born 11 October 1858 at Isensee, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany,⁴ died 14 March 1938 in Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa, as Henry Facks.⁵ Henry married on 27 September 1885 by civil registration at Oederquart, Stade, Niedersachsen, Germany.⁶

3. **Anna Margaretha Richter**, the daughter of Claus Richter and Marie Tiedeman, born 23 January 1859, probably in Dösemoor, Stade, Niedersachsen, Germany,⁷ died 12 March 1948 in Muscatine.⁸

When Henry married, he lived in Allwörden, only a 30-minute walk southeast of Freiburg an der Elbe, Stade, Niedersachsen, Germany. Anna lived in Dösemoor, Landesbruck, Oederquart.⁹ When Heinrich Fock legitimized the birth of his first child, he lived in Freiburg.¹⁰

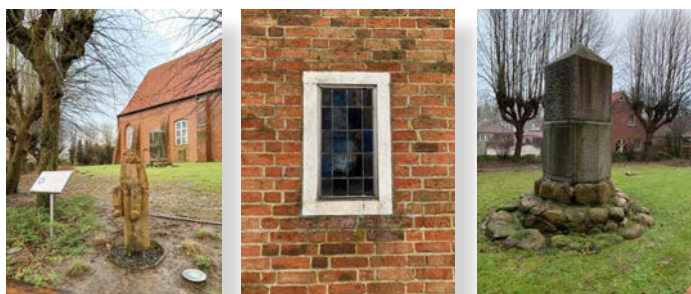


Image by the author.

St. Johannes Church, Oederquart.



Henry Facks a.k.a. Barthold Heinrich Fock.



St. Johannes Church, Oederquart. Images courtesy the author.

3. “German Churches for the Ancestors of Grandma Minnie Elizabeth (Facks) Grafe Part 1,” *The Bulletin, Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon* (March 2024) volume 73, number 3, pages 1–8. Also, “Grandpa Paul Frederick Grafe (1890-1978) of Muscatine, Iowa: All I remember is that he always seemed grumpy,” *The Bulletin, Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon* (March 2023) volume 72, number 3, pages 1–7. The information I received from Germany led me to revise Minnie’s ancestral line.

4. “Iowa, U.S., Death Records, 1880-1904, 1921-1952,” *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61442/images/101821073_01323?usePUB=true&pId=454098 : accessed 24 October 2022); Iowa State Department of Health, Certificate of Death, Muscatine County, Henry Facks, 1938.

5. Heinrich Facks obit, “Henry Facks, 79, dies Following Extended Illness,” *Muscatine Journal and News Tribune* (Muscatine, Iowa) 14 March 1938, page 1. Also, *Iowa Gravestone Photo Project* (https://iowagravestones.org/gs_view.php?id=992471 : accessed 12 August 2023), “Heinrich Bass [sic] ‘Henry’ Facks,” Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Iowa; uploaded by b.witmer, 2014.

6. Oederquart, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen, civil marriage registration #9, Barthold Heinrich Fock, Evangelische, living in Allworden, born 11 October 1858 in Isensee, son of Otto Hinrich Fock and Anna Margaretha Meier (also spelled Meyer) from Isensee, married Anna Margaretha Elizabeth Richter, daughter of Claus Richter and Anna Mette Maria Tiedemann, from Doesemoor, Landesbruck, on 27 September 1885; digital image obtained from the State Archives in Stade; held by the Grafe family.

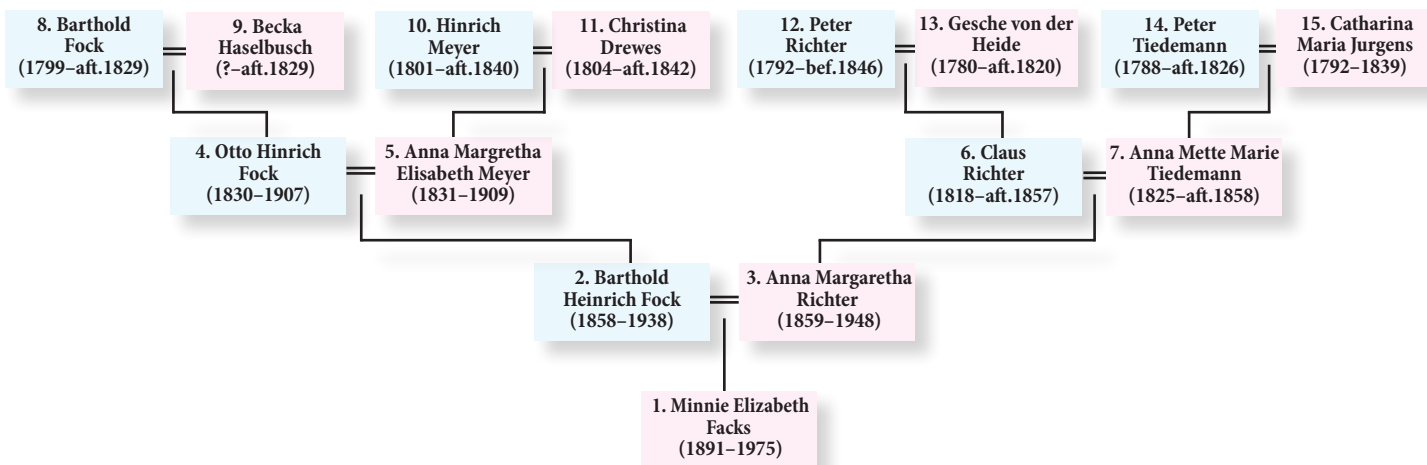
7. Oederquart, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen, civil marriage registration #9, Barthold Heinrich Fock and Anna Margaretha Meier, 1885.

8. “Death Summons Mrs. Facks,” *Muscatine Journal* (Muscatine, Iowa), 12 March 1948, page 2. Also, Oederquart, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen, birth registration 42, Meta Anna, daughter of Anna Margaretha Richters, 18 July 1884; digital image obtained from the State Archives in Stade; held by the Grafe family. The Richters lived in Dosemoor.

9. Oederquart, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen, civil marriage registration #9, Barthold Heinrich Fock and Anna Margaretha Meier, 1885.

10. Oederquart, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen, birth registration 42, Meta Anna, daughter of Anna Margaretha Richters, 18 July 1884. Long undated notation in different handwriting legitimizes the birth of Barthold Heinrich Fock’s daughter and includes his signature.

REVISED ANCESTOR CHART FOR MINNIE ELIZABETH FACKS



Children of the first three generations were named in Part 1.

GENERATION THREE

4. **Otto Hinrich “Henry” Fock**, born 28 January 1830 at Isensee, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany, was baptized 31 January 1830 at Osten, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany.¹¹ He died 20 May 1907 in Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa, as Henry Facks. Otto married in 1856.¹²

5. **Anna Margaretha Elisabeth Meyer**, born 7 February 1831, probably in Oldendorf, was baptized 9 February 1831 at Osten, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany.¹³ Anna died 1 March 1909 in Muscatine.¹⁴

Otto’s birth date shows up in his baptism and his confirmation. Anna’s full name was given in their son’s civil marriage record, where it states they were from Bruch. *Meyer’s Gazetteer* shows this as an inhabited place dependent on Oederquart but not labeled on the map.¹⁵ I have not received proof of Otto and Anna’s marriage, requested from the church in Osten, where the 1856 records are still held.



(Left) Ferry on the river Oste with St. Petri Church, Osten, Germany, before 1909. (Right) St. Petri Church from the north.

11. “Bremen, Germany and Hanover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00671?> : accessed 31 August 2023), image 672 of 1382; citing Isensee, Osten, Hanover, baptism, Otto Hinrich Fock, son of Barthold Fock and Becka Haselbusch, 1830.

12. Otto Heinrich Facks obit, “Henry Facks Found Dead in Bed Today,” *Muscatine Journal* (Muscatine, Iowa), 20 May 1907, page 4. Father and son both went by Henry Facks. Otto was used in the 1900 census and on the Rhaetia passenger list.

13. “Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptism, Marriage, and Burial, 1574-1945,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00707?> : accessed 31 August 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Anna Margaretha Elisabeth Meyer, 1831. The Meyer family was from Oldendorf.

14. “Iowa Deaths and Burials, 1850-1990”, database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XV7M-D3N> : 12 August 2023), Anna Facks, 1909.

15. *Meyers Gazetteer* (<https://www.meyersgaz.org/place/10247095> : accessed 14 October 2023), entry for Bruch 32 (Bruch, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen).



Image by Christian von Uslar.

Oederquart, Germany, ca. 1950.

6. **Claus Richter**, probably born at Wischhafen (near Hollerdeich), baptized 16 March 1818 at Hamelwörden, Stade, Niedersachsen, Germany,¹⁶ has an unknown death date. He married 19 July 1846 at Oederquart, Stade, Niedersachsen, Germany.¹⁷

7. **Anna Metta Maria Tiedemann**, baptized 30 August 1825 at Oederquart,¹⁸ has an unknown death date.

Claus was identified as an *Arbeitsmann* (working man) from Dösemoor. Claus and Anna had a least five children.

i. Johann Peter Richter, born 17 November 1847, was baptized 21 November 1847 at Oederquart.¹⁹ Johann was a witness to his sister's wedding in 1886.²⁰

ii. Dietrich Richter, born 25 February 1850, was baptized 3 March 1850 at Oederquart.²¹ Dietrich was also a witness to his sister's 1886 wedding.²²

iii. Marie Lucie Richter, born 11 November 1852, was baptized 21 November 1852 at Oederquart.²³

iv. Meta Richter, born circa 1858, married John J. Tomfelde Sr.²⁴

3. v. Anna Margaretha Richter (1859-1948) married Barthold Heinrich Fock.



Image by the author.

Outside St. Johannes Kirche, Oederquart, Germany.

16. "Bremer, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945," database, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1253799:61007?>: assessed 9 September 2023); citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, baptism, Claus Richter, 1818. His parents lived in Wischhafen. Father is Peter Richter, Arbeitmann im Wischhafen (near Hollerdeich). Mother is Gesche von der Heide.

17. "Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptism, Marriage, and Burials, 1574-1945," digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189521-00028?>: accessed 7 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, marriage, Claus Richters and Anna Mette Maria Tiedemann, 1846.

18. "Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945," digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189520-00932?>: accessed 8 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, baptism, Metta Anna Maria Tiedemann, 1825.

19. "Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945," digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189521-00046?>: accessed 7 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, baptism, Johann Peter Richters, 1847.

20. Oederquart, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen, civil marriage registration #9, Barthold Heinrich Fock and Anna Margaretha Meier, 1885.

21. "Bremer, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945," digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189521-00095?>: accessed 7 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, baptism, Dieterich Richters, 1850.

22. Oederquart, Kehdingen, Stade, Hannover, Preussen, civil marriage registration #9, Barthold Heinrich Fock and Anna Margaretha Meier, 1885.

23. "Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran, Baptism, Marriage, and Burial, 1574-1945," digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189521-00131?>: accessed 7 September 2023), image 132; citing Oederquart, Hannover, Marie Lucie Richters, 1852.

24. Craig Tomfeld, "Tomfeld Family Tree," public member tree, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/158792225/person/292088756286/facts>: accessed 13 August 2023).

GENERATION FOUR

8. **Barthold Fock**, son of Peter Fock and Mette Margaretha Muller, baptized 29 June 1799 at Osten, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany,²⁵ married 19 May 1823 at Osten, (1) Rebecca Buck.²⁶ Barthold probably married (2) Becka Hasselbusch circa 1829, and possibly married (3) Trine Henn.²⁷

9. **Becka Hasselbusch**. The only record found for Becka is the baptism of her son.

Barthold and Rebecca Buck had at least two children.

i. Peter Fock, born 20 July 1824, was baptized 21 July 1824 at Osten, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany.²⁸

ii. Otto Hinrich Fock, born 26 August 1826, was baptized 27 August 1826 at Osten.²⁹ He died 3 February 1829, aged two and a half.³⁰

Barthold and Becka Hasselbusch had one known child.

4. iii. Otto Hinrich Fock, born 28 January 1830 at Isensee, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany, died 20 May 1907 in Muscatine, Iowa, as Henry Facks.

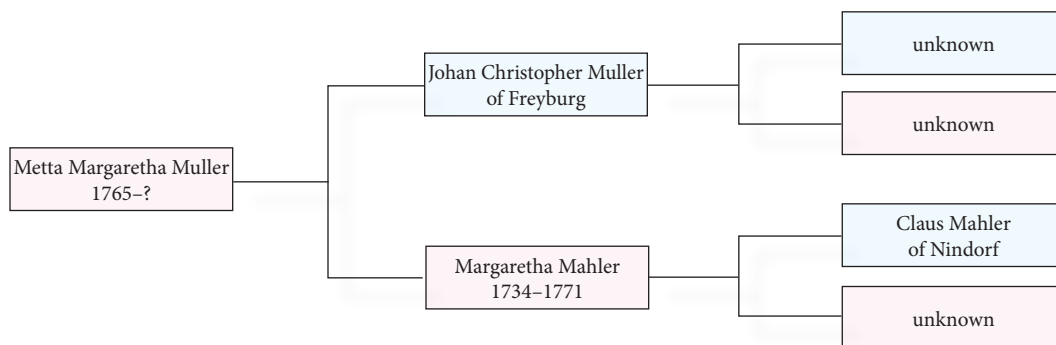
Barthold was an *arbeitsmann* in Isensee in 1826. In 1830, he was the *eigenwohner* [owner-occupier] of a home in Isensee.



St. Wulphardi Church, Freiburg, Germany.

Image by the author.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF METTE MARGARETHA MULLER



Citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Margarethe Mullers, 1765; Ancestry. Also, Osten, Hanover, burial, Margretha Mullens, 1771; Ancestry. Also, Osten, Hanover, marriage, Anne Marie Heinsohn and Johann Mahler, 1771; Ancestry. The father of Margaretha’s probable brother Johan was Claus Mahler.

25. “Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945,” digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189525-00638?> : accessed 1 October 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Barthold Fock, 29 June 1799.

26. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00418?> : accessed 31 August 2023); citing Isensee, Osten, Hanover, marriage, Barthold Fock and Rebecca Buck, 19 May 1823.

27. “Iowa, Death Records,” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS68-Z3V2-R?> : accessed 9 February 2023), image 865 of 5699; Iowa, Muscatine County, Department of Vital Statistics, death certificate, Otto Henry Facks, father Barthol, mother’s illegible name may be Trine Henn, 1907, born Germany, informant Wm Facks.

28. “Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00458?> : accessed 31 August 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, Peter Fock, son of Barthold Fock and Rebecca Buck, born 20 July 1824, baptized 21 July 1824.

29. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00517?> : accessed 5 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Otto Hinrich Fock, 26 August 1826.

30. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00653?> : accessed 31 August 2023); citing Isensee, Osten, Hanover, burial, Otto Hinrich Fock, 1829.

10. Hinrich Meyer, son of Franz Meyer and Catrina Alf, was baptized 23 December 1801 at Osten, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany.³¹ He married 24 April 1828 at Osten.³²

11. Christina Drewes, daughter of Jürgen Drewes and Anna Hagenah, born 20 March 1804, Oldendorf, Cuxhaven, was baptized 22 March 1804 at Osten.³³

Hinrich was the son of a *Schulmeister* [schoolmaster] from Isensee. Like his father-in-law, Hinrich became a *Zimmermann* (carpenter). By 1842, he lived 1.7 kilometers south of Isensee in Schüttdamm.



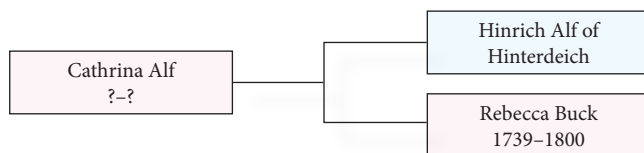
Image by the author.

Collage in entryway at St. Petri Church, Osten, Germany.

Hinrich and Christina had at least three children.

- i. Claus Meyer, born 16 April 1829 was baptized 18 April 1829 at Osten.³⁴
5. ii. Anna Margaretha Elisabeth Meyer, born 7 February 1831, died 1 March 1909.
- iii. Stina Margaretha Meyer, born 28 January 1842 was baptized 6 February 1842.³⁵

PARENTS OF CATHRINA ALF



Citing Osten, Hanover, marriage, 1793; Ancestry. Also, Osten, Hanover, burial, Rebecca Buck wife of Hinrich Alf, arbeiter in Hinderdeich; Ancestry.

Wikimedia Commons. CC BY-SA 3.0
Oxfordian Kissuth, 2015.

St. Georg Church, Oberndorf, Germany.



Image by the author.

St. Petri Church, Osten, Germany. A baptismal angel hangs from the ceiling.

31. "Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945," digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189525-00704?> : accessed 17 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Hinrich Meyer, 1801.

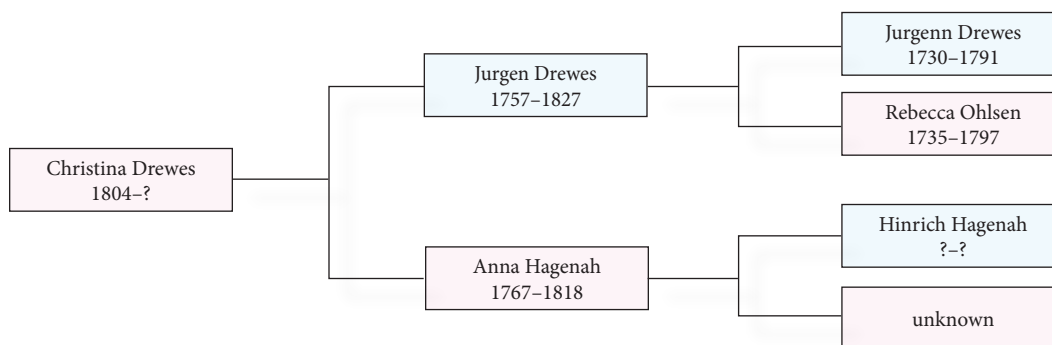
32. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00579?> : accessed 17 September 2023), image 580 of 1382; citing Osten, Hanover, marriage, Hinrich Meyer and Christina Drewes, 1828.

33. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189525-00794?> : accessed 3 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Christina Drewes, daughter of Jürgen Drewes and Anna Hagenah of Oldendorf, 1804. Jürgen was a Kathner (cottager) from Oldendorf.

34. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00631?> : accessed 3 September 2023), image 632 of 1382; citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Claus Meyer, 1829.

35. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-01184?> : accessed 2 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Stina Margaretha Meier, 1842.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF CHRISTINA DREWES



Citing *Osten, Hanover, burial, Jurgens Drewes, 1827; Ancestry*. Also, *Osten, Hanover, marriage, Jurgens Drewes and Anna Hagenah, 1796; Ancestry*. Also, *Osten, Hanover, burial, Jurgens Drewes, 1791; Ancestry*. Also, *Osten, Hanover, burial, Rebecca Drewes, 1797; Ancestry*. Also, *Osten, Hanover, burial, Anna Drewes, 1818; Ancestry*. Drewes family was from Oldendorf, Cuxhaven, Germany.

12. Peter Richter, son of Johan Richter of Dösemoor and Adelheit Schutten, was baptized on his birthday, 11 March 1792, at Hamelwörden, Stade, Niedersachsen, Germany.³⁶ Peter married, 16 February 1812, at Hamelwörden, Gesche von der Heide.³⁷

13. Gesche von der Heide, daughter of Mattheis von der Heide and Mette Marie Meiern, was baptized 18 February 1780 at Hamelwörden, Germany.³⁸ Gesche also appears in Hamelwörden confirmation records.³⁹

Peter was described as a *Kathner* (cottager with a small house and garden) at Neulandermoor, Wischhafen, Germany. Neulandermoor is about 14 kilometers south of Dösemoor, Oederquart, Germany. His father died prior to his marriage to Gesche, who was closer in age to his older brothers.



Image by the author.

St. Dionysius Church, Hamelwörden, Germany.

Peter and Gesche Richter had at least four children.

- i. Adelheit Maria Richter was baptized 6 October 1812.⁴⁰
- ii. Johan Richter, baptized in March 1815, when his father lived in Moordeich.⁴¹
6. iii. Claus Richter, baptized 16 March 1818, married Anna Metta Maria Tiedemann.
- iv. Hinrich Richter, born 3 May 1821, died 6 September 1844.⁴²

36. "Bremen, Germany and Hannover, Prussia, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1574-1945," digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1188981-00631?>: accessed 20 September 2023); citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, baptism, Peter Richters, 1792.

37. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1188981-00805?>: accessed 10 September 2023); citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, marriage, Peter Richter and Gesche von der Heide, 1812.

38. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189525-00188?>: accessed 10 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Gesche von der Heide, 1780.

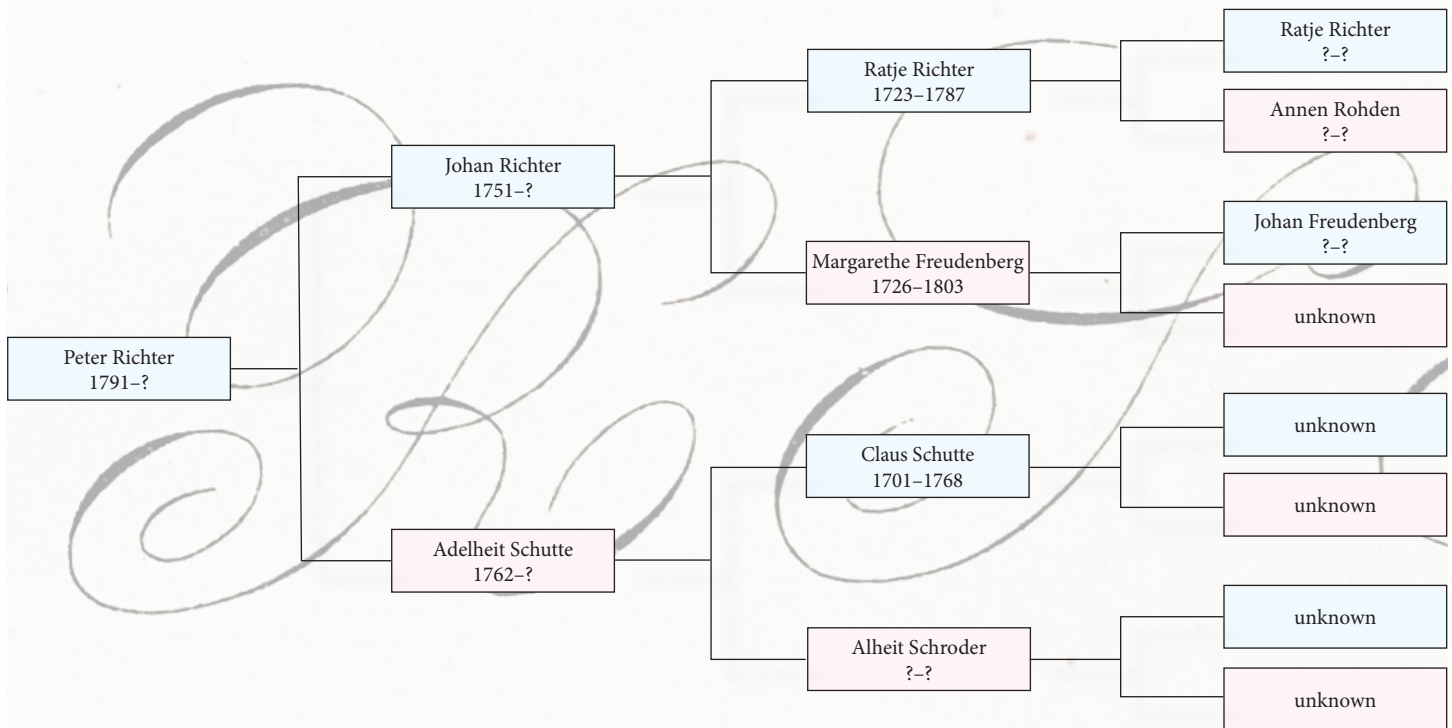
39. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189525-00531?>: accessed 1 October 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, confirmation, Gesche von der Heide, 1795.

40. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1188981-00810?>: accessed 17 October 2023); citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, baptism, Adelheit Maria Richter, 1812.

41. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1188981-00844?>: accessed 17 September 2023); citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, baptism, Johan Richters, 1815.

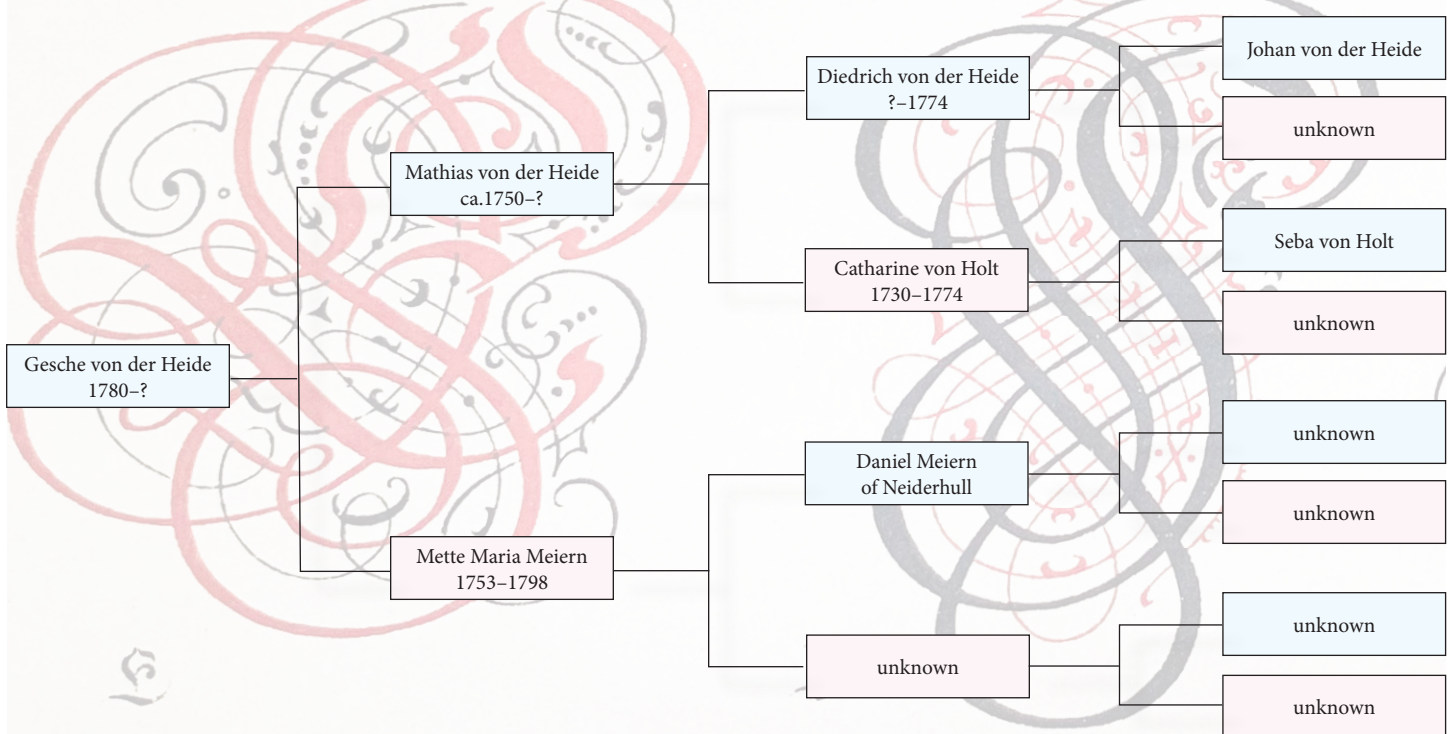
42. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189520-01233?>: accessed 10 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, burial, Hinrich Richters, 1844.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF PETER RICHTER



Citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, baptism, 1751, Johan Richter; Ancestry. Also, citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, marriage, Johan Richters and Adelheit Schutten, 1776; Ancestry. Also, citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, baptism, Ratje Richters, 1723; Ancestry. Also, citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, marriage, Ratje Richters and Margarethe Freudenberg, 1746; Ancestry. Also, citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, burial, Ratje Richters, 1787; Ancestry. Also, citing Hamelwörden, Hanover, burial, Margarethe Richter, 1803; Ancestry. Also, citing Hamelwörden, baptism, 1762, Alheit Schutte; Ancestry. Also, citing Hamelwörden, burial, 1768, Claus Schutte; Ancestry.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF GESCHE VON DER HEIDE



Citing citing Osten, Hanover, marriage, Matthias von der Heide and Mette Marie Meiern, 1778; Ancestry. Also, citing Osten, Hanover, burial, Mette Maria Meyern, 1753; Ancestry. Also, citing Osten, Hanover, burial, Diedrich von der Heide, 1774; Ancestry.

14. Peter Tiedemann, son of Peter Tiedemann of Achthofen, Osten, Germany, and Catrine Gätjen, baptized 1 November 1788,⁴³ married 15 June 1817 at Osten.⁴⁴

15. Catharina Maria Jürgens, daughter of Jacob Jürgens and Mette Anna von Brock, born 11 August 1792, baptized 28 August 1792 at Osten,⁴⁵ died 31 December 1839. She was buried at Oederquart, Stade, Germany, 4 January 1840.⁴⁶

Peter, described as an *Arbeitsmann*, lived in Osterende, Kirchdorf, Oederquart, and Wischhafen. Catharina's father was from Oldendorf, Stade, Niedersachsen, Germany.



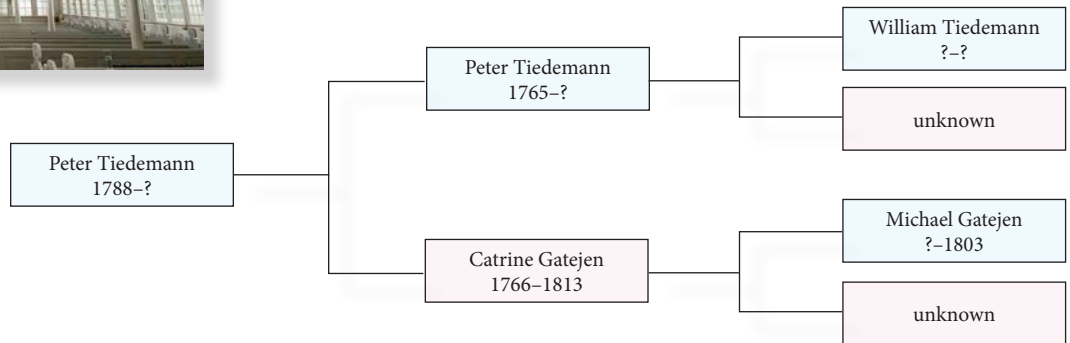
Peter and Catharina had at least three children.

- i. Peter Dietrich Tiedeman, born 4 June 1822, was baptized 9 June 1822.⁴⁷
7. ii. Anna Metta Maria Tiedemann married Claus Richter.
- iii. Mette Tiedemann, born January 1827, died 1 May 1827 at Oederquart.⁴⁸



Left, St. Petri Church, Osten, Germany, showing the large organ in the rear of the building. Above, some of the enclosed seating for the rich to purchase. Images by the author.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF PETER TIEDEMANN



Citing citing Osten, Hanover, marriage, Peter Tiedemann and Catrina Gatjen, 1785; Ancestry. Also, citing Osten, Hanover, burial, Catrine Tiedemann, 1813; Ancestry.

43. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189525-00363?> : accessed 9 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Peter Tiedemann, 1788.

44. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189526-00257?> : accessed 9 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, marriage, Peter Tiedemann and Catharina Maria Jurgens, 1817.

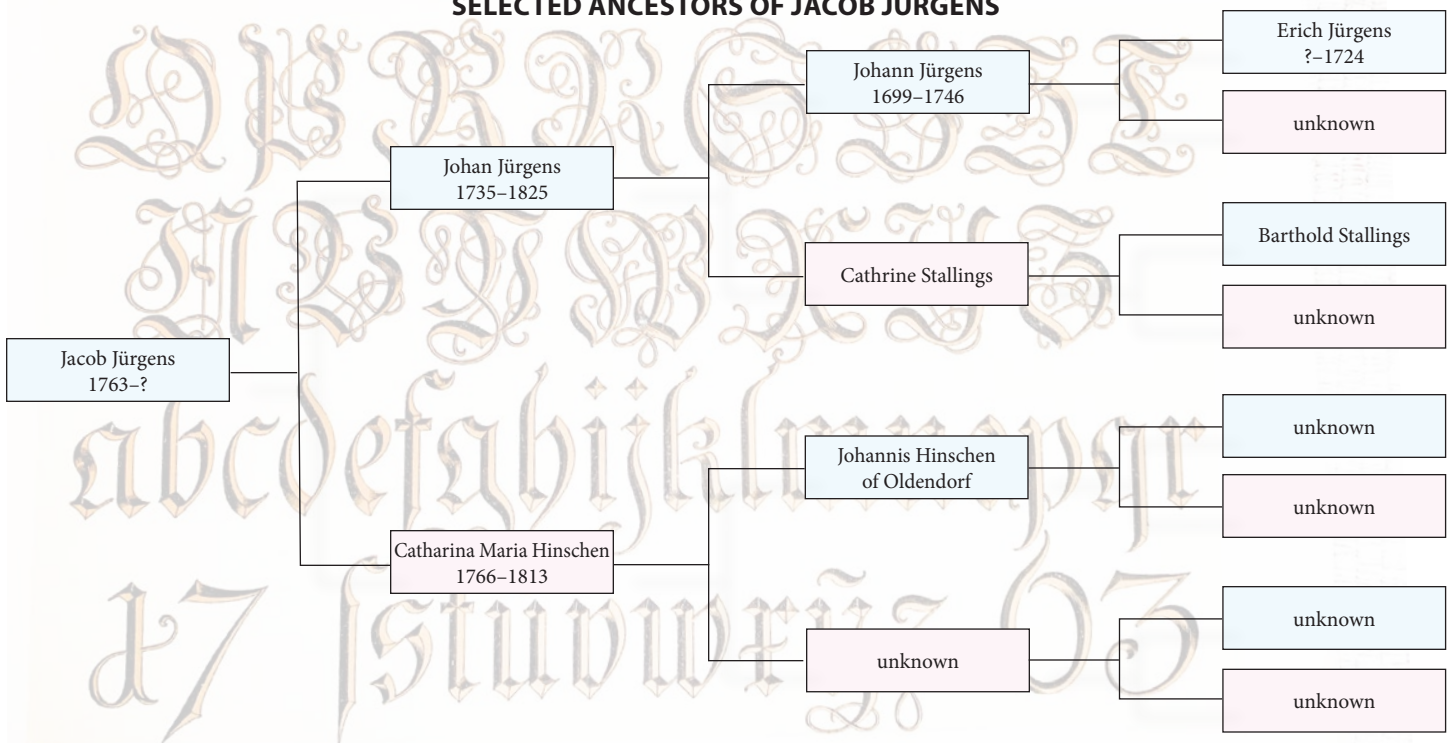
45. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189525-00448?> : accessed 9 September 2023); citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Catharina Maria Jurgens, 1792.

46. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189520-01168?> : accessed 9 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, burial, Catharina Maria Tiedemann, 1840.

47. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189520-00886?> : accessed 10 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, baptism, Peter Dietrich Tiedemann, 1822.

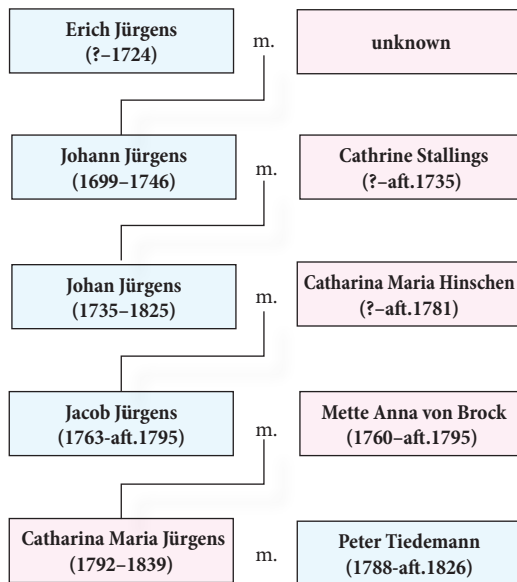
48. Ibid, digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61007/images/1189520-00968?> : accessed 8 September 2023); citing Oederquart, Hanover, burial, Metta Tiedemann, 1827.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF JACOB JÜRGENS



Citing Osten, Hanover, baptism, Jacob Jurgen, 1763; Ancestry. Also, citing Osten, Hanover, marriage, Jacob Jurgens and Marie Anna von Brock, 1791; Ancestry. Also, citing Osten, Hanover, Prussia, burial, Johan Jurgens, 1746; Ancestry. Also, citing Osten, Cuxhaven, Niedersachsen, Germany, marriage, Johan Jurgens and Cathrine Stallings, 1725; Ancestry.

JÜRGENS FAMILY LINEAGE CHART



CONCLUSION

One of my genealogical goals is a picture on every page. This article shows how we can illustrate genealogy where there are few images of family. Curran, Crane, and Wray recommended a lineage chart (above) in *Numbering Your Genealogy*, but this chart does not show 6th great-grandfather Johannis Hinchin or 7th great-grandfather Barthold Stallings as in Jacob Jürgens’ pedigree chart (top).



St. Martin Church, Oldendorf, Germany.

Wikipedia. CC BY-SA 3.0, Eigenes Werk.



Selected locations near Stade, Lower Saxony, Germany, (circled) on Google Maps, with selected ancestral locations (top to bottom) Freiburg, Oederquart, & Hamelworden; Oberndorf, Isensee, & Osten; and Oldendorf from the 1893 Karte des Deutschen Reiches (Map of the German Empire) at Meyers Gazetteer (<https://s.meyersgaz.org>) and the David Rumsey Map Collection (<https://www.davidrumsey.com/blog/2011/4/10/karte-des-deutschen-reiches-1893>).

The Golden Nugget

Mark Goddard

In family research, while we dredge through archives, untangle archaic script in old documents, and build our family trees, there is one elusive document we hope someday to find. These are not the documents of public record, nor does it exist on the internet until found and published there. These are the documents in an old trunk, in a dusty attic box, or buried somewhere in the artifacts of our past. It is the Golden Nugget of family research: The diary, the journal, or the memoir.

These handwritten notes of a moment in time are the single most important records about a family. They tell of a family's experiences, its hopes and fears, its politics, religion, and dreams. It takes a family tree and makes it burst forth with life.

You may have been lucky and found a few memoirs written by your ancestors, and I am sure the vibrancy of those times and their experiences gave immeasurable richness and texture to your family's story. And so, it is not surprising that the reading of other people's journals, especially those that write of the same time and place, can give us an idea of our own family's life.

An example is the 1852 diary of John Francis Freeman, who traveled on a wagon train that left Illinois in April 1852, while my Fisk family departed Illinois a few weeks later in May 1852. While John Freeman was recording his own journey across the Oregon Trail, my family was but a month behind him, having many of the same experiences of that journey. Perhaps they even noticed the fresh, unmarked graves.

Here is another example that is no less amazing. I was asked to help find information about a man who lived in Baker City, Baker County, Oregon, in the 1860s. I found a record of a memoir written by Allin W. Woods that included an index of surnames mentioned within that memoir, and one of the names listed was the family name I was researching. I am happy to share that memoir with you in the link below.

The memoir is a rare departure from the conventional diaries of those times. The author was less than ten years old when he journeyed with his family across the Oregon Trail to Montana, but he wrote the story nearly 40 years later. Despite the passage of time, his memory of that journey was rich in detail, while simultaneously conveying a view of that journey through the eyes of a child, with all of his mischievousness, humor, and innocence of a child.



After writing his memoirs, Mr. Woods went back and annotated it, adding greater detail to some of the events. In one of those annotations, he listed the names of the children who went to school with him in Montana. On the list were three children whose father was the brother of the Baker City man I was researching.

Clues within the memoirs about those children and their father helped me build a timeline for the family. Events, dates, old photographs, and stories helped me describe the life and family of the Baker City man. One story that surfaced, concerned the son of the Baker City man, who was also the grandfather of the man who asked me to research for him. The family did not know the story of the grandfather's death. Stories had the grandfather dying between 1911 and 1935, buried in different states, or being in an asylum. Finally, in one document, I saw the letters "E.O.S.H." after his name, and I knew where to look. A records request from the Oregon State Archives for Eastern Oregon State Hospital revealed his death certificate, with his date of death (18 November 1913), the cause (alcoholism), and the place of burial. It did not feel like the hundreds of other records like this I've seen. Instead, this one felt so real, and it was time to tell what I'd found to the 80-year-old grandson of the man who was put in an unmarked grave.

He wrote me a letter and told me the news had brought tears to his eyes, and then he thanked me. I was left with the bittersweet feeling that I had given him the worst and the best family history. For him, he had the end to a story he had always wondered about. For me, I was left with some happiness for giving him a sad but important gift. I also got a little vindication for what I've long said—*family research is not about building the most extensive tree, but rather, in trying to understand our ancestors lives and how, like the pebble in a pond, the ripples of their life move forward in time and shape who we are today.*

Remember, the whole story of that family evolved from a journal written by someone not in his family. These diaries, journals, memoirs are important. Find them and share them. Let them live. For they are the deep and important part of our history, impacting us and as I learned, impacting others. When you research your family, *research the periphery*: the siblings, the aunts and uncles, the people that they were associated with in business, town events and adventures. For often, just as in the writings of people I have found who had nothing to do with the surname being researched, you will find references and clues to the person you seek.

Freeman, John Francis. Diary, 1852. Transcribed by Richard L. Rieck, Western Illinois University. Oregon Trail Genealogy (<https://oregontrailgenealogy.com/john-francis-freeman-diary-1852/> : accessed 27 October 2023). Used to reveal the Merritt family history.

Woods, Allin W. Journal, 1880s, "Reminiscence of a Pioneer Life: Some Time in the 1880s. Oregon Trail Genealogy (<https://oregontrailgenealogy.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Allin-W-Woods-Reminiscence-of-a-Pioneer-Life.pdf> : accessed 27 October 2023). Used to reveal the Maxfield family history.

With thanks to the Oregon State Archives, the Oregon California Trails Association, University of California ArchiveGrid, Oregon State Hospital Archives and other researchers with shared interests.



Genealogical Forum of Oregon GenTalk
19th Century Women Settlers Confront the Far West
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featuring
Dr. Janice Lovelace



I'm Married to a Genealogist

Submitted by an anonymous husband

Oh my God, Oh my God, Oh my God! Her voice reverberated throughout the house. Thinking it was a big one, I grabbed my spider-swatter and headed to her office. Where is it, where is it? I yelled. Right there, my wife said, pointing to the computer screen. I looked under, around, and on top but saw nothing. Right there, she repeated, explaining she had just discovered on the 1920 census a baby girl, born to a previously unknown cousin, daughter of my uncle, brother to my grandmother, who was an offspring of a great-grandfather, and therefore related to me. An extended line to research, she exclaimed! I mumbled something about missing the spider and returned to the garage to finish the daunting task of reorganizing my toolbox.

My wife told me one day that she had hit a brick wall. I ran to the garage to inspect the car for damage. Circling it, I found nothing amiss. When I returned, she explained she was unable to push forward (technically backward) her research of an (admittedly obscure) line in a family unrelated to either of us, but nonetheless interesting to her. I went back to take another look at the car.

Another day, upon my arrival home, my wife claimed she “went down a rabbit hole.” I immediately feared that like Alice, she had consumed the pill that makes you small. Of course, we have an occasional rabbit in our yard, so perhaps she had inadvertently stumbled over a rabbit hole. But she carefully explained that her research on an (unrelated but curious) family had led her deeper and deeper into the mysteries of their relationships with no apparent resolution. But, what about the rabbit, I asked?

Grab your jacket, my wife ordered, because we are going tombstone rubbing. I was somewhat intrigued about the possibility of rubbing up against a tombstone, so I grabbed the jacket and headed for the car. Wait, she said, handing me gloves, a trowel, and a whiskbroom. Suddenly, it did not sound as much fun. So, there I was in a graveyard, carefully removing dirt from buried grave plaques and sweeping them clean. When I complained how difficult it was to remove all the dirt, she handed me a toothbrush. Hey, I exclaimed, isn't this my toothbrush? You can buy another, she said. Did I mention the rain?



You have new nibblings, my wife exclaimed! I quickly checked over my body for signs of these pestering nibblings. Finding nothing on me and coldly staring at her, my wife explained that the genealogical, terminological meaning of nibblings is a shortcut description of nieces and nephews. Why?

Speaking of odd words, I once challenged my wife to a game of Scrabble. Midway into the game, she added letters to bark to spell embarkation. She also changed mission into manumission. That was followed by her laying out her tiles to spell banns, patronymics, primogeniture, and ultimo. I disputed them all but was duly informed they are all well-recognized genealogical terms. I lost badly.

Spit into the cup, she ordered, for your DNA. Now, all husbands know that DNA is an acronym for “Do Not Admit” or “Do Not Ask” It’s a natural survival skill for all males. Nonetheless, I admitted my ignorance and asked why. She said DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid, and the test results will verify my ethnicity, although my wife calls it my bio-geographical comparison. I dutifully spit into the cup. I was eventually pleased to learn that I am 100% human.

One day my wife announced she is going to Europe to visit an old church in a town that no longer exists. Her plan was to spend days in the church basement, searching records for the possibility of any information relating to her quest to uncover the roots of her existence. Did I want to come with her? No, I said, explaining that someone needs to stay home to put the garbage out on the curb.

My wife likes to write about the fruits of her genealogy research. I enjoy reading it, particularly about my family, but I often cannot resist offering “light” editing suggestions. I recall correcting the word “snoru” in her article to “snore” which made no sense, but at least it was spelled correctly. I was informed that in the Germanic

genealogy world of creative, descriptive terminology, “snoru” means daughter-in-law. Who knew?

My wife asked me to review a “proof” article, where one gathers as much evidence as possible and then puts it all together like a puzzle to reach ancestral conclusions. You’ll enjoy it, she said! I did not. First, it was mostly footnotes.¹ Second, the footnotes were oddly formatted.² Third, it was difficult to follow the pros and cons of conclusions drawn from conflicting evidence, the hypothesis and probabilities of who begat whom, the theories and simulations of probable events, and so forth and so, so, so long. Finally, after anguishing over the connective meaning of every tidbit of information, I was pleased to applaud the conclusion that it was the butler.³


1. I have nothing against footnotes. Some, like this one, provide important information.

2. My wife explained that her genealogy club (she calls it a “forum”) uses the “Chicago” style for footnotes. Where did that come from, I asked, other than Chicago? Aren’t there other styles from other cities that make more sense? My wife told me not to worry about it, but I still lay awake some nights worrying about Chicago footnotes.


3. The butler was a cousin once removed, which caused me to wonder if such a person can ever be returned.

The Hub of the Wheel

**How Tracing a Brother with
No Children Connected Ten Siblings**
October 17, 2024 at 2:30 pm PT

 Mary Kircher Roddy, CG®

➤ [Register for free at gfo.org/gentalk](https://gfo.org/gentalk)



The 1931–35 Diary of Mary Augusta (Lowis) Chism of Alton, Madison County, Illinois

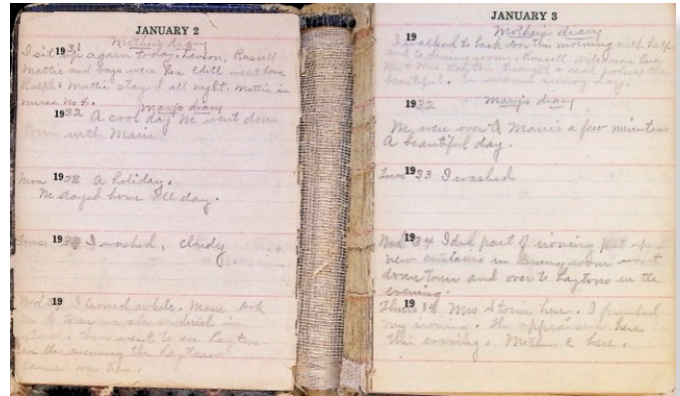
Courtney A. Clements

To find a diary is to strike historical and genealogical gold! Though daily notations of chores, meals, visits, and weather observations can seem a bit mundane at first glance, further reading and research can reveal patterns of daily life, attitudes, customs—a window on what life was “really like.” For a genealogist, the value of a diary lies in the details about people—family, friends, and neighbors—as diary writers often record information that may be difficult to find in traditional genealogical sources. Descriptions of family gatherings, illnesses, economic activities, travel, sports, and even music lessons flesh out periods in between vital statistic dates and add depth to a life beyond birth, marriage, death, and census records.

My favorite part of diary research is solving the mysteries—who wrote it? Where? Where did the writer fit into his or her family and community? Who else is mentioned? In my last article in *The Bulletin*, I outlined how I ascertained the identity of a WWI surgeon who kept a diary about his service in France.¹ For this article, I researched one of two five-year diaries that I purchased from an antique shop in Astoria, Oregon, several years ago. The earlier diary is dated 1931–35 and the later, 1941–44. I bought them hoping that they would contain detailed descriptions of life during the Great Depression and World War II.

I began my research by transcribing lines from the first few days of 1931. Since these are five-year diaries, I transcribed each January 1, each January 2, etc. The January 1931 entries begin with the words “Mother’s diary.” The 1932 entries began with “Mary’s diary.” I suspected that “Mother” and “Mary” were not the same person given that there were two different handwriting styles. The first few entries yielded valuable clues such as full names, location, and events. For example:

1 January 1932 – “We had company for dinner. Bertha Lawson...”



1 January 1933 – “The M.E. church at Godfrey burned this evening.”

1 January 1935 – “Stella’s address 7521 Stanford, University Cty, Mo.”

From these entries, I had a full name, one first name, two locations, and one event. It was unclear if Godfrey was a town or neighborhood and if Stella lived near to or far from the writer. An event is a great clue for a researcher, especially if one can find a news story about it. January 2–3 yielded more personal names, but nothing about location. The 4 January 1931 entry in “Mother’s diary” read “I came home lying down in Guy’s car.” Guy turns up again on 6 January 1934 in an entry which reads “I was in most of the day Guy went over to Laytons in the afternoon.” I suspected that Guy was related to both writers. The 7 January 1933 entry stated “Ivis Fern took her music lesson.” The January 7 entry for the next year read “The girls went to Sunday school.” Was Ivis Fern one of the writer’s daughters?

Starting with details from the first week, I looked up the location of University City, Missouri, and found that it is a suburb of St. Louis. Google maps did not show a Godfrey, Missouri, but did reveal a Godfrey, Illinois, across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. It would seem that my research would span two states. I found an article about the fire in Godfrey in the *Edwardsville (Illinois) Intelligencer*.²

1. Courtney A. Clements, “Who Wrote the World War I Diary in the Lake Oswego Public Library’s Historic Documents Collection?” *The Bulletin*, 73, no. 3 (2024), 28–30.

2. “Godfrey Methodist Church Destroyed By Fire,” *Edwardsville (Illinois) Intelligencer*, 3 January 1933, p. 1, col. 2; digital image, *GenealogyBank* (<https://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 16 April 2024).

Later in January, the diarist mentioned other locations – Medora (Illinois) and St. Louis (Missouri) – clues I used to confirm my focus on the greater St. Louis region.

I accessed U.S. census records through *HeritageQuest* as I like the flexible search protocols. One can search on first names only or by occupation, race, birthplace, etc.

A census search on the first names Guy and Ivis and the states Missouri and Illinois revealed the Chism family of Alton, Madison County, Illinois. In the 1930 census, I found Guy Chism, a 34-year-old mail carrier who was born in Illinois. His wife Mary A., 29, was also born in Illinois. They had two daughters, Ivis F., age 8 and Mary L., age 4.³ According to *Find a Grave*, Guy (1896–1934) and Mary (1900–1983) are buried in Medora Cemetery, Jersey County, Illinois.⁴

Based on the evidence, I concluded that the writer of the diary was Mary Augusta (Lowis) Chism and that the writer of the January 1931 entries labeled “Mother” was Mary’s mother, Augusta (Wilton) Lowis. The handwriting suggests that Mary actually may have written some of the entries for her mother. Mary wrote that “Mother” passed away on 27 February 1931.⁵ Mary refers to “Mother C” later in the diary, who is likely Guy’s mother, Mabel (Whitfield) Chism.⁶

Several entries refer to letter carrier events that Guy and Mary attended together. These entries corroborate Guy’s occupation that is listed in the 1930 census. Guy’s profession may help explain an interesting aspect of the

diary—Mary made no references to the Great Depression. Her only references to national events included the death of Calvin Coolidge (5 January 1933) and a World’s Fair in Chicago (3 September 1933). Perhaps Guy’s steady job as a mail carrier cushioned the family from the economic distress of the 1930s.

