



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

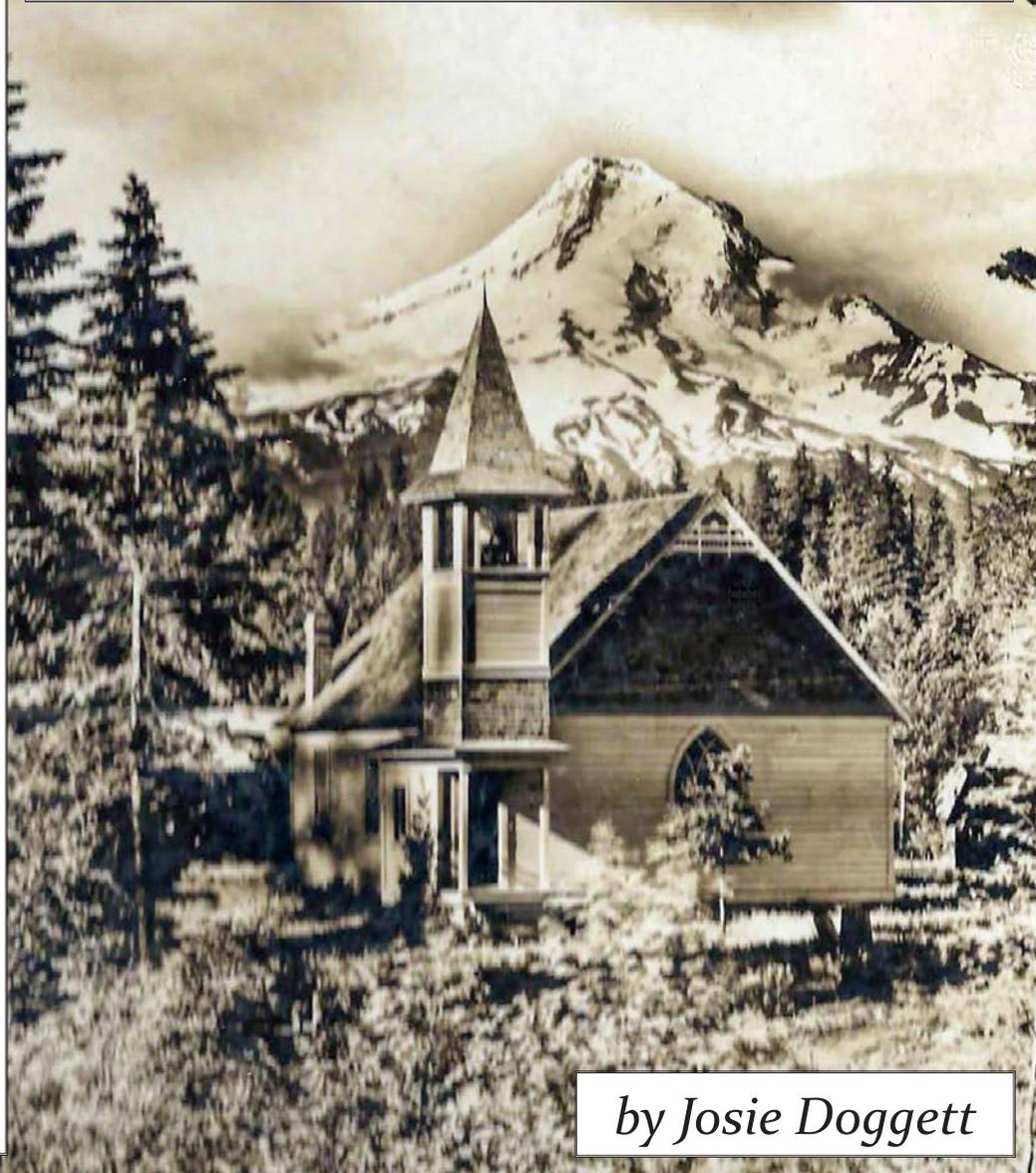
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The Life Story of Joe “Josie” Birdsong Darden (1875-1969) and Her Husband John Beaufort Doggett (1873-1953)” Our Lives—Part 4 of 4



by Josie Doggett

The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

We also welcome book reviews, transcriptions or extractions from original sources, and posts from your blog. You are encouraged to attach photographs or other graphics. Send submissions to bulletin@gfo.org. You may request a current "Instructions and Guidelines" by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at <https://gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html>.

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Photo note: The cover image is courtesy of Jane McGarvin. The caption on the back read: “Mt. Hood, Oregon. The John B. Doggett family attended this church from 1910 to 1923.”

Letter from the Editor

This issue marks a noted change to *The Bulletin*. Laurel Smith recently stepped down from her role as managing editor. She has done the job solo for the past eighteen months (since the September 2018 issue) and served as coeditor for several years before that. Moving forward, she is choosing to focus her energies on running the GFO library and teaching, two areas that she is passionate about. Her experience and expertise in editing and layout will be sorely missed. Luckily, she has agreed to help with the next few issues.

So, where does that leave *The Bulletin*? I have agreed to be the managing editor. I have worked closely with Laurel for the past year and a half and have learned more than I thought I would about the editing process, style guides, and working with authors. I have enjoyed all of that. We have a wonderful group of copy editors and proofreaders who have stayed with us for years. Our layout editor is a dream to work with. We have a few regular contributors plus a trickle of articles from others. Do we need more content? YES! We love to showcase articles from our readers. These can range from how you solved a research question to personal accounts of an ancestor. Do you have an affinity for your second-great-grandmother? We'd love to hear about her. Has an event or person caught your attention? Do a little research and share it with our readers. Has it been years (or decades) since you tried to write more than a quick email? *The Bulletin* staff can support you as you work out the kinks.

Meanwhile, enjoy the articles in this issue. They include the final installment of Josie Doggett's journal describing the family's move to Oregon in the early 1900s ("Our Lives, Part Four"). I really enjoyed learning about the early settlement of the area north of Hood River. "A Meteorological Record ..." reveals a different side of life in Hood River County during the same time period from the perspective of the keeper of Cascade Locks. Did you know that Charles Lindbergh once flew under the Bridge of the Gods?



Two more articles give practical advice for researchers. "Orphan Photos" shares some successful strategies the author has used to identify people in unlabeled images. And Debra Koehler walks us through using the GFO online library catalog, commonly referred to as OPALS. Of special interest is the section on accessing the new digital content that is being added for viewing in the library. My first attempt led to dozens of results for the surname Westphalen in our digital copy of *Roots and Leaves*, a publication of the Eastern Nebraska Genealogical Society.

Finally, our book reviews feature resources for early Louisiana and Scotland. Plus, there are two books that take very different looks at the American Revolution.

I hope you enjoy this issue. If you have comments about the issue or feedback for the authors, please let us know at bulletin@gfo.org.

Nanci Remington

* * *

The Life Story of Joe “Josie” Birdsong Darden (1875–1969) and Her Husband John Beaufort Doggett (1873–1953)

PREFACE

Joe “Josie” Birdsong Darden Doggett wrote her life story the winter of 1953–1954 following the death of her husband, John Beaufort Doggett. She had records of births and deaths, but other details were written from memory. She lived alone that winter and enjoyed reliving her life through happy and sad memories.

Jane Doggett McGarvin
(granddaughter)

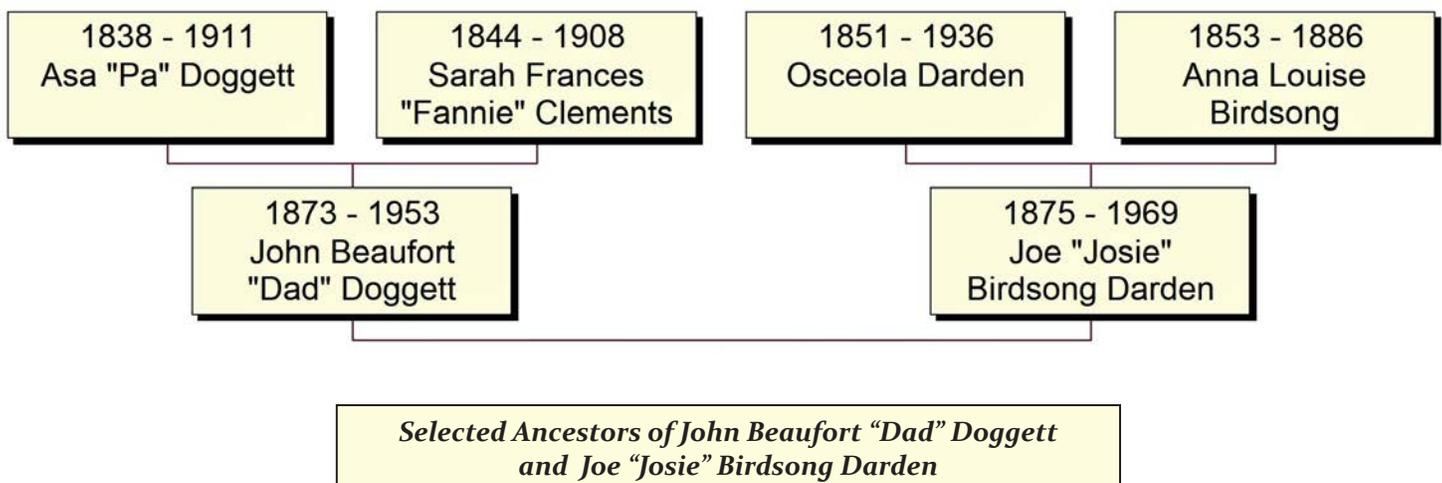
Editor’s Note: Most of the wording and punctuation remains as in the original. The story captures the memories of the author using the language of her time, including phrases we would not use today. Only a few edits have been made to improve clarity. Family photos are from the collection of Jane Doggett McGarvin.

In Part Three (December 2019 Bulletin), we left Josie and her husband, John (Dad), on the brink of leaving Oklahoma for Oregon. The year was 1910. The Doggetts



Josie and John – The caption written on the photo says: “Don’t Be So Grouchy!”

had sold their livestock and most of their household goods in December 1909 and were living in a hotel. All John and his father could talk about was Oregon, Oregon, Oregon. As they made plans for departure, John’s boss at Chickasha Oil Company stated that he would pay the way for the Doggetts to come back when they wanted, and Josie said, “The time came in Oregon that we almost felt like doing it.”



Our Lives—A Memoir

Josie Doggett

PART 4 OF 4

Oregon

There were so many moving out there [to Oregon] that the railroads gave good rates to get people to come. We bought tickets to Roseburg, Oregon, as Dad wanted to look the State over as we went. Could get stop over privileges. He had boosted for Oregon so much, that Mr. C. J. Pope, his engineer at the gin, his wife, and her three sisters, Lizzie, Gleesie, and Ritchie Ware, came with us.

Pa (John's father, Asa Doggett) and our family, a doctor from Gotebo, and another man, his wife, and baby came to Oregon. The doctor's wife came as far as some place in Kansas. Our tickets cost \$27 and that included berth. Dad had the tickets for the whole crowd. Mrs. Pope had a sister in Denver, so we stopped there for a short stay, and Mrs. Pope and her sisters stayed for a visit. Mr. Pope

came with us. We took a sightseeing tour of Salt Lake and made our first real stop in Portland for a short time.

We left Gotebo March 13, 1910. Dad thought best that Pa, the children, and I go on to Roseburg, and he and Mr. Pope would stop off along the way. Pa was old and I hadn't traveled much, so it was a big undertaking. Asa wasn't quite two years old. We went to a homey hotel. They let me do some washing and ironing. There was a lady there with two little children and the people at the hotel had a little girl, so Frances and Beaufort played with her. They went upstairs and went into a closet with a fastening on the outside, and Beaufort pulled the door shut, so there they were and couldn't get the door open. They were located some way, and the lady's husband had to take the door off the hinges to get them out. I was taking care of Asa, so didn't know about it till they were out. The lady was afraid they would smother, so had them lie on the floor near the crack at bottom of door.

Dad and Mr. Pope stopped off at Eugene and I don't know other places, but didn't find anything that suited, so came to Roseburg, and we backtracked to Portland.



Darden Family, February 1910. Left Group: Joe [Josie] Doggett holding Asa, Frances standing and Beaufort sitting on chair. Middle Group: Cornelia McClanahan standing holding Pauline, Gladys sitting on arm of chair and Lois sitting on chair. Right Group: Walter Darden, Fronia Darden holding Mary, Louie sitting on arm of chair, Julius standing in chair, Eden (on left) and Beulah sitting in chair.



Westward, Ho! Group in front of train before leaving Gotebo, Oklahoma, included the Doggetts and Popes. Unfortunately, picture was not labeled. It is believed that the family in the middle of the photo (#'s 5 and 6) were the John B. Doggett family—Josie, John holding Asa, Frances and Beaufort standing, and John's father, Asa Doggett (7).

We rented a big house near the Failing School and got as few things as we could manage on. Mrs. Pope and the girls came out and we all lived in the big house, each with their own housekeeping.¹ Dad said he would never be satisfied in Oklahoma, so he went back and sold the homestead, and Pa and I kept things going. He took long walks and did enjoy his time in Portland. Would go down to the [Willamette] River and watch the boats come in. I told him once I was afraid he might get hurt, but he said he had his name and address in his pocket, so I tried to make the best of it.

When Dad got back, Mr. Pope and Dad came to Hood River, as Mr. Pope had a friend from Gotebo that lived near Hood River, Mr. Ramsey. They thought this was the place for us. Hood River was on such a boom that places were being sold and at such high prices. We came up on a boat from Portland, and was I afraid the children would fall in the [Columbia] river. The boat was heavily loaded, and the river level was high, so we had so much trouble getting through the Locks at Cascade Locks. Was dark by the time we reached Hood River. We spent our first night at the Gerdes Hotel. We rented a house from a bachelor by the name of Clapp, southeast of Hood River, and home hunting began in earnest. I couldn't go out to see places as I had three small children. Mr. Pope located

an old Illinois friend that wanted to sell what was known as the Gray Place. Was south from the Toll Bridge.

Dad and Mr. Pope talked of going in partnership on it, but couldn't swing the deal, and what a blessing they couldn't. Was far enough for my small children to walk to school from our present home. They finally located the Larwood Place and went in partnership on it.²

Larwood's had a nice big house, and there was no hotels in Upper Valley, or no eating places, so Mrs. Larwood kept people that needed a place to stay, and there were so many hunting homes in Hood River Valley. There was a small house on what is my house now, so we had to take that, and Mrs. Pope and her sisters kept up the hotel business. We fixed the old house up some and built a small room for Pa. We came to the place June 29, 1910. We had to get our drinking water from a spring and had to cross a small creek to get to the spring. A small irrigation ditch was near the front door of the house, so we got most of our water from the ditch. We had a bridge across the ditch, and Asa got on the bridge and tried to spit in the water and fell in face down, but Beaufort was there and pulled him out. Not much water in the ditch. Asa was just 2 then.

Land was so high during this boom, and Mr. Pope's and Dad's idea was to clear part of the place and sell land as they cleared it. Neither had ever cleared land and soon found out what they had to do, and how long it took to get those big trees down and the logs burned, but they cleared several acres but never sold any land. There



Folts's Sawmill on East Fork of Hood River on Woodworth Road - John ran the engine for several years.

1. The Doggett family appears on the 1910 U.S. census living on Meade Street in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. This is in southwest Portland in the Lair Hill neighborhood. The Charles Pope family, who accompanied the Doggetts from Oklahoma, lived in the same house with separate housekeeping/kitchen facilities. "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch*.

2. In the Mt. Hood area on what is now Woodworth Road. The land purchase by John Doggett was reported in the *Hood River Glacier* on 30 June 1910.



Three different photos of the newly built home at Mt. Hood

was nothing much to bring in money. There was a small orchard of old varieties of apples, just a family orchard, but we did sell some. They decided Mr. Pope would farm and Dad would work away from home.

His first job was running the engine for Mr. Folts in a sawmill, but soon learned the sawmill work and another man took the engine. We hadn't been accustomed to fruit hitting every year as frost so often killed fruit in Texas and Oklahoma, so I thought while I had it, I had better put up enough canned, jams and jellies to last for a while. I used three sacks of sugar, putting up fruit, but my work didn't do any good as we were burned out [on 12 November 1910] just a month to the day before Richard was born.

Dad went to Hood River that morning, in a wagon with a slow team, so took a day to make the trip. Didn't go often. Left early and was a bright morning with a heavy frost and the roof was wet. He was told by a neighbor that our house had burned.

We didn't have a flue and hadn't put up a heater. The pipe had slipped out at the roof and was about ready to fall in on us when I found it out. I saved a few things, but we were left stranded with few clothes or what we had on. Was Saturday, and Frances and Beaufort were home from school, so their best clothes went. Beaufort



Our new home. This shows the deep snows we had then. The front door was in north and we changed it later to the west side of the house. Dad has Richard, Asa standing by me, and Frances and Beaufort between Dad and I. Mr. C. J. Pope, our partner, is in the sled. The picture was taken by Mr. Jordan. This was our home for 46 years. I have seen many changes in Oregon in that time.

started to school that fall. Was a dark time to face, but one we did our best to meet.

Richard Doggett was born December 10, 1910.

We moved in with the Popes, Mrs. Larwood had the house well furnished. The Odd Fellows Lodge gave us some money, and the neighbors were very kind and helped build our present house. Mr. Arch Jordan was a carpenter, so he bossed the job. He and Mr. Davidson did the sawing of lumber at Kelly's Mill not far above the covered bridge, and trees on our property were cut for the lumber. Mr. Davidson and his sons, Jim and Walt, were good helpers and all helped.

We just put up the outside walls and partitions and upstairs floor. Dad got things ready for us to move in on Christmas Eve when Richard was a tiny baby, only two weeks old. The lumber was so green that moisture could be wiped from the windows for 2 weeks.

We had been in a plastered house, upstairs over their [Larwood's] living room and moved into this damp shell of a house. Wonder it didn't kill both Richard and me. We must have been tough. Richard did do lots of crying, but I think now he was hungry.

Pa enjoyed Oregon very much and picked apples that fall and got the job as janitor at Mt. Hood Church on the corner of our place. There was a Christmas program at the church, and he took sick while cleaning the church after the program. He never got over the spell but died March 2, 1911. We sent his body back to Weatherford, Texas, to be buried by his wife. The neighbors were very good to us.

Dad and Mr. Clint Hatfield had the first transportation of school children to Parkdale. They had a long sled with seats on each side and a wagon sheet and bows to cover sled.

