



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 63, Number 4

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- Historical Land Ownership Maps



The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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THE BULLETIN

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Thank You

To all the people who helped put this issue together.

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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 <http://gfo.org/bulletin/index.htm>.

Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin

March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1

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On the Cover: Seining grounds Miller Sands, Washington. Andrea Boho collection; from Diego Canabal's story "The Trace of My Blood on the Internet," page 4.

An article in the last issue of the *Bulletin*, "Was John Badger (1778-1858) the Grandfather of John Clark (1822-1900) of Beckley, Oxfordshire, England?" by Harold E. Hinds, Jr., was originally published in the *Minnesota Genealogist*, Volume 43, Number 2, Summer 2012, and was used with the author's permission.

Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Hot Topics in Genealogy

Half-day Seminar with

Leslie Brinkley Lawson



Saturday
28 June 2014
10 am–2 pm
GFO Library

Limited to 50 attendees

No lunch provided
Brown bags welcome. Cafes nearby

Coffee, tea, and snacks included

The library will be open for research after the seminar.

Doing On-site Research - Going There, Walking Their Ground...

Have you dreamed of going “there” and doing some on-site research? This presentation covers the necessary preparation before going, what items to take with you, and what to do when you get there.

and

Keeper of the Stones: Online Cemeteries and More

The second presentation will cover cemetery databases and how they can help you discover those wonderful nuggets that extend your family tree. Each cemetery database has its strengths; we’ll discuss how to use each one as effectively as possible.

Event Schedule

9:45–10:00 am	Registration
10:00–11:45 am	1st Session
11:45 am–12:30 pm	Lunch
12:30–2:00 pm	2nd Session

For information on this class, send email to info@gfo.org

Leslie Brinkley Lawson Half-day Seminar ~ Sign-Up Form ~ 28 June 2014

Members: ___ \$20 received by 6/21/14 ___ \$25 received after 6/21/14 ___ \$30 at the door

Non-Members: ___ \$25 received by 6/21/14 ___ \$30 received after 6/21/14” ___ \$35 at the door

Total \$_____ Payment enclosed Paid online at PayPal.com using the email address payments@gfo.org

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Please make check payable to “Genealogical Forum of Oregon” or “GFO.”

Attn: Half-day Seminar, GFO, 2505 SE 11th Ave, Ste B18, Portland OR 97202-1061





Meet the Editor

Janet Green comes from California by way of Southeast Alaska, where she lived for 20 years. She loves to travel, and has lived in China, Hong Kong, and Mexico. She has been doing genealogical research since

1967 and has compiled three books of family history. After moving to Oregon she served for a time as editor of the *Quarterly* for the Oregon Genealogical Society in Springfield. This past two years she volunteered on a support hotline for the indexing program of the LDS Church. She is the mother of six and grandmother of ten.

Letter from the Editor

There is something for everyone in this issue of the *Bulletin*. Our cover story, “The Trace of My Blood on the Internet,” is a delightful memoir by a guest contributor, Diego Canabal, from Argentina, about how his adventures on the Internet helped him connect with his relatives in America. Another guest article was submitted by Dr. Margaret Wynne Fox of Corvallis, Oregon, a native Alabamian whose roots go back to when Alabama was part of the Mississippi Territory in 1798. “Researching in the Heart of Dixie” is a well-documented account of some of the resources she used in her genealogical journey. The information she provides is an inspirational guide for all of us. Forum member Nanci Remington contributed an extract from the Blumenrother and Maier family Bible from 1870, along with a fascinating historical footnote on General William Walker’s escapades in Nicaragua. The original Bible is part of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon Collection. We appreciate Nanci bringing this little-known gem to our attention. The article by Dr. Harold Hinds on the life of James C. Leaman was originally printed in *Minnesota Genealogist* Volume 43, No. 3 Fall 2012. It explores the documentary evidence available in various pension files, how to access them, and what they can tell us about our ancestors.

We are grateful for the ongoing contributions from our regular columnists; they enrich the usefulness of the *Bulletin* immeasurably. In this issue Harvey Steele discusses the history of blue-and-white porcelain through the years and across continents. Emily Aulicino, author

of “Genetic Genealogy,” follows up last month’s article on paternal DNA testing with Lesson 2, on mitochondria. Connie Lenzen, a Certified Genealogist, offers an excerpt from her blog, <http://connie-lenzen.blogspot.com>, about searching vital and hospital records to find an adopted baby’s biological parents. The topic for Nanci Remington’s “Tools for Genealogy” column this month is Land Ownership Maps and what we can learn from them. (The screenshots that accompany this discussion are clearer and more useful in the online edition than in print.) LauraDenise White reports on the GFO Library’s Manuscript Collection Digitization Project, which is designed to provide researchers access to these collections from their home computers. There is a link to the newly-launched website and an email link to more information if you are interested in getting involved in this project. Finally, Carol Surrency’s column, “Written In Stone,” explains how to access the valuable information available on the State Historic Preservation Office’s Historic Cemeteries Program. We wrap up with two very useful book reviews by Joan Galles and Judith Leppert and a Vital Statistics excerpt gleaned from the *Oregonian* newspaper in 1879, submitted by Loretta Welsh

If you or someone in your family has a story to tell, the Editors are always looking for submissions. Send us an email and let’s talk about it. This is YOUR *Bulletin*, too.

Respectfully, *Janet Green*

The Trace of My Blood on the Internet

Diego Canabal

*“What matters in life is not what happens to you
but what you remember and how you remember it.”*

– Gabriel García Márquez

I still remember hearing my grandmother saying, “Your great-grandfather was the kindest person on earth,” as she nodded her head several times with the most serious expression I had ever seen on her. I was a kid in the period of time that kids let themselves be impressed by anything and anyone. It was very confusing to me because I didn’t understand how a man who shot another man to death could be considered a good-natured and kind man.

Everybody in the family knew it: “Granddaddy Guillermo” William Edwin was born in the United States. When he was young, he had killed another man, and he had to flee the country. As time went by, in each family formed by his descendants, the story started to grow:

“He killed the person who ‘offended’ his sister,” was the official version at my home. “Raped” was an extreme word to use.

“He killed one of the persons who were trying to kidnap his mother,” was the official version in another descendant’s household.

“He killed the person who cheated his brother in a business, and who carried all the family to misery,” said another one.

“It was an accident. He was on a boat with other people, someone started an argument and things went worse. Everyone pulled out the weapons and it was a blood bath.”



William Edwin Masten and Laurentina Gonzales

I was born and grew up in San Pedro, a middle-sized city 180 kilometers north from Buenos Aires, Argentina. San Pedro was my private paradise in my childhood: a huge river, farms, wild animals, and freedom. But the part of the family who were there was my father’s side. Anecdotes or family stories from my mother’s side of the family were rare, including the stories of Granddaddy Guillermo. I started gathering family data long ago when I was 13. The few occasions that we met my mother’s family were at funerals or weddings. When we were in Buenos Aires one time (I cannot remember if it was beside a coffin or eating a wedding cake), I met Aunt Laura for the first time. Living in Córdoba Province, she was the sister of my grandfather Adolfo. The affection I saw in the way she talked to my mother and the sweetness of her manners encouraged me to get close to her and



Cannery, Pillar Rock, Washington. Andrea Boho collection

to talk about life. I think at that time she saw me as a grown-up person (as compared to my parents, to whom I was still a child), and that's why she mentioned for the first time the "granddaddy affair." What she told me was so interesting that when we said goodbye, I told her that I wanted to write down the genealogical tree of the family. She promised to send me by post, back to my home in San Pedro, all the names of her grandparents, parents, and siblings.

A couple of weeks later I received a handwritten letter with the first names of the North American family: the mother of William was "Lucia Irisch" spelled with an extra c, and William's father was "Juan Edwin." But my aunt gave a warning in the letter: "Edwin" was not the original surname, but "Masters" or something like that.

And there it was, a branch of my genealogical tree growing out of the United States, but it took 30 years to be connected again. My desire to find the real story started to sprout again about two years ago. I was passing through a midlife crisis and, as a genuine Argentine citizen would usually do in this case, I decided to take some therapy sessions. The doctor told me once, during those sessions,

that the genetic composition of a person is very important, but even more important is the family "charge" we received from our ancestors. She preferred to work with the method called Family Constellations. The ways we are and feel and act and think have a lot to do with our family history. She told me that in each family there is a violent death, betrayals, abuses, but also good things, of course. All that has happened to our family in the past affects us in the present. I remembered, then, William's story and thought that it would help me to understand myself by knowing what had really happened. By that time, in contrast to what was available when I was 13, there was a miraculous tool called the Internet.

The first and more difficult step was to find the real names. The only one I knew that could be more exact was the one of William's mother. After a couple of weeks searching in the genealogical web sites, I found Lucy first and then the rest of the family names in Family Search, the web site of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (<http://www.familysearch.org>). It is ironic to me that Lucy Irish (her name in this case) was the catalyst to gather the family again, considering she was the origin of the disaggregation more than a hundred years ago.

Lucy and John were the parents, and Charles, William, John, Roland, Clarence, Delmer, and Eva the siblings. "Must be them," I thought the first time I read the list, each one—except Delmer!—were names of my mother's relatives in Argentina.



Seining grounds Miller Sands Washington. Andrea Boho collection

I started to try to connect with descendants in the United States. The first one was Kaaren (Buffington) Beaver, a great-granddaughter of Charles, the oldest brother. In April 2010, we started a dialog in a forum, and later we exchanged a couple of postal mails.

As the months passed by, I was in the process of burning out the Google search tool. I used to put groups of words that I imagine could be used in a report of a murder: “Murder + Edwin + Portland,” “Oregon + Masten + Killer,” “Murder + Masten + Portland,” etc. I was not getting results until the morning I first found the website of the Historic Oregon Newspapers. After a few trials, I typed the magical combination of words, “Murder + Masten + Skamokawa.” It worked like a charm! What I was looking for appeared in the *Daily Morning Astorian* from December 8, 1888: “Murder at Skamokawa: John Setterlind Killed by Wm. Masten.”

There it was, the whole story with dates, names, places, and causes. I even found a photo of the grave of the victim (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=69480743>). I couldn't do anything else that weekend except think about the notice. I read and reread it again and again trying to assimilate all the data and looking for clues to keep on searching.

A week later, I met Jay Poorman in another web forum. He was looking for information on Lucy and John Masten. We connected very quickly and exchanged a great number of files. Jay is a descendant of the fourth brother, Roland, and sometime ago, someone of his family gave him a large amount of old photographs, which he scanned and ordered with high precision and love.

During those days I also wrote an email to the Wahkiakum County Historical Society, where I contacted the curator, Kari Kandoll. I was looking for descendants of Lucy and John who could still be living in the region. After a couple of emails, Kari and another man called Evan Robb, who is the project manager in the Washington Rural Heritage Library, found an entire file with the trial: allegations, secret letters, testimonies, even the last



*Waterfront property of J.S. Masten, Skamokawa Hotel, Skamokawa, Washington.
Andrea Boho collection*

will of the deceased he dictated during his agony.

The last treasure we found was Andrea Boho, a descendent of the only sister of my great-grandfather William. She was the first person in the USA I talked to who had known about the existence of William and his flight to Argentina.

From all these people I gained the following information: William Edwin Masten was born in 1865. He was the second of seven siblings: Charles Joseph, William Edwin, John Neuman, and Roland Irving were born in Multnomah, Clarence Willard and Delmer Custis were born in Skamokawa, and the only sister, Eva Loretta, was born in Pillar Rock. His father was John Swan Masten, a twist on the names “Juan Edwin” and “Masters” my aunt had provided. John Swan Masten was born in Missouri in 1841 and his father, Joseph, died when he was still an infant. His mother, Catherine Swan, remarried to a man named Lemuel Sparks and they all went to Oregon in 1850 on the Oregon Trail.

As a young man, John Swan Masten returned to Illinois and there he married Lucy Loretta Irish, without the ‘c’ in her name, in 1862. They then returned to Oregon in a covered wagon and had William in Portland on December 3, 1865. Although in most of the US census records John Swan Masten appeared as a carpenter, farmer, and logger, he was later the court clerk of Wahkiakum County beginning on February 1, 1875, and lasting for a year. Many census records in the area were collected by him, as evidenced by records found from 1885.

William grew up in a wonderful environment, one that made enjoyable childhoods: a farm, the river, Indian



*X marks the spot of John and Lucy Masten's old home, Skamokawa, Washington.
Andrea Boho Collection*

stories with real Indians, the steamers bringing news of a distant world and transporting the goods the families in the region produced, talking to loggers, and tough men from remote countries.

The events surrounding the murder began as follows: Lucy Irish Masten was having an affair with John Setterlind. William and two of his brothers confronted Setterlind, and William shot him on the evening of December 8, 1888. In that very moment, his mother, Lucy Loretta Irish, lost a son, a lover, and apparently for a period of time, a husband.

After running away from the USA, it is said that William Masten first went to England, and then to Argentina. The last information Andrea gave us led us to think that he was helped to escape the country by

John T. M. Harrington, the owner of the big cannery located in Pillar Rock. Argentina was in those days a land with good prospects like the United States. There were a lot of British companies that could give him the opportunity to find a job in Argentina.

The first thing William did when he arrived at Buenos Aires was to drop his surname and replace it with his second given name. That is why we all are "Edwin" and not "Masten" in Argentina. Then, like his father John, William went west, arriving in a place called "Las Flores" in the Buenos Aires Province. He married Laurentina Gonzales there on April 12, 1893. They had thirteen sons so far as I know, and named them after his brothers, except Delmer.

In Argentina, he started to work in the railways, which were owned by a British company named "Ferrocarril del Sud." He gained great consideration and respect inside the company, and very delicate tasks were assigned to him. It is also said that he was one of the founders of the "Fraternidad" ("Brotherhood" in English), the first trade union of the railway workers.

His descendants are spread all over Argentina (Buenos Aires, Córdoba, and in Mendoza Province). There are also some of them living in Italy and in Spain. When he died on September 24, 1942, he had been living with my grandparents Adolfo and Lucía in Rancho "El Quebracho" in Entre Ríos Province, Argentina. Since September 14, 1943, he has been buried in the British Cemetery in Buenos Aires City.

REFERENCE NOTES:

"Argentina, Capital Federal, registros parroquiales, 1737-1977," FamilySearch, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XN3M-P91>, Laurentina Gonzalez in entry for Alfredo Edwin, 1898.