Mary wrote about personal topics including her daughters’ illnesses and vaccinations, Guy’s work on house renovations during his times off work, attending shows and shopping in St. Louis, family gatherings, and several road trips through the eastern and southern United States. The most poignant entries address Guy’s illness and death in 1934. On November 5, Guy went to see the doctor. By November 12, he had taken to his bed with a cough and was unable to eat. Guy died on November 13 at the Barnes Hospital in St. Louis.⁷

The next day, Mary wrote “here I am alone of course lots of people coming in but so lonesome.” Three months later, she wrote that Aunt Ella gave her Guy’s birthday dollar.

A scan of this diary is available in OPALS, the Genealogical Forum of Oregon library catalog.

It is also available at [gfo.org > Resources > Digital Archive > Vertical Files \(https://gfo-ind.narvi.opalsinfo.net/bin/index\)](https://gfo-ind.narvi.opalsinfo.net/bin/index). If you have family in the Alton area, you might find one of them among the dozens of family members and neighbors mentioned by Mary. In a subsequent edition of *The Bulletin*, I will write about Mary’s 1941–45 diary.



Guy Chester Chism (1896–1934) and Mary Augusta (Lowis) Chism (1900–1983), images from FamilySearch.

3. 1930 U.S. census, Madison County, Illinois, population schedule, Alton, sheet 10-B, dwelling 254, family 259, Guy Chism; digital image, *Heritage Quest* (<https://www.ancestryheritagequest.com> : accessed 16 April 2024), from National Archives microfilm publication T626.

4. *Find a Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 16 April 2024), memorial 84456891, Mary A Chism (1900-1983), Medora Cemetery, Jersey County, Illinois; gravestone photo by Diane & John. *Find a Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 16 April 2024), memorial 84456645, Guy C. Chism (1896–1934), Medora Cemetery, Jersey County, Illinois; gravestone photo by Diane & John.

5. “Illinois Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916-1947,” *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NQBC-9D7> : accessed 5 May 2024), Entry for Augusta Lowis and Geo Wilton, 27 February 1931.

6. “Missouri, U.S. Death Certificates, 1910–1969,” database with images *AncestryLibrary* (www.ancestrylibrary.com : accessed 2 June 2024), entry for Guy Chism, 13 November 1934, certificate 40983, citing Missouri Office of the Secretary of State, “Missouri Death Certificates 1910–1969,” Jefferson City, Missouri.

7. *Illinois State Register* (Springfield, IL) 15 November 1934, p. 13, col. 3, “Central Illinois Deaths”; digital image, *GenealogyBank* (<https://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 16 April 2024).

Defense Housing Projects Built for the Shipyards on the Columbia River

Susan LeBlanc, AG®

[This article was first published in the March 2009 *Bulletin*, volume 58, number 3. It is reprinted with Sue's permission.]

As the United States entered into World War II, demand for war materials required a massive effort to fill those needs. Portland, Oregon, located at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, was an ideal location for the manufacturing plants that were required to equip the military effort. In 1939, the recently completed Bonneville Dam supplied the essential electricity to power those plants. The migration of people who came to fill the demand for workers included about 194,000 people. Of these about 22,500 were African Americans. Over 150,000 people worked in 85 shipyards in the area in 1945. The change in the demographic makeup of Portland due to this migration would be a defining legacy for many years to come.¹

Henry Kaiser was the mastermind behind ship building on the Columbia River when the United States entered World War II. He built and operated three shipyards, one in Vancouver and two in Portland, which began operation in early 1942. By the end of 1942, they employed 76,000 people. The number of people a year later had grown to 97,000. To meet the needed housing for workers they built six housing projects which housed 45,000 people.² When city officials were slow to begin the needed housing, he purchased 648 acres outside of Portland to build a large project. He feared that workers would leave because there was a shortage of living quarters.³



SS Davidson Victory on ways at Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation in March 1945. Davidson College/Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation. *Wikipedia*.

Two of the Kaiser shipyards were located across the Columbia River from each other at Ryan Point in Vancouver, Washington, and the third was at Swan Island in Portland, Oregon. This was a well-protected inland port that had water and rail transportation for needed materials. It was a natural choice for the large projects.⁴ These constituted the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation (OSC), located in Portland's St. Johns neighborhood.⁵ Overall, 125,000 people worked in the Kaiser shipyards during the war. These shipyards operated around the clock to produce ships for the military. During WWII, the Oregon shipyards constructed 322 Liberty ships for the national fleet, more than any other shipyard in the country.⁶

Endnotes in the author's original article have been converted to footnotes in this reprint. Not all web links from 2009 were found in 2024.

1. Oregon State Archives, "Oregon History: World War II," *Oregon Blue Book* (<https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/facts/history1/confidence.aspx> : accessed 17 July 2024).
2. "Kaiser shipyard in Vancouver launches its first escort aircraft carrier on April 5, 1943." *HistoryLink.org* (<https://www.historylink.org/File/5266> : accessed 17 July 2024). Free online encyclopedia of Washington state history.
3. "Vanport (1942-1948)." *Blackpast.org* (<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/vanport-1942-1948/> : accessed 17 July 2024).
4. "Kaiser Shipyards." *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaiser_Shipyards : accessed 17 July 2024).
5. "Portland Waterfront 1940 through 1979." (<https://portlandwaterfront.org/portland-waterfront-1940-through-1979/> : accessed 17 July 2024). Also, "Nightshift Arrives Portland Shipbuilding." *The Oregon History Project, Oregon Historical Society* (<https://www.oregonhistoryproject.org/articles/historical-records/nightshift-arrives-portland-shipbuilding/> : accessed 17 July 2024).
6. "Liberty Ship Memorial Park," Portland, Oregon (<http://www.oakgrovedesigns/homepage/libships> : accessed 19 December 2008), "Here on the bank of the Willamette River, which flows into the mighty Columbia, the Naito family created this maritime park dedicated to the Liberty Ships and to the U.S. Merchant Mariners."



The Kaiser Shipyards, Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation 1944 in Portland during World War II. From left to right Dominican Victory, Yugoslavia Victory, Plymouth Victory, Niantic Victory, Rock Island Victory, Claremont Victory and Rutland Victory. War Shipping Administration. Wikipedia.

The Housing Authority of Portland (HAP) was created on December 11, 1941, when the Great Depression left many people unemployed and homeless, and war had just been declared. The great influx of shipyard workers would be a strong test of the effectiveness of this government agency. Within two years, housing was built for 72,000 inhabitants and it barely met the need for the influx of the growing population.⁷ The aim of HAP was to provide complete and affordable housing to meet the needs of those employed in wartime industries. After the war, the focus was on assisting low-income people with housing and home ownership.⁸ Another vital component

to the housing was to maintain social and political status of the workers, especially with racial segregation needs.⁹ In 1944 over 6,000 African Americans lived at Vanport, which was three times the number who had lived in Portland in 1942. At that time, the city statutes limited African Americans to living in a small section of the city called Albina, which was not large enough to accommodate the growing African American population.¹⁰ There was segregated housing in Vanport, Cottonwood, and Dekum Court.¹¹ Additional housing for African Americans was made available at Guild's Lake, Linton, Fairview, and East Vanport, as well as several in the Vancouver area.¹²

Most of the defense housing was built on the North Portland Peninsula, located between the Columbia and the Willamette Rivers. These projects were built as small neighborhoods, often with a park, small streets, and easy access to the shipyards. During the war they seemed to go no farther east than Martin Luther King Boulevard. Vanport was the largest, followed by Guild's Lake, then St. Johns Woods, Columbia Villa, University Homes, Parkside Homes, and Hudson Homes. Smaller projects included Dekum Court, Mountain View Court, Fir Court, Cottonwood Court, and Denver Court.

The following are the main defense housing projects of WWII:

University Homes: Construction of about 300 temporary units in June 1942 and occupation began September.¹³ Located adjacent to University Park, it is bordered by Alaska Street, Chautauqua Boulevard, Willis Street, and Woolsey Street.

7. "A History of the Housing Authority of Portland," *HAP -About Us - Glimpses From the Past* (<http://www.hapdx.org/about/glimpses.html> : accessed 3 January 2009). See *Home Forward* (<https://www.homeforward.org/history/> : accessed 6 July 2024).

8. *The Housing Authority of Portland, Oregon (HAP)* (<http://www.realestatezing.com/usa/cities/portland/housing-authority.html> : accessed 19 December 2008). See *Home Forward* (<https://www.homeforward.org/history/> : accessed 6 July 2024).

9. Rose M. Murdock, et al. "How Did the YWCA of Portland Respond to the Social Challenges Posed by World War II?" *Women and Social Movement 1600–2000, Center for the Historical Study of Women and Gender at SUNY Binghamton and Alexander Street Press* (<http://womhist.alexanderstreet.com/portywca/war/worldwar.htm> : accessed 17 July 2024).

10. "The Vanport Flood & Racial Change in Portland," *Oregon Historical Society* (http://www.ohs.org/education/oregonhistory/learning_center/dspResource.cfm?resource_ID=000BC26B-EE5A-1E47-AE5A80B05272FE9F : accessed 27 July 2024).

11. Marie B. Smith, "Human Resources Management and Finances," *Marie B. Smith 1898-1991* (<http://www.portlandonline.com/omf/index.cfm?a=150802&c=44053> : accessed 3 January 2009).

12. "A Matter of Color: African Americans Face Discrimination." *Oregon State Archives* (<http://www.sos.state.or.us/archives/exhibits/ww2/life/minority.htm> : accessed 19 December 2008). See aerial view of just a portion of the massive Vanport housing project and article Housing in the Portland area.

13. "A History of the Housing Authority of Portland."

Columbia Villa: Construction of the 432 units began in May 1942 and occupation started in October.¹⁴ Located adjacent to Columbia Park, it is bordered by Washburne Ave., Winchell Street and Dwight Avenue. It was a low-density, suburban-style development with curvilinear streets, many trees, and open space on 82 acres.¹⁵ The barracks-style of housing was used for over 60 years. About 10 years ago, a complete reconstruction was planned: it was torn down, and a new community was built in 2006.¹⁶

Dekum Court: Construction of 85 permanent units, occupation began in October 1942.¹⁷ Located on Dekum Street and Village Avenue, between Rosa Parks Boulevard and Lombard Street.

Guild's Lake Court: Construction of 2,248 temporary houses and row houses began in October 1942.¹⁸ It was the second largest wartime housing project in Portland, with over 10,000 people. This project built on a landfill between St. Helens Road and the Willamette River, located near Yeon Avenue. Following the Vanport Flood this project became temporary housing for the displaced inhabitants. Much of the African American population moved here due to lack of housing, because of the segregation laws. Eventually it was torn down, and the land was used for industrial development.¹⁹

Gatrell Group: Construction of 725 dwellings built on 52 scattered lots in July 1942, occupation began in October.²⁰

Mountain View Court: Construction of 100 trailer homes, occupation began in October 1942.²¹

Hudson Homes: Construction of 188 units, occupation began in November 1942. Located on Hudson Street, bordered by Northgate Park, Houten Avenue, and Wall Avenue.²²



Buildings in New Columbia—a housing development in Portland, Oregon, 2019. Courtesy Another Believer. Wikipedia. CC A-SA 4.0 International.

St. Johns Woods: Construction of 967 units, occupation began in December 1942.²³ Located west of Portland Road and between Columbia Boulevard and Smith Lake.

Jim Cole, a former resident, said, “St. Johns Woods housing was all single homes, not apartments like Vanport. They were built in clusters of four or six units, something resembling a cul-de-sac today. I think they were two-bedroom, one bath units. I know the walls were thin and the insulation was poor, as they were cold in the winter. In St. Johns Woods we had a market and a large maintenance area where I remember they stored the coal we used for cooking and heat.”²⁴ Jim said, “As I can remember, the place we ate in on Sundays was very large. I think it was the dining hall for the workers during the week.”²⁵

14. Ibid.

15. “Columbia Villa (New Columbia),” *The Oregon Encyclopedia*, (http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/entry/view/columbia_villa_new_columbia/ : accessed 27 July 2024).

16. Backgrounder for New Columbia built 2006, *Housing Authority of Portland*, (<http://www.hapdx.org/newsroom/pdfs/NR042105bgd.pdf> : accessed 27 July 2024).

17. “A History of the Housing Authority of Portland.”

18. Ibid.

19. Karen Dibling, et al. “Guild’s Lake Industrial District: The Process of Change over Time.” *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 107, No. 1, Spring 2006; *Oregon History Collective* (<http://www.historycooperative.org/journals/ohq/107.1/dibling.html> : accessed 17 July 2024).

20. “A History of the Housing Authority of Portland.”

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Email from Jim Cole to Susan LeBlanc, 24 December 2008.

25. Ibid.

Parkside Homes: Construction of 260 units, occupation began in December 1942.²⁶

Fir Court: Construction of 72 units, occupation began in December 1942.²⁷

Cottonwood Court:²⁸ An extension of Vanport City.

Denver Court:²⁹ An extension of Vanport City.

Linnton and Fairview.³⁰

East Vanport:³¹ An extension of Vanport City.

Vanport City: Construction of 9,942 units, occupation began in December 1942.³²

Vanport would be the largest public housing project in the country and would house 50,000 people. It was the second largest city in Oregon and would become a model for integration of the African American community.³³ The announced completion was covered in the *Portland Oregonian* on August 12, 1943, almost a year after the original plan for 6,022 units was started. At the grand opening that evening, the Kaiser Company and the Federal Public Housing Authority turned the administrative responsibility over to the Portland Housing Authority.³⁴ Vanport was situated halfway between the two Kaiser shipyards in Portland and Vancouver and thus received its name recognizing both cities.³⁵ Vanport was unique, as it became an independent city with facilities to meet all the basic needs of its inhabitants. These included the administration buildings, an auditorium, a post office, a cafeteria, two grocery stores, a library, a theatre, and recreation buildings. To meet the needs of children there were six nurseries, an extensive childcare center, two playgrounds, two K–6 elementary schools, and a 7–8 middle school. For emergencies, there was a police department, three fire stations, and a Kaiser Hospital. The housing included



*Aerial photo of Vanport before the devastating flood of 1948.
Photo courtesy of the City of Portland.*

various types of apartments. There was an athletic field and lakes on the grounds.³⁶

Women entering the work force helped to fill the loss of millions of men who were enlisting in the military. When mothers were working, they needed quality childcare. Some found other mothers who could provide childcare, but in the larger housing projects, the childcare centers met those needs. In 1942, the number of working women in Oregon tripled. A study by the personnel manager's office of the Oregon Shipyards found that they employed 830 mothers of children from the age of one to six years.³⁷

The construction of these projects required a massive effort by builders in the Portland area. They faced many difficulties: lack of skilled labor, war restrictions, shortage of materials, and the difficult winter weather of 1942. The

26. "A History of the Housing Authority of Portland."

27. Ibid.

28. Marie B. Smith.

29. E. Kimbark MacColl, *The Growth of a City, Power and Politics in Portland, Oregon 1915 to 1950* (The Georgian Press, 1979), p. 579, Genealogical Forum of Oregon, 979.5 M961, P852, History. Pages 571 to 602 cover the time period of the defense housing projects.

30. "A Matter of Color: African Americans Face Discrimination."

31. Ibid.

32. Ibid.

33. "Teaching American History Project, Completed Curricula," *College of Urban Affairs, Portland State University* (http://www.upa.pdx.edu/IMS/currentprojects/TAHv3/TAH1_Units/TAH1_Curricula.html : accessed 19 December 2008). Includes a power point presentation on the Vanport Project. Also, Audrey J. Davis, "The African-American Oregon Trail: A Look at the Migration of African-Americans to Oregon and How They Were Treated." Paper, 27 November 2001. *College of Education & Human Ecology, The Ohio State University* (<http://www.coe.ohiostate.edu/beverlygordon/863%20Projects/2001%20863%20projects/Davis.htm> D : accessed 19 December 2008).

34. "Celebration marks completion of Vanport city," *Portland Oregonian*, Thursday, August 12, 1943 (<http://www.ccrh.org/comm/slough/primary/vpcity.htm> : accessed 27 July 2024).

35. "Portland Waterfront 1940 through 1979."

36. "Teaching American History Project, Completed Curricula."

37. E. Kimbark MacColl.



Aerial view of Vanport, Oregon, following the flood of 1948 that wiped out the town. Courtesy City of Portland. Wikipedia.

cooperation of the FPHA was key to expediting the rapid construction to meet the housing needs.³⁸ At first, the demand for housing was met by using existing housing and converting large homes and buildings into apartments. Then they turned to new construction but had to economize due to the lack of building materials. The projects were built with greatly reduced building standards.³⁹ In 1942, the War Housing War Zoning code was adopted, allowing higher density development for workers for the war effort.⁴⁰

The overall total of newly constructed units was more than 18,000; each could house a family of four but may have housed combined groups of individuals or larger families. Columbia Villa and Dekum Court were the only two permanent developments that were to continue as low-cost housing following the war.⁴¹ Of the 16 housing projects administered by HAP, Vanport held more than the total of all the others. There was an expectation that following the war many of the workers would return to the places they had migrated from. The authorities planned to convert these housing sites to industrial uses following the war. They felt that the type of people attracted to public

housing would be detrimental to the North Portland Peninsula neighborhoods after the war.⁴² Some of the residents left the housing projects and integrated into the city, but many remained in what was the only housing they could find.