Dad did the first grading of snow off the roads. There were few cars then, mostly tams and sleds and some didn't like it graded as sleds couldn't travel over roads without snow. Dad got his name in the paper when one man wrote a piece for the paper saying it would ruin the roads.

We never left the ranch, but Dad did little real farming in Oregon. Mr. Pope and Dad saw they could never pay the place out so decided to let Larwood's have it back, but they were very kind and made an offer of letting each have \$1,000 and get out, or what we had paid could go on our place. Mr. Pope took their offer and left Oregon, and we kept the place, and by getting a farm loan, we paid it out. The children soon got large enough to help out, so we all worked hard and gradually got things done.

Dad worked for Mr. Kelly in his sawmill above Parkdale, but he soon was elected to take over the roadwork of Upper Valley as supervisor. Held that job for 14 years and built many of the Upper Valley roads including



Asa Edmond Doggett on ladder on left, Fall 1910



Doggett family and friends' picnic, July 4, 1911.



The Doggett Family, taken approximately 1922. Dad and I with our children. Taken by Mr. Charles Craven. We were proud of our family. It took hard work to meet expense and keep them in school, but all did their part and are taking their places in the communities today. I am thankful to say they never let us down, but are leading honorable lives (Front: Frances, Josie, John. Back: Beaufort, Asa and Richard)

the Lost Lake Road. Took over the improvements at Lost Lake by the C.C.C. [Civilian Conservation Corps] men. Times were very hard and that was a government help for people. I heard yesterday that the tables that Dad made at Lost Lake were being brought to Forest Service Station to be repaired and used in a park in Hood River.

He quit the supervisor job to go in with Dave Cooper in contracting road building. The man that took over his job got him to come back to help him out. Dad and Dave built most of the Cooper Spur Road and crushed the rock to use on it. Was a big job to make a road thru that forest.

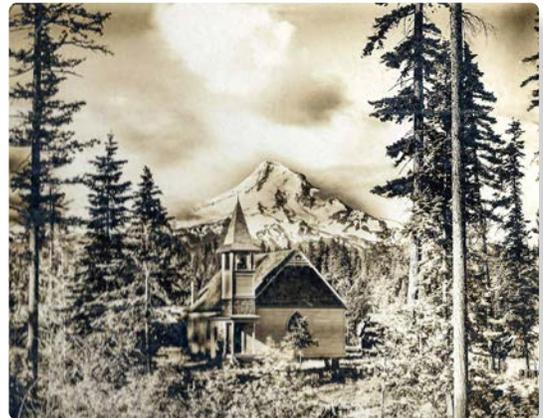
They built the road into Legion Camp. They contracted miles of the Loop Road. One of their camps was just below the Sahalie Falls. John enjoyed road work. Was in charge of all roads south of Booth Hill for 14 years and built bridges and made many changes in the Upper Valley roads. He was over the crew that made fireplaces and tables at Lost Lake and did much of the work on Lost Lake Road. He graded the first snow off the roads with his road grader. There was no such thing as snowplows in those days. He was called on to grade snow from Columbia River Highway.

His first contract was on Loop Road, and Asa and Beaufort went with him, so that left Richard and I to take over. We had the place in hay and had cows and a few hogs, so we got along okay. Had to have help at haying time. Richard and I kept that up till he was 16 and he wanted to get out, so I had to get other boys to help me out.

Dad would come over Sunday, part of the time, and I would try to follow his instructions but used my own head if things came up to be met. I must have had 10 boys that helped me out after my own boys outgrew the ranch work. I used to feel that my mission was to mother boys.



I tried to treat them like I would want my boys treated. Gene and Leonard Porterfield were with me so long I feel almost like they are my boys.



Left: Summer, 1921, taken by Blanche Aubert. West window of living room. Right: Church at Mt. Hood, Oregon, 1910 (Presbyterian) where the J. B. Doggett family went to church 1910 to 1923. The church was located on property adjacent to Doggett property. This photo was given to Jane McGarvin in 2018 by Phil McClanahan, Josie's sister Cornelia's grandson. On the back of the photo the following was written: "Mt. Hood, Oregon. The John B. Doggett family attended this church from 1910 to 1923."

MT. HOOD LOOP HIGHWAY

The following is an excerpt from *Mt. Hood, A Complete History*, written by Jack Grauer regarding the construction of the Mt. Hood Loop Highway:

When the highway was finally located, a lower route was chosen. From Cooper Spur Junction, the route descended to the East Fork of Hood River at Polallie Creek, following up the East Fork Canyon to the flats that extend all the way to Hood River Meadows. James Schuyler of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads made the location survey after considerable discussion had been done on the general route. At one time, there was serious consideration of running the highway atop Lookout Ridge to the east. In later years, a fire protection service road was placed there.

The canyon of the East Fork offered a lot of problems in blasting away cliffs and bridging the twisting stream many times. Governor of Oregon, James Withcomb, signed an application for federal financial aid on the road, the first for any Oregon project. Various sections of road were awarded to different contractors. The section from Mt. Hood Meadows to White River was done by Doggett and Davis [Cooper]. Much work was done by hand or with horse teams pulling scoops, as the day of heavy construction machinery had not yet arrived.

The work progressed between the years of 1920 to 1925 when it was finally opened to through travel on June 21.^a

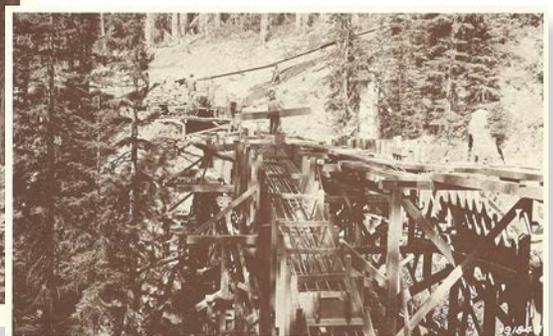
a. Grauer, Jack. *Mount Hood A Complete History*. 1975. Page 26. GFO Call Number 979.55 Clac MtHo .Hist-Au Grau.



Building road the hard way 1922 — Photo USFS



Early tractor and grader 1922 — Photo USFS



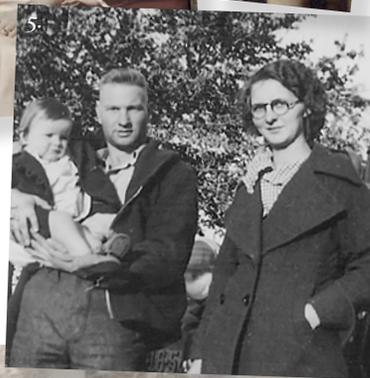
Bridge at Sahalie Falls under construction 1924 — Photo USFS

These three pictures are United States Forest Service photos of contractors building the Mt. Hood Loop Highway. They were not specifically identified as being the Doggett/Cooper workers, but they are examples of the conditions experienced while building the highway. The third photo is of Sahalie Falls Bridge construction that Josie referred to several times. It's possible it might have been John and his crew in the photo.

Dad and Dave [Cooper] had contracts in Eastern Oregon. One was at Mayville. Dad was Clerk of the School Board for so many years, and while he was out there, he came home for Christmas, and one of the boys in Mt. Hood School had been giving some trouble. The Church and School went in together in a Christmas program and the father of the boy was there, so Director's decided to meet with him and discuss it [the problem]. There was a big crowd and we had walked up as was cold for cars to stand. Lee, Frances, and I came ahead and when Dad was coming home, a boy ran into him and broke his leg, so he was on crutches for 12 months. Asa had to help out on the contracting. Richard was in high school then, so we were keeping things going at home. The last contract Dad and Dave had was on the Salmon River cutoff to the coast.

Asa and Richard met Vera Kramer and Viola Hunt (cousins) while on the Salmon River cutoff job. Richard was never home much after that.

Dad's next job was with the Forest Service. He oversaw crews fighting many forest fires. One of the worst fires he had to supervise was started toward Lost Lake on the West Fork of the Hood River on July 4. Dad and a two-man crew left the Forest Service station as soon as it was reported and drove at breakneck speed to reach it. It was small when they got there, but just



three men couldn't control it. The forest was very dry with a strong west wind blowing and by night it had almost reached Dee. It didn't burn many trees, but the wind blew embers setting snags and logs on fire. There were 1,000 men on that fire, and the men from Portland that were out, soon left it in Dad's hands. The crews kept the fire from getting into homes

but left so many burning logs that Dad was on that fire for 42 days. While he was less than six miles from home most of the time, he would come home long enough to get a bath and clean clothes before returning to keep crews watching for flare-ups from those burning logs. He was sent down to help in a big fire on the coast. Firefighting was dangerous, hard work, but he never got hurt.

John worked for years for Forest Service. Most of his time consisted of building and cleaning trails, building lookout stations and fighting fires. He did enjoy that work and built many trails on slopes of Mt. Hood. They worked on trails from Cloud Cap Inn and to Timberline

Lodge and enjoyed the beautiful flowers on that trail. He loved Mt. Hood and enjoyed reliving his hours spent working in the forest. He never lost his love for that mountain and would often look at it and talk of the places he had worked.

Top to bottom: 1. John and his team of horses while building roads in the 1920s. 2. Joe [Josie] and her flock of chickens. Joe noted on her yearly calendar the number of eggs collected, sold, and amount of money she received for selling eggs. 3. The time came when my children wanted homes of their own. Lee Rose and Frances were married June 19, 1925. They had two children. Frances went to college and became a teacher. 4. Beaufort and Lois "Loie" Sinclair were married August 22, 1929. They had two children. Beaufort went to Reed College in Portland and graduated in 1929. 5. Richard and Viola Hunt were married June 14, 1932 and had three children. Richard was not interested in attending college, so he either worked on road construction or in the logging industry in Lincoln and Tillamook Counties and later in the Lebanon area. 6. John with his crew that worked in Forest Service.

When he quit the Forest Service, Dad worked in the shipyards in Portland during World War II. After, he took over the maintenance work for the Crystal Springs water system. Crystal Springs was built years earlier.

When John left the Crystal Springs job, he took over the janitor job at Mt. Hood School and kept that job till forced to retire on account of his age. He always did his best at any job that he took over, and was never let out on a job, so was a hard blow when he had to quit. [All four Doggett children, Frances' two children, Asa's four children, and all of Frances' grandchildren attended school at Mt. Hood Grade School.]

He had been an Elder in the Church for many years and was on the Bond Drives for Mt. Hood District. He received recognition from Washington, D.C. for his faithful work.

We were almost pioneers of the Upper Valley and saw many changes.

Trips Back Home

Dad and I both made two trips to Oklahoma and Texas, but we couldn't both leave at the same time. I went in 1920, for a short visit, and Dad went soon after, 1921, I believe. My second visit was in 1930. I was badly in need of rest, so Doctor advised that trip. I stayed three months. I knew it would be my last visit with my father. He was well and we had a good visit. I had so many relatives in Oklahoma and Texas that I didn't stay long with anyone but spent more time with



Father. Mattie and Fannie Davis (John's sister and niece) went with me on that trip. Dad's last trip was to see his brother, Dick, as he wasn't well. He took a plane trip and it was the greatest thrill of his life.

Dad hadn't been well for quite a while, and he got sick and had to be taken to hospital in Hood River in December 1949. Was there a week and had to be rushed to Holliday Park Hospital in Portland. He had three major operations in January 1950 at that hospital. I went with him and expected to be able to come home in a short time, but he was too sick for me to leave until February 1. That was a very bad winter. I stayed with the Stevens family, so God gave me more good friends. Mrs. Stevens had roomed with us while teaching at Mt. Hood School. She was Miss Olive Goff then. She and Fred were so good to me. Dad improved very fast after the operations and came home February 9, 1950. His right leg was removed in one of the operations above the knee, so that put him on crutches again. He had so much suffering but bore it well. God was with him. He got a wooden leg and learned to walk well with it. Rev. Jim Brown was the minister here, and he was so good to Dad. Would take him for rides and to Hood River when he needed to go. All our friends were good to us.

To give Dad something to do, as he was not able to get out of the house much, we bought a loom, and he made many rugs that were given as gifts to our family and friends. I also braided rugs and potholders.

Top to bottom. 1. Mt. Hood Grade School, built 1914. 2. Gym added to left, 1927. 3. Asa and Vera Kramer were married November 2, 1935. They had four girls and a son. The son died shortly after birth. 4. 1944 Family photo. Left Group: Betty, Viola holding Linda, Richard. Center: Vera holding Sally, Asa. Right: Josie and John. 5. The Doggett Boys. Dick (Richard), Ed, and John. Sons of Asa and Fannie Doggett, 1927. 6. Jean and Jane Doggett, Asa and Vera's twin daughters, the third set of twins in Grandmother Birdsong's descendants. Here, they are six, ready for the first day of school, and they still have their sweet smiles.

1950 was a big year in our lives. We had our 50th Anniversary on March 18, 1950. Dad wasn't able to be up much of the time, but the children were determined we should have some celebration, so they had nicely decorated cakes for us and all came in for a short stay in evening and brought some gifts. We hadn't let our friends know about it but received cards later when it came out that we had been married 50 years.

Dad's health was better after his operations, and he did some work in the garden. We had wanted to visit Beaufort and family since they moved to Melrose, Massachusetts, and our wish was fulfilled in October 1952. Was a wonderful trip for us. Loie brought her daughter to college at Nevada, Missouri, and we went by train to Kansas City. Beaufort flew there to meet us, and we four drove to Melrose. We came back by train. Dad was 79 and I was 77, but we made the trip okay.

John's Death and Changes

We raised our garden as usual in 1953, and Dad did work in it. He had been bothered some with high blood pressure and some heart trouble. He didn't feel well when he got up August 4 and was taken to doctor and to hospital the night of August 4 but passed away suddenly. Mr. Jim Brown had come to see him that morning. He didn't feel well, but they had a good visit. They were almost like father and son.

He wished to be buried in Idlewild Cemetery near Hood River, so his wish was carried out. Mr. Brown and our present pastor Mr.

Rikker held a beautiful service, and the host of friends that attended proved what he meant to the friends through the years. We went through many trials, but God was with us and my daily prayer is for His Care of you children and that you will trust and obey Him.

I have seen many changes in my life but have always tried to meet things as they came up. Can you visualize a country without electricity, phones, cars, rural mail, washing machines, refrigerators, airplanes, and many other conveniences of the present day? If so, you can realize the changes I have seen in 78 years. I wonder what changes the next 78 years will bring.

Dad and I were very proud of our family. We worked hard and made many sacrifices to raise them, but we felt they were worth it as all have been very kind, in-laws included. Life would be dreary without them.

As I think back over the changes in so many ways, I am thankful that my loved ones can have conveniences to make life easier for them. We raised gardens, and I have gone a long way in canning since I lost my tomatoes. So, we raised our children, mostly on home raised and home canned foods. Dad worked at apple house one fall for 15 cents an hour.

While we made many mistakes, we tried to set a good example and now all are facing the problems of training your children to be honest, upright girls and boys. My prayer is that God will guide you each day.



Top to bottom: 1. John and Joe Doggett, July 31, 1949, Ages 76 and 74. 2. Josie, John, and Grandson Binny Doggett. The last picture of John with Binny and me at the U.S. Capitol, November 9, 1952. The steps in the background lead to the porch where presidents take their oath of office. Eisenhower had just been elected for his first term. John was 79, Binny 17 and Josie, 77. 3. Dad, Richard, Mom [Josie], Beaufort, Frances, and Asa. Taken at Lee and Frances' home. All are in their own homes and raising their children. They and their children are a great joy to us. 4. Tom Davis and wife Mattie Doggett. John's only sister, with youngest granddaughter Janet Monroe. Taken at their home in Parkdale, Oregon. 5. Josie with grandkids, 1952.

I found this little verse to share with each of you.

The Friend Who Stands By³

When trouble comes your soul to try,
You love the Friend who just stands by,
Times when love can't smooth the road,
Nor Friendship lift the load,
But just to feel you have a friend,
Who will stand by until the end.

One of God's greatest blessings and may each of you have this blessing.

I spent much of the time the first winter that John was gone writing this story, as I lived alone that winter and did enjoy reliving my life in memory. That was in 1954 and there have been many happy things come my way, so will add them to my life story.

I got a lady to stay with me from a short time before Christmas till March, as well as the next two winters, mostly to get my mail as it was quite a walk to the mailbox and to clear the walks of snow, but we didn't have much snow either winter. The lady's name was Esther Tykason. The next winter, I moved in with Lee and Frances for the worst part of the winter, and I slept upstairs, but I made

it fine, as Lee put a nice handrail up for me and with my stick, I made it even if it did take time.

I got a badly sprained ankle that added to my lameness caused by stiff knees from arthritis. This accounts for most important events till 1956.

Frances was small when we came to Oregon in 1910. She had wanted to take a trip to see her kin and we did that in 1956. Got round-trip tickets and left home Monday, March 5, 1956. We had planned to be gone six weeks and we were almost ready to get in the car, and Lee said, "This is March 5, and I want you back by April 5."

We had a good trip home and reached Hood River at 3:45 a.m., Friday, April 6. Lee met us and we almost came to his terms of April 5. When we got home, Frances made a list of those we had seen, and found we had been in 23 homes, slept in 18 different beds, and had seen 123 kin and 5 good friends. We couldn't have done that much visiting if our kin hadn't met us at family gatherings. I was 80 years old in July before this trip but stood it well and enjoyed every minute of it.

I have often wished my children could know some of my kin, and Frances met some of them. They are people that you could be proud to claim as kin.



2010 Darden Family Reunion, Dallas, Texas. This represents a lot of "kin" my grandmother wanted her family to get to know. It was a great privilege and honor to meet each and every one of the family of her brother, Walter. [Note from author]

3. "The Friend Who Just Stands By" has been attributed to William Carlos Williams and others. We could not find a publication date. It has been published repeatedly, usually with author unknown.