"Early Oregonians (Oregon Public Records Database)," database, Oregon State Archives (<http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us>), Accessed Oct. 11, 2011. Record for John (Masten) Sparks [sic], Date of Birth 1841, Place of Birth IL, Occupation farm laborer, Mother Swan, Catherine; Father Sparks, Lemuel A [sic].

"Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763-1900": see reference note for Lucy Loretta Irish.

"Murder at Skamokawa." Daily Astorian, Morning edition, page 3, Dec. 08, 1888, <http://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn96061150/1888-12-08/ed-1/seq-3/#words=William+Mas-ten&y=9&x=12&rows=20&dateFilterType=range&prox-t=%22william+masten%22+irish&index=0>

1850 U.S. Census, Harborcreek Twp., Erie Co., Pennsylvania, Sheet 85, 31st day of October.

1860 U.S. Federal Census, Washington, Oregon; Page: 631; Im-age: 514. Record for Jno (Masten) Sparks [sic] with mother Cath. (Swan Masten) Sparks and stepfather, Lemuel Sparks.

1880 U.S. Census, Skamokawa Valley, Wahkiakum Co., Washington Territory, ED 26, Sheet 159, 7th day of June.

1885 Wahkiakum Co. Census, Washington Territory Census Rolls, record for J. S. Masten, farmer, age 44 and family, Skamokawa, Feb. 5, 1885. Household includes Lucy Masten and children CC, WE, JN, RI, CM, DC with ages and birthplaces.

1887 Washington State and Territorial Census, Crooked Creek, Wahkiakum Co., June 1887.

1892 Washington State Census, Wahkiakum Co.

1900 U.S. Census, Svensen Precinct, Clatsop Co., Oregon ED 139, Sheet 1B, 6th day of June.

1910 U.S. Census, St. Helens City, Columbia Co., Oregon, ED 45, Sheet 9B, 23rd day of April.

1910 U.S. Federal Census, Skamokawa, Wahkiakum, Washington; Roll: T624_1672; Page: 18B; Enumeration District: 313; Image: 1213.

1920 U.S. Census, St. Helens, Columbia Co., Oregon ED 103, Sheet 21B, 21st and 22nd day of January.

Eva Loretta Masten Perkins, "Notes on the Family of Lucy Loretta Irish Masten," Vital statistics and family history for children of Charles Irish and Sophia McMurphy and the family of their daughter, Lucy Loretta Irish Masten; report to, 1973; photocopy held by Jay Poorman, Lake Oswego, Oregon.

George Swan, Last Will and Testament, 17 Nov, 1845, transcribed by Eva Loretta Masten Perkins and checked against original by county clerk of Schuyler Co. in 1956, privately held by Elizabeth Perkins Boho, Portland, Oregon.

Illinois State Archives and Illinois State Genealogical Society, "Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763-1900," Cyberdriveillinois.com, <http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/marriage.html>, accessed Oct. 9, 2011. Masten, John S and Irish, Lucy S, m. 1862-01-31, license no. 0003204, Schuyler Co.

John S. Masten, 1841-1924, birth records recorded in Bible, The Holy Bible (New York: American Bible Society, 1853); privately held by Jay Poorman, Lake Oswego, Oregon, 2010. Bible belonging to John S Masten and presented by him to his granddaughter, Lois Masten, and by her to her grandson, Jay Poorman. Inscribed with date of birth and death of John S. Masten and birth date and place of Lois Masten.

John S. Masten, Tualatin Plains, 1858.

Obituary of Lucy Loretta Masten, Nov. 12, 1920, Oregonian, Port-



Lucy Masten (and unknown child). Eva Perkins Album

land, Oregon, online archive of University of Oregon Library, <http://libweb.uoregon.edu/dc/newspaper/oregonian>.

Oregon, State Registrar, Registration of Birth for Roland Irving Masten, May 11, 1943; John M Poorman Sr. papers.

Renee LNU, "John G. Setterlind." Find A Grave, Last modified July 05, 2011. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=69480743&PIpi=42083109>.

Diego Canabal was born in San Pedro (Buenos Aires Province, Argentina) in 1969. After graduating from secondary school in his hometown, he studied Agricultural Science in Buenos Aires. He did his postgraduate study in Agricultural Management in Bayern, Germany. Since 2000 he has been living in Spain with his wife María José and two girls; Malena and Lucía. Diego's first language is Spanish. After all the pieces were in place for this family story the Wahkiakum County Historical Society asked if he would write an article from his family's side (Wahkiakum County Historical Society Museum Newsletter, Fall 2012). We should thank Hans York for locating the court papers for us while he was in Massachusetts visiting family and then checking if William Masten served any prison time. If someone is interested in reading the full court case please contact the Historical Society for a digital copy; it is all handwritten and has not been typed yet. This story couldn't have been completed without the wonderful help from the Wahkiakum County Historical Society's curator Kari Kandoll and her daughter Heather Kandoll Cowley. The full version of this story will be published in September 2014 in Spanish under the name "Skamokawa: humo sobre el agua".

The Holy Bible To E. L. M. B., 1870

Nanci Remington

This is a large Bible with a leather cover and clasp. From the engraved inscription, it appears it was given to Emilia Louisa Mary Maier in connection with her marriage to Charles Theodore Blumenrother. They were married

“by Rev. Henry A Povke at the First Bethel Baptist Church, Boston, Mass April 20th, 1870.”

It records marriages, births and deaths for three generations of Blumenrothers and Maiers. The earliest event is the birth of Charles’s father, Thomas John Gotlieb Blumenrother, in Prussia on 1 April 1810, and the latest the death of Charles Frederick William Blumenrother in Bandon, Oregon, on 7 May 1956. Both families emigrated to America from Prussia in the mid-1800s and settled in New York and Massachusetts. They moved to Valley County, Nebraska, and then settled in Coos County, Oregon.

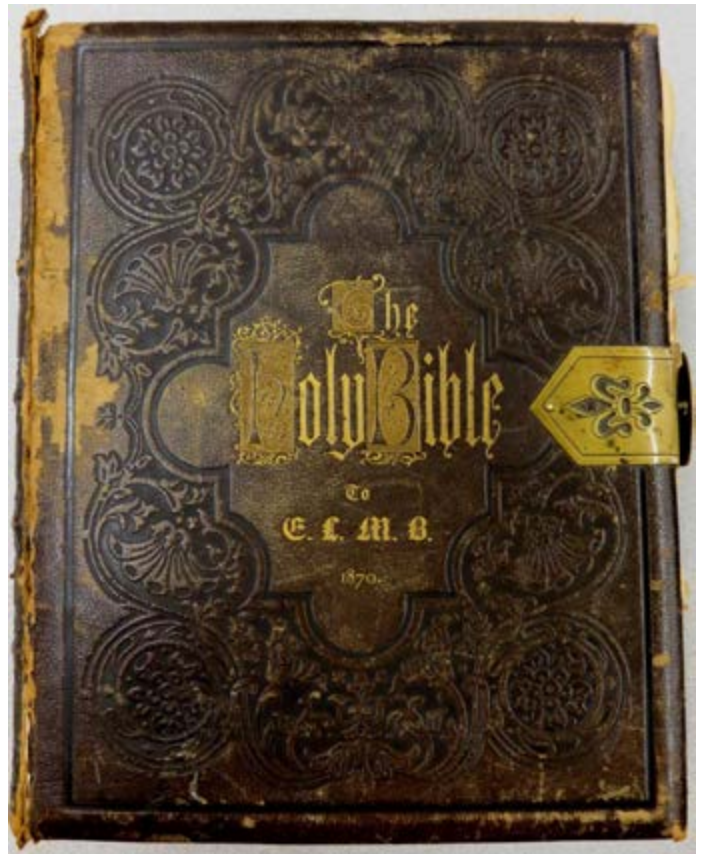
This Bible has a wealth of information and details. It lists birthplaces and maiden names from before immigration. The Bible notes Charles’s birth on 8 June 1846 in Ferdinandshoff, County Falkenberg, Prussia, two years before his sister Paulina, who was born

“Sister, Paulina Charlotta Louisa Blumenrother on Board the Swedish Ship, Lady Charlotta, on High Sea Sep 8th, 1848.”

The Bible also informs about the death of Charles’s father, Thomas John Gotlieb Blumenrother.

“Father left New York City Nov, 22nd, 1856 for Nigerauga, Central America, with Gen Walker, & he was reported Dead by him the Gen, had Died of the Intermitten Fever & was buried there.”

There are a few loose papers inside the Bible. One is the confirmation record for Emilie, written in German, dated 1864. There are two snapshots of military units, one dated 1924. There are no names on the photos. There is also an article clipped from a newspaper but the connection to the family is unknown.



The title page is missing from the Bible. The page before the New Testament reads as follows:

*The
New Testament
Of our
Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ
Translated out of
The Original Greek
And with
The former translations diligently compared and
revised*

*Philadelphia
William W. Harding
1870*

The following information was copied from digital images of the original Bible, which is part of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon collection. The information for each person is recorded as one item. The original was sometimes written in columns and sometimes across columns and included lines and inserts. Some of the punctuation is also omitted. The original spelling remains.

BLUMENROTHER FAMILY BIBLE

MARRIAGES

Father and Mother, Thomas John Gottlieb Blumenrother to Paulina Rosina Wilhelmina Menda by Rev. Stuydant Mahwald 25th October 1841 in Naisa Prussia Germany

Charles Theodore Blumenrother to Emilia Louisa Mary Meier by Rev. Henry A Povke at the First Bethel Baptist Church, Boston, Mass April 20th, 1870

Charlotta Paulina Louisa Blumenrother to Alvin Weitzman by Rev Vorberg in New York City, June 5th, 1870

Elizabeth Laura Meier to Charles Theo Fiegar by Rev Chicago, Ill May 3/78

Thomas J G Blumenrother Jr son of C T Blumenrother. Daisy Baselilia Hunt Daughter of James B. Hunt Born on North Fork Coquille River Or 21st November 1878 by Rev. W C Scott Dec 24th 1895 Bandon, Coos Co. Oregon

Paulina R. W. Blumenrother Daughter of C G & E L M to Robert Playsaw Hunt Born in Russell Co. Va. Jan 26 - 1865 by Rev. W. C Scott July 26 - 1898 near Bandon, Coos Co., Ore

BIRTHS

Father, Thomas John Gottlieb Blumenrother at Peisterwitz, Prussia, Ger April 1st 1810

Mother, Paulina Wilhelmina Rosina Blumenrother/Maiden name Menda at Jacobsdorf, County Falkenberg, Prussia, Ger, July 18th 1819

Sister, Paulina Maria Matilda Blumenrother at Friedland, County Falkenberg, Prussia, Ger June 10th, 1842

Son, Charles Theodore Blumenrother at Ferdinandshoff, County Falkenberg, June 8th, 1846, Prussia, Ger

Sister, Paulina Charlotta Louisa Blumenrother on Board the Swedish Ship, Lady Charlotta, on High Sea Sep 8th, 1848

Brother Edward Blumenrother at New York City, 25th Dec 1852

Sister Louisa Blumenrother at New York City, 27th Jan 1854

Brother John Blumenrother at New York City, 13th April 1856

Wife of Charles T. Maiden name Maier Emilia Louisa Mary Blumenrother at Nauen, Prussia, 8th Augst, 1850

Son of CT -EML Blumenrother Thomas John Gottlieb Blumenrother at Boston Mass, May 22, 1871 at house, 13 Salem St

Charles Frederick William Blumenrother son of CT & ELM Blumenrother Boston Mass March 3rd 1873 at house 80 ? Street

Father in Law's Family, Charles Fredrick William Maier at Nauen, Prussia, Ger Oct 3rd, 1828

Mother in Law, Mary Sofia Fredericka Maier, Maiden name Bertz at Nauen, Prussia, Ger Oct 15th, 1828

Daughter, Mary Sofia Fredericka Maier at Nauen, Prussia, Ger 23rd, Dec 1852

Son, John Maier Williamsburg, NY 1855

Daughter, Mary Sofia Fredericka Maier Williamsburg, NY 23rd Nov 1857

Daughter, Elizebeth Laura Maier Williamsburg, NY 18th March, 1860

Daughter, Annie Elizabeth Maier Williamsburg, NY 7th Sept, 1862

Son, Charles Fredrick William Maier Williamsburg, NY 30 Nov 1864



Daughter, Sofia Fredericka Maier Williamsburg, NY 8th April, 1866

Mary Henrietta Fredericka Meier Cambridgeport, Mass 30th March 1873

Family of CT & ELM Blumenrother

Paulina Rosina Wilhelmina Blumenrother Skunk Holler Eagle Creek on Bean Creek Valley Co. Nebraska March 2 1875

Frantz Henry Blumenrother Son of C ? & E L M Blumenrother Valley Co. Nebraska Oct 21/1886

Rubi Mei Blumenrother daughter of TJG Blumenrother Prosper, Coos Co. Oregon November 2nd, 18?

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER

By Nanci Remington



Public Domain photo from
Wikimedia Commons

On 10 July 1856, William Walker was declared president of Nicaragua. Born in Nashville in 1824, Walker was a gifted man who had a medical degree, a law practice, and a career as a journalist before he was 25 years old. He eventually made his way to California during the early days of the Gold Rush. Many

Americans of this time believed in Manifest Destiny. This sometimes played out in a phenomenon called filibustering, where adventurers would raise private armies to claim land for the United States. General William Walker decided to invade Nicaragua. At the time, that country was the site of an important trade route between the east and west coasts of the United

States, second only to Panama. The entire saga of Walker's adventures played out on the front pages of America's newspapers. His reign as president was short as he was overthrown within a year. Following an attempt to regain the country in 1860, he was captured and executed.

Thomas Blumenrother may have been recruited through an ad as described in the July 15, 1856 edition of the *New York Herald*:

"Attention is called to the advertisement of the Quartermaster General, calling for proposals to furnish the army in shoes, and also for grass and corn. Americans in want of employment may look for a chance in these advertisements."

SOURCES:

T. J. Stiles, "The Filibuster King: The Strange Career of William Walker, the Most Dangerous International Criminal of the Nineteenth Century," *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History* (<http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era>).