With the Vanport flood of 1948, there was an immediate need to house the over 18,500 Vanport residents who were left homeless. HAP was faced with an emergency situation second only to the housing crisis during World War II. A special advisory committee had the task of finding housing for the displaced residents and asked for volunteers to take in the victims. Temporary housing was established using \$4 million emergency federal funds for trailer housing. McLaughlin Heights in Vancouver, Washington, which had been the second largest housing project in the United States during WWII, opened “Trailer Terrace.” Initially, it provided 100 streamlined trailers, and would soon have room for another 388.⁴³

Gradually, most of these temporary housing sites were torn down and/or relocated to other places in the city. The land was reallocated for industrial and other civic uses. Vanport was located where we now have the Portland International Raceway and Heron Lakes Golf Course.⁴⁴ Some of the building materials were used in construction throughout the city. The church my family attended in Gresham was built with Vanport materials. Hidden amongst the Portland area are landscapes of forgotten pasts and treasured memories that once were the housing projects of the defense workers.

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38. “With Mother at the Factory...Oregon’s Child Care Challenges,” *Oregon State Archives* (<http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/exhibits/ww2/services/child.htm> : accessed 27 July 2024).

39. “Celebration marks completion of Vanport city.”

40. “A Place of Their Own: Civilian Housing and Rent Control,” *Oregon State Archives* (<http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/exhibits/ww2/services/house.htm> : accessed 19 December 2008).

41. Auditors Office, City of Portland, *Portland Historical Timeline* (<http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?c=27408&a=11038> : accessed 27 July 2024).

42. “Columbia Villa (New Columbia).”

43. Ellen Stroud, *Troubled Waters in Ecotopia: Environmental Racism in Portland, Oregon*, EBSCO (http://enviro.lclark.edu:8002/servlet/SBReadResourceServlet?rid=1141854451269_1726668621_752 : accessed 27 July 2024)

44. “A History of the Housing Authority of Portland.”

Adding Branches to the Family Tree of Benjamin A. Gramm (1872–1949)

Nanci Remington

I came to this search by way of Benjamin Adolph Gramm, who was the great-grandfather of my cousin's stepbrother. The goal was to trace the Gramm ancestors back to Germany.

BENJAMIN A. GRAMM AND MINNIE YOUNG

The family knew a lot about Benjamin Gramm because he was a prominent manufacturer of trucks in Ohio, best known as a maker of the "Liberty Truck" used in World War I.¹

Before starting his manufacturing career, Benjamin worked as a bookkeeper at a bank. He married Minnie Young on 10 April 1894 in her hometown of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan.² Their engagement announcement and an interesting article published in 1921 gave some insight into Benjamin's personality. Both noted that he raced bicycles.³

BENJAMIN A. GRAMM'S PARENTS— GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS GRAMM (1848–1910) AND ANNA MARY LAUER (1848–1926)

Benjamin was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus Gramm and his wife Anna Mary Lauer. Both were the children of German immigrants. Both were born and raised in Ohio. "Adolph" and Anna Mary married on 3 May 1871 in Ross County, Ohio.⁴ Later census records showed they remained in Chillicothe, Ross County,⁵ where Adolph was a janitor and a supporter of the Eintracht Singing Society.⁶

Adolph died in 1910, just as his son's manufacturing career was taking off. Despite his humble beginnings, Adolph earned enough to buy a home and to see his son start down the road to success. Anna Mary died in 1926.

Pioneer in Truck Manufacturing Dies

Benjamin A. Gramm, 76, Held In Esteem by Automotive Field

Benjamin A. Gramm, 76, whose automotive genius ranked him with Henry Ford and Walter Chrysler in the budding transportation industry a half-century ago, died at 7 a. m. Monday in his residence, 408 S. Cole-st.

The Lima man, who came out of retirement in 1946 to accept the plaudits of the industrial world and the nomination of "real pioneer of the truck industry," had been in ill health for several years.

Young Gramm, working as a teller in a Chillicothe bank, dreamed about a vehicle that could run under its own power. He read avidly every scrap of information he could get about the horseless carriage experiments under way at the time.

* * *

HE TALKED with automotive experts and experimented with his own models. Finally he was ready. He quit his job and built his automobile—in a Chillicothe livery stable.

In the face of criticism and ridicule he stayed doggedly with his work. Soon he formed a company. Business picked up. The "factory" began to turn out automobiles at the rate of three a week.



B. A. GRAMM

1. "Pioneer in Truck Manufacturing Dies," *Lima News* (Lima, Ohio), 18 July 1949, page 1. Digital image, *Ancestry*.

2. "Michigan, US, Marriage Records, 1867-1952" (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/9093/>), entry for Benj. A. Grann. Database with images, *Ancestry*.

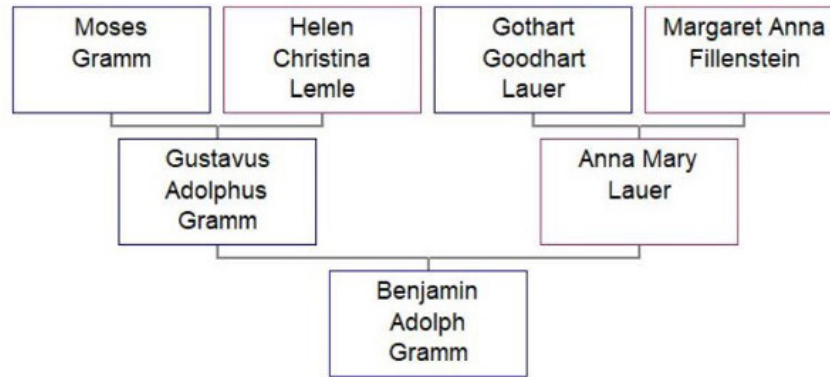
3. "A Bicycle Built for Two," *The Daily Gazette* (Chillicothe, Ohio), 3 March 1894. Digital image, *Newspapers.com*. Also, "Questionnaire," *Lima News*, 18 January 1921. Digital image, *Ancestry*.

4. "Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-2013," (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61378/>), entry for Adolphus Gramm. Database with images, *Ancestry*.

5. References to the census refer to United States Federal Census. Images can be found on major genealogy websites. Links can be found on the profile pages on the FamilySearch shared tree, beginning with Benjamin Gramm (ID L227-K4L - <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L227-K4L>).

6. "His Forty-ninth Birthday," *The Chillicothe Daily Gazette* (Chillicothe, Ohio), 22 September 1897. Digital image, *Newspapers.com*.

ANCESTORS OF BENJAMIN ADOLPH GRAMM



THE SEARCH FOR THE PARENTS OF ANNA MARY LAUER

Anna's obituary names her parents as Gothart and Margaret Anna Lauer.⁷ Before her marriage, Anna was found on the census records of 1850–1870 living in Chillicothe with her parents—she was their oldest child. Both parents were born in Germany. On the 1860 census, Gothart was recorded as born in Hesse-Cassel. Margaret was born in Baden. They married on 27 October 1846 in Ross County.⁸ The surnames are cut off in the image but are recorded on Anna's death certificate. The parents were on the 1880 census in Ross County. No other records have been found.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PARENTS OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS GRAMM

Adolph's early life was harder to track. Enumerated as Adolph Crum on the 1870 census, he was in Chillicothe, living with a Faller family, along with an Ellen Crum age (age 18) and three members of a Tritschler family.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Interesting Facts About Men
You're Acquainted With

EACH day The Lima News submits a questionnaire to some well-known person. We have with us today:

B. A. GRAMM.

President Gramm-Bernstein Co.
What is your name in full?
Benjamin Adolph Gramm.
Have you ever had a nickname?
"A. B."
What was your favorite sport when you were a boy?
Bicycle racing.
Work.
What athletics did you engage in when you were in school?
Bicycle racing.
What is your hobby today?
Bicycle racing.
What was your ambition when you were a boy?
To be a railroad engineer.
What event in your life caused you to choose your present profession?
Working in a bank for 10 years work in a bank to the financing of the truck plant.
If you had your life to live over what profession would you choose?
The same.
What would you do with a million dollars if you had it to give away?
Help young men who are ambitious but who can't get ahead

His Forty-ninth Birthday.

Mr. Adolph Gramm, the accomplished janitor in charge of the Eintracht Hall, celebrated his forty-ninth birthday at the hall Monday night, by inviting the members of the Eintracht to a tempting little spread which he had prepared. The boys fell to with a will and drank to Dolphy's health with a rousing cheer, wishing him many returns of the day.

A Bicycle Built For Two.

The marriage of Mr. Ben A. Gramm to Miss Minnie Young, is announced for the near future, though the exact date has not, as yet, been made public. Mr. Gramm is the well known and popular attaché of the First National Bank, and the champion bicyclist of this part of Ohio.

7. "Mrs. Mary Gramm," *The Scioto Gazette*, indexed as *Chillicothe Gazette* (Chillicothe, Ohio), 18 September 1926, page 16. Digital image, Newspapers.com.

8. "Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-2013," (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61378/>), entry for Gothard Laur. Database with images, *Ancestry*.

Faller Kasier	57	M	M	Physician	\$2000	\$1000	Baden	1	1
Theresa	51	F	M	Keeping House			Baden	1	1
Inna	22	F	M	Teach's Music			Baden	1	1
Tritschler Margaret	36	F	M	Assist in House Keeping	\$1000	\$4000	Bavaria	1	1
Friedrich	11	M	M	Attending School			Ohio	1	1
William	6	M	M				Ohio	1	1
Crum Ellen	18	F	M	Domestic Servant			Ohio	1	1
Adolph	22	M	M	Door Cigar Maker			Ohio	1	1

Detail from the 1870 census.

The Faller and Tritscheller families arrived in Chillicothe before 1850, part of two waves of German immigrants recruited to the area.⁹ Margaret Tritscheller was later found to be the stepsister of Adolph's mother.

On the 1860 census, Adolph was not found in Ohio as expected but was in Jackson Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was enumerated as nine years old, and he and an eleven-year-old Julius C. Gramm were described as "inmates" at the Orphans' Farm School near Zelienople.¹⁰

A report about the school was published in 1860 and included the information that Gust. Adolphus Gramm had entered the school in 1859.¹¹ The school was described as an institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in one of the most beautiful valleys in Western Pennsylvania.

Looking back to the 1850 census, Adolph was in Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio. This census does not give relationships, but other members of the household were Moses Gramm, age 33, born in Germany; HC Gramm (later identified as Helen Christina), age 25, born in Germany; EO Gramm (later identified as Emanuel Otto), age three, born in Ohio; and GA Gramm (Gustavus Adolph), age two, born in Ohio.

Adolph's obituary stated he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Gramm.¹² A biography of his brother, Emanuel Otto Gramm, mentioned that Otto was:

...a native of Ohio, born in Chillicothe on November 11, 1846, while his parents, Moses and Helen (Limle) Gramm, came to this country from Germany many

years ago and settled in Ohio, where they reared a family of five children, of whom Otto was the first born.... At the early age of nine he began earning money for himself by working in a drug store in his native town, and in this way passed the greater part of his time until he was twenty-four.¹³

No occupation was given for Moses on the 1850 census, but the family's residence was the Eagle Hotel in Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio. There is a newspaper article from 1850 about a "drunken loafer" who entered M. Gramm's Eagle Hotel and then "encased himself in a complete suit belonging to one of the boarders." Mr. Gramm "commenced a hot pursuit of the rogue" and eventually caught him and turned him over to the authorities.¹⁴



Lutheran Orphans Home. Postcard postmarked in 1914. Cardcow.com.

9. Henry Holcomb Bennett, *The County of Ross: A History of Ross County, Ohio*, Selwin N. Brant (Madison, Wis), 1902, page 78, digital image, [Internet Archive](https://archive.org/details/oh-ross-1902-bennett/page/77/mode/2up) (<https://archive.org/details/oh-ross-1902-bennett/page/77/mode/2up>).

10. This census contradicts other sources that show Adolph as the older of the two boys.

11. *First Report of the Orphans' Home, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Orphans' Farm School, Zelienople, Butler Co., Pa. with a History of Their Origin, Progress, and Present Condition*, Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Pittsburgh, Pa.), 1860, page 42; digital image, [Internet Archive](https://archive.org/details/firstreportoforp00orph), (<https://archive.org/details/firstreportoforp00orph> : accessed 7 May 2024).

12. "Death of Gustavus A. Gramm," *The Daily Scioto Gazette*, indexed as *Chillicothe Gazette* (Chillicothe, Ohio), 3 March 1910, page 4. Digital image, Newspapers.com.

13. *Progressive Men of the State of Wyoming*, A. W. Bowen & Co. (Chicago, Ill.), 1903, page 66, digital image, [Internet Archive](https://archive.org/details/progressivemen00awbo) (<https://archive.org/details/progressivemen00awbo>).

14. "Larceny," *The Portsmouth Inquirer*, 11 November 1850, digital image, *Chronicling America*, (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85026203/1850-11-11/ed-1/seq-2/>).

There was an advertisement in 1851 announcing that the hotel had a new proprietor taking over from Moses Gramm.¹⁵ So, it seemed that for at least a while, Moses ran a hotel.

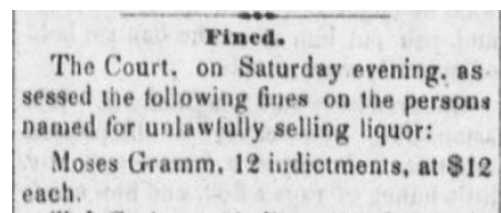
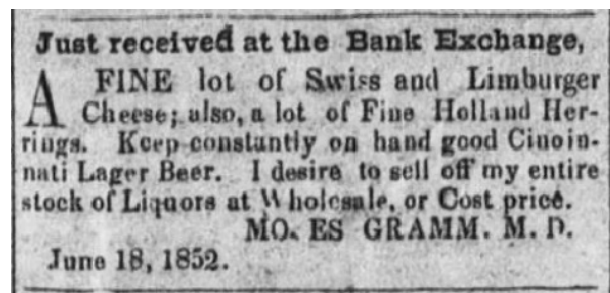
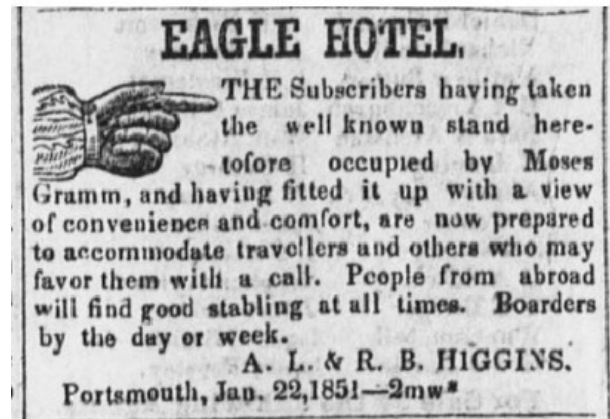
In 1852, there were two more mentions of Moses in newspapers. In one he was serving as the administrator for the estate of Anthony Bartholome.¹⁶ In the second he was selling his “entire stock of Liquors at Wholesale.”¹⁷ In 1853, Moses Gramm was fined for unlawfully selling liquor in Jackson County, Ohio.¹⁸

Moses Gramm and Helen Christina Lemle were married in Ross County, Ohio, on 12 January 1846.¹⁹ Otto's biography states that the family had five children, though only two were included on the 1850 census. No further records have been found for Moses or Helen. There are accounts from Otto that his parents died when he was eight (about 1854).

In 1860, when his brothers were at the Orphan School, Otto was living with the Ferdinand Tritscheller family.²⁰ Ferdinand was a druggist and Otto was attending school. He was in the 1869 Chillicothe city directory as employed by Lewis & Gramm and boarding with Mrs. Tritscheller. By 1870, Otto had moved to Laramie, Albany County, Wyoming, where he remained the rest of his life.

Julius Caesar, the brother at the Orphan School, was in Ross County in 1870, then moved to Jackson County where he was a farmer. He married and had three children.

Based on the 1870 census, there is conjecture that Ellen was a daughter, but there is no direct evidence for that relationship.²¹ To date, nothing is known about a fifth child.



15. “Eagle Hotel,” *The Portsmouth Inquirer*, 27 January 1851, digital image, *Chronicling America* (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85026203/1851-01-27/ed-1/seq-3/>).

16. “Probate Court,” *The Portsmouth Inquirer*, 14 May 1852, *Chronicling America* (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85026203/1852-05-14/ed-1/seq-3/>).

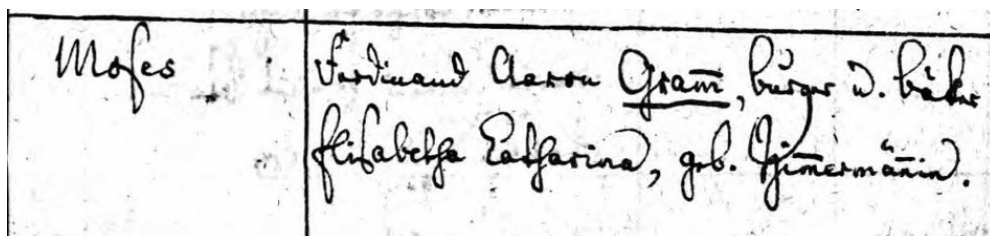
17. “Just Received at the Bank Exchange,” *The Portsmouth Inquirer*, 2 July 1852, *Chronicling America* (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85026203/1852-07-02/ed-1/seq-3/>).

18. “Fined,” *The Jackson Standard*, 26 May 1853, *Chronicling America* (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038180/1853-05-26/ed-1/seq-2/>).

19. “Ohio, County Marriages, 1774-2013,” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61378/>), entry for Moses Gramm. Database with images, *Ancestry*.