Eddie B, John's brother Ed's daughter, had wanted to come to see us for so many years. She and her husband, Bill Straw, came in July 1958. We were so happy to have them and took them around Mt. Hood, over Loop Road and back home over Lolo Pass Road. Took a side trip to Cloud Cap, so she saw the work her Uncle John had done to improve the country. She timed their visit to be here for my 83rd birthday and handed me my cake. Fannie invited the Doggett kin to meet at their home to meet Eddie B and Bill. We had a nice time and got pictures. I had wanted to go to see my brother, Homer, near Reedley, California, but thought best to not go alone but Frances and Eddie B thought I could make the trip with them as they were returning to Fort Worth, through California, and would go by Fresno. I rather hesitated as I would have to come back alone but decided to go. We had a nice trip to Homer's, and Eddie B and Bill spent the night with them. Homer took us for a ride to see the big vineyards and other fruit. I spent the month of August with Homer and Lois. They took me to Turlock to see Brother Walter's youngest daughter, Jean, and family. I spent a week with them, and they took me to Oakland, California, to take the train to avoid a change. They had promised their children to take them to the zoo in San Francisco before school started, so they went to the zoo after seeing me safely on the train. I had a nice day, as I like to ride on a train, and was met in Salem, Oregon, by Richard, Bob, and a friend. I spent a week with Richard, and they brought me home. I had been gone six weeks and did enjoy every minute of the time. Was a very hot, dry summer in Oregon and California, but I kept well and enjoyed the peaches, grapes, and melons in California.

I decided was best for all that I sell my home, altho it was one of the hardest things I ever did to leave my home where I had raised my children, and moved in Christmas Eve 1910 after being burned out November 12, just a month before Richard's birth. The neighbors helped build the home I sold June 27, 1959.



Babs with Grandma and Vera Doggett and children at Sahalie Falls, on the bridge that Dad built.



Granddaughter Babs presenting Grandma Josie with her 80th Birthday cake.

I was lucky that Lee and Frances wanted me to move in with them. Lee told me that they wanted me to take their downstairs bedroom and they would move upstairs. I appreciated it very much and didn't want to take their room, but finally gave in and furnished it with my things, flowers included, as no place would be home to me without my flowers. When a person reaches my age, I think a hobby is very essential to keep them occupied and contented, or at least I have found it true. I gave my geraniums away and started raising gloxinias by rooting leaves. Is fun to care for them and watch them grow and bloom. I get the same pleasure from African Violets. My other hobbies are writing letters and braiding rugs and hot dish mats. Is fun to take worn out clothing and make something pretty and useful.

This little poem gives us food for thought.

The Day's Result⁴

Can you say tonight, in parting with the day that's slipping fast,

that you helped a single brother of the many that you have passed?

Is a single heart rejoining over what you did or said?

Does the man whose hopes were fading, now with courage look ahead?

Did you waste the day or lose it, was it well or poorly spent?

Did you leave a trail of kindness or a scar of discontent?

As you close your eyes in slumber, do you think God would say,

"You have earned one more tomorrow by the work you did today?"

May God help each of you to receive such an answer for your days work, is my prayer.

AFTERWARD

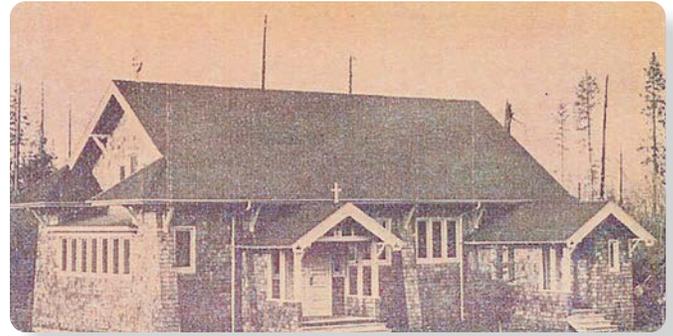
Jane Doggett McGarvin

Josie lived with her daughter Frances for several years. When health problems made it more difficult for Uncle Lee to climb the stairs, Josie moved to the home of my parents, Asa and Vera Doggett, in Mt. Hood. My sister Jean and I were in our junior year of high school.

Asa and Vera had purchased a house in Naselle, Washington, but Vera still worked in the fruit packing sheds in Parkdale in the fall and early winter. When they sold their home in Mt. Hood, Josie moved in with a caretaker, Mrs. Dobbins, during the summer of 1965. The home was located a short distance from the Mt. Hood Grade School. After fruit packing season was over that year, Josie moved to Naselle with Asa and Vera.

As her health continued to deteriorate, Josie was moved to a nursing home in Long Beach, Washington. The story my mother told me was that one night, Josie wanted to tell Vera which dress she wanted to wear when she was buried. As there were rails on the bed, she crawled to the end and fell out of bed, breaking her hip. She was taken to the hospital in Long Beach for surgery and then returned to the nursing home, where she died February 17, 1969. She was laid to rest at Idlewild Cemetery in Hood River, next to Dad.

One of Josie's wishes was that her grandchildren would meet her kin. Frances kept in touch with both of



Original sanctuary of the Parkdale Community Church (Upper Valley United Presbyterian Church). The new sanctuary was added to the right of this building.

Josie's siblings, Walter and Cornelia, and made several trips to see them.

In 2001, while doing some Darden research, I was searching on a Hinds County message board and saw an entry "Looking for descendants of Osceola and Anna Louise (Birdsong) Darden." I responded to the inquiry. The recipient was a descendant of Sally Darden, Osceola's sister. Later, a granddaughter of Josie's brother also saw the post and my response. After several emails, I learned that a family reunion was being planned to be held in 2002. I was invited to attend and to make a presentation about Josie and John's family. I prepared Josie's life story and included about 150 photos. Between 2002 and 2016, I attended the Darden family reunion every two years.



Doggett cousins, 1994, Beverly Beach, Newport, Oregon.

MEMORIES FROM CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN

John and Josie were very involved in their church and community. Through the 1940s, the church was very small, and it was decided that a larger sanctuary was needed. John was part of a group that traveled to Medford to look at a chapel that was for sale. After the church purchased the building, John was part of the group who dismantled the building (marking every piece as the building was laboriously taken down), transported the pieces to Parkdale, and then rebuilt it. Virginia (Rose) McClain said that her wedding ceremony took place in the new sanctuary in 1949.

In 1910, the school the Doggett children (Frances and Beaufort) attended was located at the corner of their property. Children brought their lunch from home. In 1914-15, a new school was built in its present location, between $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile away. Soon after arriving in Mt. Hood, Josie heard about an organization called the Parent Teachers Organization (PTO), and she soon began talking about the PTO to friends and teachers. She was told, "That would be nice, but we couldn't have one here." But they hadn't reckoned with Josie Birdsong Darden Doggett's resolve when she got an idea. One of her motto's was: "Where there is a will, there is a way."

In October 1914, meetings were held in the school adjacent to their property about chartering a chapter of the PTO at the Mt. Hood School. The Mt. Hood chapter of the PTO was the first one organized in Hood River County. Josie was elected president. One of the group's projects was for parents to come to the school to fix a hot dish that the children could buy to supplement their cold lunch brought from home. The meals were prepared by volunteers for many years and was the beginning of the hot lunch program in the Hood River County schools.



SS Hood River.



Headstones, John B. and Josie B. Doggett, Idlewild Cemetery, Hood River, Oregon.

Josie was a charter member of the Mt. Hood School Circle, which got together on a monthly basis. It was not only a social gathering, but it raised funds to support the school and community. Many of the ladies would sew quilt tops, then get together to hand stitch the quilt and apply the edge binding.

Josie raised and sold eggs. Jane has Josie's old calendars on which she noted how many eggs were collected each day and how much money the eggs were sold for. Her "egg money" ranged from \$10 to \$85 each month.

In her research, Jane discovered that her grandfather John B. Doggett was the enumerator for the 1920 U.S. Census for the Mt. Hood District of Hood River County.

During World War II, John was very involved in raising funds for the war effort and received a letter of commendation from the War Department for his efforts. Virginia McClain has postcards showing a ship and an airplane that were named "Hood River" in recognition of the contributions the residents of Hood River County had made for this cause.

John and Josie had a loom in their living room, and both made rugs (about 2 feet by 3 feet). In addition, Josie made braided rugs and hot pads. She used old toothbrushes that had the brushes cut off and the blunt end sharpened to a point. She would cut strips of fabric, mostly from old stockings or dresses, sew the ends together, and braid and sew the rugs/hot pads together.

Grandma made cakes, especially when the grandkids were coming over. She always left enough batter in the bowl for us to eat. Sometimes, I think the cake itself was a little small because of the amount of batter she had left in the bowl.

Grand-daughter Linda recalled that Grandma had long hair, reaching down past her waist that she would unbraided and brush out morning and night, and then would tie the ends using the hair from her brush to fasten the ends instead of using a rubber band. The two braids were then coiled together on the back of her head.



Josie Birdsong Darden Doggett, 1960.

When living with Asa and Vera in Naselle, Washington, Josie was unable to walk to the church next door, so a line and speaker was installed between the church and the house so she could listen to the church services.

When Jane Doggett McGarvin was about four, she embroidered a tea towel for Grandma Doggett's Christmas present. An outline of a cat's head had been stamped on the fabric, and the embroidery hoop circled the head. Because Jane took so long to finish the embroidery work, there wasn't time to wash it before it had to be wrapped. Grandma said she would wash and use it, but in the meantime put it in the sideboard. Whenever we visited her, Jean and Jane would run to the sideboard to see if the tea towel had finally been washed. One day, it wasn't there, nor was it where Grandma kept her tea towels. Were we upset! When Grandma asked what we were looking for, and she took us to the living room wall. There it was! Grandma had made a picture out of it. As she grew up, Jane asked if she could have her "cat picture" someday. Grandma eventually gave it to Jane's mother, who was reluctant to give it to Jane because she thought it would be washed. It never will! The tea towel picture now has a place of honor in Jane's office.



Jane's tea towel gift to Josie.



Mt. Hood from the back porch.

Meteorological Record and River Gauge Readings (1914-1938), Cascade Locks, Hood River County, Oregon— An unlikely source of genealogical material

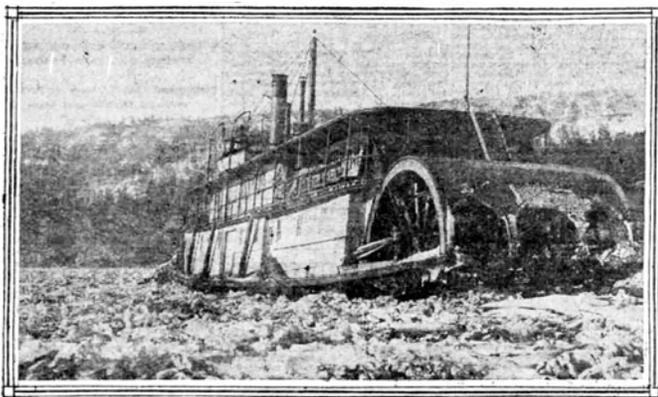
Nanci Remington

Valentine “Val” W. Tomkins kept seemingly mundane records. On 26 February 1920, he noted that the Columbia River measured 2.1 feet deep at Cascade Locks. Three months later, it had risen to 19.9 feet deep. As superintendent of the locks from 1907 to 1934, part of his job was to log river readings and meteorological information.

Who would ever think that a log book holding such unremarkable data might also reveal valuable genealogical information?

Mr. Tomkins apparently decided to turn his log into a veritable local newspaper, without ever publishing it for anyone else. A transcription of this goldmine lay hidden within materials donated by Lottie Gurley to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. It appears that Mrs. Gurley, who resided for many years in Cascade Locks, had access to the books. She copied “Notes of interest found on page opposite readings.”

These notes recorded news about area residents, particularly deaths from up and down the river. Most, but not all, of the entries can be corroborated by period newspaper accounts or death records. The source used to verify each entry has been added in brackets.



The Tahoma from Point Astern by Gordon Stuart. The Morning Oregonian, 19 January 1916, page 4. Historic Oregon Newspapers.

COLUMBIA RIVER (Flood stage, 46 feet)—CASCADE LOCKS, OREG.												
1.....	1.3	4.5	-0.5	1.9	5.9	15.2	17.8	14.8	6.1	4.9	4.4	3.9
2.....	1.0	4.2	-0.5	2.1	6.1	15.1	17.7	14.3	6.0	4.9	4.3	4.0
3.....	0.8	4.0	-0.5	2.3	6.3	14.6	17.7	13.5	5.9	5.0	4.2	3.8
4.....	0.6	3.6	-0.5	2.5	6.5	14.0	17.8	13.4	5.8	5.1	4.0	3.7
5.....	0.2	3.3	-0.5	2.7	6.8	13.5	17.9	13.3	5.6	5.2	3.9	3.5
6.....	-0.1	3.0	-0.5	2.9	6.8	13.7	18.0	13.1	5.4	5.3	3.8	3.3
7.....	-0.4	2.5	-0.5	3.0	6.9	14.3	18.1	12.9	5.2	5.4	3.7	3.2
8.....	-0.8	2.1	-0.5	3.2	7.0	15.0	18.3	12.5	4.9	5.4	3.6	3.0
9.....	-1.1	1.7	-0.5	3.7	7.8	15.5	18.1	12.1	4.5	5.4	3.5	2.7
10.....	-1.3	1.5	-0.4	4.2	8.8	16.0	18.0	11.7	4.1	5.4	3.5	2.7
11.....	-1.8	1.4	-0.4	4.9	10.3	16.3	17.9	11.2	3.8	5.3	3.1	2.8
12.....	-1.7	1.3	0.0	5.2	10.8	16.6	17.7	10.7	3.8	5.3	2.9	3.0
13.....	-1.3	1.1	0.4	5.4	11.3	16.9	17.6	10.2	3.9	5.4	2.8	3.2
14.....	-0.8	1.0	1.0	5.6	11.8	17.0	17.6	10.1	3.9	5.6	2.7	3.4
15.....	-0.3	0.9	1.5	5.8	12.1	17.1	17.7	9.9	3.9	5.7	2.5	3.2
16.....	0.8	0.7	2.3	6.0	12.6	17.3	17.8	9.7	4.0	5.9	2.4	3.0
17.....	1.3	0.6	2.7	6.1	13.2	17.8	17.9	9.4	4.0	6.0	2.3	2.8
18.....	1.8	0.5	3.0	6.2	13.9	18.8	17.9	9.1	4.0	6.0	2.2	2.6
19.....	2.0	0.4	2.7	5.8	15.0	19.4	17.7	9.0	3.9	5.9	2.2	2.4
20.....	1.9	0.1	2.5	5.2	15.7	19.5	17.5	8.9	3.9	5.9	2.3	2.2
21.....	1.8	-0.2	2.2	5.2	15.8	19.3	17.3	8.7	3.8	5.8	2.5	2.0
22.....	1.8	-0.5	1.8	5.2	15.9	19.2	17.0	8.5	3.9	5.7	2.8	1.8
23.....	1.8	-0.8	1.3	5.2	16.1	19.4	16.9	8.2	3.9	5.6	3.3	1.8
24.....	2.0	-0.2	1.4	5.2	16.1	19.6	16.6	8.1	4.0	5.5	3.8	2.0
25.....	2.5	-0.2	1.7	5.1	16.1	19.8	16.2	7.8	4.1	5.4	4.1	2.1
26.....	2.8	-0.2	2.1	4.9	16.1	19.9	16.0	7.5	4.2	5.3	4.3	2.1
27.....	3.5	-0.3	2.5	4.7	15.8	19.6	15.9	7.2	4.3	5.2	4.2	2.1
28.....	3.8	-0.4	2.5	4.5	15.6	19.0	15.6	7.0	4.5	5.1	4.0	2.2
29.....	5.5	-0.4	2.5	4.9	15.4	18.3	15.4	6.6	4.6	5.0	3.9	2.4
30.....	5.3	.....	2.2	5.5	15.3	17.8	15.2	6.4	4.8	4.8	3.8	2.9
31.....	4.8	.....	2.0	.....	15.2	.....	14.8	6.2	.....	4.6	.....	4.4
Mean..	1.2	1.2	1.1	4.5	11.9	17.2	17.2	10.1	4.5	5.4	3.4	2.9

Monthly Columbia River gauge readings at Cascade Locks, Oregon, 1920. From Daily River Stages at River Gage Stations on the Principal Rivers of the United States, Volume 18, page 174, Google Books.

This record is a compelling example of finding family records and local history in manuscript collections and government archives. It also opens a window to a time in Oregon’s past—when the Columbia River froze over, fish were caught with wheels, and Charles Lindbergh flew under the Bridge of the Gods.

Meteorological Record and River Gauge Readings— Book 1

Jan. 1914 to May 1926

Kept by Val W. Tomkins

Notes of interest found on page opposite readings:

Feb. 12, 1916—Tahoma released from ice blockage n/r Cape Horn. Held since Jan. 6th.

Feb. 3 to 10th inc.—river blocked with ice, second this winter – at Sheridan Pt. one mile below Cascade Canal.

Clipping in book—

THE MORNING OREGONIAN Feb. 14, 1916, pg. 6

“Tahoma Free From Ice—Reaches City—”

“floe finally struck a rock at Corbett and broke in three sections ...”

Apr. 10, 1917—James Stewart died at Cottage Hospital, Hood River, Ore. 10:00 p.m. Born in Scotland Apr. 21, 1851 late U.S. Watchman. Buried Apr. 12 – interred in new section of Cascade Locks Cem. at 4:30 P.M. [Oregon Death Index; Hood River Glacier, 19 April 1917, page 5]

6/19/17—Bailey Gatzert with 125 [64 written above this numeral] on board Shoots Rapids at Cascades. (see pg. 85 of Tomkins Ledger)



Bailey Gatzert approaching Cascade Locks, circa 1910. Wikimedia.

“N.P. & A.N. Co’s Stmr “Bailey Gatzert” passed down through rapids at 5:09 P.M. had 28 tons of freight and 64 passengers. A. Geer, Master; W. P. Short, Pilot; R. L. Pierce, Purser, Time from head of rapids to McGowen fishwheels _ N. of Umatilla Reef 3 min.”