"Election of Gen. Walker to the Presidency," *New York Herald*, 15 July 1856, p. 1, col. 1 and 6; digital images, *Genealogy Bank* (www.genealogybank.com: accessed 24 Jan 2014), Newspaper Archives.

DEATHS

Father left New York City Nov, 22nd, 1856 for Nigerauga, Central America, with Gen Walke r, & he was reported Dead by him the Gen, had Died of the Intermitten Fever & was buried there.

Sister Paulina Maria Matilda Blumenrother of Spasms 5th Feb 1844 at Friedland, County Falkenberg, Prussia, Ger

Brother, Edward Blumenrother at New York City, 10th Jan 1854

Sister, Louisa Blumenrother at New York City, 2nd Sept 1855

Brother, John Blumenrother, at New York City, 27th Nov 1858

of Wifes Family, ? ? B's

Sister Mary Sofia Fredericka Maier at New York City 26th Dec 1854

Brother John Maier at Williamsburg, NY 1856

Sister, Mary Sofia Fredericka Maier at Williamsburg, NY 15th Dec 1868

Sister Sofia Fredericka Maier at Williamsburg, NY 16th Augst, 1865

Sister of ELMB Mary Henrietta Fredricka Meier Cambridgeport Mass 30 March 1873

Mother, Mary Sofia Frederika Meir Jefferson, Marion Co Ore 6 Oct 1891

Frank H. Blumenrother son of CT & ELM Blumenrother Accidentally shot & killed himself at near the North Curry County line 3 miles from Langlois on January 6th 1901

Mother Paulina R.W. Blumenrother Stapleton Staten Island New York December 22 1902 aged 83 years, 5 m. 4 day

Karl F. W. Meier Died Fairview, Coos Co. Oregon August 20-1903

Mother and Wife Emilia L.M. Blumenrother March 10-1927 Bandon, Oregon

Father and Husband Charles T Blumenrother March 15-1937 Bandon, Oregon

Son and Brother Thomas J G Blumenrother May 8-1943 Bandon, Oregon

Charles F.W. Blumenrother at home in Bandon, Oregon May 7-1956 Age 83 yrs 2 months 4 days

Researching in the Heart of Dixie

Margaret Wynne Fox

HISTORY

The area now known as Alabama was home to indigenous peoples for thousands of years before contact with Euro-Americans. At the time of contact, the Cherokee, Alabama, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Koasati, and Mobile peoples roamed the area.¹ Spaniards explored Mobile Bay in the 16th century,² and in 1702, the French established the first permanent white settlement. France, England, and Spain as well as Georgia would claim the territory over the next century. Censuses were taken by the claimants during that time; these records are available through the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City.³

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

Organized in 1798, the Mississippi Territory is known today as Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Of course, records from this time period are scarce; however, Washington County, Mississippi Territory, 1803-1816 tax rolls are available at the FHL as well. In 1802, Georgia formally ceded western claims, and the “Federal Road ... connect[ed] Milledgeville, Georgia, to Fort Stoddert, an American outpost north of Mobile, Alabama. By 1805, Indian cessions opened up white settlement in large portions of western (Choctaw) and northern (Chickasaw and Cherokee) Alabama.”⁴ The end of the Creek War of 1813-1814 also contributed to Euro-American settlement. Alabama fever had taken hold. Settlers, seeking fresh land and opportunity, moved in from Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. These settlers filed claims at the closest General Land Office to ensure ownership. The Bureau of Land Management at <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov> provides live access to these records. Searches can be made by location, names, or land descriptions; digital



Map of the Mississippi Territory, organized in 1798, showing the Georgia Cession (Indian lands) ceded to the U.S. in 1802. By Nathan H. Glick (Alabama Department of Archives and History) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

copies of original patents are available to save or print.

ALABAMA TERRITORY

Between 1800 and 1816, the Alabama counties of Washington, Baldwin, Monroe, Clarke, and Mobile were carved from Washington County, Mississippi Territory, and in 1817 became known as the Alabama Territory. Additional counties were created in 1818 and 1819. In December 1819 Alabama achieved statehood. Other counties were formed as indigenous peoples were removed from their lands under the Indian Removal Act of 1830: the Creeks between 1820 and 1832, the Cherokee between 1832 and 1836, and the Choctaws in 1832.⁵

RELOCATION

Many of these Indigenous peoples were relocated to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) along with the Chickasaw (Mississippi) and Seminole (Florida). In 1876, a year after

the opening of the consolidated Indian Union Agency in Muskogee, Oklahoma, these tribes began being referred to in history as the “Five Civilized Tribes.”⁶ In 1893, the Dawes Commission was established “... to exchange tribal lands in the southeastern United States for ... lands in Oklahoma.”⁷ People applied for enrollment and land. These detailed records are available in the “Dawes Packets” and the “Dawes Enrollment Cards 1898-1909” at Fold3 and the “Oklahoma, Applications for Enrollment to the Five Civilized Tribes, 1898-1914” indexes and the “Oklahoma, Applications for Allotment, Five Civilized Tribes, 1899-1907” at FamilySearch.

RESOURCES

An excellent resource for Alabama history as well as documents is the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH). The Archives, founded in 1901, is “... the first publicly funded, independent state archives agency in the United States.”⁸ “Alabama History Online” at <http://www.archives.alabama.gov/aho.html> provides a listing of “General Historical Information” which includes links to “Alabama History Timeline,” “Famous Alabamians,” “Owen’s History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography,” and 119 issues of *Alabama Historical Quarterly* from 1930 to 1982.

The link to “Alabama Counties” is especially useful. Knowing when a county was formed—and from which parent county—is essential to successfully locating records on individuals. “Alabama Counties” lists each county with date established, origin of name, and county seat. Each county name is linked to additional information and resources for that county. Knowing where not to look is also helpful. FamilySearch’s “Research

Wiki” provides a list of Alabama courthouses destroyed by fire at https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Alabama_Archives_and_Libraries#Courthouse_Fires as well as suggestions for workarounds.

The ADAH “Digital Collections” at <http://digital.archives.alabama.gov/cdm/> include collections of Alabama photographs and pictures; Alabama textual materials with excerpts from diaries, letters, fliers; an audio-visual collection consisting of a few oral history interviews and folklife recordings; and the WPA Alabama Writers’ Project.

“Search Our Collections” at <http://www.archives.alabama.gov/searchcoll.html> includes Online Indexes, Online Records, and Other Frequently Used Records. Also available is the link “Civil War Soldiers Database,” an invaluable resource to researchers seeking information on those who served. According to the Archive, “the database was created from an 8x5 card file maintained ... from the early 1900s until 1982.”⁹ In addition, Willis Brewer’s *Brief Historical Sketches of Military Organizations Raised in Alabama During the Civil War* has been digitized. The Archive also has an extensive microfilm collection, much of which is indexed but not digitized. The Online Indexes include “Local government/County records on microfilm,” newspapers on and not on microfilm, “Maps,” and the “Alabama Church and Synagogue Records Collection.” The ADAH accepts reference requests.

Another excellent resource for researching in Alabama is the University of Alabama’s “Historical Map Archive” at <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/index.html>. State maps range from before 1820 to after 1950. Other map categories include Counties/Cities, State Highways, and Fire Insurance as well as special topics such as the American Revolution and Railroads.

The FamilySearch “Research Wiki,” an excellent source for Alabama resources, provides links to other major repositories including:

- The Alabama Historical Association at <http://www.archives.state.al.us/aha/ahaleadership.html> with links to local county historical and genealogical societies.
- The Birmingham Public Library Genealogy Resources with an “extensive collection of genealogically relevant material, including the Southern His-



Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH). Photo © 2014 Margaret Wynne Fox

tory Collection,”¹⁰ which includes city directories, family histories, newspapers, African American genealogy, American Indians, Alabama Jewish history, and Alabama coal mine fatalities.

- The Samford University Library Special Collections including the Alabama Collection, Baptist Collection, Irish Collection, and “most historical and genealogical periodicals published in Alabama ...” among others.¹¹

Perhaps the most frequently referenced local county library for south Alabama is the Troy Public Library in Pike County. Their records are not confined to Pike County. A keyword search of “genealogy” in their online catalog at <http://troy.booksys.net/opac/troy/#menuHome> returned 5,614 hits. Books include family histories, military records, and state and county histories with emphasis on the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. Microfilms include probate records, newspapers, and Confederate pensions. Historical and genealogical publications are also available.¹² Be sure to ask for the genealogy librarian. She is extremely knowledgeable.

Although more and more books and documents have



Troy Public Library, Pike County. Photo © 2014 William J. White, Director of the Troy Public Library

been digitized, many more have not, and many materials are only accessible within a specific library, archive, or courthouse. Besides, nothing can compare to the thrill of pulling up in front of the beautiful Alabama Archives, or visiting with the local genealogy librarian and finding out she is your cousin, or personally handling the land ledgers in the basement of a courthouse. Remember, the more you know about the history of the area and what records are available where, the more successful the search. Joining local historical societies and mail lists can also often lead to excellent resources as well.

ENDNOTES

1. “History of Alabama,” *Wikipedia*, last modified January 8, 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Alabama
2. “Welcome to Alabama, Heart of Dixie,” *FamilySearch Research Wiki*, last modified December 31, 2012, <https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Alabama>
3. David A. Fryxell, “Alabama: Find your Family History in the Heart of Dixie,” *FamilyTree State Research Guides, Family Tree Magazine*, January 1, 2008.
4. *Alabama History Timeline: From Prehistory to Modern Day, Alabama Department of Archives and History*, updated April 18, 2012, <http://www.archives.alabama.gov/timeline/ah1801.html>
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6. “History,” *Five Civilized Tribes Museum*, <http://www.fivetribe.org/5History.html> 2010.
7. “Dawes Commission Enrollment Records for Five U.S. Indian Tribes,” *FamilySearch Research Wiki*, last modified November 9, 2012, https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Dawes_Commission_Enrollment_Records_for_Five_U.S._Indian_Tribes
8. “Alabama Department of Archives and History,” *Wikipedia*, last modified January 22, 2013 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alabama>
9. “Alabama Civil War Service Cards File,” *ADAH*, updated 2 July 2012, <http://www.archives.alabama.gov/civilwar/index.cfm>
10. “Genealogy,” *Birmingham Public Library*, last modified November 26, 2012, <http://www.bplonline.org/resources/genealogy/>
11. “Special Collections,” *Samford University Library*, 2012, <http://library.samford.edu/about/sc/collections/other.html>.
12. “Local Resources Genealogy Department,” *Troy Public Library*, accessed January 22, 2013, <http://www.troycitylibrary.org/local-resources.html>

Editor’s Note: GFO microfilm collection contains many of the Native American records mentioned in the article.

James C. Leaman's Life (1873-1960), As Revealed by His Pension File

By Harold E. Hinds, Jr.

In my regular column for the *National Genealogical Society Magazine*, "Writing Family History," (July-September 2010 issue), I explored the life of James C. Leaman as recalled by family and revealed in a variety of documents. "Perils and Unexpected Joys of Memory" particularly focused on the potential value of oral history. This article focuses on documentary sources.

James C. Leaman served in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine Insurrection, and might have earned a pension. A search in the *General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934*, available on microfilm at the Family History Library [Editor's Note: available at the GFO], confirmed that he had filed for and received a pension. The key information from the *General Index* was his pension file numbers: Application #1,479,173; Certificate #A-2-28-27; and under remarks, #C2,344,389. He had filed for a pension 29 January 1923 from Oregon. The *General Index* also summarized the units in which he had served, allowing me to clearly identify him in the *U.S. Army Registers of Enlistments, 1798-1914* (available on Ancestry.com) [Editor's Note: also available at the GFO], and to follow his military career in greater detail in *Returns from Regular Infantry Regiments, 1821-1916* (available on microfilm at the National Archives). When these records are combined with the diary Leaman kept during his Philippine service (now at the Oregon Historical Society), the pension file adds little to our knowledge of his years of military service. Rather, it was my search for information on his post-military years that led me to seek out his pension file.

The pension file was not at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Eventually, it will be, since the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection pensions are scheduled to be transferred from the Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington Region Office, or more precisely, from the Lee Summit Records Management Center to the Archives in Washington.

The staff at the National Archives provided essential assistance in the proper way to request Leaman's file. I addressed the letter to FOIA/Privacy Act Office, Veter-

ans Benefits Administration (20M33), Dept. of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave NW, Washington, DC 20420. It opened with "I am requesting access to the pension file of James C. Leaman under the Freedom of Information Act. In particular, I am requesting a BIRLS search for the file and that it be retrieved for my use." The request closed with "Please provide me with a Xerox copy of the entire file. I am willing to pay any applicable fees." The file was requested in July 2008 and received in December 2009.



James C Leaman and his cousin, Mae Dice Wiltse Hinds, ca. 1921, Portland, Oregon

3029

span am

Form approved. Budget Bureau No. 76-R049A

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION				APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES FLAG FOR BURIAL PURPOSES		IMPORTANT: Complete Original and Duplicate	
SECTION I—APPLICATION (A flag will not be furnished under any circumstances unless all information requested in this section is given in full.)							
LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME OF DECEASED (Print or type) <i>James Charles Leaman</i> Leaman, James Charles				BRANCH OF SERVICE (Check) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY <input type="checkbox"/> AIR FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE CORPS <input type="checkbox"/> COAST GUARD			
				NAME OF WAR (Check) <input type="checkbox"/> WWI <input type="checkbox"/> WWII <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPANISH AMERICAN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) <i>XC 2344389</i>			
CHECK THE CONDITION UNDER WHICH DECEASED WAS SEPARATED FROM SERVICE							
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. VETERAN OF A WAR OR THE KOREAN CONFLICT DISCHARGED OR RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY UNDER CONDITIONS OTHER THAN DISHONORABLE.				<input type="checkbox"/> 3. BY DEATH IN ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER MAY 27, 1941, AND FLAG NOT FURNISHED BY THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. DISCHARGED FROM, OR RELEASED FROM ACTIVE DUTY IN U. S. ARMED FORCES UNDER CONDITIONS OTHER THAN DISHONORABLE, AFTER SERVING AT LEAST ONE ENLISTMENT, OR DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY INCURRED IN LINE OF DUTY.				<input type="checkbox"/> 4. SEPARATED FROM PHILIPPINE MILITARY FORCES, UNDER CONDITIONS OTHER THAN DISHONORABLE, AFTER SERVING UNITED STATES IN SUCH FORCES UNDER PRESIDENT'S ORDER OF JULY 26, 1941, AND DIED ON OR AFTER APRIL 25, 1951.			
NAME, ADDRESS, AND RELATIONSHIP OF PERSON ENTITLED TO RECEIVE FLAG (If none, indicate "NONE" See par. 7 of the attached Instructions) Mrs. Oliver Huff, 2522 West St., Bellingham, Wash. Sister <i>DOB 1-11-73</i>							
SECTION II—PERSONAL DATA OF DECEASED (To be filled in if possible)							
CLAIM NO. C	SERVICE SERIAL NO.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT <i>9-7-88</i>	DATE OF DISCHARGE 12-6-01	DATE OF BIRTH 11-11-73			
DATE OF DEATH 7-2-60	PLACE OF DEATH (Address) Portland, Oregon	PLACE OF BURIAL (Address) Willamette National	DATE OF BURIAL 7-7-60				
CERTIFICATION: I CERTIFY THAT, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made above are correct and true, the deceased is eligible, in accordance with attached Instructions, for issue of a United States flag for burial purposes, and such flag has not previously been applied for or furnished.							
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT <i>A. J. Rose and Son</i> SIGN HERE IN INK		ADDRESS 537 S. E. Alder St.		RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED Mortician	DATE 7-5-60		
PENALTY.—The law provides that whoever makes any statement of a material fact knowing it to be false shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment or both.							