20. This family was enumerated and indexed as Fritshler.

21. There is an Ella Gramm buried in Grandview Cemetery in Chillicothe near the graves of the Limle family, but it is not known if this is the same person as Ellen Gramm. No records have been found for Ella/Ellen Gramm after the 1870 census.



Detail from the baptism record of Moses Gramm names his parents as Ferdinand Aaron Gram and Elisabetha Catharina Zimmermann. Macrons over letters m and n indicate a double letter. An “in” ending on surnames designated a female.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PARENTS OF MOSES GRAMM

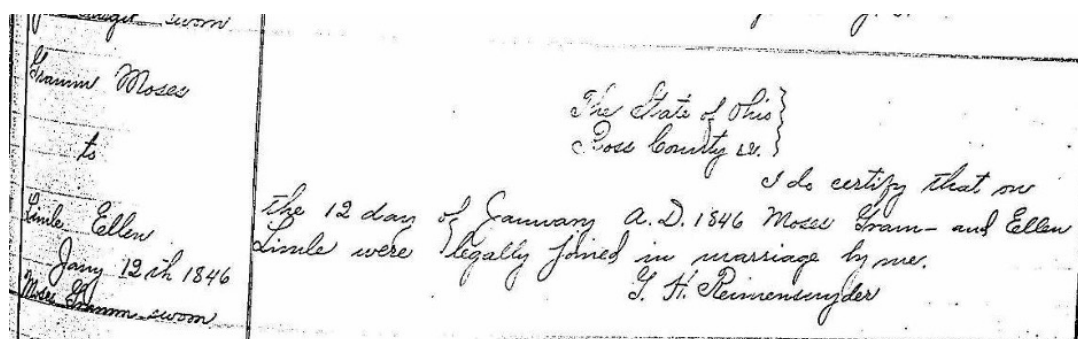
Moses Gramm only appeared on one census—in 1850. His age was given as 33, which would give him a birth year of about 1817. His 1846 marriage record did not record age, birthplace, or parents. Before his marriage, Moses enlisted in the U. S. Army on 25 October 1841 in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.²² The Register of Enlistments gives a wealth of information about Moses in addition to the facts that he was 24 (confirming a birth year of about 1817) and born in Germany (unfortunately, the column for town was left blank). We now know that he had grey eyes, light hair, and a fair complexion. He was 5’ 11” and a musician assigned to the Dragoons. He deserted less than a year later, on 27 August 1842.

A search of German records quickly found a Moses “Gram” born in Botnang, Stuttgart, Württemberg, Deutschland (Germany) on 11 May 1817.²³ There was a Moses Gramm who applied to emigrate in August 1840.²⁴ This Moses was also born in Botnang. And there was a

Moses Gramm who arrived in Baltimore in December 1840.²⁵ If they are all the same person, the records document Moses’s early life. And if correct, his parents were Ferdinand Aaron Gramm and Elisabetha Catharina Zimmermann. Church records show there was a Jakob Gramm born in Botnang on 23 March 1811 to the same parents.²⁶ A Jacob was in Portsmouth, Scioto County, in 1860 and 1870. This family can be followed even further back through the church records.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PARENTS OF HELEN CHRISTINA LEMLE

The quest to find the parents of Helen Christina Limle focused on census records in Ohio, a passenger list, church records in Germany, and the various spellings of the surname.²⁷ Helen Christina, like her husband, was only found on the 1850 census, and that one used her initials, H. C. On the marriage record her name was written Ellen Limle.



Detail from the marriage record of Moses Gramm and Ellen Lemle.

22. “US Army, Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914,” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1198/>), entry for Moses Gramm. Database with images, *Ancestry*.

23. “Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61023/>), entry for Moses Gram, digital images, *Ancestry*.

24. “Württemberg, Germany Emigration Index” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/3141/>), entry for Moses Gramm. Database, *Ancestry*. Citing: Schenk, Trudy. *Württemberg Emigration Index*. Vol. I-VIII., 1986.

25. “Baltimore, Maryland, US Passenger Lists, 1820-1964,” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/8679/>), entry for Moses Gramm arriving December 1840. Database with images, *Ancestry*.

26. “Württemberg, Germany, Family Tables, 1550-1985” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61389/>), entry for Jakob Gramm, digital image, *Ancestry*.

27. Spelling variations included Laemle, Laemmle, Lämle, Lämmle, Lemle, Lemley, and Limle.

Because she married in 1846, Helen was likely living with her parents in 1840. The 1840 census only gives the name of the head of household. A search for Limle families found three in Ross County. They were indexed as George Lemley, Monwell G. Limhi (later identified as Emanuel G. Limli), and William Lemley. William was young (between 20–29) with a young wife and child, so he was eliminated as a parent of Helen Christina. That left either George or Emanuel as a possible father.

On the 1850 census for Ross County, which gives the names of household members but did not state relationships, the household of George Lemle (age 58) included Mary (38), Frank (16), John (14), Charles (10), Henry (five), and Elizabeth (two). If the ages are correct, a twenty-year age difference implies that Mary was a second wife. George and Mary were born in Germany, the children in Ohio.

Emanuel Limli was recorded on the 1850 census as E. G. Lamle (54). His household included Mary (43), Charles (14), William (eight), and E. G. (one month). Emanuel and Mary were born in Germany, the children in Ohio. There was also Eliza (17) and Margaret (14) Keller, both born in Germany.

Finally, a new candidate was found on the 1850 census, the family of John D. Lemle (52). He was living with Catharine (48), Adeline (21), John D. (20), Jacob J. (17), Andrew W. (14), Charles (11), Gotleb (eight), and Elizabeth (seven). John, Catharine, and three children were born in Germany, the younger children were born in Ohio. Based on the births of the children, this family emigrated between 1833 and 1836. John D. was not found in Ohio in 1840, but there are several potential matches in other states.

At this point, there were hints appearing as “Suggested Records” with every search done on Ancestry. Most of these pointed to other census records in the U. S. or Lutheran church records from Württemberg, Germany. But were these families from Württemberg? The 1860 census, which predated the creation of Germany and often recorded the names of German territories, shows that all three families were from there.²⁸

Before diving into the church records, a passenger list gave one more clue. This record set has an index on Ancestry, but the images are on FamilySearch.²⁹ It showed that on 14 June 1834, two Lamle families arrived in New York on the ship galliot *Maria and Adrianna*. Included was the family of Johann David Lämle from Württemberg.³⁰ The names and ages closely match those on the 1850 census for John D. Lemle in Chillicothe.

The second family was that of Johann George Lämle. The comparison to 1850 is not as clear-cut as for Johann David. There is a different wife, and the children on the passenger list were not with the family 16 years later. But the person at the start of our search, Helen Christina, then eight years old, emigrated with this family. The third Lemle family, that of Emanuel, was not on this ship and reportedly arrived in 1817.³¹

Having learned that the Ross County Lemle/Limle families could be the same as the Württemberg Lämle families, it was time to look at German records.

First was the family of Johann David, who married Dorothea Katharina Stroffäcker in Murr, Württemberg, on 26 January 1825.³² Johann David was born on 20 March 1798.³³ His parents were Johann Bernhard and Barbara Lamle. The names, ages, and baptism records of the children match those of John D. Lamle in Ohio. The family was also included on the Württemberg, Germany Emigration Index, which showed they were from Murr and applied to emigrate in March 1834.³⁴

Johann George Lämle	42	Male	Müller
Helena Ludwiga	38	Female	
Emanuel Friedrich Lämle	16	Male	
Johannes Lämle	12	Male	
Helena Christina Lämle	8	Female	
Johann George Lämle	6	Male	
Johann D.			

Detail from the passenger list showing the family of Johann George Lämle.

28. John David Lemle (Johann David) died in 1859, but his oldest sons were both recorded as born in Württemberg.

29. “New York, US, Arriving Passenger and Immigration Lists, 1820-1850,” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/7485/>), entry for Johann George Lamle, index, *Ancestry*. Also, “New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1891,” (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1849782>), 023 - 21 May 1834–19 July 1834, image 374 of 776, *FamilySearch*.

30. All the passengers on the list were from Württemberg. A galliot was a small galley boat propelled by oars or a single sail. That would explain the small number of passengers.

31. Bennett, *The County of Ross*, page 78.

32. “Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985” (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61023/>), entry for Johann David Lamle. Database with images, *Ancestry*.

33. *Ibid.*

34. “Württemberg, Germany Emigration Index,” entry for Johann David W Laemle.

The second family on the ship, that of Johann George Lämle, was also found in the church and emigration records. This family was from Grunbach, Württemberg. Johann Georg married Helena Knödler there on 18 November 1818.³⁵ Johann Georg was born on 14 February 1792 and his parents were Friderich David Lämmle and Catharina Margretha Lämmle.³⁶ Among the children baptized was Helena Christina Lämmle who was born on 11 December 1825.³⁷ Helena must have died shortly after arriving in the United States. George then married Maria Barbara.³⁸

There was one more Grunbach record of interest—the baptism of Imanuel Gottlob Lamle, who was born on 9 February 1794.³⁹ His parents were Fridrich David and Catharina Margretha Lamle. That would make him the younger brother of Johann George. Emanuel played a role

in raising at least one of Helen Christina’s children. Eight-year-old Ellen Gramm was living in his household on the 1860 census, the same year that two of her brothers were in the Orphan’s Farm School in Pennsylvania.

The two Lämle families on the passenger list may or may not be related, but they surely got to know each other on the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. They ended up in the same city in Ohio, had children, and prospered.

AFTERWARD

So ends my quest to trace the Gramm family ancestors to their roots in Germany. Most of this research, including the correspondence with an archivist and other researchers, took place in 2019. A review in 2024 did not find new records.

35. “Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985,” entry for Johann Georg Lämmle.

36. Ibid., entry for Johann Georg Lämle.

37. Ibid., entry for Helena Christina Lämmle.

38. Maria Barbara is the only named heir in Johann George’s will. There are family trees that give her birth name as Jannie because that name appears in her obituary. There are some inconsistencies in that obituary that would need significant research to straighten out. The surname Jannie has not been found in searches for either Ohio or Germany.

39. “Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985,” entry for Imanuel Gottlob Lamle.



Genealogical Forum of Oregon

ACCESS GFO
RESOURCES
from home

FREE, LIVE INSTRUCTION
WITH LAUREL SMITH

- Saturday, Sep 14, 2024 at 10:00 a.m. (Pacific)
- Saturday, Nov 9, 2024 at 10:00 a.m. (Pacific)

Transcription

Wealthy Ann Cooper (Burton, Illinois) to James and Jane Wells (Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York), Letter, 11 March 1848

Mark Grafe

This three-page letter mentions five of the children of my fourth great-grandparents Edmund Henry Wells and Hepzibah Buell, namely Wealthy Ann, James, Edmund, Miriam, and Betsey. It also mentions my second great-grandmother Emeline Adelia (Wells) Ball, daughter of James and Jane (Hapgood) Wells. Punctuation has not been corrected.

Edmund Henry Wells Sr., supposedly baptized 1 April 1771 in Cambridge, Washington County, New York, died 2 April 1813 in Cambridge, New York. He married Hepzibah Buell circa 1791. Hepzibah, born about 1771 in Cambridge, New York, was buried 15 December 1819 in the Turnpike Cemetery. The children of Edmund and Hepzibah were:

- i. Edmund Henry Wells (1792–1882), married Jane Cooper.
- ii. Wealthy Ann Wells (1794–1865), married L. Sam Cooper.
- iii. James Wells (1797–1854), married Jane Hapgood.
- iv. Pamelia Wells (1800–1839), married Benjamin Dickinson.
- v. Elizabeth “Betsey” Wells (1804–1852), married Ransom Curtis.
- vi. Sidney Wells (ca.1808–ca.1849).
- vii. Harriet “Miriam” Wells (1810–1882), married William M. Slayton.
- viii. Solomon Wells (1812–1907).

This letter from Wealthy Ann to her brother (James) went to his daughter (Emeline), to his grandson (Ralph M. Ball), and then to his great-grandson (Wm. Clyde Ball). Clyde shared it with his cousin (my grandmother) in 1971. My grandfather (R. Heber Radcliffe) added the numbers in the upper right corner of the letters and underlined Wealthy Ann Cooper on the third page.

Mostly secondary sources linked my third great-grandfather (James Wells) to his parents until this letter was discovered. It was nice to see the following pages in my grandparents’ genealogy. Sources for the above data are in the *Family History of Heber Radcliffe*.

[Envelope]

Burton
March 11

10

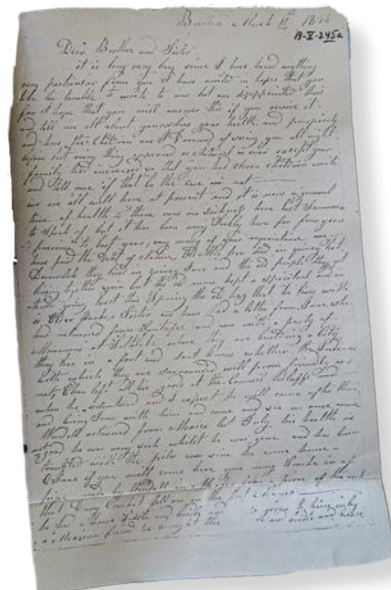
Mr. James Wells
Harmony Chautauqua
N.Y.



Turnpike Cemetery, Cambridge, New York.
Courtesy of the author.



Cooper to Wells envelope.
Courtesy of the author.



Cooper to Wells letter, page 1.
Courtesy of the author.

[Page 1]

Burton; March 11th 1848

B-V-245a

Dear Brother and Sister

it is long very long since I have heard anything very particular from you I have waited in hopes that you take the trouble to write to me but am disappointed thus for I hope that you will answer this if you receive it and tell me all about yourselves, your health, and prosperity, and how the children are. I dreamed of seeing you all night before last every thing appeared as Natural as ever except your family had increased so that you had Seven children. write and tell me if that be the case or not—

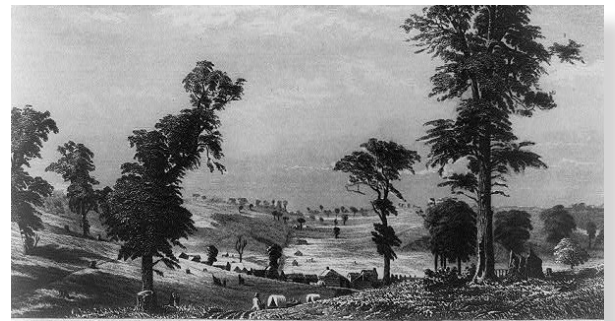
we are all well here at present and it is now a general time of health [illegible] there was no sickness here last Summer to Speak of but it has been very Sickly here for four years previous to last year, very many of your acquaintance [illegible] have paid the Debt of Nature, Old Mrs. Pea died in Quincy last December they lived in Quincy Jane and the old people they got living together again but the old men kept a spiritual and in -tends going west this Spring the old hag that he lives with is Elder Parks's Sister we have had a letter from Jane she had returned from Santa Fee and was with a party of Mormons at Saltlake where they are building a City they live in a fort and don't know whether the Indians with which they are surrounded will prove friendly or not, Eben left all his good at the Council Bluffs and when he volunteered and I expect he will come after them and bring Jane with him and come and see us once more. Wendell returned from Mexico last July his health is not good he was very sick whilst he was gone and has been troubled with the piles ever since he came home—

O Jane if you will come here you may Smoke in a [illegible] pipe made by Wendell in Mexico from a piece of the rock that Davy Crocket fell [illegible] in the fort Alamo— he had horse Saddle and brick and [illegible] given to him in by a Mexican friend he brought the [illegible] and bridle and lasso

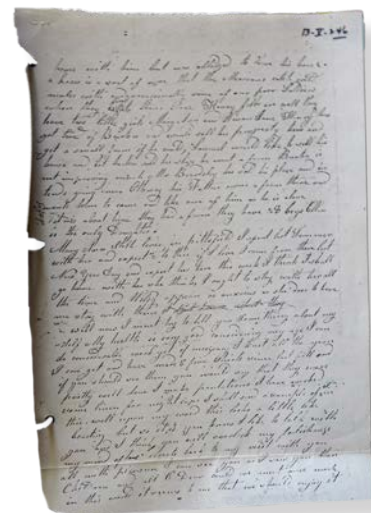
[Page 2]

B-V-246

home with him but as obliged to leave his horse. a Lasso is sort of rope that the Mexicans catch wild mules with, and occasionally some of our poor Soldiers when they find them alone Henry folks are well they have two little girls Mary Ann and Susan Jane. Henry also got tired of Burton and would sell his property here and get a small farm if he could, Samuel would like to sell his house and lot he has sold his shops he want a farm Burton is not improving much Mr Beardsley has sold his place and in tends going near Ottoway his Father owns a farm there and wants him to come and take care of him as he is alone it is about time they had a farm they have 8 boys Ellen is the only Daughter. Mary Ann still lives in Pittsfield I spent last Summer



Entrance to Kanesville or Council Bluffs, Iowa, circa 1847. Library of Congress.



Cooper to Wells letter, page 2. Courtesy of the author.