Aug. 26, 1917—Robt. R. Amos, Supt. of McGowans cannery drowned in rapids this afternoon. [Hood River Glacier, 30 August 1917, page 8]

9/5/17—County Coroner Bartmess was called to Cascade Locks Sat. when the body of Robt. R. Amos was recovered ... manager of P. J. McGowan & Sons cannery at Warrendale, fell from the deck of a launch just below the locks ... body recovered within a few feet of the place. Body taken to Portland where Mr. Amos had lived. [Oregon Death Index; Hood River Glacier, 6 September 1917, page 2]

Jan. 16, 1918—Mrs. E. W. Bunker died at Ors No. 1, 3:53 PM today [Sarah Emaline (Totten) Bunker—Oregon Death Index; Find A Grave Memorial 55143587]

24 Feb. 1918—Mrs. H. E. Bishop died at Alameda, Cal. [Henrietta E. Bishop—California Death Index; born about 1865; died Napa, California]

March 10th, 1918—Mrs. A. D. Ventress and Herman Light res. of Cascade Locks were killed by passenger train a short distance east of Cascade Locks. Mrs. Ventress had been to see her husband who worked at the mill. Mr. Light also employed at mill. [Hood River Glacier, 14 March 1918, page 4; Minnie Mabel (Johnson) Ventress—Oregon Death Index; Hermann Light—Oregon Death Index, Also, Find A Grave Memorial 176681911]

July 14, 1918—Fast cattle train #255 westbound struck automobile coming out of Canal grounds at 5:20 P.M. at crossing 4 persons out of a party of 7 in auto were instantly killed Auto badly smashed (Mrs. Margaret Nunn 46, Earl 24, Frank 14 (sons) & Wallace L. Price 57) a freight train (on siding)

blocked the intrance [sic] (contrary to R.R. orders). On clearing entrance auto which was inside canal grounds started out behind caboos (east bound) and was struck by fast cattle train (#255) West-bound on main track. No Warning Whistle was given by engine crew of train #255 and which was not stopped until caboos had passed the semaphore located on right of way between U.S. Quarters Nos. 3 & 4 - 1000 ft. from pt. where auto was struck. Agent W. Lane was on canal grounds with his wife & Mrs. Frank Wait at time of accident.

July 8, 1918—Hosea W. Taylor died at his home in Cascade Locks last night age 66. [Hosea William Taylor - Oregon Death Index]

Feb. 10, 1921—E. P. Ash, of Stevenson, buried there this P.M. [Elmer P. Ash died 7 February 1921 in Stevenson, Washington - Washington, Select Death Certificates on Ancestry; Find A Grave memorial 14946238]

THREE VICTIMS OF SUNDAY'S AUTOMOBILE TRAGEDY AT CASCADE LOCKS.

Wallace L. Price. Mrs Margaret Nunn.

Earl Nunn.

Walter Price, Mrs. Margaret Nunn and her sons, Earl and Frank. Mrs. Price and members of her family left Eugene last Friday to make their home in Portland, where one of the older boys in the family, Neville Nunn, is employed in the shipyards. Price, who was separated from his wife and who had made his home with Mrs. Nunn for several years, accompanied them expecting to secure work in connection with the shipbuilding industry.

Nunn Once Police Chief.
Mrs. Margaret Nunn's husband, Herbert Nunn, was killed about 11 years ago in a shooting affair at Marcola. He had previously been chief of police at Cottage Grove and was a brother of Mrs. J. E. Alexander, who resides at 148 Oak street, Eugene.

Mr. Nunn at the time of his death was employed as an engineer by the Fisher Lumber Company. A man named Crawley and a woman named Crusan had been arrested for keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor to minors. Nunn was a witness at the trial which resulted in their conviction. Crawley declared that he would kill every man who testified against him and shot Nunn in starting out to make good his threat. Nunn, after being wounded, shot and killed his assailant.

Boy Employed in Portland.
Following her husband's death, Mrs. Nunn moved to Eugene and her children attended school here. Earl, who was killed in the accident at Cascade Locks, left this city about two years ago and went to Portland where he had since been employed. Frank, also a victim of the wreck yesterday, was a student at the junior high school in

Top—Wallace Price, of Eugene, and Mrs. Margaret Nunn, of Portland. Below—Earl Nunn, of Eugene.

Nunn family clipping. Morning Oregonian, 16 July 1918, Page 7, Image 7, Historic Oregon Newspapers, accessed 14 February 2019.

June 21, 1922—Mary Warrach married this eve at Portland to St. Lockhart, U.S.N. [Lieutenant Wilbur Molter Lockhart, *Morning Oregonian*, 22 June 1922, page 10]

21 Aug. 1924—Chas. Mallory and Peter Johnson (boys 9 & 11) drowned this P.M. above sawmill messhouse. [Charles M. Mallory – Oregon Death Index, Find A Grave memorial 113763079; Pete Johnson – Oregon Death Index; Find A Grave memorial 86329490]

Aug. 26th, 1924—Wm. Frizzell (Pioneer) buried this P.M. Cascade Locks. Age 84 [William Frizzell – Oregon Death Index gives death 23 August 1924 in Hood River, Find A Grave memorial 42898969]

21 Jan. 1925 W. E. Morris died 8:30 P.M. G. S. Hosp. Portland, Ore. [William Ellis Morris – Oregon Death Index; Find A Grave memorial 40274476]

8 June 1925—Chas T. Smith, of Stevenson, went down the rapids this 3:00 P.M. in small gas boat “Dupoche” & seining skiff in tow. Henry Borman 67 drowned at McGowan’s fishwheel. [Oregon Death Index, Find A Grave memorial 47369882, *Morning Oregonian*, 17 June 1925]

13 July 1925—Mrs. McLain & dau. drowned while bathing near Powder House—No. side Canal. 3:30 to 3:45 P.M. [Anna Esther (Pulliam) McClain and daughter Lorna – *Oregon Daily Journal*, July 1925, viewed on Ancestry.com]

Aug. 2, 1926 1st Cascade Locks “Old Timers” reunion held east side of Office Bldg.



Fish Wheel at Cascade Locks by Benjamin A. Gifford, circa 1899. Library of Congress Digital Collection.

Book II (same title)

June 1926 to Oct. 1938

Oct. 22nd 1926—“Bridge of the Gods” joined in centre this P.M.

Oct. 23 ... several people of Cascade Locks walked across bridge to Washington side.

Oct 26th Informal opening of bridge at noon.. Cascade Locks and Stevenson people meet in Centre.

Oct. 30th, 1926 BRIDGE OF THE GODS opened to traffic 1:00 P.M.

23 Jan. 1928 Elston L. Barnes shot his wife (Sevilla Broilliar & himself this 7:45 A.M. at home of her parent’s C. A. and Mrs. Broilliar. [Sevilla May (Broilliar) Barnes—Oregon Death Index; Find A Grave memorial 14525187, *Morning Oregonian*, 26 January 1928]

14 Sept. 1927 Colonel Chas. H. Lindberg passed over canal in his plane “Spirit of St. Louis” West-bound at 1:09 P.M. Not over 100 ft. above canal walls. Passing downriver under the “Bridge of the Gods”. Waved to Lock operating crew in passing.

16 Sept. 1927 Old white house completely destroyed by fire this 1 to 4 A.M. adjoining bldgs saved by U.S. employees laying line of hose from Ors. No. 2 to scene of fire. [*Morning Oregonian*, 17 September 1927, page 2]

17 May 1928 High school graduation 5 boys 1 girl

Feb. 1, 1929 Otis McKinnon, Mrs. McKinnon & part[y] of 9 others, residents of Stevenson, Washington, crossed the river on the ice to Cascade Locks and return this date.

26th Sept. 1929 Cecil C. Sacry, deckhand on Diesel towboat “Lyle H.” missing when boat reached Lower Lock chamber from Hamilton Island this morning at 8:30 A.M. Body found at Bradford Island Oct. 20, 1929 [Oregon Death Index, *Morning Oregonian*, 21 October 1929, page 4]



Descending the Cascade Locks, on the vast Columbia River, Oregon, circa 1906. Library of Congress Digital Collection.

Dec. 19, 1926—(Newspaper clipping) “Oregon Pioneers of 1855 Recall Bitter Yakima War and Cascade Battle.” [Sunday Oregonian, page 16]

May 6, 1931—THE DALLES CHRONICLE *The body of Eston Aquilar, fishing with Indian father-in-law Jim Poke. found* [Estivan Aquilar. Morning Oregonian, 6 May 1931, page 1]

June 1936—Victor Anderson 42, logger, known locally. (died) [Victor Anderson died 24 Jun 1936 in Hood River—Oregon Death Index]

Book III (Not by Mr. Tomkins)

Nov. 10, 1938—THE BONNEVILLE DAM CHRONICLE—Nov. 5, 1906 (?)

12-3-38—Richard Woodward of Cascade Locks. b. Washougal, Wash. Dec. 30, 1857. Widow Mrs. Emma Irene Woodward. Lived in Cascade Locks. 55 yrs. [Richard Woodward died 30 May 1936 in Hood River—spouse Emma—Oregon Death Index; Find A Grave memorial 17796258 – includes a long biography]

(same page) Mrs. Latourell, dau of Dick Ough & wife, July 1911 aged 99 yrs. Dick Ough d. 1884 [This is way off—the person who died 16 July 1911 was White Wing “Betsy” Ough, Richard Ough’s wife—they are well documented—see Find A Grave memorials 53323448 and 10875388; the daughter—Grace Ough Latourell died 6 March 1918—see Find A Grave memorial 67600217; very interesting story about the parents.]

Cascade Locks, Oreg. (U. S. E. gage).

On the Columbia River, 44 miles above Vancouver, Wash. Gage No. 1 is located on N. side of upper lock chamber, between upper guard and lock gates, being attached to side of wooden fender, which latter is 38 feet in length and 12 inches in thickness and is bolted into lock wall masonry. Graduation extends from -2 to 36 feet.

B. M., U. S. G. S., iron post stamped “99A,” 330 feet NE. of post office, 400 feet NW. of station, 80 feet S. of engineer’s office on Government reservation, is 56.27 feet above zero of gage and 98.77 feet above msl.

Location of the Gage at Cascade Locks, 1920. From Daily River Stages at River Gage Stations on the Principal Rivers of the United States, Volume 18, page 38, Google Books.

INDEX OF NAMES FOUND IN THE TRANSCRIPT

Amos, Robert A
Anderson, Victor
Aquilar, Eston [Estivan]
Ash, Elmer P
Barnes, Elston L
Bishop, Henrietta E (Mrs.)
Borman, Henry
Broilliar, Sevilla May
Bunker, E W (Mrs.)
Frizzell, William
Geer, A
Johnson, Minnie Mabel (see Ventress)
Johnson, Peter
Lane, W
Latourell, Mrs.
Light, Herman
Lindberg, Charles H
Lockhart, Wilbur M
Mallory, Charles M
McKinnon, Otis
McLain, Anna
McLain, Lorna
Morris, William Ellis
Nunn, Margaret
Nunn, Earl
Nunn, Frank
Ough, Dick [Richard]
Pierce, R L
Price, Wallace L
Sacry, Cecil C
Short, W P
Smith, Charles T
Stewart, James
Taylor, Hosea William
Tomkins, Valentine W.
Totten, Sarah Emaline (see Bunker)
Ventress, A D (Mrs.)
Wait, Frank (Mrs.)
Warrach, Mary
Woodward, Richard
Woodward, Emma Irene (Mrs.)

VALENTINE WALTER TOMKINS

Excerpted from *History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea*, Volume III, a local history by Fred Lockley, which is available at the GFO library:

Val W. Tomkins, who for nearly forty years has been engaged in government work in Washington and Oregon, and for over twenty years has served as superintendent of the Cascade locks, is regarded as one of the most competent men connected with the government public works in the Pacific northwest. Mr. Tomkins was born in Cork, Ireland, on the 15th of June, 1864, a son of Valentine and Fanny Ann Louisa (Carnegie) Tomkins, the former born in Lancashire, England, and the latter in Ayrshire, Scotland

Val. W. Tomkins attended private schools in his native city and in 1889, when twenty-five years old, came to the United States. He went first to Portland, Oregon, and thence to Newport, that state, where he worked for the United States government, being employed for about a year in the construction of a jetty. Returning to Portland, he was ... engaged in making survey maps of the Columbia river from Portland to Astoria. In February, 1891, he was sent to Cascade Locks ... and was there employed at office work until the fall of that year, when he was returned to the Portland office. In 1892 he was placed in charge of the construction of a dyke at Hayden island, on the Columbia river, remaining there until 1893, when he was sent back to Cascade Locks. He was employed in the office of the engineering staff until June, 1898, when he was sent to Lafayette, Yamhill county, as inspector of the lock and dam built there on the Yamhill river. In the fall of that year he returned to Portland and held an assignment in the government office there until July, 1907, when he was transferred back to Cascade Locks as superintendent, in charge of maintenance and construction, and has held that position continuously since

Val W. Tomkins, who gave me [Fred Lockley] much of the information contained in this article, has been in charge of the locks since 1907 and is a perfect mine of information and statistics. A trip from Portland to the cascades on the Columbia is one of the most picturesque and enjoyable trips of its kind in America and it is one whose recollections of beauty and majesty will haunt one's memory ever after.

Val W. Tomkins was married in 1895 to Miss Auida Brunker, who was born in Scio, Linn county, Oregon, and is a daughter of Edward W. and Emmaline (Trotter) Brunker, the former born on Nantucket island, Massachusetts, and now living in California, at the age of eighty-six years, while the mother, who was a native of Virginia, died in January, 1918... Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins are the parents of four children

Mr. Tomkins is a member of Bridal Veil Lodge, No. 117, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World, of which he is camp clerk. He and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Tomkins is also president of the Hood River County Pioneer Association. His career has been marked by faithful and effective performance of duty under varied conditions and his record as superintendent of the Cascade locks is one of which he has just reason for pride. A man of thorough technical knowledge, sound judgment and quick decision, he is held in high regard by all who have been associated with him and commands the unqualified respect of his fellowmen throughout this district.¹

Tomkins's obituary reported that he retired in July 1934.² He died on 5 June 1937 in Jackson County, Oregon. According to his funeral notice, services were held at Trinity Episcopal Church in Portland, and he was to be buried at Lincoln Memorial Park.³



Val Tomkins. Courtesy of Jim Emmons.

¹ Fred Lockley, *History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea*, Vol. III, (Chicago: S. J. Clarke, 1928), 3: 260-263. Cit. Date: 12 December 2017. GFO library call number 979.50 .Biog Colu Lock v3. Parts of this biography appeared in an article by Mr. Lockley in the *Oregon Daily Journal* on 8 March 1915.

² "Retired Engineer Dies at Ashland," *The Oregonian*, 7 January 1937, p. 11; digital images, *Multnomah County Library* (<https://multcolib.org/> : accessed 27 February 2019), *The Historical Oregonian* (1861-1987).

³ "Tomkins," *The Oregonian*, 8 January 1937, p. 13; digital images, *Multnomah County Library* ([https://mu\[ltcolib.org/](https://mu[ltcolib.org/) : accessed 27 February 2019), *The Historical Oregonian* (1861-1987).

LOTTIE LEGETT GURLEY (1911-2003)

Lottie Gurley was involved in many projects for the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) and other groups such as the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is best known in our society as the compiler of *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims*—a set of books still in print and used by researchers across the country. One of my favorite finds in her papers was an annotated copy of those books in which Mrs. Gurley had added notes about many of the pioneers. These books can be found in the Rare Book section of the GFO library.

There were also many sets of cemetery records in the collection. These are being sorted and added to the GFO's cemetery files. Because they were compiled decades ago, they could easily contain information that is no longer available from other sources. And there are collections of vital records including marriages and obituaries.

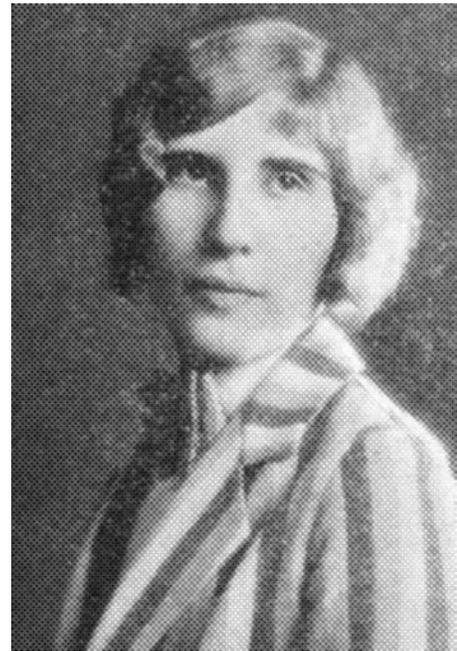
A few of the Gurley's contributions are unique. The Meteorological Record and River Gauge Readings falls into the latter category.

More about Lottie Gurley (excerpted from *The*



Bulletin, June 2003).

Lottie LeGett Gurley died at her home in Cascade Locks on February 27, 2003 at the age of 91. She was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on June 19, 1911, to James Benjamin and Lottie Lee (Ikerd) LeGett. She settled in Oregon with her family, where she graduated from Canby Union High School, and then went on and graduated from Oregon Normal School. She was married on August 22, 1935 in Corvallis, Oregon, to Wayne E. Gurley.



Lottie Legett, Oregon Normal School, The Norm, 1929.

Lottie became active in the Genealogical Forum in 1953, when dues were just \$2.50. In 1987 she was inducted into the Genealogical Forum's Hall of Fame, and at that time, she was awarded a life membership. Lottie's membership number was G-3.

Lottie became chairman of the Forum's Oregon Donation Land Claim Committee and was responsible for leading the volunteers who produced the five-volume set of *Genealogical Materials in Oregon Donation Land Claims*, a work of overwhelming importance to researching early Oregon settlers. She also went on to abstract Oregon's Provisional Land Claims, producing another work published by the Forum ... She continued on in what would become a life-long project, to identify the maiden names of all the claimants.

In addition to her papers, Mrs. Gurley donated books from her library to the GFO. Her personal papers have been scanned and are available through the GFO Manuscripts Collection.



Memorial for Lottie L. Gurley, Arlington Masonic Cemetery, Gilliam County, Oregon. Courtesy of Bill Magruder.

Sharpening Our Sharpest Tool: The GFO Library

Part 1: The Catalog

Debra Koehler



It was sometime back in 2013 that the Genealogical Forum of Oregon was faced with a looming crisis. The library's entire collection had been cataloged using a computerized filing system that ran on Windows XP. Windows XP, once a state-of-the-art operating system, was growing obsolete, and Microsoft was about to pull its technical support for the software. Even more alarming, all but two of the computers in the GFO library that ran Windows XP had already crashed and, when the last XP computer went down, that would be it. There would be no way to add new items to the catalog or to search the more than 45,000 books, journals, maps, vertical files and other resources already housed in the library. Laurel Smith, who was then president of the GFO, recalls "something had to be done."

So, a group of forward-thinking GFO volunteers banded together to meet the challenge. The first order of business was to find a new catalog system that fit within the GFO's budget, was easy to use, and did not rely upon Windows XP. After an exhaustive search, they selected a system called OPALS (Open-Source Automated Library System), and all of the catalog information for every

item already in the GFO library was moved from the old library catalog to the new one. The changeover took more than a year. But within that massive migration of data was an incredible opportunity: the chance to reclassify, reorganize, and recatalog everything in the library under a new numbering system. The library would be organized under one cohesive system instead of a hodge-podge of systems that had been used, changed, and abandoned over the years. And so, once all the old cataloging data was in OPALS, volunteers began the task of going book-by-book, journal-by-journal, map-by-map, and file-by-file to reclassify, renumber, and recatalog every item in the GFO library.