VA FORM 2000

EXISTING STOCKS OF VA FORM 2000 JUL 1963 WILL BE USED.

16-50962-6

ORIGINAL

The file contained a wealth of post-service information. Leaman received a pension under the Act of June 5, 1920, War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition. After an initial rejection in 1923, his claim was approved in 1926. The approval stated, "Claimant is partially unable to earn a support by manual labor." Leaman was awarded a pension of \$40 per month. This payment was increased to \$50 per month under the Act of 2 June 1930. Then it was reduced to \$15 per month under Public Law No. 2, 73d Congress, passed 20 March 1933, effective 1 November 1933. "This reduction was included in An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," and undoubtedly was due to the Great Depression. Leaman still qualified for a reduced pension, instead of none, "on account of being past 55 years of age and 50% disabled (Act of June 16, 1933)." In October 1935, under the Act of August 13, 1935, his pension was restored to the earlier amount of \$50. A letter found in Leaman's pension file from the Veterans Administration, dated 5 September 1935, stated that "In accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved August 13, 1935, a vast majority of Spanish-American War veterans are being restored to

the pension rolls in the amount provided by the Acts in force on March 19, 1933." Finally, in November 1938, the amount was "increased again to \$60 per month on account of age," Leaman having passed his 65th birthday.

The pension file's medical records reveal a Jim Leaman who was never particularly physically fit. When he first applied for a pension in 1923, an Affidavit of Physician by James Sproat, MD, concluded that he was "very much below par physically." Late in life, he was diagnosed with "arteriosclerotic heart disease" and two atrioventricular blockages, one complete, the other incomplete. His death certificate, included in his VA file, gave the cause of death as "cardiac standstill."

Several documents in the file contain significant genealogical information: for example, the dates and place of his birth and death. He had a niece, Ruth Schroeder of Portland, Oregon, and a sister, Nellie Huff, in Bellingham, Washington. He was buried at Willamette National Cemetery in Portland, and his mortician was A.J. Rose and Son, also of Portland. To select a single example of a useful document, which perhaps many genealogists may overlook, I reproduce here an Application for United States Flag for Burial Purposes.

The pension file helped to solve one particular research problem that had resisted multiple lines of investigation. According to Portland, Oregon city directories, Jim resided in Portland from 1911 to 1929, but then was not listed from 1931 to 1935 or in 1937. (There was no city directory for 1936.) He was included in the 1930 census in Portland, but where was he in the early and mid-1930s? My father recalled that Jim had worked for Railroad Express on a run to the coast from Portland, and his obituary stated that he had worked for the Southern Pacific. In fact, the Southern Pacific Railroad had a line that ran from Hillsboro, near Portland, to the coast, according to Tom Dill, *The Southern Pacific in Oregon* [1987], p. 186. I went through newspapers, such as the *Astorian Budget*, of Astoria, Oregon, and the *Oregonian* and *Oregon Journal* of Portland; looked at U.S. Railroad Retirement Board records (his file had been discarded); searched the National Railway Historical Society's files; combed through surviving seniority lists of the Southern Pacific at the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the National Railways Society at Union Station in Portland; searched

court records; and used city directories for Portland and Hillsboro. All drew blanks.

It turned out that although Portland's city directories had missed him repeatedly, correspondence in his pension file provided Portland addresses for him most years from 1923 until his death in 1960, despite the fact that he moved frequently. Jim was twice divorced prior to receiving a pension, and therefore, he generally resided in hotels. For example, in 1930-1933 he roomed at the Mayflower Hotel in downtown Portland, and during 1935-1938, he was at 516 SW 13th in Portland, undoubtedly another hotel. For certain, from 1927 on he resided at one time or another at the Mayflower Hotel, the Rainer Hotel, the Nortonia Hotel, and the Roseland Hotel, all in Portland, and all mentioned in his pension file.

Indeed, pension and VA files for veterans of wars other than the Revolutionary War and the Civil War—which are often consulted by genealogists and personal family historians—can be rich sources of biographical information and are well worth taking the trouble to obtain.

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Mark your calendar now, and watch the Insider and the GFO website for details about our upcoming half-day seminar.

**Saturday,
August 23, 2014
Connie Lenzen:
Naturalization**

Blogspot

The Search for Susan (Dudley) Titus's Birth Parents

By Connie Lenzen

It was Boston in the fall of 1865, and William H. and Susan (Johnson) Dudley received their new daughter. Susan "Susie" Josephine Dudley they named her, and the four-month-old baby joined her also-adopted older brother, Charlie Dudley.¹ Adoption is an emotional experience for everyone involved. For the birth parents, it can be a shameful event, and efforts are taken to conceal their identities. The search for Susan's birth parents has been ongoing since the mid-1880s, and their identities are still not known.



In 1884 Susie wed William S. "Will" Titus, Jr. in Charlotte, Eaton County, Michigan.²

Will set on an adoption search for Susie's birth parents.³ He contacted Matilda Goddard, a woman who "in her younger days was especially interested in orphan and destitute children and found homes for waifs."⁴ Goddard sent information to Will that he transcribed and tucked in the family Bible for safekeeping. The whereabouts of the original paper(s) is unknown.

Clearly, Miss Goddard was in possession of documents created at the time of adoption. Typically, the birth mother provided information about herself and the birth father. The birth mother was named as Caroline Elisabeth (Kelsey) Lufkin, born in Princeton, Massachusetts. However, no birth or marriage entry for any Kelsey is found in the Princeton, Massachusetts, vital records.⁵

The birth father was named as David Lufkin, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts. The published vital records for Ipswich were searched, but no David of the right age range was found.⁶ There were two David Lufkins in the 1860 Massachusetts census, and both were in Gloucester, Essex

TRANSCRIPTION OF WILLIAM TITUS'S NOTES, FROM INFORMATION PROVIDED BY MATILDA GODDARD.

Milla Tzila Lufkin child of David and Caroline Elisabeth Lufkin, born in Boston Mass May 12/65.

Father born in Ipswich Mass, formerly a seaman, latterly a boot maker.

Deserted his wife over a year.

Mothers maiden name Kelsey, born in Princeton, Mass.

No relatives of either party known.

"Home" and Probate papers signed Sep 23/65.

Copy of surrender and Probate papers sent Oct 1/65 to William H. and Susan H. Dudley, West Cambridge Mass. Firm Dudley & Butler 51 Commercial St. Boston Mass. Box 1557.

Mr. & Mrs. Dudley to move to Kalamazoo Michigan.

Name changed to Rena Alice Dudley. Paid for board \$5 to Oct 5/65

Oct 21/84 Rena married Wm. S. Titus of Charlotte, Mich. where they all reside. Genuine adoption papers were made out at this time.

May 23/89 rec'd a letter of inquiry from Mr. W. S. Titus in which he speaks of his little boy 3 years old and a darling daughter 7 months old. The letter was dated Saranac, Mich. Mr. & Mrs. Dudley then living.

A true Copy

Very Truly

Matilda Goddard
251 Newbury St.
Boston, Mass.



William Titus's notes, transcribed from information provided by Matilda Goddard.

County. One David Lufkin, a light-house keeper, was aged 53,⁷ and the other David Lufkin, a fisherman, was aged 38.⁸ The occupations do not match for the birth father; his occupations were given as “formerly a seaman, latterly a boot maker.” The younger man died in 1862, a victim of the Civil War.⁹ The elder David Lufkin appears to be too old to be the father of Milla/Susan.

The logical conclusion is that the information contained about the parents includes falsehoods, but which parts are false? The name of the baby, Milla Tzilla Lufkin, is most likely correct because she was handed over to the adoptive parents with that name.

A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING:

An undated yellowing newspaper clipping was found in the family Bible. The words “EEZE. MONDAY, FEBR” can be seen on the back of the clipping. There was a Cape Ann Breeze newspaper published in Gloucester from

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

Who Can Tell!

We have several times spoken of our city records and the need of making them more easily accessible to the general public than they are in their present written form. We have chronicled several times in the past where parties have visited our city, coming from long distances in order to make a personal examination, of the records, in search of information regarding their ancestry, etc., but it is not to be supposed that one half of such cases are noted by the reporters.

The latest searchers in the Gloucester records are a Mr. Lufkin of Chicago and Mr. Ames of Wakefield (a relative to the Ex-Governor of the same name) who tell the following interesting story: “Twenty-five years ago a woman claiming to be the wife of David Lufkin carried an infant daughter to the Wanderer’s Home, Boston. She then said that she was living in Princeton. After staying at the home for a while, the little girl was adopted by a family who removed to Chicago. She grew up to womanhood without knowing but that her adopted parents were her own flesh and blood and only knew the facts of the case the day before she was married. The gentleman she married was very wealthy, and she instead of not wanting to know, and having no care who or what her parents were, immediately took steps to find them out, with the intent, if they were in poverty, to help and make them comfortable. Diligent search has been made, but as yet no trace of her parents has been found.”

In this city, quite a number of “David” Lufkins were found, but not the one sought for, in the judgment of the searchers. Later the Essex records were looked through, but we understand without avail.

This is the second case within a year when searchers for the records of the Lufkin family have been in this city.

1887 to 1901, and this could be the newspaper.

Both Susie and this unnamed infant daughter were born in Boston to a mother who said she was born in Princeton and a father named David Lufkin. However, the infant daughter from this article was adopted and taken to Chicago. Susie was adopted and taken to Kalamazoo, Michigan. The husband of the infant daughter was wealthy. Susie’s husband was not wealthy.

Either Susie had a sister, or the facts recited in both cases contained falsehoods.

Will placed the following query in the 1889 edition of *The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder*. Why Maine? Perhaps there was something in the papers that Miss Goddard sent that suggested the birth mother or father had Maine connections.

Lufkin, David, born in Ipswich, Mass., lived in Charlestown, Mass., in 1865, married Caroline Elizabeth Kelsey, born in Princeton, Mass., had child, Milla Tzilla, born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1865. Any information leading to the address of above persons or their heirs will be thankfully received by.

S. M. Watson,

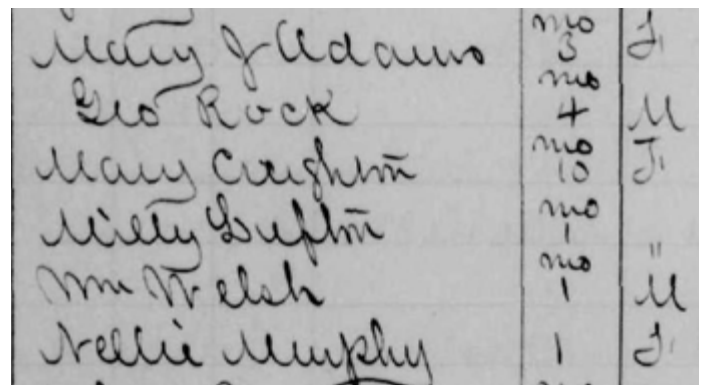
Portland, Me.¹⁰

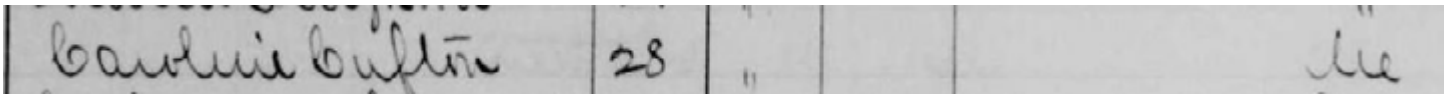
1865 BOSTON CENSUS

Massachusetts authorized a state census to be taken on 1 May 1865. While Milla Tzilla Lufkin was born 12 May 1865, there is a possibility that David Lufkin and/or Caroline (Kelsey) Lufkin, if the birthparents’ names were correct, might be included in that census.

The census index and images are on FamilySearch, and a careful search of that census was made. A Milly Lufton was found in what appeared to be a home for mothers and children in Boston’s Ward 6.¹¹

Milly was aged one month. If the census was enumerated on 1 May, she should not have been in the facility. However, the census image was number 166 out





of 168, suggesting the dwelling was towards the end of the enumerator's visits.

The only Caroline in the facility was enumerated as Caroline Cufton, age 28, born in Maine.

Nellie Conyers, age 28, was listed as the matron, and

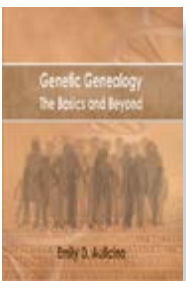
Joseph Casey, age 54, was listed as the Assistant Superintendent.

The question then becomes, is the above Milly Lufton the baby who was adopted by the Dudleys? Further, is Caroline Cufton really Caroline Lufkin?