El Lazo/J.D. Library of Congress.

with her and expect to this if I live I came from there last New Year Day and expect her here this week I think I shall go home with her. she thinks I ought to stay with her all the time and Wiley appears as anxious as she does to have me stay with them. ["I don't know what they" was crossed out.] Well now I must try to tell you something about my -self. My health is very good considering my age I can do considerable work yet if necessary I knit all the yarn I can get and have made 5 fine shirts since last fall and if you should see them you would say that they were pretty well Jane I make panlatoons [pantaloon] I have worked some linen for night caps. I shall send a sample of it in this well upon my word this looks a little like boasting but so it is, you know I like to talk with you and I think you will overlook my foolishness my mind oftens reverts back to my visit with you all with pleasure I can see you as I saw you when Children and all O Dear could we meet once more in this world it seems to me that we should enjoy it

[Page 3]

much but if it is otherwise determined by an [illegible]

B-V-247

Allwise providence let not murmur for our Heavenly Father know what is best for us and I hope and pray will prepare us to meet in Heaven and let us sink in sweet submission to his will concerning us we shall be safe if we put our trust in him and obey his common and I often think of you all and pray that God would pour out Spiritual blessings upon you for when we enjoy the light of his countenance what more can we desire give my love to all Edmunds family and William Slayton's tell Miriam I think I shall write to her next but I want she should write to me first She can tell Ransom and Betsey to come and see us this Summer and all of you that can't come write and sent the soon if they think they can't come tell them to be sure and write and tell us the reason for we can't see anything to hinder them—

You may think possibly I had better wash any work before I sent it but soft water is scarce I must close with love to all every one

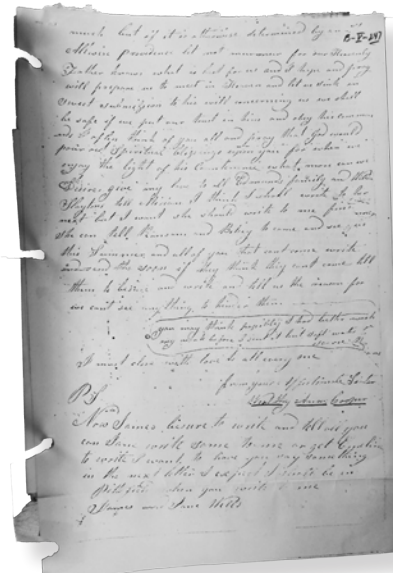
from you affectionate Sister
Wealthy Ann Cooper

PS

Now James be sure to write and tell all you can Jane write some to me or get Emeline to write I want to have you say something in the next letter I expect I shall be in Pittsfield when you write to me
James and Jane Wells



Dar am de lost pantaloons, 1890.
Library of Congress.



Cooper to Wells letter, page 3.
Courtesy of the author.

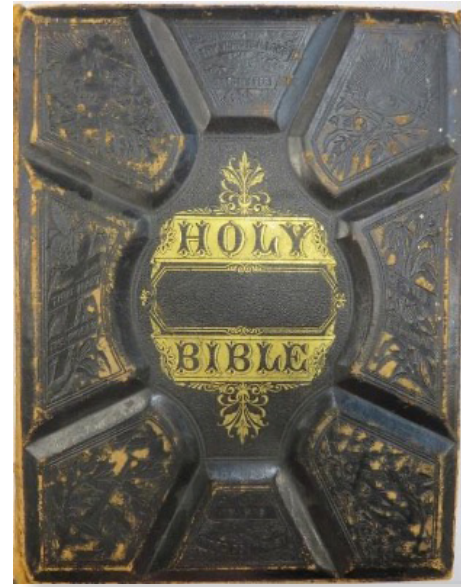


Emeline Adelia (Wells) Ball, 1855.
Courtesy of the Stutz family.

The Family Bible of Alvin Garner Smith (1857–1931) and Emily Louisa Russell (1858–1931)

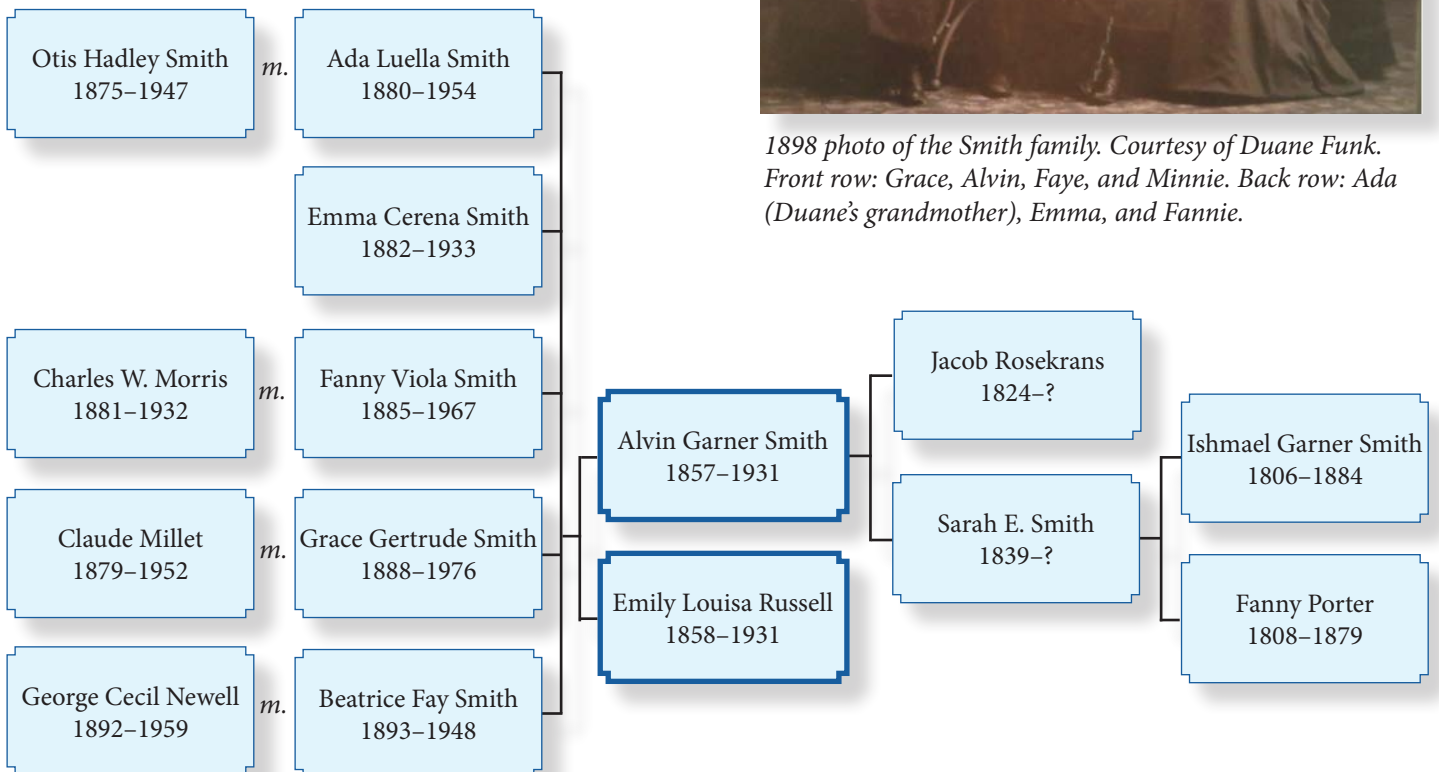
Duane Funk

The Genealogical Forum of Oregon recently received a family Bible as a donation. It turned out to be the family Bible of Alvin Garner Smith (the grandson and adopted son of Ishmael Garner Smith and Fannie Porter), and Emily Louisa “Minnie” Russell (daughter of William Russell Jr. and Lucinda Smith), who are my great-grandparents. This is the same family I described in the December 2023 *Bulletin*.



1898 photo of the Smith family. Courtesy of Duane Funk. Front row: Grace, Alvin, Faye, and Minnie. Back row: Ada (Duane’s grandmother), Emma, and Fannie.

SELECTED FAMILY OF ALVIN GARNER SMITH





Alvin Garner Smith and Emily Louisa "Minnie" Russell, probably at the time of their marriage on 7 October 1879.

Alvin was born in Grundy County, Illinois. His parents dropped out of the picture early, and he was raised by his maternal grandparents. They later moved to Cloud County, Kansas, where he met and married Emily.

Emily was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and later moved to Cloud County, Kansas, with her family.

After their marriage, they lived for a time on Alvin's farm in Cloud County, then moved by buckboard wagon to Salem, Marion County, Oregon. Later they had a farm just outside of East Wenatchee, Douglas County, Washington. In later years Emily went to live with their daughter Emma in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, while Alvin moved to Fossil, Wheeler County, Oregon, near their daughter Grace.



Ishmael Garner Smith. The back has a revenue stamp from the Civil War which dates the photo to 1864-1866 (the cancellation date is not clear). The family has the same photo with name written across the front.

TRANSCRIPT

[Certificate Page]

This
Certifies

That

Alvin G. Smith

and Emily L. Russell

WERE UNITED BY ME IN

HOLY MATRIMONY

At Jamestown on the Seventh day of

October in the year of our Lord 1879

[the printed form had 188_ .the last 8 was overwritten
with a seven]

In Presence of _____

Signed *George Wood*

[Marriages Page]

Marriages

Alvin G. Smith, and

Emily L. Russell was Married

October 7th 1879

By the Rev George Wood

Otis H. Smith and Ada L. Smith

Were united in Marriage

June 28th, 1905

By the Rec F. B. Culver.

Cha's W Morris and Fannie V Smith

married June 13th 1906 by Rev L.R. Kufus

Claude Millet and Gracie Smith

Marrie June 9th 1910 By Rev Stephenson

George C Newell and Fay B. Smith

Married October 20th 1917 By

In Fossil Oregon

[Births Page]

Births

Ada L. Smith [my grandmother] was born July 3rd
1880 [the 1880 was written above the 3rd as the writer
ran out of room on the line]

Emma S. Smith was born April 9th 1882

Fannie V. Smith " " November 4th 1885

Gracie Gertrude Smith " March 15th 1888

B. Fay Smith " March 26th 1893

[Deaths Page]

Deaths

Died

Emily L. Smith Sept 24th 1931

Vancouver Washington

Alvin Garner Smith Nov 5th 1931

Fossil Oregon

Emma Cerena Smith Mar 18th 1933

Vancouver Washington

Fay B Smith (Newell) March 1947?

Ada L Smith April 15th 1954

[the last two lines were in a different hand and ink than
the above. The deaths of daughters Fannie in 1967 and
Grace in 1976 were not recorded.]

[Memoranda Page]

MEMORANDA

Fannie Porter Smith Died Dec 14th 1879

Ishmael Garner Smith " Aug 17th 1884

Grand and Adopted Parents of Alvin Garner Smith

From the Manuscripts

Nanci Remington

The Smith-Russell Bible was donated to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon on 3 June 2024. Because I work with the manuscripts, including the Bibles, I received an email from the Research Assistant who took the donation. I happened to be at the library the next day, so I took photos of the family register pages. There were also some photos in a plastic bag and some cards and newspaper clippings between pages of the Bible—those I scanned. I did a little research on the family and found an online tree that showed descendants. One of them was Lila Ruth Smith who married Walter George Funk. Both died in Portland. And they had a son. Turns out I know the son, Duane Funk, because he is active in the GFO.



Duane Funk and Nanci Remington, 2024..

I sent an email to Duane to make sure it was his family. Meanwhile, I found his article in the December 2023 *Bulletin*, which confirmed the family connection. We arranged to meet at the GFO to look at the Bible and photos. That happened on 17 June 2024. In less than two weeks, the Bible was reunited with family. It was amazing and so fun to watch Duane go through everything.

None of the photos found in the Bible were labeled with names, but Duane could identify a few. Some had the location of the studio on the back. One had a Civil War “revenue stamp.” Four were tintypes.



Alvin Garner Smith.



The back of Alvin Garner Smith's photo.

Enclosures:

Silver Wedding.

The silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Smith was celebrated Friday, October 7th at their home at Pringle, Ore. The house was decorated very artistically with autumn leaves, ferns and carnations. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a bountiful dinner was served. The table was very pretty, with a centerpiece of pink geraniums and festoons of bridal-wreath. A large number of relatives were present, and the family reunion was complete. Many handsome and valuable gifts were received.

Anniversary notice for Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Smith. [From the Daily Capital Journal, October 11, 1904, Historic Oregon Newspapers].



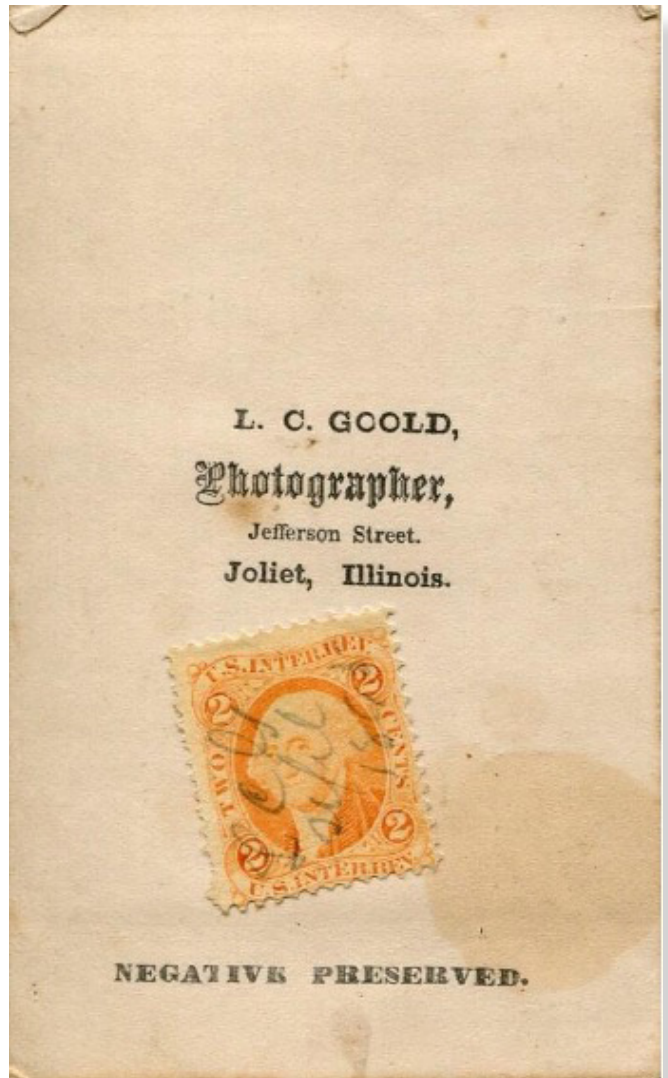
Calling card for Frederick Alvin DuBridge (1872-1959). First cousin to Alvin G. Smith.



Calling card for Emily Louisa "Minnie" (Russell) Smith (1858-1931). Wife of Alvin G. Smith.



Calling card for Arthur Maylen Russell (1879-1911). Brother of Emily Louisa Russell.



The back of Ishmael Garner Smith's photo has a revenue stamp from the Civil War which dates the photo to 1864-1866 (the cancellation date is not clear).

Book Review

Irish Soldiers in Colonial America (ca. 1650–1825)

Reviewed by Shannon Moon Leonetti

Author: David Dobson
 Publisher: Clearfield Company
 Publication Date: 2023
 Pages: 114
 Price: \$27.00
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO call number: 942 .Migr Emig Sold Dobs

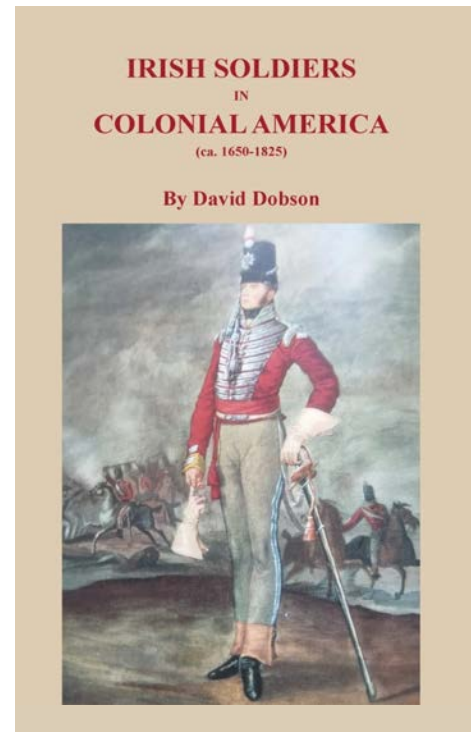
Irish Soldiers in Colonial America, by David Dobson, is a small book that does exactly what the author says in the opening paragraph of his introduction: “This volume attempts to identify many of the Irish soldiers in the British colonies in North America and the Caribbean from around 1650 until 1825.”

After a brief introduction to Ireland’s political and military situation, Dobson explains that Irish settlers were recruited into militias in the British colonies. During the American Revolution, the Irish were present in both Loyalist and Patriot units. Some were in the Volunteers of Ireland, also known as the 2nd American Regiment, and are not to be confused with other Irish militias.

The rest of the book is a simple alphabetical list of all the enlisted men Dobson could locate, where each was assigned, and a date or year he was listed. These make excellent reference points. Some listings included if the soldier was killed in battle or where he eventually settled.

This is a wonderful book for anyone doing historical or personal history. It is user-friendly regardless of genealogical skills. (I immediately looked for a family member, but there were none to be found.)

Each listing gives a brief, one or two sentence snapshot of each man. From this, the researcher can get a little picture or history of that man. Two examples of these listings are:



- Francis Rawdon-Hastings. He was an Irish officer in the British Army and raised the ‘Volunteers of Ireland’ Regiment of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1777. This was later known as the 105th Regiment of Foot, a British military unit which was later added to the British regular army.
- John Curtin was born in 1695 in County Cork. He was a soldier of the 48th Regiment of Foot and fought in the French and Indian War. Curtin was discharged at Crown Point, New York in 1763. He was granted land near Lake Champlain which “was dispossessed in 1780” because he was a Loyalist.

For more information, Dobson provides other resources about Irish recruits who served in the Colonies.