It is difficult to grasp the magnitude of this undertaking. It was enormous. Hulking. Monumental. Gigantic. One might even say Brobdingnagian (see *Gulliver's Travels*). But after six long years, with the exception of the family histories which are being recataloged as this goes to print, the job is done. And as a result, the GFO catalog is now more user-friendly and searchable than ever. Thanks to the recataloging, it is now possible to search the collections in the GFO library not just by Title or Author, but also by Subject. This change means that all the resources in the library that pertain to your topic of interest can be located literally in seconds by doing a targeted Subject search. And you can conduct these powerful searches on a computer in the GFO library or from a computer anywhere in the world, including your own computer in the comfort of your own home.

THE POWER OF THE SUBJECT SEARCH

If you are unconvinced of the relevance of a Subject search to your research, consider my research into my Polish ancestors, including my great-grandparents, Tomasz Grabski and Antonina Szwaczyk. Under the old cataloging system, if I wanted to learn more about Poland (and believe me, if you want to research Polish ancestors, the only way to do so is to learn more about Poland), a Title search of the GFO catalog for "Poland" would have produced only the five resources in the library

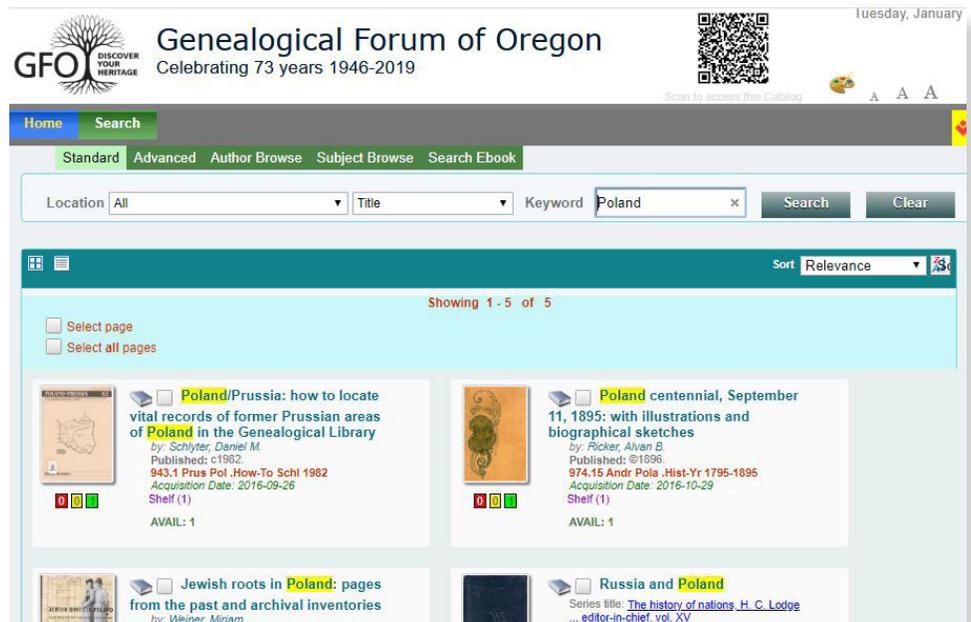
Dewey Classification	Subjects
929.2	Family genealogies <input type="text"/>
929.3	Group genealogies
929.6	HERALDRY, royal genealogies, coats of arms, flags
973 - 979	UNITED STATES (Ore. - Wash. - Ida.)
970	NORTH AMERICA, including Native Americans and Loyalists
971	CANADA
972	HISPANIC and CARIBBEAN
980	SOUTH AMERICA, OCEANICA, AUSTRALIA
941 - 942	UK & IRELAND
943.6 - 946.9	EUROPE (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia)

This is as close as you could get to subject searches with the old GFO catalog.

that have the exact word “Poland” in the title. Among the resources the Title search would have missed is one of the best books I have ever found on Polish Genealogy, *Polish Roots*, by Rosemary A. Chorzempa. However, with the new catalog, if I do a Subject search for “Poland,” I get 42 results, including *Polish Roots*. Suddenly, what at first appeared to be a paucity of resources reveals itself to be a vast collection on Polish genealogy.

THE SOURCE OF THE POWER

The Subject search feature takes its efficacy from the way each of the items in the library has been recataloged or described within the new catalog. To create those descriptions, volunteers access a special portal online and use it to pull in the metadata (in this case the cataloging information) from WorldCat (worldcat.org), the searchable, online catalog of the holdings of more than 17,000 libraries from all over the world. It is the largest database of its kind, and the cataloging information connected to each of the items listed on WorldCat comes directly from a library that holds the resource. GFO volunteers are able to access the various catalog entries on WorldCat and pull in the metadata that best suits our



Only five results when searching for Poland.



The metadata, or catalog information, for Polish Roots.



The results of a Subject search of the GFO catalog for Poland.

users. In many cases, they are able to grab the metadata created by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, which describes its holdings with search terms most likely to be used by genealogists. For the resources in the GFO library that have no listing on WorldCat, volunteers use genealogical terms to create cataloging information for them from scratch. Within the new cataloging system, the subject descriptions for *Polish Roots* include Polish Americans, Poland, genealogy, handbooks, and manuals. So, a search using any of those words, or any combination of those words, should deliver *Polish Roots* in the results.

Genealogical Forum of Oregon
Celebrating 73 years 1946-2019

Thursday, January 09, 2020

Home Search OPALS Home Topic Wall New Items News Library Hours Web Links Pathfinders Reserve Shelf Featured - Genre Collections

Location All Anywhere Keyword Search Clear Advanced

Genealogical Forum of Oregon Library

- ✓ Anywhere
- Anywhere (exact match)
- Title
- Title (exact match)
- Title begins with
- Author keyword
- Subject
- Awards
- Local call number
- Barcode
- Dewey
- Record ID
- Author (corporate)
- Author (personal)
- Date of publication

HOW TO CONDUCT A SUBJECT SEARCH

Even if you haven't understood one word you have read thus far about Windows XP, WorldCat, or metadata, you can still take advantage of the new catalog and the Subject search because searching the catalog by Subject is incredibly easy. Just do the following:

Go to GFO.org and click on Library Catalog at the very top of the page.

Once you are in the catalog, notice the three search windows near the top of the page.

The one on the left asks for Location, and likely has the word "All" in the search window. The middle one is not labeled and likely has "Anywhere" already in the window. The third search window on the right asks for a Keyword and should appear blank.

Before inputting your search criteria, it helps to understand what each of the search windows does. The Location search is asking you where in the GFO library you would like to search. If you click on the blue

A partial list of the catalog search options.

arrows at the right side of the search box, you will see a drop-down list of resource types sorted by their location in the physical library. These locations include Atlas Shelves, City Directories, and Rare Books. Your search will return results only for items held in the chosen location. If you are not sure where in the library the items you seek are located, choose "All" from the top of the pull-down menu. This will return results from all the locations in the library, and that is the choice you should use for this example.

Next, click on the arrows on the right side of the middle box. This will open a drop-down menu that is the meat of the matter because this is asking where in the GFO catalog you would like to search. Recall that the catalog is supported by the metadata that has been pulled into the GFO catalog from the Family History Library and other libraries around the world. If you look at the options in the pull-down menu, you will see you have more than two dozen different fields you can use to search the catalog, including Title, which used to be the only way you could search, as well as Author, Dewey (decimal system), ISBN (a unique identifying number that is assigned to every publication), Publisher, and Anywhere. It is a dizzying number of choices. If you know any of these search criteria for the resource you are trying to find, choosing the correct search option will greatly reduce the number of results and possibly narrow down your search to just the one specific item you seek. But if you are unsure about how to use these various options, or if you are unsure of what exactly you are looking for, simply choose Anywhere.

- ✓ All
- Atlas Shelves
- Audiotape Cabinet
- CDs and DVDs
- City Directories
- Damaged Shelf at the Reception Desk
- Digital Content
- Fiche Cabinet
- Geographic Vertical Files
- In Review
- Map Cabinet
- Microfilm Cabinets
- Northwest Schools
- Office Reserve
- Out for Repair
- Oversized Shelves
- Rare Books
- Rare Books Oversized
- Ready Reference Shelves
- Reference Vertical Files

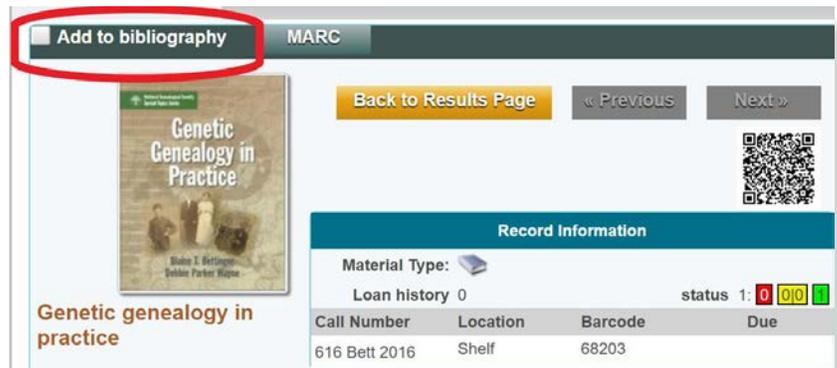
Location search options.

Location All Subject Keyword citizenship Search

Search criteria for a Subject search for "citizenship."

Now for the fun part, the Keyword box, because this is where you can put in anything you like. Remember, you are conducting a Subject search, so the easiest thing to do is to type in the subject you are researching. I have already bored you enough with my Polish ancestors, so for this example, let's say you want to learn more about an important genealogical topic like citizenship. Simply type "citizenship" into the Keyword box and hit Search. When I did this, 40 resources came up because "citizenship" appears somewhere in the description. Many of them include the word "naturalization" in the title but not the word "citizenship." Now, change the middle box to Title instead of Subject and hit Search. You should see far fewer results. I only got 12, all of which had the word "citizenship" in the title.

Keep in mind, it is possible that a given Title search will produce more results than a Subject search using the same criteria. An example is a search for *Barlow Road*. (Spoiler Alert: I am researching this topic for an upcoming article for *The Bulletin*). Oddly enough, a Title search for *Barlow Road* produces eleven results while a Subject search delivers just nine. The results produced by the various searches will depend upon how a given item is cataloged, so it is a good idea to play around with searches by Title, Subject, and other options to compare the results. And, if you want to be sure you see absolutely



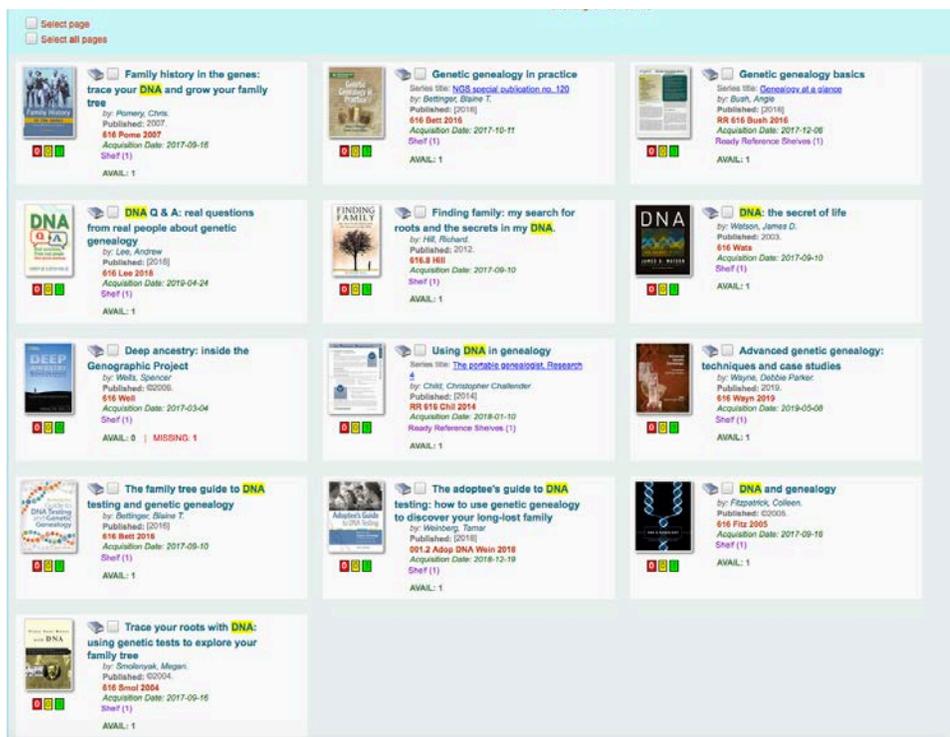
Catalog information for *Genetic Genealogy in Practice*. Note the "Add to bibliography" box at the left end of the dark band.

everything in a single search, set the middle window to Anywhere instead of Subject.

BUILD A BIBLIOGRAPHY

If you thought that was fun, hold tight to your family tree because the Bibliography feature in the GFO catalog is going to blow your research wide open! By using the Bibliography tool, you can sit at home in your jammies (or whatever attire makes you most comfortable) and build a list of the resources you want to consult when you next visit the GFO library. Let's say you want to learn more about using DNA results in your research. To start, use the steps above to do a Subject search for DNA in the GFO catalog. I got 13 results. Some of them look useful to me, others not. To build a bibliography of the

resources you want to see, all you have to do is click on one of your chosen resources, such as *Genetic Genealogy in Practice* by Blaine Bettinger. This instantly opens a page that contains a wealth of information about the book, including the subjects under which it is cataloged, its publishing information (for citations), and its call number and location in the GFO library. And located near the top left of the page, just above the title of the book in the green bar, is a box and the words "Add to bibliography." Click that box, and a window should appear in the upper right side of the page that says you have added the item to your personal bibliography.



Results of a Subject search for DNA.

To add more resources to your bibliography, click the orange, “Back to Results Page” button located just to the right of the image of the book. This will return you to your search results. You may explore other titles by clicking on their titles. Or, you can use the little box just to the left of the title as displayed in the search results to add that resource to your bibliography without opening the item’s page. To try it out, add two more books to your bibliography, *Family History in the Genes* and *DNA Q&A*.

When you have completed your bibliography, click the orange, “View Bib” button on the upper right side of the results page or of any open catalog page for a chosen item. There, you can sort your bibliography based on author, title, call number or publication date, and you can keep a copy of the bibliography by emailing it to yourself, downloading it to your computer, or by printing a hard copy if your computer is connected to a printer. Then, just take your bibliography with you when you next visit the GFO library and you will know where to find the items.



The “Back to Results Page” button.



Note the box located between the book icon and the book title as displayed in the search results. Checking that box will add the book to your bibliography.

Total title(s) selected: 3

View Bib

Clear

“View Bib” button, located at the top right of any Search or Catalog page.

As a result of the recataloging effort, longtime users of the GFO library might notice a few slight changes on the shelves. The basic layout of the library is still the same, but some items might have new call numbers and/or may have moved to a different shelf or location. If you have trouble locating an item in the library, be sure to ask one of the library volunteers for help. Or, show your bibliography to a volunteer on your way in the door to get pointed in the right direction.

ALL THANKS TO VOLUNTEERS

It has taken scores of volunteers over the past six years, too numerous to name, to switch catalog systems, renumber, recatalog, and relabel the entire GFO library.

Of course, a job like this is never completely finished. There are still the family histories to recatalog, and every new item taken in by the library needs to be cataloged as well. If you’d like to volunteer to help create and maintain the GFO catalog, contact Library Chair Laurel Smith, library@gfo.org, to learn how to access that special portal on the internet and pull metadata from WorldCat into the GFO catalog.



Cataloging team at work--Marilyn Fay, Liz Porter, and Bonnie Widerburg

Sharpening Our Sharpest Tool: The GFO Library

Part 2: The Next Big Thing: Digitizing Periodicals

Debra Koehler

Not content to rest on their laurels, the same group of visionary volunteers that recataloged the library has now embarked on yet another gargantuan project. Over the next several years, they plan to scan and digitize nearly every periodical in the GFO library. And yes, volunteers are desperately needed. As of this writing, just 10 file boxes of periodicals have been digitized, and the remaining boxes could fill the workroom at the GFO library. At the current pace, only a few titles are being digitized each week. The more people that volunteer to help, the faster the digitizing will go.

HOW TO HELP

Libraries are orderly places dedicated to the very careful handling of books. But if you've ever had a secret desire to pull things apart, this could be the project for you! Because every periodical in the GFO library must be carefully dismantled before it can be scanned and digitized and saved in a searchable database.

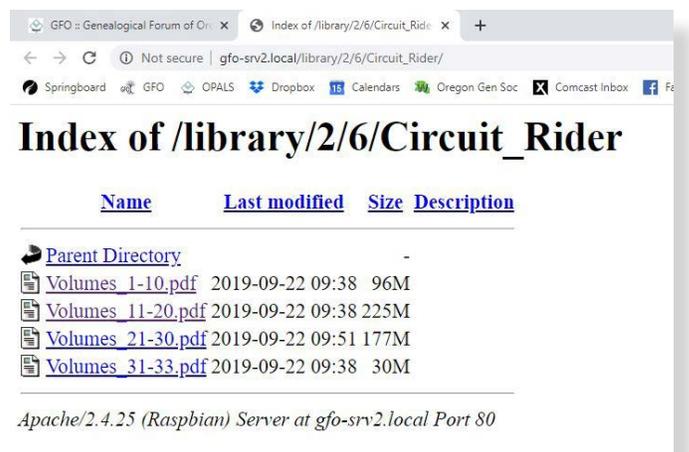
Prepping a periodical for scanning involves removing the binding, un-sticking the pages, checking the collection to be sure it is complete, and then contacting the publishing organization (if still active) to request copies of any missing issues. Of these steps, the binding removal is definitely the most dramatic.

So-called Velobound periodicals are held together with a plastic strip of pegs that fit into holes in the pages. Unbinding a Velobound periodical requires a cutting tool to remove the plastic strip and then checking the pages for any "hanging chads" (paper fragments) that were left when the holes were punched. Periodicals that are glued together are a bit easier and perhaps more satisfying to dismantle because they are taken straight to the GFO's large paper cutter known as "The Guillotine." There, the glued spine is simply chopped off. Whack! Absolutely anyone can volunteer to help prep periodicals for digitizing.