(ENDNOTES)

1. "My Life," Susan (Johnson) Dudley's memoirs, March 1924; Mrs. Dudley, now deceased, was living in Portland, Oregon.
2. *Eaton County Marriages*, Liber 5, page 92, record no. 137; Charlotte, Michigan.
3. Tzilla (Titus) Miller to Connie Lenzen, February 1974; Mrs. Miller's parents were Will and Susie Titus.
4. *Seventieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, for the year ending August 31, 1901* (Boston: Press of George H. Ellis, 272 Congress Street, 1902, 40; digital image, Internet Archive (<http://www.archive.org> : accessed 23 December 2013).
5. *Vital Records of Princeton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year 1849* (Worcester, MA: F. P. Rice, 1902); FHL #873748, item 3. Princeton Town Clerk, Index to Intentions to Marry, 1821-1874; FHL Film 844374. Arranged by first letter of surname, both male and female.
6. Ipswich Town Clerk, Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Publishments, Deaths, 1635-1871; FHL film 777,636. *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the end of the year 1849* Three volumes (Salem, MA: Essex Institute, 1910-1919); FHL films 873,749, item 4; 547,505, item 1; and 169,776, item 14.
7. 1860 U.S. census, Essex County, Gloucester Pct, page 133, dwelling 879, family 1149, David Lufkin; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 12 March 2014), citing NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 499.
8. 1860 U.S. census, Essex County, Gloucester Pct, page 467, dwelling 1205, family 1826, David Lufkin; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 12 March 2014), citing NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 499.
9. "Approved pension applications of widows and other dependents of Civil War veterans who served between 1861 and 1910," WC 5186, Julia Lufkin, widow of David H. Lufkin, Declaration and Identification; digital image, Fold3 (<http://www.fold3.com> : accessed 24 December 2013).
10. *The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder Vol VI* (Portland, Maine: S. M. Watson, Publisher, 1889), 384.
11. 1865 Suffolk County, Massachusetts, State Census, Boston, 6th Ward, no page, dwelling 1529, family 2325, Nellie Conyers (matron) and Joseph Casey (Asst. Supt.); digital image, FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 12 January 2014), citing FHL film 954,376.

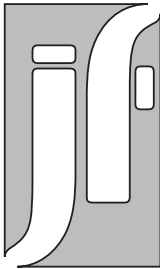
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*Relics***Heirloom Blues**

In 2010 an eighteenth century Chinese porcelain vase sold for \$25 million in a London auction. The relic was blue on white (painted cobalt on a kaolin white base). It was the first of a number of porcelain objects, many of them blue on white, to exceed a million dollars in the last four years of global auctions.

What does this have to do with genealogy and heirlooms? Nothing, until it is remembered that blue on white, on porcelain or other ceramic bodies, is by far the most common type of manufactured pottery on this planet. Most of our ancestors had ceramics of some sort, and chances are that much of it was blue on white. In our culture of conspicuous consumption that style was a cultural symbol for many families.¹

What made it so special? China's greatest contribution to world ceramics was the invention of white translucent porcelain. Using a kaolin clay combined with petuntse, a fusible feldspathic mineral, created a ceramic type that was the envy of every culture in the world. By the T'ang dynasty (618-906), porcelain, named for a cowrie shell (literally, "a little pig") was treasured everywhere in the world.

Pottery was made at Jingdezhen in China as early as the tenth century, but the industrial center in Kiangsi province did not really flourish until the Hung-wu reign (1368-1398), the birth of the Ming dynasty. The kilns were reconstructed and the area came under imperial control. During the Hung-wu period, three thousand kilns and several hundred factories were operating. It was the largest industrial operation in the world and remained such until well into the nineteenth century. Only then

did some industrial centers in Europe and America (e.g. Remington in upstate New York) rival Jingdezhen.

PORCELAIN BLUES

Kaolin was abundant in the mountains of China, but the main decorative mineral used, cobalt, was not. It is now known that cobalt was used on glass by the ancient Egyptians and the earliest use in China may have come from Baluchistan (and became known as "Mohammedan blue"). By the fourteenth century A.D., two important sources of cobalt blue were found in China. What was not well understood then was that each of the world's cobalt mineral deposits were associated with other metals and minerals, especially nickel, manganese, iron, and other ores. Each trace element mineral, when mixed with the cobalt in oxide form, created a slightly different hue and decorative linear style.

Every form of blue and white porcelain produced

in China was copied in Europe or America but rarely was the white translucent body technically possible. By the nineteenth century, in England, at Limoges, France, and in Germany, the cobalt decoration could be chemically replicated, but the various kinds of cobalt decoration were not commercially usable until the giant German chemical firm I. G. Farben was able to produce an oxide that was relatively pure. In World War I the German supply was suddenly halted, and the purest cobalt oxide then came from Ontario, Canada, using a nickel mine source that was as pure as the Katanga Congo cobalt used by I. G. Farben.



Porcelain dish from Jingdezhen, manufactured for export, Ming dynasty, Wanli period (1563-1620) Honolulu Museum of Art. By Hiart (Own work) [CCo], via Wikimedia Commons

Type of Ware	Source	Dates	Comments
Chinese Porcelain	Spanish Galleons	1565-1815	For Spain and England
Chinese Porcelain	Dutch Ships	1619-1790	For Dutch and English
Transfer Printed Semi Porcelain	Hudson's Bay Company Fur Trade Ships	1825-1860 in Oregon but earlier in colonial cities	Large amounts shipped to Fort Vancouver from about 1825-1856
Transfer Printed Semi Porcelain	Crockery merchants e.g. M. Seller - Portland and Seattle and California - wholesaler	1856-1930 in Portland but 20th century for other Pacific Coast retailers	Seller imported rare Bavarian and German decorated whitewares at wholesale level
Transfer Printed Semi Porcelain	Catalogue sales from Chicago - Montgomery Ward and Sears	1872-1930 and later	Mainly English Staffordshire but U.S. makers after 1900
Transfer Printed Semi Porcelain	American manufacturers like Homer Laughlin (Ohio)	After 1900 but highest volumes in the 1918-1945 period	Whiteware dinnerwares available at all Oregon retailers
Decal Lithographic decorated Semi-Porcelains	Almost entirely from Staffordshire England or Ohio or New Jersey	1920-present day	Decline of blue and white in favor of other colored patterns

How do we tell the difference between these cobalt origins, Chinese, German, Canadian, Congo, or the very scarce Baluchistan ancient source? Authentication is important because of valuation. The highest value, sometimes in the millions of dollars, can be realized in Chinese porcelain of the earlier dynasties of China. After World War II, when the electron microscope and methods of elemental composition analysis could be used by ceramic scientists, identification and authentication of cobalt oxide has become possible in many world industrial laboratories.²

In recent years, six early cobalt mines in five provinces have been located by Chinese geologists, and what is more important, each has been tested and found to have different trace element minerals associated. This means that ceramic scientists and authenticators can now differentiate each type used in each reign period, in each dynasty, a huge benefit now that individual items can have potential values in the millions.³

If our ancestors had blue and white as an heirloom for us, how did they obtain it? Our ancestors in the western U.S. would not have easy access to the thousands of pieces of Chinese porcelain sent to English importers in London England, the main source for the items sold for high prices at Sotheby's and Christie's. The second highest valuation items are more likely found in the china cabinets of our western state ancestors, but the prices of blue and white stored there would be valued at prices rarely exceeding \$10,000, depending on condition and rarity. For the more common semi-porcelain chinawares, typically manufactured in Limoges, France; Germany; Belleek, Ireland; and Staffordshire, England, access would have been easier, volume of production higher, and current valuation at prices rarely exceeding \$2000.

THE MANILA GALLEONS

One odd source of Chinese porcelains is beachcombing. The Oregon beaches from Tillamook to Nehalem are spattered with Chinese porcelain sherds from Manila galleons, Spanish ships lost or wrecked near northern Oregon from roughly 1665 to 1815. These are currently being researched by archaeologists of the Beeswax Project in Oregon. One collector in Manzanita, Oregon, has gleaned over 500 of the sherds from the beaches. It is estimated that well over a thousand sherds from several wrecks in Oregon and northern California have been rescued by archaeologists and beachcombers. As the wrecks are researched, we are developing a historically important chronology for some of the best years of porcelain production at Jingdezhen, the largest producer of chinawares in world history. Those found to date include some of the finest products manufactured at Jingdezhen, including prized K'ang-shi items which would bring hundreds of thousands at the big auctions if intact. Alas, now they are sherds and their prime commercial value is in their use for scientific study of the glazed body and the cobalt type.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

At Fort Vancouver, Washington, one can study thousands of blue and white sherds from chinawares imported by the Hudson's Bay Company in annual shiploads from 1825 to 1860. Many sherds of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, Davenport, Adams, and the great potteries of the English Staffordshire district are studied. They represent the largest body of transfer-printed, semi-porcelain relics imported to the continental United States, supplying a large number of fur trade posts and, in Oregon and Washington, also sold to the incoming settlers. One of my teachers at Franklin High School had blue and

white wares purchased by her ancestors at the largest department store in the territory in 1852, the European Sale Shop. That store, 80x40 feet and two stories high, the largest crockery store west of the Rocky Mountains (1825-1660), was so well-stocked with semi-porcelain that Portland citizens, including our ancestors (if any) had no need of the few local crockery merchants.⁴

WILLOW BLUES⁵

The Willow pattern was based on Chinese decoration.

Early versions have variations but unless they are marked on the base it is difficult to designate any particular maker in England. By the first part of the nineteenth century the standard blue design emerged that has continued to this day.

It is generally accepted that Thomas Minton engraved the earliest version with a willow tree when he was apprenticed to Thomas Turner in Staffordshire. Soon after, he moved to London where he engraved

copper plates for Josiah Spode. By 1789 he was running his own pottery works and, because of the Willow pattern, was world renowned. If your grandparents (or later generations) had any blue on white pottery it was likely to be Willow and that continues to this day. Minton, Spode, and Caughley factories were the high-volume makers of the Willow pattern and, because of their high-volume production, existing objects of their mark are relatively low-valued.

The standard design shows a pagoda with pavilion or tea house on the right, backed by an apple tree. In the center a lone willow tree bends over a three arch bridge across which three figures are crossing to the left. In the top left a covered boat is paddled by one man and floats in front of a small island, and two doves fly in the sky. Since Willow came to the Portland area as early as 1825 (annual ship loads of goods for Fort Vancouver and other fur trade posts) more of that pattern shows up in heirloom collections here than most locations in the U.S.⁶

It is important to know that Willow is a pattern not a ware. The term, applying to the most widespread pattern in the long history of ceramics, had been, as early

as 1814, the cheapest available transfer printed pattern in the Staffordshire pottery catalogs. It held that position throughout the nineteenth century since England made most of the world's fine pottery and the American market followed English guidelines. Versions of Willow appeared in all other industrializing nations, including Japan and Korea.⁷

Production of Willow was limited to tableware until the second half of the nineteenth century when tea ware began to flood the market. American settlers in the Pacific Northwest had many versions of Willow, most of them supplied by the large European Sale Shop at Fort Vancouver. Willow from that source shows up on the probate lists of most of the important families in the region.⁸

Beginning in 1825, the Hudson's Bay Company annually imported shiploads of transfer printed blue earthenware to Fort Vancouver and an estimated one-quarter was Willow, decorated at Copeland and Garrett, Davenport

Company, and other English producers. Much of the pottery was forwarded to Fort Nisqually, Fort Langley, and smaller retail outlets north of the Columbia River.

Company, and other English producers. Much of the pottery was forwarded to Fort Nisqually, Fort Langley, and smaller retail outlets north of the Columbia River.

CATALOG BLUES⁹

After the Hudson's Bay Company moved to Fort Victoria in 1860, it continued its sales to settlers at Fort Nisqually, near Olympia, and Fort Victoria. By the last quarter of the century, the railroads were sending boxcars full of English goods to the Pacific Northwest, and at about the same time, the two large catalog merchants, Sears and Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, were serving the frontier families. Space does not permit a complete list of that market, but a glance at some replica Sears catalog illustrates the large volume of mail order ceramics, most of which was blue and white. Some was porcelain but earthenware was cheaper and the following suppliers are listed in the Sears catalogs:

1894

English makers: Burgess and Leigh, Johnson Bros., Doulton, Grindley, Alfred Meakin, Allcock, and John



A plate with the popular Willow pattern. By Bertil Wreting/Fototeket/Nationalmuseum [CC-BY-3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons

Maddock.

1897

English makers: Bader, Alfred Meakin, J&H Meakin, and Dunn and Bennett; French maker: Haviland.

1908

No English makers shown; U.S. maker: Homer Laughlin (Ohio); French maker: Theodore Haviland Limoges; Bavarian maker: Carlsbad.

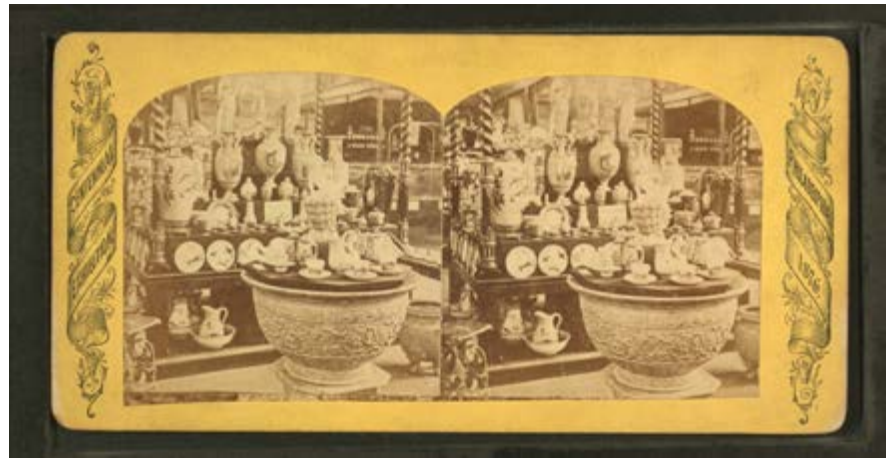
By the 1927 catalog, Sears was featuring two English makers (Maddock and Allerton), a French maker (Haviland), and a “Famous old German Pottery” whose name was not shown. By the first World War, the American blue and white semi-porcelain was replacing the continental shipments and the fine Bavarian ware could not be obtained.¹⁰

RAILROAD BLUES

The Hudson’s Bay Company annual shipments to Fort Vancouver, from 1825 to 1860 must have been a pleasant surprise for our ancestors migrating from more settled parts of the United States. Crockery merchants were abundant in New York City, and even Boston and Philadelphia, but in the middle of the country this was not the case. Blue and white was expensive and hard to transport from place to place. All of that changed with the transcontinental railroad. The railroads brought large shipments of crockery from Minneapolis and Chicago and the large Portland retailers, e.g. Meier and Frank and Olds, Wortman and King, were known to sell blue and white that originally shipped from Chicago to Spokane.