David Dobson is a Scottish historian and author who has published over 150 books for the Genealogical Publishing Company. They are the guidebooks for those interested in Scottish and Irish history. They range in subject area from history to family records, immigration, and migration. This book, *Irish Soldiers in Colonial America*, is a great contribution to colonial history. It is an interesting and productive way to get started with your research.

1st Tuesday Learning Series

Behind Every Historical Event There is Genealogy



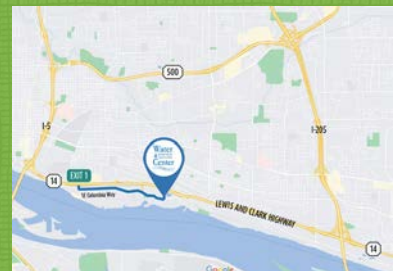
Fall Seminar

Fritz Juengling, PhD, AG, AGL

- Witches, Horse Thieves, Soldiers & Regicides: Who Were Your Ancestors?
- Historical Events: How They Affect Your Genealogy Research



Water Resources Education Center (Free Parking)
4600 SE Columbia Way, Vancouver Washington
Tuesday, September 3, 2024— 9 am to 4:30 pm (Lunch Included)
\$70 non-members/\$55.00 members



Must Pre-Register (as we are unable to process registration on day of event) at <https://www.ccg-s-wa.org/product/ccg-s-fall-seminar/>

Book Review

The People of Argyll, Bute, and Dunbarton, 1600–1699

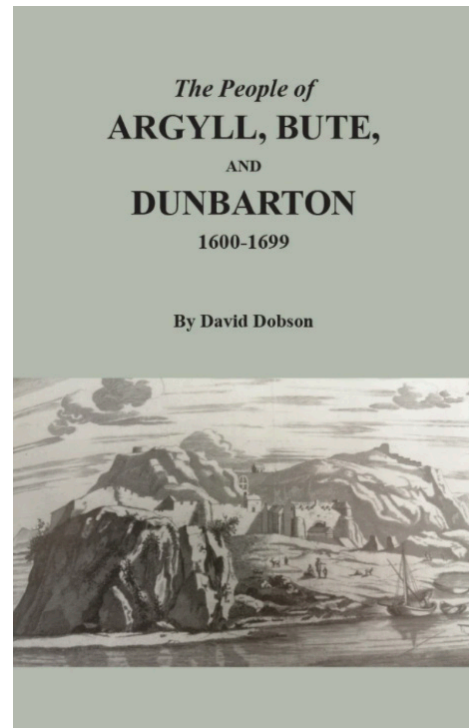
Reviewed by Mark Hochstetler

Author: David Dobson
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication date: 2023
 Pages: 174
 Price: \$31.00
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO call number: 941.7 Argy .Biog Dobs 1600-1699

To be honest, this book is a niche product. But, if it's your niche (Argyll, Bute, and Dunbarton), this book is invaluable. The author, David Dobson, has written more books than I can count on Scots who came to the Americas. This slim volume is one more in an incredible series of books that catalog Scottish records to help descendants find their ancestors from Scotland.

Where and what is Argyll, Bute, and Dunbarton? It is probably a good idea to pull out a map of Scotland as you're likely to get lost in all these place names. It is an area on the west side of Scotland, riven by sea lochs (fjords) and part of the Scottish Highlands. It was settled by people from Ireland during the Dark Ages and ruled from Ulster. Over time, its people began to perceive themselves as Scottish, not Irish. From the Middle Ages, this area consisted of two of the historic counties of Scotland, Buteshire and Argyll, which were then consolidated together in 1975 with Dunbarton, whose origins were as a small British kingdom on the Firth of Clyde. The entire administrative area now stretches from the Firth northward to the Sound of Arisaig and Lochiel and is the second-largest such district in Scotland. With the exception of the Isle of Bute, this area is all mainland and does not include the next set of islands, the Inner Hebrides.

Why is this book important to descendants from this area? During the period covered by this book, the 17th century, there were a series of wars involving this area of Scotland. The book goes into considerable detail regarding the wars, battles, and outcomes, but, needless to say, the Scots did not fare well versus the English. Many of the men who did not die were banished to various English colonies in an effort to remove them as future sources of rebellion in Scotland. Those 17th-century destinations included: Ireland, Nova Scotia, New England, New Jersey, Jamaica, Barbados, and other locations in the West Indies. And from those locations, there was further emigration in the 18th century to Jamaica and North Carolina. The names in



this reference work are mostly Gaelic in origin, but there is a smattering of names from the Scottish Lowlands as well. If you have a research brick wall in these time frames and geographies and suspect your ancestor was Scottish you would be well-served to review this work.

In terms of organization, Mr. Dobson begins with a fairly detailed history of the area, with a particular focus on the war-torn 17th century. This is followed by a series of lists: references (sources and repositories), parish names, placenames in Gaelic and English, clan names in Gaelic and English, and a map of the area. The bulk of the book is a list of names, with a brief summary of their significance, a date, and the location of the record. It is the same approach Mr. Dobson has used in all his other works to great effect. A scan of the content reveals that the bulk of the referenced records are located in the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh and include those of the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, military rolls, the Argyll Sheriff's Court, deeds, church records and *sasines* (property records). There is no index and none is required as the list is alphabetical.

This is an excellent resource book if you are serious about Scottish research and are pursuing an ancestor who seems to have sprouted out of the ground, as mine often do. As an American, you will learn that many of these records are not available online and I predict you have a research trip to Scotland in your future if you follow up on the clues Mr. Dobson has organized for you.

Book Review

The McClung Genealogy: A genealogical and biographical record of the McClung family from the time of their emigration to the year 1904

Reviewed by Anne Sharp

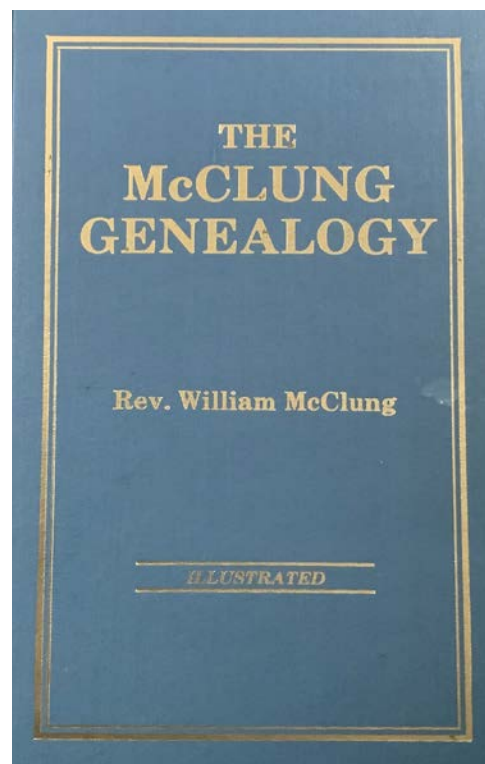
Author: William McClung
Publisher: McClung Printing Company
Publication Date: 1904
Pages: 296
Price: Generally Free
GFO call number: 929.2 McClung Jame

The *McClung Genealogy* records nine generations of descendants of James McClung who immigrated to Pennsylvania around 1740. It begins with a brief history of the McClung family in Scotland and Ulster within a general Scots-Irish history. Theories about the origin of the name are presented.

In the preface, author Reverend William McClung explains his system of organizing the information he presents. Beginning with what he was able to discover about the first James McClung, he records the names and family ties of each member of the family. Included in the biographical information are vital statistics; early and current addresses; military service; physical and personality characteristics; enslaved people sold or freed; and excerpts from wills. The profiles vary significantly in length and detail. Reverend McClung writes, “The length of the biological sketches does not represent the relative merit of the individuals... No attempt has been made either to flatter or to slander anyone.” (p 3)

Reverend McClung collected biographical information from living family members about themselves and their ancestors. There are entertaining accounts of courtships, of adventures and of practical jokers. There are tragic stories of multiple military injuries, accidents and early death. Some are long, such as the detailed history of dueling activities of one adventurer. Others spark one’s curiosity, such as this entry: “Charlotte J. McClung, b. 1803; d.1840. Brilliant woman possessing many idiosyncrasies.” (p. 87)

At the end of the book are a complete index of names and an accounting of McClung residents by state or country. The last page is the Table of Contents.



This well-respected book is in the public domain. It can be bought as a reprint or used book. It is also available for no cost at a variety of digital locations. For example, it can be downloaded from the Library of Congress and searched on Ancestry.com.

The McClung Genealogy is an essential reference for researching the McClung family history. Children recorded in these pages have produced generations of their own and passed on their heritage. The early facts are essential, but the personally collected stories color the lives of McClung ancestors.

Book Review

Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace 4th Edition

Reviewed by Anne Sharp

Author: Elizabeth Shown Mills
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication Date: 2024
 Pages: 744
 Price: \$47.50-\$65.00
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO call number: RR 070.9 Mill 2024

Genealogist and historian Elisabeth Shown Mills has updated her classic resource, *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*, to include new forms of resources in this 4th edition. Her book is so much more than a style guide for citations. Ms. Mills explains the what, how, and why of citing any possible resource.

Elisabeth Shown Mills is a recognized expert on the topic of citations with many books, articles, and talks to her credit. As might be expected, this book is packed with exact details. While the process feels daunting, the author presents the subject with calm reassurance. The book is concise and well organized with multiple ways to access needed information. She stresses that “Citation is an art, not a science ... Once we have mastered the basics, we are free to improvise.” (p. 47)

She begins with an Evidence Analysis Process Map which explains her basic principle: “Sources provide information from which we identify evidence for analysis” (unpaginated first page). She provides a QuickStart Guide which tells the reader how to use the book. This guide outlines the structure of her writing which includes a “basic blueprint” upon which to build citations, fundamentals of research and analysis, detailed instructions for specific resource citations with examples, and an extensive index. One can search the index for finding help with questions about resources that she refers to as “puzzles” or “quirks.”



A table of contents shows the different chapters which are organized by a multi-level numbering format containing detailed guidelines and examples. Each chapter on record types begins with information on basic issues and then presents specific types. Historical, international, and cultural considerations are noted.

A glossary of terms and acronyms used, a bibliography organized by broad topics, and an index complete the book. Chapters are identified where solutions to questions about citing various puzzling sources of information such as anonymous or pseudonymous sources, leaflets, podcasts, and privately held medals. While this book should be kept at hand for reference, it is also illuminating to peruse the index to see the wide range of resources available for genealogical research. Examples include Estray Books which register those who found stray livestock, lease and release conveyances which were “a subterfuge designed to evade Crown taxes or prohibitions on outright sales” (p. 367), and child labor affidavits.

In *Evidence Explained*, Ms. Mills details the what and how of citing our sources. Underlying the process is the way, the purpose: “We identify our sources—and their strengths and weaknesses—so we can reach the most reliable conclusions.” (p.14)

In Memoriam

Joanne “Jay” Ruth (Stevely) Hosman Nehler

1941–2024

Jay Nehler passed away on 5 April 2024 at the age of 83. She was a supportive member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon from 2006 to 2020.

Jay was born on 8 March 1941 to Helen and Lt. Commander Joseph Stevely at the U.S. Naval Station on Mare Island, Solano County, California. The family soon moved to Subic Bay Naval Operating Base, Luzon Island, Commonwealth of the Philippines (as it was then known). Jay attended elementary school there and also briefly at George Dewey High School. At age 12, her article “Symbol of Liberty, Old Glory” was published in the *Boys & Girls Magazine* within the *Oakland Tribune* on 28 June 1953. It briefly describes the U.S. flag’s origins and history. In the late 1950s she and family moved to Alameda, Alameda County, California. Here she continued high school along with a membership in her mother’s organization, Job’s Daughters Bethel, graduating and becoming their Honored Queen in 1959.

Jay moved to Oregon, obtaining her bachelor’s degree in 1963 from Pacific University in Washington County, followed by a master’s degree in education in 1970 from Oregon State University in Corvallis, Benton County. The following year Jay married Robert “Bob” Hosman and gained four stepchildren, just as her career as a teacher began. She taught remedial reading in Oregon for 30 of her 32 years as an educator, including in Forest Grove, Portland, Madras, and Parkrose.

In 1990 Bob Hosman died, and three years later Jay married long-time teacher Daryl Nehler, gaining two more stepchildren. Together they enjoyed gardening, travel, and time with family. Jay’s roses won several blue ribbons from the Oregon Rose Society during the Portland Rose Festival. She also joined the “Middle Sister” book club which began in 1995.

Jay’s interest in her family genealogy grew to include trips to Salt Lake City with the National Genealogical Society.

Jay was pre-deceased by both spouses and stepson Tristan Hosman. She is survived by stepchildren Burdae Irwin, Kelly Wiley, Mary Ann Hughes, Dr. Mark Nehler and Denise Martin.



*In Memoriam***Tressa F. Reding****(1958–2024)**

Tressa Reding passed away on 15 April 2024 at the age of 65. She was, with her mother Emily, a life member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon from 1986 until her death.

She was born in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, to Joseph and Emily (Johnson) Reding on 27 December 1958 as one of five children. The family soon moved to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, where she attended Holy Redeemer Grade School and graduated from Monroe High School in 1977. She then attended Oregon State University in Corvallis, Benton County. After returning to Portland she found employment with Sprint Telecommunications as a customer service representative.

Tressa was an avid reader all her life and loved attending the Tillamook County Fair, family reunions, music, and sunsets. For many years she was the historian for the growing Reding family and was a member of the Tillamook Pioneer Association. She also volunteered with her mother at GFO where she assisted in preparing the 1994 edition of “Columbia County, Oregon, Marriage Records, 1855–1900.”

She is survived by her mother Emily; brother David; sisters Sharon, Reyne, and Marta; along with nieces, nephews, and numerous cousins.



In Memoriam

Carol Ann (DeVeiteo) Wamsher (1941–2023)

Carol Wamsher passed away at age 82 on the evening of 24 November 2023, in Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina, where family was nearby. She was a member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon from 2021 until her death and served for over two decades in genealogical leadership roles while living in Oregon's Clatsop County.

Carol was born on 5 July 1941 to Doward and Verna (Burt) DeVeiteo in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, where she spent her childhood and graduated from Jefferson High School. In 1959 she married Chris Leroy Duncan who died unexpectedly in early 1963, leaving her widowed at age 22 with one daughter while expecting another. From 1964 to 1969 Carol was married to William G. Wamsher, producing a son born in 1965. After their divorce, she settled with her three children in Clatsop County, Oregon, where she was a long-time resident, mostly in the town of Svenson.

Carol worked as a film librarian at the Northwest Regional Education Service District in the nearby city of Astoria, serving the school districts of Oregon's four northwest counties. She next made a living as a tax preparer.

In the latter 20-plus years of her life Carol became a member and pillar of the Clatsop County Genealogical Society (CCGS). From 2004–2016, she alternated as Treasurer, Cemetery Committee Chair, Vice President, President, and Vice President again. Among other projects, she single-handedly compiled the Society's notebooks of Clatsop County obituaries for at least six years.

After moving to North Carolina by 2019, she continued to reach out to CCGS before it was dissolved in 2023. When the Society's materials were granted to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, she made sure that the obituary notebooks and ongoing projects were included in the turnover. Throughout her years in Clatsop County, she was also a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in both roles, helped many people connect with the tales and solve mysteries of their ancestors.

Carol is survived by children Christy, Cindy, and Rex, along with dozens of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. In keeping with her desire to return home to Oregon, the family arranged to have her buried at Portland's Lincoln Memorial Park on 24 June 2024 next to her first spouse Chris Leroy Duncan, "the love of her life."



2024 GFO Virtual Fall Seminar

We are pleased to announce that registration is now open for our 2024 Virtual Fall Seminar, ***A Feast of DNA Topics***. Our featured speaker is **Paul Woodbury**, Advanced Genetic Genealogist at **Legacy Tree Genealogists**. Join us on Saturday, November 2, from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. (Pacific), for a full-day of presentations on a variety of DNA topics, featuring intermediate and advanced techniques. As a bonus to seminar registrants, on Friday evening, November 1, Paul will present ***Intro to DNA for Beginners***.

Friday, November 1st

6:30 pm - 7:30 pm	Bonus Session - Intro to DNA for Beginners
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Saturday, November 2nd

9:00 am - 10:00 am	Session 1 - Genetic Genealogy and Genealogical Proof
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10:00 am - 10:30 am	Break
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10:30 am - 11:30 am	Session 2 - Adoption, Unknown Parentage, and Misattributed Parentage
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11:30 am - 1:00 pm	Lunch Break
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1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Session 3 - DNA Case Studies
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2:00 pm - 2:30 pm	Break
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2:30 pm - 3:30 pm	Session 4 - Dealing with Endogamy
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3:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Closing and Door Prizes
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GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON INC
Offices & Library
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Portland OR 97202

GFO SEPTEMBER 2024 EVENTS

Check the calendar for the URL to participate in online events: gfo.org/calendar.

Wednesday, September 4

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m. Learn and Chat

Saturday, September 7

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m. Virginia Roots
& Vines

1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m. German Group

Sunday, September 8

2:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m. The Writers' Room

Monday, September 9

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m. RootsMagic

Tuesday, September 10

6:30 p.m.–8:30 p.m. Board Meeting

Thursday, September 12

6:00 p.m.–7:00 p.m. Q Review

Sunday, September 15

1:30 p.m.–3:00 p.m. Family Tree Maker

Wednesday, September 18

1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m. DNA Q&A

Saturday, September 21

9:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m. Genealogical
Problem Solvers

12:00 p.m.–2:00 p.m. African American
Ancestry

2:30 p.m. GenTalk:
19th Century

Women Settlers

Saturday, September 28

1:00 p.m. British Group