Until the digitizing job is done, many of the GFO's Sunday work parties will focus on prepping, so groups of volunteers can gather and prep periodicals together. If you'd like to join in the fun, just stop by the GFO library



From this



to this!

on any Sunday morning and say, "I'd like to prep a periodical for digitizing." During a recent prep party, one volunteer commented that she had learned so much just talking with the other GFO members as they worked. And another volunteer exclaimed, "Wow, my family is in this newsletter." So, you never know what you might



Whack!

Location: Digital Content | Anywhere | Keyword: | Search

Search criteria to find digitized periodicals in the GFO catalog.

uncover while prepping a periodical for digitizing. Prepping can be done any day and time the library is open, so if Sunday doesn't work with your schedule, just email library@gfo.org and a team member will arrange to meet you and get you started.

Once unbound, the periodical can be scanned in a matter of seconds in the GFO's copy machine. From there, the file is sent to a computer, where Adobe software is used to make the file searchable with Optical Character Recognition (OCR).

WHY DIGITIZE?

So why go through all of this? The main reason is to preserve the periodicals, many of which contain genealogical information that cannot be found anywhere else. A periodical might include a transcription of headstones in an old cemetery that are now illegible or that no longer exist. Or a periodical might be the only known publication of Bible entries or memoirs related to your family. But unfortunately, many of the older periodicals in the library are deteriorating, and without preservation efforts, these valuable genealogical resources could be lost. Digitizing the periodicals will protect the older and more fragile copies from further damage and deterioration.

Showing 41 - 49 of 49

Select page
 Select all pages

 Ohio, the cross road of our nation: records and pioneer families. Published: 1960-2012 977.10 .Per 1960-2008 Acquisition Date: 2019-11-03 Digital Content (1) AVAIL: 1	 Pet Published: 979.85 Sev Acquisition Digital Cont AVAIL: 1
 The pioneer [Douglas County (Kansas) Genealogical Society] Published: 1977- 978.15 Doug .Per Acquisition Date: 2019-12-25 Digital Content (1) AVAIL: 1	 Rec 979.45 Hun Acquisition Digital Cont AVAIL: 1
 Root Cellar preserves Published: [1983]- 979.45 Sacr .Per Acquisition Date: 2019-12-29 Digital Content (1)	 Roots and leaves Published: 1978- 978.20 .Per East 1978-2019 Acquisition Date: 2019-09-29 Digital Content (1)



A glued periodical is loaded into "The Guillotine."

Search results of the GFO's Digital Content using an asterisk () as the Keyword and the filter of Journal. Note the Redwood Researcher in the right column. The ePUB icon denotes an electronic publication.*

Another reason to digitize the periodicals is that a lot of researchers don't consult them anymore because they are cumbersome and must be searched by hand, issue-by-issue, and page-by-page. The physical copies are simply out-of-step with the instant results genealogists have come to expect in the age of computerized searches and electronic databases. Once digitized, you can search every single word in a ten-year span of periodicals in a matter of seconds. This will make the valuable information contained therein more readily accessible to researchers. As an added bonus, once a periodical is digitized, it can be moved to the GFO archive for safekeeping which frees up space on the library shelves for other resources.

As a given periodical is digitized, it is added to the catalog on the GFO website. As of this writing, the digitized periodicals include the *Redwood Researcher* (Humboldt County, California) and *The Boulder (Colorado) Genealogical Society Quarterly*. Both of the groups that publish these periodicals were very enthusiastic about providing the GFO with missing issues so that a complete collection could be digitized.

To find the available periodicals, go to GFO.org and click on Library Catalog, just as you would for any other search, and set your search criteria as follows:

Location: Digital Content
Middle: Anywhere
Keyword: *
(The asterisk means "search all.")

To further refine the search, use the list in the panel on the right and select Journal. Then, just look through the search results for a periodical of interest and click on the title to open its description page. To see an example, look for the *Redwood Researcher*. (Hint: there is a pull-down menu at the top right of the search results that lets you sort the results in various ways, including Title, which will alphabetize the results. *Redwood Researcher* was 41 of 49 results when sorted by title.)

After you click on the title, you should see a page that contains the catalog information for the *Redwood Researcher*, just as you would find for any book, map, or file in the library. However, there is one exception. You will notice a link on the page that says, "Available as digital files at the GFO Library." This tells you that you must be at the GFO Library to view the file. This requirement is not intended to make life difficult. It is the result of copyright restrictions that prohibit libraries such as the GFO from republishing copyrighted works online. So, to see a digitized periodical in the GFO catalog, you will have to go to the GFO library to view it, just as you would have had to go to the library to view a physical copy of the publication.



Fragile and deteriorating periodicals.

Redwood researcher.

Format: ePUB

Journal

Subject:

- [United States -- Genealogy -- Periodicals.](#)
- [Genealogy.](#)
- [United States.](#)
- [United States, California, Humboldt -- Genealogy -- Periodicals.](#)
- [Periodicals.](#)

Note:

- All issues, volume 1 through 50, are available from within the library.

LCCN: 7267

Place: FGD

Publisher: FGD

Pages: volume 1 through 50

URI:

- <http://gfo-srv2.local/library/2/6/Redwood...>

Record Information

Material Type: ePUB

URI: [Available as digital files at the GFO Library.](#)

Loan history 0

Call Number	Location	Barcode	Due
979.45 Humb .Per	Digital Content	27716	
1968-2018			

Catalog page for the Redwood Researcher. The notification that the file must be viewed at the GFO library is in the box to the right.

Fortunately, if you are using the catalog at home, you can save the periodicals you want to view to a bibliography (as explained with the DNA books above) and bring the bibliography to the library to help you relocate the file. Once you open the file on a GFO computer, or your own computer or device while in the library, you can view the periodical or print pages from it. And best of all, you can search it, so you don't have to scroll through every page to find what you are looking for.

OCR SEARCH

The technology used to search the periodicals is commonly called OCR, which stands for Optical Character Recognition. With OCR, a computer program scans the document to look for the letter combinations you enter as

your search criteria. This is important to understand because the computer has no idea, in terms of words or concepts, what you are searching for. It recognizes only the sequence of letters you enter. To illustrate, I searched a document for my first name, "Debra" and the OCR highlighted the word "Debra" whenever it appeared in the document. It also highlighted words that contain the letter sequence "d-e-b-r-a," such as the surname "Hildebrand." So, you can imagine the results you will get if you enter a surname like "Smith" (blacksmith, Smith and Wesson, Smithtown, smithereens, and so forth). Still, an OCR search of a digitized periodical is much faster and more efficient than thumbing through a stack of periodicals page-by-page, hoping to find an ancestor's surname or another keyword.

To search a digitized periodical at the GFO library, click on the link in the catalog entry. You will see a list of PDF files for the digitized issues. Each PDF file includes up to a ten-year span of the publication. If a publication has been in print for fifty years, you should see five files. A publication in print for ten or fewer years will have just one file. Each file has to be searched separately, so for a fifty-year span you will need to conduct five searches.

Once you have a file open, hold down the control key and hit the letter "f" (for find) (CTR+F). You can also right click and select Find. This will open a dialogue box. Type in your search word or phrase and hit Enter. This will take you to the first place in the document that has your letter sequence. Keep hitting Enter to move through the document, or you can scroll through if you prefer. If the periodical contains information pertinent to your search criteria, the OCR should highlight each result. The accuracy and thoroughness of the search depends on the quality of the document that was scanned. Poor copies, misspellings, strange fonts, handwritten text, hyphenated words, and other factors can cause an OCR search to miss a desired result. If you believe the information should be there and OCR fails to find it, it is a good idea to browse the periodical yourself to see if your eyes can catch what the OCR missed. And if you still don't find what you are looking for, at least you will know that a thorough search of the periodical returned negative results. And in genealogy, sometimes finding nothing can be as telling as finding something.

Index of /library /2/6/Redwood_Researcher

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory		-	
Volumes 01-10.pdf	2019-09-11 20:12	104M	
Volumes 11-20.pdf	2019-09-11 20:11	131M	
Volumes 21-30.pdf	2019-09-11 20:11	127M	
Volumes 31-40.pdf	2019-09-11 20:10	137M	
Volumes 41-50.pdf	2019-09-11 20:09	126M	

WHAT NOW?

This article contains a lot of information, and most of it is tedious, technical, and head spinning. Please don't be discouraged by that. My head hurts, too! What I hope you take away from this is that the GFO library is an incredibly powerful genealogical tool that is growing more powerful by the day, thanks to the determined volunteers who are moving the resources of the library into the digital age. This is cutting-edge stuff, especially for a genealogical organization of our size. So, first and foremost, be proud of the GFO! Then, be inspired to sit with the online catalog and try out some new searches. If you get stuck, go to the GFO library and ask for help. New learning is always a challenge, but once you get the hang of these searches, I promise, you will be amazed at how quick and easy it is to find exactly what you are looking for. And above all else, please consider volunteering. Try your hand at entering metadata from WorldCat into the new GFO catalog or pulling apart a periodical for digitizing. That is perhaps the best way to truly understand the ever-growing power of the GFO library.



The search window as it appears in a digitized periodical. In this example, "Humboldt" is entered as the search criterion.

Editor's Note: Searching digital files with OCR is as much art as science. For more information about OCR and tips for successful searching, check out these websites:

- *The Golden Egg Genealogist* > What's OCR? Turning a picture of text into text (<https://geg-bound.com/ocr-defined/>)
- *The Ancestor Hunt* > Newspapers > (<https://www.theancestorhunt.com/newspapers.html>)

(**Humboldt** County History, Cont. from

the place of our destination; a feel could hardly refrain from giving exp with which we were impressed, but th passed." After more than four weeks explorers reached the ocean. L. K. there was yet some hope of deliveran precious gift is hope." Eventually which they did not recognize as thei small bay and "had in view of making did return to Trinidad and helped es tion moved south, all the time ostr he spent too much time with scientif party threatened him with "summary p reached San Francisco, Gregg died. murdered. The Gregg expedition re-d the Mad, Eel, and Van Duzen rivers. ed to **Humboldt** Country to claim lands and to develop the first settle ments. The men of this journey were part of the vanguard of the civil- ization to be established in the **Humboldt** Bay Region.

Because members of the Gregg party shared information about Hum- boldt, no less than eleven vessels left San Francisco to establish set- tlements on Trinidad and **Humboldt** Bays. Captain R. V. Warner of the brig Isabel and R. A. P arker of the schooner James R. Whiting claimed Trinidad April 8, 1850, and founded Warnerville. Sam Brannan from the brig General Morgan explored the Eel River Valley. rowed the length of



OCR search results for "Humboldt" highlighted.

Orphan Photos

Marjorie Mitchell Dilworth

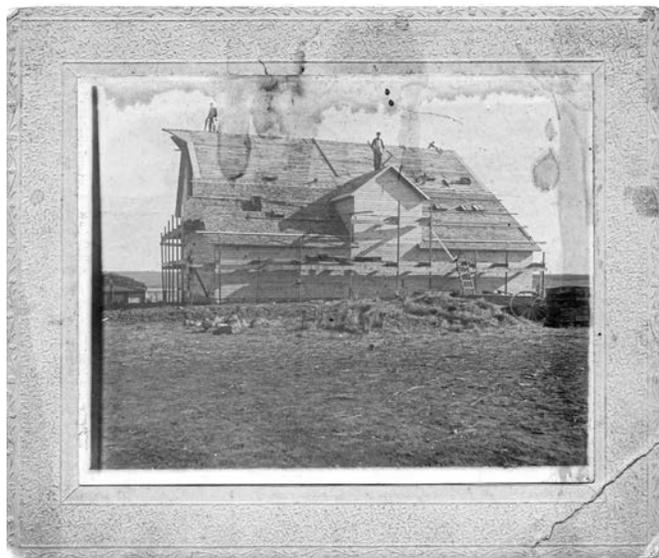
This is the story of several orphan photographs—photos that were not of family members—photos that were well over 100 years old. They belonged to my great-great-aunt Mary Bittner. She was born Marthe Tellefsdatter in 1859 on the Karterød farm, an area now incorporated into Arendal, Aust-Agder, Norway. Mary came to America in 1867 with her parents and seven siblings and married about the age of 20. Of this marriage, she had three children, all of whom died young. She divorced soon after their deaths.

Mary's family had settled on a homestead located on the James River, 15 miles north of Yankton, Yankton County, South Dakota. From there, her siblings scattered north and northwest but still within the state of South Dakota. Mary found herself in Spencer, where she met and fell in love with Alexander Bittner. They were married in 1889. It was almost four years before they had their first and only child, a son whom they named Almer—a name derived from both of their first names.

Mary was a favorite aunt among her siblings' children, and soon she amassed a large collection of family portraits and photos. Her son, Almer, developed an interest in photography and obtained his own camera outfit when he became old enough to operate it. By that time, the Bittners had moved to the Palouse region near Tekoa, Whitman County, Washington. Tragedy hit Mary again in 1918 when Almer, at the age of 25, died of pneumonia. Mary herself died 10 years later in 1928, and her husband, Alex, died in 1940.



Alexander and Mary Bittner and son Almer, 1907.



Abe Hamaker barn under construction, 1906.

Mary's photo collection passed into the hands of my grandparents who lived nearby. After their deaths, the photos passed to my mother's sister. She, her sisters, and an aunt would work to identify the people in the photos whenever they got together for a visit. Their memories were good, and because they had seen the photos when they were young and were entertained with the stories about the people, they were able to identify 90 percent. About 20 years ago, I went through most of them with my mom, making additional notes, knowing that I would inherit the whole lot when she passed.

Over the last 15 years, I've sorted, scanned, and placed in albums the 90 percent that was family. But that left me with a small overnight case full of "orphan photos," and I decided during the winter of 2018-2019 that it was time to tackle them. While most don't have notations, some have the photographer's name and town and an occasional brief note.

As I browsed through the stack, I noticed a very faded picture of a barn with a note on the back: "Abe Hama(_?) barn in course of construction Nov 1906." With a bit of Photoshop work, the barn came alive

and revealed two men with tools standing on the roof. But the name? Hamahan? Hamader?? Hamaton??? So, I logged onto Ancestry.com and added that small bit of information to a search, along with the state of South Dakota. Looking over the list of family trees, I noticed the name Abraham Hamaker in the Spencer area with several associated trees and messaged the one most active. I suggested sending her an email with the picture attached to see if she recognized it and, if she did, I would send the original to her. Within a very brief time, her response was: "Yes, indeed, Abe Hamaker is my great-grandfather, and I would love to have that picture." She said she even had a piece of the foundation from when the barn was torn down! And with that, the promise was made to send the photo off the next day.

As I continued my way through the "orphans," I came upon another barn, a completed one, looking exactly like the 1906 one, except pointing the other way. After reversing, it looked identical to the barn under construction. Obviously, it would accompany the first barn photo to its new home.

But then, surprise of all surprises, toward the bottom of the case was a lovely portrait of a young woman and on the back a name: Belle Hamaker! I could hardly make my fingers type out an email fast enough to accompany the attached scan! And, yes, it was the daughter of Abraham Hamaker, my very excited email correspondent's grandmother—a new photograph, one they didn't know existed. It too was sent off to the family who will cherish it.

But the story continues. My new friend told me another side to the story. She wrote: "Your Alex and Mary were married the same year my grandmother Belle was born. Etta Hamaker was the community midwife, so it is conceivable she tended Mary when her son was born, and perhaps her child and Belle were



Belle Hamaker, 1905.



Abe Hamaker's barn, 1910.



Hans Hansen and Violet (Christianson) Hansen, 1923.

childhood friends. Isn't it amazing to know that our relatives were part of each other's lives so long ago?"

Another success was with a studio portrait of a couple, this one with a memory of my mom's attached. When Mary and Alex's son, Almer, died of pneumonia, he was engaged to be married to a lovely young woman by the name of Violet. His death brought an end to Mary's longing for a daughter-in-law. The portrait, taken several years later, was of Violet and her new husband, Hans Hansen—I'm certain it was a salve to Mary's heartache, knowing Violet had found someone to love. A search of Ancestry.com again found a descendant who was happy to receive the photo—and, can you believe it? They live just around the corner from where my father-in-law was born!

The search goes on. I still have that 10 percent of leftover "orphans." Many have no obvious clues, though some have the name of the photographer and the town, and I have hope for these. The photos follow the westward journey of my maternal German ancestors who started in Albany, New York, spent some time homesteading in Nebraska, and finally landed in eastern Washington state, as well as my Norwegian ancestors from Iowa and South Dakota. Most of that side of the family stayed in South Dakota, but some spread into Montana and eastern Washington.

The towns identified by the photographers' marks in South Dakota are Alexandria, Bridgewater, Howard, Marion, Mitchell, Parkston, Salem, Sioux Falls, and Yankton. In Iowa, the towns are Guttenberg, Rockford, and Sioux City, and in Nebraska, Lincoln and Grand Island. And then there's Lewistown, Montana; Wallace, Idaho; and Spokane, Washington. And, of course, Albany, New York.



E B Hay, Yorkville, Wisconsin

Here's a sampling—maybe you'll recognize your great-grandparents!

I've had a small amount of success querying Ancestry.com descendants but find most trees have my scanned photos attached and nothing new! I sent a flash drive with 60 or so photos to a family reunion held last summer, to be shown as a continuous slide show. This provided the identity of a wedding couple as well as turning up an additional wedding photo I had not seen before—a small victory, but one appreciated very much.

Along the way, I discovered several Facebook pages dedicated to restoring orphan photos to families, groups that you need to join in order



Lincoln, Nebraska



Albany, New York



McCook, Nebraska



Yankton, South Dakota



Albany, New York

to post and make comments. I've posted a number of photos, especially those studio photographs with identifying towns. The comments made by other group members identified one house with a couple standing in front and narrowed the time period for several others. Plus, I found homes for four more items: a college graduation announcement, a wedding announcement, and two lovely photos on glass in little wooden cases, circa 1870! I would encourage you to join these groups if you have unidentified photos. The more "eyes," the better.¹

I guess I'm an eternal optimist—I will continue to have hope for my orphans.



Wallace, Idaho



Lewistown, Montana



Big Timber, Montana



Grand Island, Nebraska



Bridgewater, South Dakota



Salem, South Dakota

1. Facebook groups that I have used include Family Treasures Found, Lost and Found Vintage Pictures, and the Old Photo Project: Returning Families Long Lost Photos.