EXPOSITION BLUES

Many thousands of Americans attended the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, which featured large amounts of porcelains and semi-porcelains from all nations. The Staffordshire potters were well-represented as well as the hundreds of makers in the Limoges district of France. Several articles in the Oregonian describe visitors to the large displays of Chinese goods and, for the first time in American history, large-scale housewares of the finest Japanese porcelain, featuring their native cobalt (“gosu”) and translucent Imari and Nabeshima pieces.¹¹



Porcelain and china exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, Philadelphia from Robert N. Dennis collection of stereoscopic views. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

WHOLESALE BLUES

Oregon had only one large wholesaler to compete with the New York crockery merchants: M. Seller and Company, with multi-story buildings in Portland (5th and Pine Street), Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Much of the blue and white sold in Portland and other large cities was originally imported and wholesaled by the Seller Company. Between 1866 and 1931 six Seller catalogs detailed the wares that could be eventually retailed by department stores like Meier & Frank, Lipman Wolfe, and Olds, Wortman and King. By the turn of the century, our Oregon ancestors could obtain nearly all types of semi-porcelain, sometimes, however, at higher prices than in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago.

The range of decorated chinawares offered by the Seller company was wide enough to tantalize any of our china collecting ancestors: Bohemian china by Thun (from Dresden Germany), Bavarian china by Thomas of Bavaria, Noritake china by Noritaka of Japan, English semi-porcelain by W.H. Grindley and Johnson Bros. of England, Maddock and American wares by W.S. George, New York; and Homer Laughlin, Ohio. When descendants, searching for heirloom relics in attics, discover a piece of blue and white, it is very likely it was imported by Seller. Some of these wares, especially the fine German porcelain, would be considered rare now and bring individual prices up to ten thousand dollars.

20TH CENTURY BLUES

In the early twentieth century, our grandparents had other opportunities to acquire blue and white chinawares. In the highest income brackets, the auction houses in New York and Beverly Hills offered the real thing, dynastic Chinese porcelain with cobalt decoration

that (usually) had been acquired by English and American china collectors who traveled directly to Asia. By the 1970s, individual prices were occasionally topping the hundred thousand dollar levels and, by the new century, even the low millions. The valuation had reached what experts would call “museum levels” and, mercifully, new authentication methods had been developed and special laboratories, like the Oxford (England) Authentication Laboratory, had been made available to wealthy collectors and museums.

What that price could be was illustrated by porcelain import shipments processed in the early 1980s. A firm named To-Ten Imperial Wares Ltd. (Taipei, Taiwan) began marketing in the U.S. and England the best replicas government appraisers had ever seen. Their intentions were honorable and the replica label was prominent, but they must have known that unscrupulous re-sellers would attempt to sell the goods as the real thing.

For example, one bowl, UB-012, was described in their catalog as, “Imitation of Ch’ien Lung Ware, Ching dynasty, 1763-1795 A.D.” It was offered wholesale for \$1200 and the principal market in America was large museum gift shops, e.g., the Metropolitan in New York, the Getty, the Cleveland Museum, and the Los Angeles County Museum, among the highest volume gift shop retailers. There was no attempt to avoid the tariff duty of 35 per cent ad valorem. In the early marketing period (about a year) there was no attempt at fraudulent sales. However, the Treasury Department appraisers charged with enforcing the import duty requirements, of which I was one, called a special meeting in Los Angeles to deal with the expected rain of fakes, which came only about 18 months after the first catalog offering.

How could we deal with this threat to the American consumer? Our chemists first sampled the cobalt oxide used under the kaolin glaze by the Taiwan factory. Was this a modern cobalt or did the replicators use one of the many Chinese sources, two of which were known to be

still mining the pigment?

We should have known. The Taiwanese maker could not easily get cobalt from the People’s Republic of China, so they used the purest commercial cobalt available: the mineral from Ontario, Canada. That cobalt, first mined and oxidized in 1904, began to replace the German version (mostly from Katanga, Congo, and oxidized by I. G. Farben) at the onset of World War I. Using elemental composition technologies (XRF and NAA) the trace elements that distinguish this cobalt can be identified. The price of such lab work: thousands of dollars for each item and only the largest museums or laboratories can afford to duplicate this work.¹² By the time I retired, working with our chemists, we had already collected almost a hundred million in duties on falsely claimed importation, plus another three million in penalties.

In 2004, after retirement, I was asked to examine shipments from Hong Kong by a firm called Thesaurus. The Washington State Attorney

General hired me to determine whether porcelain (and other items) totaling \$25 million import value was fraudulently entered as free of duty as an antique. In my examination of 800 such articles I identified several that had been manufactured by To-Ten, which had the original labels removed. Even more revealing, however, was the discovery of over 200 items that had been produced in the 1970s and 1980s for sale at museum gift shops in the low to mid-thousands. During my career I examined over a dozen such shipments for the Metropolitan Museum, the Getty Museum, the Los Angeles County Museum, and the Cleveland Museum. The “real thing” for some of these pieces would have been in the hundreds of thousands of dollars at the auction level. I shudder to think of what is currently being perpetrated in internet sales where most transactions are made without actually seeing the claimed antiquity.

From its earliest appearance in colonial America, porcelain china was a high-status item. During the



Vase, c. 1680, Delft, Netherlands, tin-glazed earthenware - Art Institute of Chicago. By Daderot (Daderot) [CCo or CCo], via Wikimedia Commons

seventeenth century, only the wealthy colonists owned china, and its rarity extended throughout the Revolutionary period. Oriental china, first seen in genuine imperial Chinese masterpieces and soon after, in the first replications (Lowestoft and Delft), was the most fashionable commodity throughout north and south. The giant Hudson's Bay Company and lesser trading companies followed that with many shiploads of Staffordshire semi-porcelain, decorated with transfer prints rather than the unique artistry of the Chinese cobalt painters. This chinaware, affordable to the growing middle class, dominated the eighteenth century. In the last quarter of that century and well into the twentieth century, our ancestors had many choices for their dinnerware offered by the giant catalog stores, crockery merchants, and di-

rect imports.

What began as a statement of the rich and powerful became an heirloom for the American family, often the only relic of the ancestral family that survived. It was not only the old china found in the attic but also the treasured crockery brought out on the dining room table for special occasions. Chinaware, preserved in all its splendor, often defined our family. Now, whether in the form of translucent Chinese prime objects or in the trim and elegant transfer printed semi-porcelain of Spode and Haviland Limoges, it often has an unsuspected commercial value.

What would our ancestors, browsing in their china cupboards, have thought about all this? What is in your china cabinet today?

(ENDNOTES)

- Rose Kerr and Nigel Wood, editors, Joseph Needham/*Science and Civilisation in China Volume 5: Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Part 12, Ceramic Technology* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2004). *Author's note: This 918 page tome is the most valuable reference book on this subject (or any other collectible subject) that I have ever seen. Although technical work on Chinese ceramics is making new discoveries regularly, and authentication is rigidly scientific, the combination of Euro-American science and hundreds of translations of Chinese scientists and historians is unprecedented. For 22 years I was one of only 16 Treasury Department appraisers, one located in every major American port. Appraising Chinese antiquities was the most difficult task we all had and we worked very closely with our U.S. Customs laboratories, some of the finest in the world. To supplement the technical tests, we were fortunate to have expert training and libraries of reference books. This one topped the lists.*
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- Harvey Steele, "The Stock of the European Sale Shop at Fort Vancouver, 1829-1860," *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, 13 (Fall 1979).
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- A. W. Coysh and R. K. Henrywood, *The Dictionary of Blue and White Printed Pottery, 1780-1880* (Suffolk, UK: Antique Collectors' Club, 1995), 401-403.
- George L. Miller, "A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880," *Historical Archaeology* 25 (1991), 1-25. *Author's note: Miller, the late ceramic researcher at Colonial Williamsburg (Virginia), is an important source of information on the importation and marketing of English and other ceramics to the United States. In a private conversation with the author, circa 1985, he noted that the Hudson Bay Company (HBC) was the largest supplier of ceramics to the United States and Canada in the period between 1787 and 1880, and the volume of shipped goods to Fort Vancouver exceeded all other importations until the Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck mail order sales in the last part of the nineteenth century.*
- Harvey Steele, "U.S. Customs and the Hudson's Bay Company, 1849-1853," *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 9 (1975), 123-157.
- Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, Illinois, catalogs (re-prints). *Author's note: This section is based on research by Penny Crook, "Quality, Cost and Value: Key concepts for an interpretive assemblage analysis," Australasian Historical Archaeology* 23 (2005) 15-24. Ms. Crook, an Australian, has a valuable analysis of many other catalogs that featured crockery, including Sears (1886-present), Montgomery Ward (1872-2000), three Australian firms, four English firms, and 2 Canadian firms. One of those latter firms, Timothy Eaton and Company (1869-2000), was a source for goods sold in British Columbia, as well as some locations in northern Washington (e.g. Bellingham).
- Crook "Quality, Cost and Value: Key concepts for an interpretive assemblage analysis," 15-16.
- George L. Miller, "Marketing Ceramics in North America," *Winterthur Portfolio, Journal of American Material Culture* 19 (1984), 1-5.
- Dictionary of Tariff Information* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Tariff Commission, 1925), 136-137.

Spotlight on: GFO's Manuscript Collection

WHY MANUSCRIPTS MATTER

Genealogical research is the art of tracing life's most delicate threads back to the place where personal and historical details converge. Some of the most revealing stories can be found within manuscripts, where a tapestry of ancestral evidence is brought to light through diaries, family snapshots, firsthand stories, drafted wills, biographical sketches, and original correspondence.

Over the course of the last two years, our Manuscript Committee and team of volunteers have been working on a digitization project to give researchers access to our library's previously minimally accessible manuscripts and personal papers collections. The digitization process has included extensive planning, document preparation, descriptive work, taking photographs of oversized items, running tests, securing backup storage, and researching delivery options for our vast collection. But mostly we have been scanning. Sometimes late into the night and early into the morning, the mechanical growl of the GFO manuscripts scanner can be heard emanating a forecast of researchers' access to come.

While scanning and digitizing are ongoing, we are excited finally to be able to provide digital access to a number of these valuable items. In the past, any access to our manuscript collections involved long wait periods,



Donated manuscripts and personal papers have taken up nearly every inch of shelf space in our library workroom. There is still so much to do!

often requiring our volunteer staff to struggle with heavy boxes atop high shelves or to dig through the back of disorganized file cabinets. Now with the implementation of our digital manuscripts project, researchers will be able to view and study the collection materials directly from their home computers.



Unidentified family photograph from the Kirchal Personal Papers 2012-17, File 8 Image 2.

HISTORICAL TREASURE CHESTS

All of the items included in the GFO Manuscript Collection were acquired as donations from original researchers or from the family and friends of the collections' creators. Each collection of papers and records encapsulates a unique treasure trove of family history. A number of the collections, for example, include findings by the original creators regarding their families' European roots. Others contain copies of vital records that date back to the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783). Many of the papers also give firsthand accounts of family movements across the United States during the early nineteenth century settlement years.

As we continue our efforts to process the collections, we have found that some of the most valuable and telling items are the diaries and correspondence. For example, both the Davis Collection and the Barklow Family History Papers contain transcriptions by the original authors of ancestral journal entries and letters that trace the details of their families' contributions to the shaping of the early United States. The personal correspondence included in the Griffin Personal Papers offers researchers



The Manuscript Committee uses a Fujitsu fi-6240Z scanner in conjunction with the digital editing program called ScandAll PRO V2.0.

a number of historical anecdotes, while bringing to life the personalities of various family members. These types of records are what give the greatest distinction to our manuscript collections, since they carry family history notations that no other resource can provide.

Through such original sources, the manuscripts provide a direct connection to one's ancestral history. Additionally, the materials provide a window into the genealogical research and findings of the collections' original authors. This can help researchers avoid duplicating work previously done and can bring about discoveries in their own hunt for historical family gems.

RESEARCHERS' ACCESS

Researchers can now view a full list of the GFO manuscripts at our newly launched Digital Manuscript Collection website, www.gfo.org/dmc/index.html. The "Collections List" is organized by accession number and the title of each collection. While most of our manuscripts are still in the process of being organized and scanned, for those collections where the digitization process has been completed there are preview images and description-laden finding aids for the benefit of interested researchers. The website's "Recent Additions" page serves as a showcase for collections that have been most recently digitized, and gives additional biographical notes, when available, regarding the collections' original creators.

Access to fully digitized collections can be requested by emailing the Manuscript Committee at manuscripts@gfo.org or by clicking the "Request a Manuscript" link on our website. Details regarding fees for digital delivery and access are available on the site's "Access Details" page. Payments can be made either by check, payable to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc., or by sending

payment to payments@gfo.org via PayPal. All proceeds from manuscript requests go toward sustaining our continued digitization efforts, as we still have many collections yet to process.

WORKING BACKSTAGE

Currently, the GFO library holds over 80 individual collections which are managed by Nanci Remington, the committee chair, and me, our digital collections consultant. Nanci has worked over the last year and a half to train volunteers, design processing procedures, and ensure adequate backup resources. My role has been to help develop and launch our Digital Manuscript Collection website, and to assist with cataloging, creating archival finding aids, and researching systems for enhancing access for our researchers.

Our digital manuscripts project would not be possible without the tireless assistance of our team of dedicated GFO volunteers who have been working to carefully sort, organize, scan, and comb for metadata through each collection by turn. As we continue in our efforts, and as new collections are donated, there is much more to do. If you would like to help with this volunteer effort, please contact Nanci or LauraDenise at manuscripts@gfo.org. There are a variety of jobs available, and we welcome any and all help, but what we need most right now are scanners. We would also like to find someone to research the history of orphaned collections where the original creators are unknown. Even the smallest contribution is of immense help toward bringing long term and convenient access to these valuable collections.



One of our manuscript volunteers, Sara Chesney, spends time each week making sure all of the files are captured within the digital process. Her dedication assures we will be able to share these valuable resources with researchers from all over the country.

DNA Lessons

mtDNA or Who's Your Mommy?

By Emily Aulicino

An all-female line you are researching comes to a dead-end. An mtDNA test may help. Although there are no guarantees of success, this is the most logical path to try.

First let's review what the mtDNA test can do and who can take it.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is passed from mother to all her children since womankind began, but only the daughters can pass it to the next generation. For this reason, a living male can test his mtDNA, but the results will be only along his mother's all-female line. All females can test their mtDNA for their all-maternal line.

The small changes (mutations) that can take place help determine the closeness of a relationship and help place people into family groups. These mutations are random and can happen at any time, although with mtDNA that is less frequent than with Y-DNA. A mother passes the same mtDNA to all of her children, but it's possible that one might receive it with a mutation while the other does not. Once a mutation occurs it is passed to the next generation of children from the mother who received it. Again, as with Y-DNA, the mutation is a change in one of the chemical bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine, or thymine.

Unlike Y-DNA the results are reported when the chemical base differs from the sequence to which it is

compared. Currently there are two sequences being used, the rCRS (revised Cambridge Reference System) and the RSRS (Reconstructed Sapiens Reference System). In the 1980s the placenta from a woman who gave birth in Cambridge, England, was the first full mitochondria to be tested. She was from haplogroup H which is the most common haplogroup tested to date, and it tends to be in Western Europe. This was not the haplogroup of the

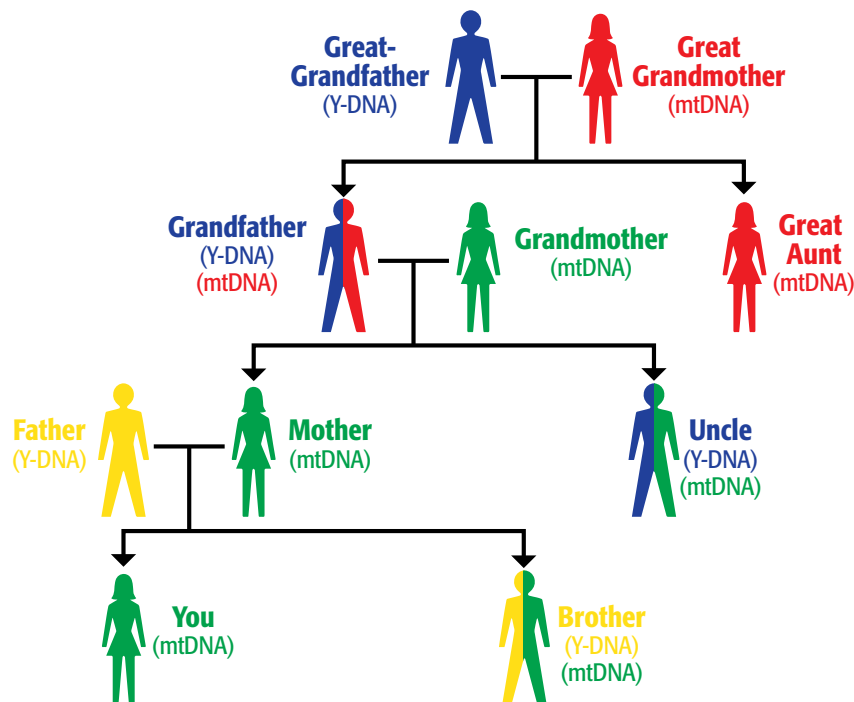
first known woman, and recently, Doron Behar, in his mtDNA work published the RSRS.¹ Family Tree DNA currently uses the RSRS, but, for now, has maintained the use of rCRS for comparing mtDNA testing. The RSRS compares your mtDNA with the oldest known sample of DNA (mitochondrial Eve), thus, although your haplogroup remains the same, the mutation list will change.

Mitochondria results look different for both sequences. Note in the example that these happen to be the same marker location: 16399. It just happens that my mtDNA had this result for both the rCRS and for RSRS. The rCRS system (in the first example) is telling me that I have guanine (G) at this location. In the second example the RSRS tells me the same thing, but shows me that Mitochondrial Eve had adenine (A) at this location.

Example: rCRS 16399G

Example: RSRS A16399G

Inheritance of Y-DNA & mtDNA



I have 26 mutations when comparing rCRS for my full mitochondria. With RSRS, I have 56. The numbers will vary with other testers' results. If someone has a perfect match with me, they will not only have the same number of differences, but they will be at the same locations. Number of mutations and the locations depend upon how closely related that each tester is to the fetus in Cambridge for the rCRS or to Mitochondrial Eve for the RSRS.

The mtDNA is so very slow in mutating that any matches, even on the full mitochondria sequence (FMS), could mean that your matches were before genealogical time; that is, before written records. However, several things can be learned from this test, and it can be used to solve certain genealogical problems.

From mtDNA you can discover your twig on the world family tree, your haplogroup. Depending upon which haplogroup you have, you will learn the time frame when that group began and some of its activities. For example, I am a U5a1a. From this I learned that the U5 group started about 50,000 years ago. They were hunters and gatherers and moved south from the Scandinavian and western European areas before the last Ice Age. After that, many moved back to the area. This means that the sub-group of U5, specifically my U5a1a, came later but still many thousands of years ago. Remember each subclade required that people tested positive for some new SNPs. (Remember that a subclade is formed by adding an additional number or letter to the root branch. U is the root; U5 is a subclade of U; U5a is a subclade of U5, etc. Letters and numbers cannot be added until many people test positive for additional SNPs.)

Using mtDNA to solve genealogical problems can be a challenge, but is very rewarding if you are successful. Some have likened it to winning the lottery. The following scenario will guide you on what can be done and the work involved. Much hinges on how dedicated you are to finding a solution to your genealogical problem, whether you can locate viable candidates to test, and whether you can afford to pay for the needed test. If you are lucky, perhaps some of your candidates will share the cost.

THE mtDNA BRICK WALL

My fourth great-grandmother is Frances (nee Watson) Ellis who was born in 1788 in Madison County, Kentucky. Her family was from Albemarle County, Virginia, and returned there when she was a year old, according to a brief newspaper article written when she was still living.

When she selected Dabney Ellis in 1808 as her

guardian, the record states that she, listed as Franky, was the orphan of John Watson and that Dabney Ellis posted bond in this matter. After much research, five John Watsons were discovered in Albemarle County at this time, and every one had a daughter named Frances or Franky. None of them were my Frances.

Moving to Madison County, Kentucky records, I discovered that the only Watsons in the county between the late 1780s and 1790 were Watsons from Albemarle County. In 1787 there was a Jesse Watson on the tax records, and no other Watsons until 1790 when Jesse appeared again with some others who were sons of one of the John Watsons of Albemarle County. Jesse left an oral will in June 1790 taken by two witnesses: Evan Thomas Watson and James Stephenson. Jesse was accidentally shot by John Anderson when both were hunting deer. Both witnesses stated that Jesse gave all his possession to his wife, Milley Watson. James Stephenson said Jesse told him, "that he wisht me to see that his wife Milley and his Heir apparent should enjoy what he had, equally between them."²

Milly and her child moved back to Albemarle County, Virginia, soon after she lost her husband. However, her husband's name was Jesse and the guardianship papers state Frances's father was John. At this point, one must look at rational possibilities. Could Jesse have been Jesse John or John Jesse and decided to not use John as there were so many? Could the clerk taking the guardianship bond have made an error as there were five Johns with five daughters named Frances, all marrying about the same time in this county? Could this be my family?

As I never found any siblings for Frances, I started researching Mildred (nee Ballard) Watson. She is the daughter of Philip Ballard and Nancy Ann Johnson. Milly first married Jesse Watson and in 1794 married David Craig. With David Craig, Milly had five sons. So far no daughters can be found, and the child belonging to Jesse cannot be located unless the child is my Frances. As there are no female lines from Milly, I must then trace an all-female line from either one of her sisters to the present and test that person. If that can't be done, then I must trace a line from Milly's mother's sisters to the present. If the person I test matches me, then this is my line since the odds of a full mtDNA test matching under such circumstances is definitely like winning the lottery!

You can read about other success stories at the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) website: www.isogg.org . Click Success Stories on the left.

AND THIS BEARS REPEATING...

One last reminder: DNA testing does not have all the answers for you. Not every brick wall can be demolished; there will always be brick walls. Not every person you need to have tested can be found, and not everyone you find will be willing to test. Not every person you match will know as much as you. With luck, some will know more.

One last hope: DNA testing is the most accurate re-

source we have as genealogists. By testing you will have an opportunity to learn more about your ancestry. More people are learning about DNA testing for genealogy daily. More people are testing, so in the future you may find the person and connection you need. Doing nothing gets you nowhere.

More on mtDNA in searching for all-female lines in the case of adoption and more success stories will be shared in the September issue of the *Bulletin*.

ENDNOTES

1. Behar DM, van Oven M, Rosset S, Metspalu M, Loogväli EL, et al. (2012) A "Copernican" reassessment of the human mitochondrial DNA tree from its root. *Am J Hum Genet* 90: 675-684. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
2. 1790 Madison Co., KY - Will of Jesse WATSON - Will book A p. 11, dated 1 June 1790 - recorded 3 Aug 1790. Transcribed by Mark T. Watson.

Emily Aulicino writes on her blog "DNA - Genealem's Genetic Genealogy", <http://genealem-geneticgenealogy.blogspot.com>, and can be emailed at aulicino@hevanet.com.

Written for the GFO DNA Special Interest Group, February 2013. For more information about DNA, please consider getting Emily's book, advertised on page 20.



To learn to use
Family Tree Maker
Ancestry.com
 or Find a Grave

or to have your paper
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 and photos
 entered into
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Written in Stone

Resources for Cemetery Lovers

By Carol Surrency

Memorial Day is a time when we think about tidying up cemeteries and remembering our predecessors.

Genealogists love cemeteries. They give us a sense of connection to our ancestors that we can get in few other ways. At times we discover those oh-so vital tidbits of information - birth date, death date, name of spouse - that we have been searching for. Gravestones tell us other things about our ancestors also. They may identify the fraternal organizations and religious groups an individual belonged to, show political stance, military service, and, especially today, even hobbies of the departed.

Sometimes our interest in cemeteries inspires us to become involved on a personal level. We may decide we would like to clean our family stones, or reclaim the grounds of an overgrown graveyard. The first consideration, before taking on a cemetery project, is to do no harm as a result of our good intentions. So, where should we look to find information that will enable us to safely clean our great-grandfather's tombstone?

We are fortunate, in Oregon, to have resources largely unavailable in other states. One of the programs under the State Historic Preservation Office, (SHPO), itself a part of the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation Department, is the Historic Cemeteries Program. Once you have googled "Oregon State Preservation Office," look at the left column under "Program Areas," and click on "Historic Cemeteries." This will bring up a home page with links to many service areas of interest to cemetery lovers. These run the gamut from laws pertaining to historic gravesites to information on how to organize a cemetery cleanup or prevent vandalism.

Besides education and support, the state program maintains a list of historic cemeteries in the state, a listserv to enable cemetery enthusiasts to communicate with each other, a grants program and signage for historic cemeteries. One of the most important components



*Civil War veterans graves, Rienzi Cemetery, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.
Photo by Dual Freq is licensed under CC BY 3.0*

of the program is the Oregon Historic Cemeteries Commission, composed of volunteer members from eastern Oregon, southern Oregon, the coast, the Willamette Valley and the Portland area. The commissioners meet four times a year in different areas of the state. Usually held on a Friday afternoon, the meetings are open to the public and to public comment. This provides a real opportunity for the expression of needs and concerns. There is also a state employee who troubleshoots issues of public concern. For several years, that has been Kuri Gill, available at kuri.gill@state.or.us.

On the homepage of the Historic Cemeteries Program, you will find a link to upcoming commission meetings, links to sign up for the listserv and the SHPO blog called the *Oregon Heritage Exchange*, and a calendar of events and trainings held in different areas of the state. There are also links to other organizations serving operating cemeteries. A click on the "Oregon Mortuary and Cemetery Board" link shows a list of consumer questions of interest to the general public such as: burials on private property, where ashes may be scattered, and how



State Historic Preservation Office Webpage

to obtain death and burial records.

On the right, under Tools for Historic Cemeteries, there is an online course you can take to learn about organizing and using safe techniques for historic cemetery cleanup, and a fully downloadable workbook for cemetery long-range planning. A link to the Chicora Foundation of Columbia, South Carolina and the Association for Gravestone Studies is found under this heading, also. Both of these organizations provide some downloadable leaflets and booklets. A couple that stand out are Chicora's *Cemetery Disaster Planning* booklet and the AGS leaflet on taking care of marble headstones.

A Speakers Bureau is listed under Other Resources with representatives of individuals in heritage and preservation programs offering presentations on a variety of topics.

Leaflet Title	Bulletin number
State Laws Pertaining to Historic Cemeteries	1
How to clean Cemetery markers	2
A Sampling of Gravestone Symbols	7
Ways to Protect a Historic Cemetery	9
Grant Administration at a Glance	10
Choosing Consultants and Contractors	8
Research Tips and Sources	12
How to Organize a Cemetery Cleanup Day	13
Cemetery Vandalism: Tips to Avoid it and Respond to it	14
Planning a Digitization Project	21
Implementing a Digitization Project	22
Good Pictures Tell the Best Stories	16

Click on "Heritage Programs Heritage Bulletins" under Other Resources and you will find a list of more than forty leaflets, printable and in color, of use to cemeterians and other preservationists. A few of these are:

Two services offered by the Historic Cemeteries Program for graveyards listed in the state database deserve special attention. One of the offerings consists of two free signs available for historic cemeteries – a cemetery cautionary sign warning of the dangers from unstable tombstones, and a sign identifying a cemetery as having historic status. The other service is the grants program. Cemeteries have an opportunity on a yearly basis to apply for small grants to help in the maintenance and upgrading of their cemeteries. Information on the grant process and the application can be found on the historic cemetery homepage.

I encourage everyone interested in historic preservation to check out the resources available on the SHPO and Historic Cemeteries Program website and update your knowledge about ways to enhance the life of your favorite cemetery.



Free sign offered by the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries

Tools for Genealogy

Historical Land Ownership Maps

By Nanci Remington

Description: Historical land ownership maps, including plat maps, are commonly used to designate land ownership and rights of way. If your ancestors were farmers, they may have owned land. After locating the family in a census, you can search for property using historical maps.