Book Review

The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution

Reviewed by Margaret McCrea

Author: William Cooper Nell
Publisher: ReadaClassic (reviewed copy)
Publication Date: 2010 (reviewed copy)
Pages: 225
Price: varies with seller and edition
Order from: various
GFO Call No.: 973 .Mil-Yr 1775-1783 Black Nell

The most important point about this book is that it is less about the American Revolution than about the lead-up to the American Civil War. It's very much an anti-slavery treatise. First published in 1855, its basic argument is that since colored persons fought for liberty during the Revolution, all persons of color should be free and equal. As a clarion call to end slavery immediately, it is an interesting and important representative of the literature of its era. The renowned Harriet Beecher Stowe and Wendell Phillips wrote introductions. For prominent and powerful backing in the Abolitionist cause, one could not do better. The author, William Cooper Nell, could hardly be more illustrious. Mr. Nell was an African American writer, speaker, publisher, and activist, as was his father, William Guion Nell. William Cooper Nell founded the New England Freedom Association and the Boston Vigilance Committee.

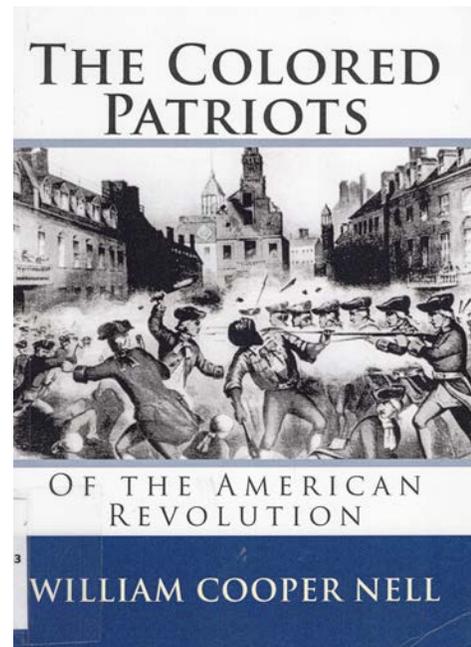
According to Margot Minardi, author of *Making Slavery History: Abolitionism and the Politics of Memory in Massachusetts* (2011):

Perhaps Nell's most valuable weapon in his anti-slavery arsenal was history. Although he frequently wrote articles for the *Liberator* and other activist newspapers, Nell's *magnum opus* was *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution* (1855). A product of Nell's painstaking research in government archives, newspapers, and graveyards and his interviews with survivors of the Revolutionary War and their descendants, this compendium gathered every available scrap of information on African American involvement on the patriot side of the Revolution.¹

However, for modern readers, the book is a bit of homework. First, it is written in



William Cooper Nell



that formal, wordy style of the 19th Century. Then, it is a dizzying patchwork of documents. For example, the first twenty pages start with a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature for funds to erect a monument to Crispus Attucks followed by three quotes pulled from books about the American Revolution. Mr. Nell continues with part of a speech, another quote from a book, then a resolution of the General Court of Massachusetts granting Deborah Gannett compensation for services performed during the Revolution. Next is an unreferenced quote from a book by Lydia Maria Child and part of an undated newspaper article. The only structure this book has is that each chapter covers one state.

That said, there is a great deal of information in these pages regarding Black patriots of the American Revolution. Some were free, most were enslaved, some were women, most were men, and many earned their freedom by joining the call for liberty. Some didn't fight in military units but offered their services in other ways, such as nursing or spying. The strength of this book for genealogical research is that it names hundreds of individuals who took part in the War under a variety of circumstances and tells their stories. Sometimes those stories are quite lengthy. Most names are written in all caps the first time they appear, which helps in sorting through this array of materials.

1. Margot Minardi, *Historians Against Slavery*, <http://www.historiansagainstslavery.org/main/>. William Cooper Nell (1816–1874).

Despite its haphazard nature, this book has one centralizing theme: the courage and dedication shown by fellow countrymen who were so grievously wronged by slavery. For someone researching an individual ancestor or relative, this book could very well be a goldmine. I recommend it.

REVIEWER'S NOTE

Because *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution* can be such a useful genealogical reference, I created a name index for the book, but I have limited that index to the Colored Patriots. I focused on anyone listed as African or Colored, a slave, a free man, or a freedman. Sometimes I had to look up a modern reference source to learn whether someone named in the book was a Colored Patriot or was perhaps a white abolitionist. The people not in this index include slave owners, who were often not named; commanding officers, who also were not always named; white sympathizers with the abolitionist cause; and British military officers.

A note about the names. Many enslaved people had only one name. Common slave names were Cato, Plato, Prince, Pomp, Cuff or Coll. In some cases, people had two first names, such as John Jack, in which case I listed that person with both first names as they would have been called, rather than make a non-existent last name and confusingly reverse their names. Then again, some people were discussed in the text with only their title and no first name; for example, Major Jeffrey or Bishop Allen. I believe from the text that Bishop is a title and that his name was Richard Allen. I listed him under Allen. Because I was not able to determine if Major was a name or a title, I listed him under J for Jeffrey, as I had no evidence to change it. James Dinah was also problematic because I doubted that Dinah was a family name and suspect that it is the name of James' mother. Still, I listed it as Dinah, James to be consistent with Major Jeffrey. Some people also had affectionate titles, such as Father Stanup. Since Stanup was maybe a genuine family name, I listed him under S rather than F. The most difficult choices involved Job Caesar and Tim Caesar. I doubted that Caesar was a family name for either of these men. I suspected that these were slave names and was tempted to list them under J for Job and T for Tim. However, there is an entry for a single Caesar with no family name, so to avoid confusion for anyone who might be looking for these names, I listed them both under Caesar.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The page numbers in the index correspond to the 2010 edition of the book which is available at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. They do not necessarily apply to other editions of the book, including the original that can be found on Internet Archive.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The accompanying review of *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution* is not typical of others found in *The Bulletin*. The book is not new and was not purchased by the library. It was donated by the reviewer, Margaret McCrea. I asked her what led her to the book. Her reply follows:

I am the fourth cousin, five times removed, of a Chloe Packard (my birth name is Margaret Ann Packard) who, in 1818, when it was illegal in the state of Massachusetts, married a black man. I got interested in her story for a couple of reasons, but I also became interested in the family she married into. The Easton family was quite distinguished: ministers, writers, publishers, activists, educators, organizers and businesspeople. That led me to the topic of Black life in New England in the colonial era and before the Civil War. In quick succession, I read four mind-expanding books: Lorenzo Greene's *The Negro in Colonial New England*, William Pierson's *Black Yankees*, Wendy Warren's *New England Bound*, and William Cooper Nell's *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution*.

In addition to the review of *The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution*, Margaret wrote up the following brief synopses of the other three books she mentioned. The Genealogical Forum of Oregon library has *The Negro in Colonial New England*. The other two books can be found at local libraries and various booksellers.

Dr. Lorenzo Greene's groundbreaking book *The Negro in Colonial New England* was first published in 1942. This was an outgrowth of Greene's research for his PhD thesis. He was a published author, previously working with Carter G. Woodson in researching conditions for Black workers, but when he published this book, it laid down one of the foundation stones in the study of modern African American history—slavery in the North. The book, based on an academic sociological study, leans toward tables, data and documents such as legislation, diaries, and newspapers, and is heavily footnoted. Its first chapter is "Black Merchandise" and its final chapter is "The Free Negro." This book is worth reading because it has become part of the

canon of early works in African American history. This edition of the book has an introduction by Dr. Benjamin Quarles, himself an honored historian of Black history. Dr. Greene died in 1988, and his papers are in the Library of Congress, some 42,000 items in 106 containers, a good indication of how prolific his work and research was.

Black Yankees, by William D. Pierson, was published in 1988. Dr. Pierson was a history professor at Fisk University. The subtitle of the book is "The Development of an Afro-American Subculture in Eighteenth-Century New England." The content of this book is less numerical and more sociological than Greene's book. It covers language, religion, marriage and family, folklife, and African communities and governments within a landscape where Black residents, slave or free, were likely to be very lonely. The first chapter is called "New Slaves in a New World," and the last is called "A Resistant Accommodation." I found the book to be powerful, especially in the description of the formation of governing bodies within the African community. In addition, a reference to King Ring in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, sent me scrambling back to my own family's history, being one of the "prominent families" of that town. As so often happens, one small reference set off a trail of research that led to connections and opened doors that I was not expecting.

New England Bound, by Wendy Warren, is the most recent of these books, published in 2016. I heard an interview with her on National Public Radio which prompted me to read this book. It's an updated history that carefully follows two threads: slavery and colonialization in early America. The analysis is informed by a modern rethinking of American history on several fronts. It ties New England's participation in the slave trade to a much larger tide of global economic and political forces that need to be understood in order to see why slavery was so endemic in the American colonies. It focuses on New England and its ties to "the Islands," i.e., the Indies and Barbados. The book is excellently written and has a number of maps and illustrations that make it quite accessible.

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Book Review

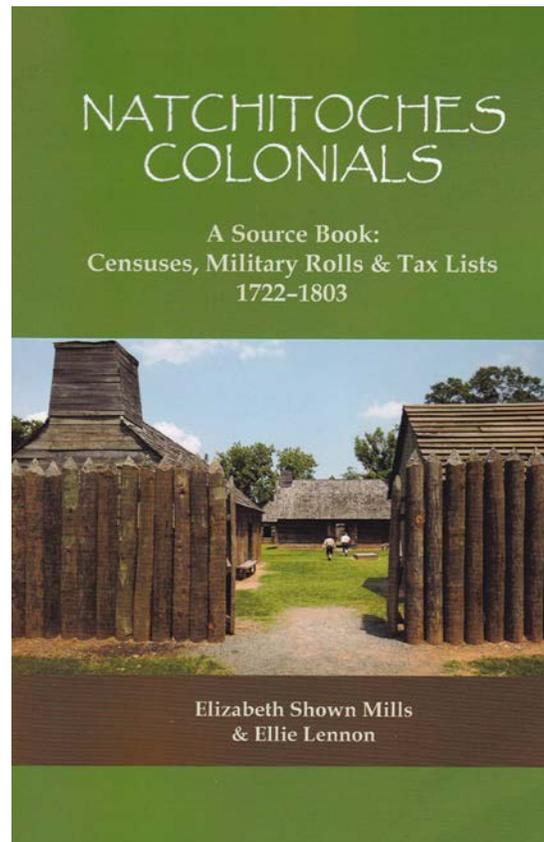
Natchitoches Colonials A Source Book: Censuses, Military Rolls & Tax Lists 1722–1803

Reviewed by Shannon Moon Leonetti

Authors: Elizabeth Shown Mills and Ellie Lennon
Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
Publication Date: 2017
Pages: 233
Price: \$27.50 plus Shipping
Order From: Genealogical.com
GFO Call No.: 976.35 .Natc. CompRec 1722–1803

Natchitoches (*Nak' I tush*), the oldest settlement in the Louisiana Purchase, was built by France on the Texas border as a buffer against Spanish and Indian aggression. According to the editor's back cover notes, Natchitoches would be a gateway for the *Américains* seeking new land after the Revolution and became a hub for colonial trade with the Southwestern tribes. From that same back cover, the reader can learn that the settlers came from at least thirteen European countries, Africa, and Canadian French territories. They intermarried with each other and with the native tribes of the area. The forward provides a brief historical overview of "the little post called Natchitoches." This is volume five in a series of six books by Mills and Lennon about Natchitoches.

A first glance at the Table of Contents seemed intimidating, but a more careful study told me that the book was carefully laid out and accessible for any level of researcher. Year by year, the authors trace the troop lists, muster rolls, and the censuses, broken down by French, Spanish, and the Indian Tribes in the Natchitoches jurisdiction. Slave owners are separated into their own census and tax lists, and each area includes a statistical summary. The researcher can learn who was delinquent on their taxes, their old debts, and what churches the settlers attended. Because the languages, religion, and legal system are very different from the more traditional settlements in the area, the authors have also provided name conversions and a seemingly complete resource guide.



The book is dedicated to Francois Dion Despres Derbanne, Natchitoches's first known settler of European extraction, and his Chitimachas wife, Jeanne de la Grande Terre.

To understand how usable the resource might be, I started with Derbanne. I learned that in the 1722 census of the Fort St. Jean Baptiste des Natchitoches, which was situated on the Red River, Sr. Derbanne was a warehouse keeper with no wife, three children, three Indian slaves, and four Negro slaves. He had eight horses but no cattle. All the inhabitants of this 1722 census, except Sr. Derbanne, were former soldiers who had been discharged and remained there. That is a lot of information that was totally accessible for a novice researcher.

Censuses, tax lists, and muster rolls for citizen soldiers and regular troops are prized "people finders." *Natchitoches Colonials* brings together an astounding number of them for colonial years—gleaned from archives in France, Spain, Cuba, and Mexico, as well as the United States. Within these pages, researchers will find the following:

- Censuses: 1722, 1726, 1766, 1774, 1787, and 1795, of which the 1787 census provides names and ages of every free man, woman, and child.

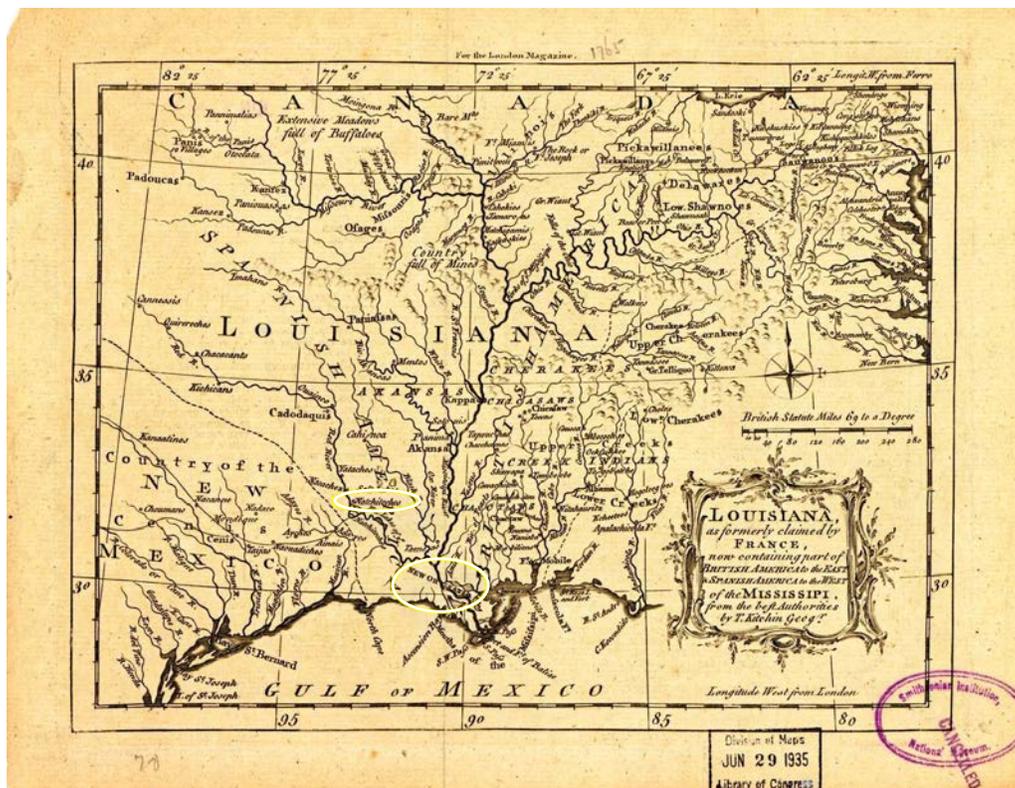
- Marine troop lists: 1745, 1752, 1755–1759, and 1788, including monthly musters, and dates of new arrivals across years in which no known ship rolls track immigration into the colony.
- Militia musters: 1772, 1779, 1780, 1782, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, and 1793, documenting the citizen soldiers who defended the frontier and fought in the Bernardo Gálvez campaigns of the American Revolution.
- Tax rolls: 1774, 1790, 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796, tallying land and enslaved people, debtors, and defaulters, by neighborhoods.

In all, *Natchitoches Colonials* contains extractions from 104 documents, including more than 60 never-before-published primary sources, making it a greatly expanded version of its 1981 predecessor.

The minutiae that researchers and historians will find are fascinating and include items they probably wouldn't think to look for but will add interesting details to any storytelling. The authors have included side notes and

bits of dialogue. The researcher learns that muster rolls were drawn up on the first of each month, and that each monthly roll duplicated the January list, with some alterations. Soldiers were dropped and added, they changed ranks, and their names were sometimes rendered in different ways. In 1793, the tax assessment of one *piaster* for each head of the family or man over the age of 14, and one *escalin* for each *arpent* [.875 acres] of land was assessed, by community agreement, to finance the public work for the year.¹ Lastly, in the church census of 1800, the records show that “the residents have not given me the satisfaction I hoped for in the fulfillment of their Easter duties. I see with sadness that my teachings and my exhortations are for the most part useless with them. Pavie” [the parish clerk].

Like many of the resources in the GFO library, *Natchitoches Colonials* is a convenient resource for both the novice and the experienced genealogist. The novelist and the storyteller will see bits and pieces of interesting facts and details. I was left with only one desire ... I wanted and needed a map!



Louisiana, as formerly claimed by France, now containing part of British America to the east & Spanish America to the west of the Mississippi. 1765. Library of Congress.

1. A contemporary (1803) account from New Orleans states “The moneys current in this city as well as throughout the colony are: gold, the quadruple, worth sixteen piastres, the half-quadruple, worth eight piastres, and some other pieces of less value, but all very scarce; the silver, the large piastre, worth four escalins or fifty sous, the quarter piastre or gourdin, worth two escalins or twenty-five sous, the escalin worth twelve and one-half sours, and the picailon or half escalin worth six and one-quarter sous. However, this value of escalin is only fictitious here, inasmuch as there is no representative piece of it; nor is there any copper money. The great piastre is valued at five livres, six or seven sous tournois.” *Louisiana, Under the Rule of Spain, France, and the United States 1785-1807*, compiled by James Alexander Robertson, page 171.

Rook Review

Strange, Amazing, and Funny Events that Happened during the Revolutionary War

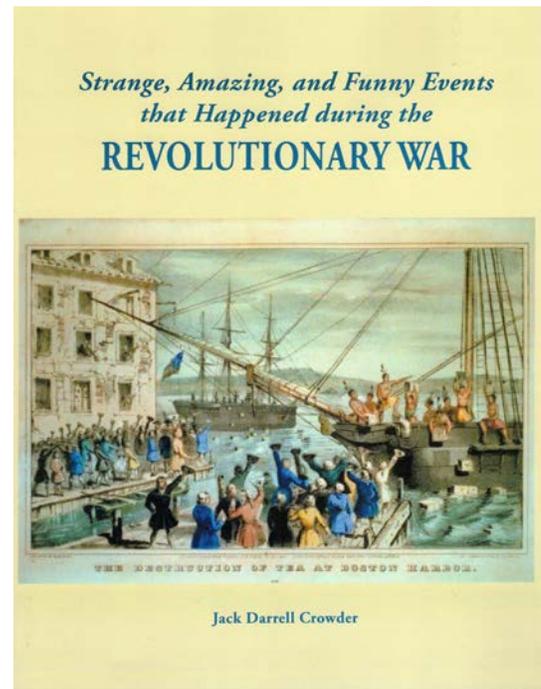
Reviewed by Shannon Moon Leonetti

Author: Jack Darrell Crowder
Publisher: Clearfield and
The Genealogical Publishing Company
Publication Date: March 2019
Pages: 130
Price: \$30 plus shipping
Order from: Genealogical.com
GFO Call No: 973.Mil-Yr 1775-1783 Hist Crow

Jack Darrell Crowder's latest book, *Strange, Amazing, and Funny Events that Happened during the Revolutionary War* is a compendium of interesting and humorous stories of little-known or unusual aspects of the American Revolution. As a young student, Crowder was frustrated by the way teachers presented history in school and started looking for more than rote facts about dead people and events. When he became a teacher, he went in search of the obscure events or people that make history interesting. In his introduction to this book, he says its purpose is to "teach each reader some history from a different angle and perspective." Almost any major historical event has its own facts that are too good to be true, and both genealogist and researcher will be engaged by these little bits of American history.

Crowder's adventures begin in the mid-eighteenth century with the rising tension between the colonists and the British soldiers. One of the first pieces of interesting historical trivia took place in 1775. The British government considered Massachusetts the most rebellious of the thirteen colonies and was aggressively trying to control its activities. Massachusetts had no standing army to fight back, but it did have the Minutemen. These were citizen soldiers, with a network of messengers and signals, who could be ready in a minute to carry messages, alert towns of any dangers approaching them, or any other task they might be asked to do.

When most of the men picked up their arms to go off and fight, there was no one to carry out their work as Minutemen. One night, a woman named Prudence Wright overheard Tories making plans and decided she had to do something. She rounded up 30 to 40 women



who, dressed in men's clothing, picked up any spare arms that were still in their homes and gathered at a bridge near Pepperell to protect their town and homes from being invaded. They only wanted to scare the Tories away but were such good soldiers they managed to take prisoners. This was the first militia of Minutewomen. They became known as Prudence Wright's Guard.

So many personal stories come alive, some of the people whose names we recognize and many we have never heard of. Some tales are humorous and some very serious and sad. The reader meets heroes and scoundrels. I doubt that any of these bits and pieces ever made it into a classroom. Many stories will make the reader want to go and find out more about a person, a battle, or the Revolutionary War itself. Because Crowder provides all his documentation and resources, he has made it an easy starting point for genealogists, historians, or novelists.

Seven chapters are arranged chronologically from 1765 (Gathering Clouds of War) through 1783 (Victory and in Time Peace). Two other chapters cover strange events and notable facts. Each story includes its sources, and at the end is an extensive bibliography. Crowder preserved many of the original words and spellings which made some of the reading fun but also very slow. The only fault I could find with the book was that when Crowder was maintaining original spellings, his own text had several spelling mistakes and needed a judicious line editor.

Strange, Amazing, and Funny Events presents an amazing variety of interesting stories from the Revolutionary War period and a welcome addition to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon library.

Book Review

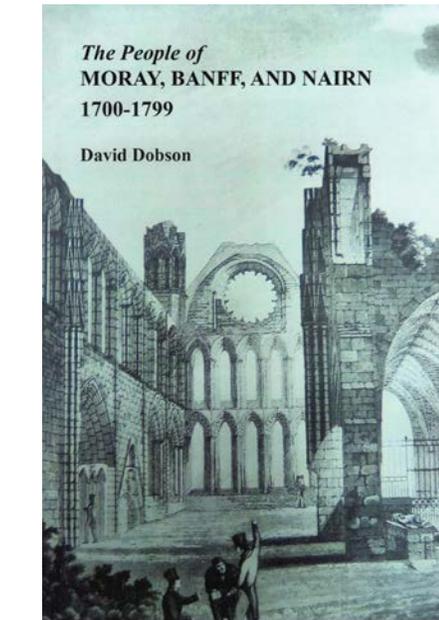
The People of Moray, Banff, and Nairn 1700–1799

Reviewed by Margaret McCrea

Author: David Dobson (compiler)
 Publisher: Clearfield Company
 Publication Date: 2019
 Pages: 99
 Price: \$18 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: 941.7 Mora .Biog Banf Nair
 1700-1799

David Dobson continues to add to his more than one hundred reference books on Scottish demography and genealogy. In this recent book, he assembles the names, occupations, and social status of a century's worth of residents of a region in Scotland (see map below), filling in information that is normally unavailable in pre-census eras. He draws on an array of sources, from newspapers and magazines to family records to city and national archives and even to genealogical resources in the U.S. and Canada. One resource cited here is *Scots in Poland*, which I believe refers to one of Dobson's own titles, *Scots in Poland, Russia and the Baltic States, 1550–1850*.

The three places named in the title are located along the coast of the North Sea in Scotland, east of the city of Inverness. Banff and Nairn are cities, while Moray is a sub-region, shown within the red border. The most recognizable town of the region of Moray is Elgin, and though it doesn't show on the image below, the town of McDuff is on the coast in Moray.



As is typical with Mr. Dobson's books, the entries are alphabetical by last name. Since there is usually only one source for each person, information can be scarce, but the occupation is almost always included, given that the source is usually a business or civic record. There is a large representation of the sea-faring occupations: mariners, masters of ships and schooners, admirals, and a tidewaiter (customs agent). In addition, there is a small representation of ministers and physicians, then a large class of skilled workers such as weavers, carpenters, malt-makers, innkeepers, and even a square-wright. The lower classes are fairly scant: laborers, journeymen, servants. There are only a very few farmers in these records, but there are a lot of merchants. It appears there are more merchants listed than those with any other occupation.



Moray council area and the cities of Nairn and Banff (circled), Scotland, United Kingdom, Google Maps, 2019.

This is a region that thrived because of the trade in slaves, sugar, and rum that dominated the eighteenth century. If only we could know what they were merchants of—Rum? Cloth? Spices, coffee, or tea? Porcelain from China? This list of occupations from a bygone era led me to a most interesting book in the Genealogical Forum of Oregon library: *A Dictionary of Old Trades, Titles and Occupations* by Colin Waters.¹ I recommend it for looking up words like chapman (peddler) and graffer (notary).

Besides sailing and merchandising, there are other indications of the global trade this region was linked to. Several of the people listed here died abroad, usually in the Americas or the Caribbean Islands. One respectably married daughter of a minister died in Sierra Leone. Was she a missionary? Some of the people were Jacobites who were deported to the Islands for their political opinions.

Once again, I wish Mr. Dobson would write more fulsome introductions. He does give a very short history of the region of Moray and the source of the most common names. Unfortunately, he does not include a map or a reason for the dates he chose to cover. Surprisingly, his list of sources is just that, a list at the end of the book without descriptions of what they are and not much in the way of dates of publication or even the author. In previous books, he included his sources up front with a sentence or two about each of them. Do I detect a sense of weariness in Mr. Dobson? In this book, his list of sources is so sketchy that he doesn't even include his own name as the author of one of them.

This book covers interesting material. I'd love to have Dobson include more depth of background and sources for further research. There is much to explore here.

1. Genealogical Forum of Oregon Library call number 413 Occu Wate.



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Karen holds the credential Certified Genealogist from the Board for Certification of Genealogists where she serves as a Trustee and is chair of the standing DNA Committee.

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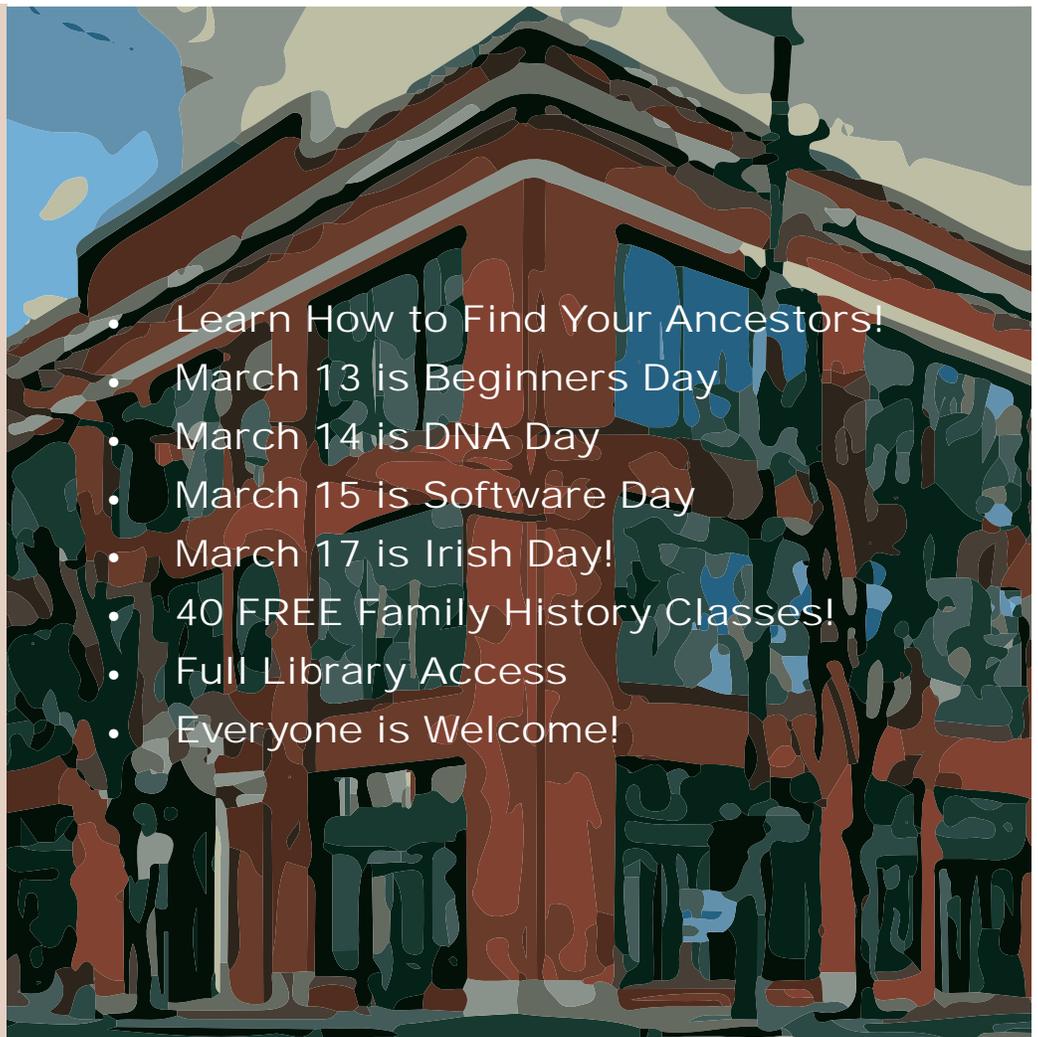
Special Guest:
John Schmal, author,
genealogist, historian,
& member of the
Society of Hispanic
Historical & Ancestral
Research, will lecture
on Mexican-American
heritage.



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FRIDAY MARCH 13 BEGINNERS DAY

10am - Beginning Genealogy Part 1Learn the basic steps to get started!—**Laurel Smith****1:30pm - Beginning Genealogy Part 2**Start with the U.S. census.—**Laurel Smith**

SATURDAY MARCH 14 DNA DAY

9am - DNA Companies, Likenesses & Differences

23andMe, AncestryDNA, FamilyTreeDNA, & MyHeritage

—**Tim Janzen****10:30am - Three Major Test Types**Y-DNA, mtDNA, & atDNA with X-DNA—**Lisa McCullough****1pm - Finding Common Ancestors**Find common ancestors with DNA tests!—**Emily Aulicino****2:30pm - Using DNA Tools with Caution**Learn about advantages and cautions.—**Emily Aulicino****4pm - Beginning GEDmatch**Compare your DNA results with others.—**Tim Janzen**

SUNDAY MARCH 15 SOFTWARE DAY

9:30am - Reunion SoftwareGenealogy Software for Mac—**Janet DeVore****11am - Roots Magic**Family History Software—**Kendra Blumburg****12:30pm - Family Tree Maker**Genealogy Software for Mac—**Joyce Grant-Worley** and**Laurel Smith****2pm - Legacy Family Tree**Genealogy Software for Windows—**Kendra Blumburg****3:30pm - French Canada**

Learn about Acadia and the Acadian expulsion.

—**Bob LaMarche**

MONDAY MARCH 16

9am - U.S. Federal censusImprove your Research—**Geri Auerbach****10:30am - Find A Grave**Cemetery Records—**Laurel Smith****1pm - American Land Records**Finding first landholders—**Gerry Lenzen****3pm - Oregon Land Claim Records**Find genealogical data in land records—**Gerry Lenzen**

TUESDAY MARCH 17 IRISH DAY

10am - Irish SurnamesTrack down your Irish family surnames.—**Karen Hubbard****11:15am - Searching for 2nd Great-Grandfather John Spillan**From first clues to results—**Patricia Delich****2pm - Lost Irish Records**How to research without them—**Kate Eakman****3:15pm - Irish Online Research**Find Irish resources on the web.—**Janice Sellers**

WEDNESDAY MARCH 18 OPEN UNTIL 8:00 PM

9:45am - When to Hire a ProfessionalThere are times when we need some help.—**Kate Eakman****11:30am - Virginia Special Interest Group**—**Judi Scott**

WEDNESDAY MARCH 18 - continued

1pm - Jumpstart Your DNA DiscoveriesA beginners guide to understanding DNA—**Lisa McCullough****3:30pm - Make the Most of GFO's Resources**What's available & how to access it.—**Laurel Smith****An Evening with Special Guest John Schmal****6pm - Explorations in Mexican Genealogy**

Genealogical Research

7:15pm - Indigenous Mexico: Past and Present

Indigenous history of Mexico

THURSDAY MARCH 19

10am - Multnomah Co. Library Resources

Learn about their special collections

—**Ross Betzer and Jan Chciuk-Celt****11:30 - Obituaries: A Goldmine of Information**They're valuable—so write your own!—**Darrell Gulstrom****1pm - British Research**The basics of genealogical research in the UK.—**Duane Funk****3pm - Military Research/Civil War Records**What can you expect to find?—**Duane Funk**

FRIDAY MARCH 20

10am - Intro to FamilySearchMillions of records to explore—**Nanci Remington****11:30 - Cite This: Citing Your Sources in Genealogical Research**The "whys" and "hows"—**Janice Sellers****1pm - Using Ancestry**Searching and saving what you find—**Nanci Remington****2:30 - Mayflower Descendants**Learn about Oregon Society of Mayflower Descendants and its 400th anniversary.—**Beth Lambright**

SATURDAY MARCH 21

9:30am - Genealogy Problem SolversVolunteers tackle a frustrating brick wall.—**GPS Team****12pm - Online Black Historical Newspapers**The historical role of black newspapers—**Janice Sellers****2pm - General Membership Meeting**

Learn who's running for the GFO Board or nominate yourself.

2:15pm - GenTalk: PERSI

Learn to tap the world's largest index of periodicals.

—**Kristin Parks**

SUNDAY MARCH 22

9:30am - Microsoft Excel for Genealogy

Learn how to get the most from this spreadsheet program.

—**Kendra Blumberg****11am - Getting Started on Your Italian Ancestry Search**—Italian Group leader **Stephanie Silenti****1pm - Evernote**Organizing your genealogy research.—**Dale Deatherage****3pm - Fraternal Organizations**The many records they hold.—**Dale Deatherage**gfo.org/openhouse

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GFO CALENDAR: MARCH-APRIL 2020

MARCH

Sun March 1	9:30 am	Library Work Party
Mon March 2	9:00 am	Free to Non-members
Tue March 3	10:00 am	Italian Group
Wed March 4	10:00 am	Learn & Chat
	1:00 pm	DNA Q & A: Beyond the Basics
		Library open until 8:00 pm
Sat March 7	10:00 am	Virginia Group
	1:00 pm	German Group
Sun March 8		Library Work Party
Tue March 10	6:10 pm	Board Meeting
Wed March 11	6:00 pm	PMUG College
		Library open until 8:00 pm
March 13-22		OPEN HOUSE*
Wed March 25		PMUG College
		Library open until 8:00 pm
Sat March 28	1:00 pm	British Group
Sun March 29		Library Work Party

*See flyer for the full schedule.

Calendar correct as of printing. Please verify at gfo.org/calendar.

APRIL

Wed April 1	10:00 am	Learn & Chat
	1:00 pm	DNA Q&A: Beyond the Basics
		Library open until 8:00 pm
Sat April 4		Library Closed
	10:00 am	Spring Seminar
Sun April 5	9:30 am	Spring Seminar
Mon April 6	9:00 am	Free to Non-members
Tue April 7	10:00 am	Italian Group
Wed April 8	6:00 pm	PMUG College
		Library open until 8:00 pm
Fri April 10	11:30 am	Mexican Group
Sat April 11	9:30 am	Great Lakes Region Group
	1:00 pm	Writers Forum
		Closed for Easter
Sun April 12	6:10 pm	Board Meeting
Tue April 14	10:00 am	Learn & Chat
Wed April 15	1:00 pm	DNA Q&A: The Basics
	6:00 pm	Irish Group
		Library open until 8:00 pm
Sat April 18	9:30 am	Genealogy Problem Solvers
	12:00 pm	African American Group
	2:00 pm	GenTalk
Sun April 19	9:00 am	Library Work Party
	1:00 pm	Family Tree Maker for Beginners
	3:30 pm	French Canada Group
Wed April 22	6:00 pm	PMUG College
		Library open until 8:00 pm
Sat April 25	1:00 pm	DNA Advanced Group
Sun April 26	9:00 am	Library Work Party
Wed April 29		Library open until 8:00 pm