How to find them: Many indexed U.S. land ownership maps can be found on Ancestry.com. Ancestry has gathered maps from various atlases and created name indexes.

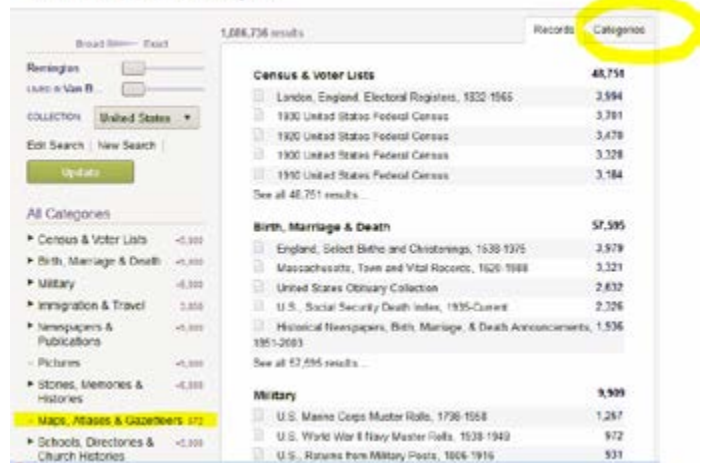
Here are the steps to search for land owned by a family in Michigan.

- Go to [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) (available at the GFO library)
- Click on *Search*
- Type in the surname (in this case Remington)
- Type in the location—usually the county (Van Buren, Michigan)
- Hit *Enter* or click on the *Search* button



On the results screen, click on the *Categories* tab, then the category *Maps, Atlases and Gazetteers* (or scroll down to that category)

All results for Remington

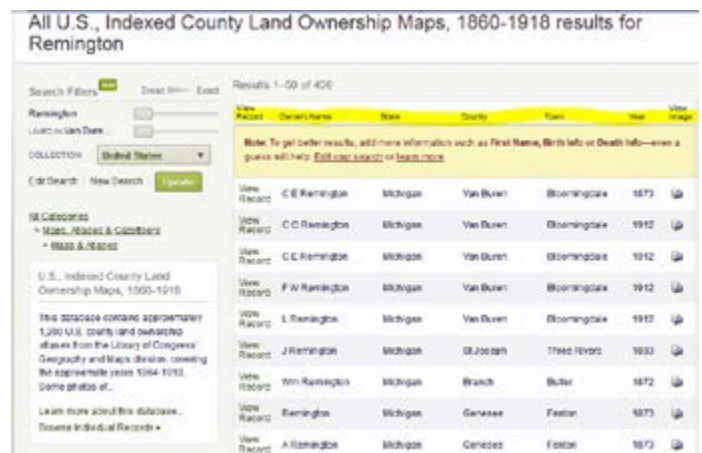


Click on *U.S. Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918*.

All Maps, Atlases & Gazetteers results for Remington



My results:



There may be maps from different years or neighboring counties. Play with the search filters to narrow or broaden your results.

All U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918 results for Remington

Search Filters: County and adjacent counties 1-50 of 406

Remington
Listed in Van Buren

COLLECTION: United States

Edit Search New Search Update

All Categories: Maps, Atlases & Gazetteers, Maps & Atlases

U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918

This database contains approximately 1,200 U.S. county land ownership atlases from the Library of Congress' Geography and Map Division, covering the approximate years 1864-1912. Some photos of...

View Record	Owner's Name	State	County	Town	Year	View Images
View Record	C E Remington	Michigan	Van Buren	Bloomington	1873	
View Record	C O Remington	Michigan	Van Buren	Bloomington	1912	
View Record	C E Remington	Michigan	Van Buren	Bloomington	1912	
View Record	F W Remington	Michigan	Van Buren	Bloomington	1912	
View Record	L Remington	Michigan	Van Buren	Bloomington	1912	
View Record	J Remington	Michigan	St Joseph	Three Rivers	1881	
View Record	Wm Remington	Michigan	Branch	Butler	1972	

From these results, I can look at maps for CE Remington from 1873 and 1912. If I click on *View Record* for the 1873 map, I see this screen:

ancestry.com

Home Family Trees Search DNA Collaborate Learning Center Publish Shop Hire An Expert

All U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918 Results

Page Tools: Save record to someone in my tree, Save record to my shoebox, Add Alternate Information, Report Issue, View printer-friendly, Share this record (Facebook, Google+, Email)

U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918 C E Remington

Owner's Name: C E Remington
State: Michigan
County: Van Buren
Town: Bloomington
Year: 1873

View original maps

Save This Record: Attach this record to a person in your tree as a source record, or save for later evaluation.

I can then view the original record. Ancestry has highlighted the area of the map where the name appears.

ancestry.com U.S., Indexed County Land Ownership Maps, 1860-1918 for C E Remington

I can click on the *Save* button to download the map or zoom in and snip the part that I want.

Items of interest: Neighbors (including 'Remington Heirs'), proximity to the nearest town, and geographical features.

Tip 1: Many of the maps on Ancestry are part of a book or atlas. Look for page numbers in a box at the bottom of the screen. You can browse the book to see adjacent townships by clicking on the arrows. Some books have their own indexes that may be more accurate than the transcription.



Tip 2: If your family lived in a city, you will have better luck finding them by following the above steps, but include the city in your search. Look in the category *Schools, Directories and Church Records* for city directories.

Other sources for maps: Ancestry does not have maps for all areas. Historical maps that are not indexed are available from a wide variety of sources. Two of my favorites are Historic MapWorks (<http://www.historic-mapworks.com/>) and the David Rumsey Map Collection (<http://www.davidrumsey.com/>). Universities, archives, state and county historical societies, and genealogy sites often have images of maps.

You can also use Google to search for historical maps. In the search box, type *historical maps [county, state]*—example—*historical maps morris county, new jersey*. Look through the results. The above search for Morris County led to maps at Rutgers University, the Morristown and Morris Township Library, and the Morris County Heritage Commission, among others. Don't forget to click on *Images* at the top of the page. This often leads to even more maps.

Google historical maps morris county, new jersey

Web Maps Shopping Images News More Search tools

Book Review

Genealogy at a Glance: Ancestry.com Research

Review by Joan Galles

Author: George G. Morgan
Title: *Genealogy at a Glance: Ancestry.com Research*
Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Co.
Publication Place: 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211; 1-800-296-6687. www.genealogical.com
Publication Date: 2013
Pages: 4
Price: \$8.95

Audience: Beginning, advanced, and hobbyist genealogists will find this *Genealogy at a Glance* a useful *CliffsNotes* approach with a brief explanation of the relevant tools available on Ancestry.com. When researching on the site, this is an excellent companion for reference.

Purpose: *Ancestry.com Research* is a four-page, laminated, quick reference guide for the genealogist. In addition to providing an overview of the website, it guides the user through the process of successful search strategies. Additionally, it directs the user to videos, webinars, and articles that can show methods to further enhance their efforts.

Author's Qualifications: George Morgan is the author of nine books and hundreds of articles published in genealogical magazines in North America and on websites including Ancestry.com, Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter, and Digital Genealogist. He is a popular speaker at genealogical conferences at all levels. Mr. Morgan is the president of Aha! Seminars, Inc., a training company providing continuing education for libraries and library consortia, and for genealogical societies around the world.

Content: The *Ancestry.com Research* guide begins with an overview of the website. Ancestry.com has more than 30,000 databases with more than 11 billion records, and more than two million new records added each day. These are organized into databases that are accessed through general or exact searches. There is a card catalog

of current databases; message boards that facilitate communication among members and non-members; and a learning center which offers video presentations, articles, use of social networking, etc. from first steps to webinars.

The guide then provides an explanation of how to set up a search, and it instructs the user on various avenues of approach to improve the search: using the "exact" option, searching a specific database, and other ways of repeatedly tweaking the individual's information to achieve a better result. Wildcard symbols may be used to broaden searches.

Additionally, it explains the value of the sources and citations on Ancestry.com. Lastly, is mention of Family Tree Maker software and its ability to update and sync trees between the user's tree on their laptop, desktop, iPhone or iPad, and their online tree at Ancestry.com.

Accuracy: There is little to dispute with this presentation. It is possible to utilize each of the steps and areas mentioned as part of the website.

Conclusion: Until we are completely knowledgeable about all aspects of Ancestry.com, this four-page synopsis of its various resources such as family trees, databases, collections, etc. is an excellent guide. Keep it close as a reminder to include steps which may give great results. I used the message board to ask about my grandfather, giving his name and general location of birth. A gentleman in that country's genealogical society saw my request and opened up two of the major genealogy sites for me. I found a sixth cousin who had researched my grandmother's family back to the 16th century, and I found my grandfather and much of his family back to the 17th century. All this from a simple request on the message board!



Book review

Breaking Chains: Slavery on Trial in the Oregon Territory

Review by Judith Leppert

Author: R. Greg Nokes
Title: *Breaking Chains: Slavery on Trial in the Oregon Territory*
Publisher: Oregon State University Press
Publication place: Corvallis, Oregon
Publication date: 2013
No. of pages: 224
Price: \$19.95

Audience: Intended as a history, this book would also appeal to genealogists studying the African-American experience in the Oregon Territory and the states of Oregon, Washington, and California.

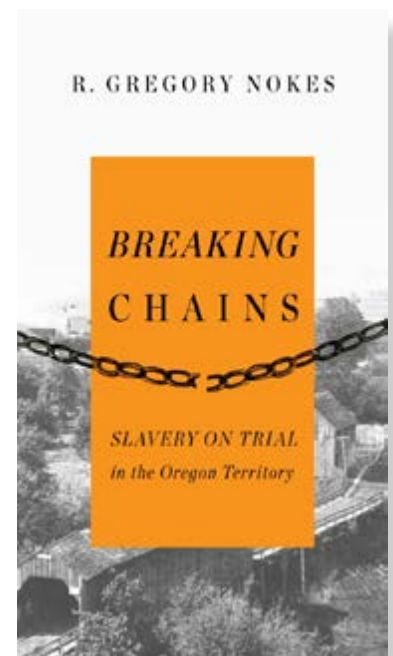
Purpose: The Nathaniel Ford family emigrated from Missouri to the Oregon Territory with their slaves, Robin and Polly Holmes. The story of the Holmes's struggle for freedom for themselves and their children is the main thrust of this history.

Author's qualifications: Mr. Nokes wrote and edited for the *Oregonian* and the Associated Press. He covered Latin America and presidential visits overseas. He attended Willamette University (BA) and, as a Nieman Fellow, attended Harvard University. His travels in China and deep connections to Oregon generated his book *Masacred for Gold: The Chinese in Hells Canyon* about the slaughter of immigrant Chinese workers. This book is available in the GFO library, 979.5 A000 .Hist.

Content: The legal struggle for the Holmes's freedom involved describing applicable national and Oregon territorial and state laws. The men who shaped those laws and who held positions of authority are covered as well. Some comparisons to Missouri and California territorial laws also figure in the tale.

Writing style: Mr. Nokes's story is engaging and draws the reader in.

Organization: Most of the book is the story of the Holmes's struggles. Still, the Ford family had their own



adventures in helping to establish themselves in a new territory and journeying to California for the Gold Rush. The latter part of the book also introduces other former slaves who helped found communities in the Oregon Territory.

Accuracy: *Breaking Chains* is heavily documented with extensive endnotes, a sizable bibliography, and good index. For a native Oregonian, some of the interest lies in where Mr. Nokes found the information.

Conclusion: I bought the book at an authors' fair and got Mr. Nokes's signature. Frankly, I bought it for the GFO because our African American selection is not as large as I would like. Surprise and delight struck when I found how readable the book was. As a native Oregonian, I also found gaps in my education that were filled by this thoughtful book. I will not look at Joseph Lane and Jesse Applegate the same way after reading *Breaking Chains*.

BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

The GFO has an agreement with a few genealogy book publishers. In exchange for providing us with free books, we agree to provide them with reviews of the material. Recently, the donated books have begun to pile up; the GFO needs book reviewers to keep the free books coming. There is a bookshelf, located in the hallway between the GFO office and the library workroom. On this is a shelf with books waiting to be reviewed on one side and a sign-up sheet on the other. There are also forms which can serve as an outline for the review. Please help us get caught up (and stay caught up) on this project which benefits the GFO library. If you can help, please contact Joan Galles at bookreviews@gfo.org, or call her on Fridays at the GFO, 503-963-1932.

Extracts

The Departed: List Of Those Who Have Died During The Year 1878

The Oregonian 1 Jan 1879, page 3

Submitted by Loretta Welsh

Month	Day	Year	Surname	Given Name	Age
February	11	1878	Arnold	Emmons	62y
January	22	1878	Baker	George W	33y
July	12	1878	Becannon	Susan	42y8m
January	1	1878	Beck	Matilda	12y10m
August	4	1878	Bennett	Jos C	18y7m
October	20	1878	Bessellen	Charles K	4y4m
November	20	1878	Bochmer	Geo W	21m
February	20	1878	Bodley	Thomas J	65y
April	7	1878	Brown	David A	1y7m18d
September	25	1878	Brown	Freddie	19m14d
February	2	1878	Carroll	Bridget (Mrs)	45y
July	10	1878	Chipman	J F	35y
September	26	1878	Chown	Lila R	28y
August	4	1878	Clark	James R	6y9m
September	22	1878	Comin	Caroline	8m6d
March	7	1878	Conley	James	55y
July	28	1878	Cooke	Dolly	12y
October	2	1878	Cooke	Kate J	33y5m
January	30	1878	Cross	Emma J	3y5m10d
September	4	1878	Crouch	Louis E	(not given)
June	14	1878	Cunningham	Cynthia	56y
July	28	1878	Curry	Geo L (Gov)	58y26d
April	22	1878	Davis	Charles W	27y
May	5	1878	Deardorff	Mary M	(not given)
March	13	1878	Dekum	Fanny (Mrs)	88y 10m10d
April	15	1878	Dickenson	Annie	12y2w6d
April	18	1878	Dunbar	Lavina (Mrs)	36y
April	21	1878	Eliot	Mamie	10y
August	12	1878	Engelke	Elsie (Mrs)	47y

Month	Day	Year	Surname	Given Name	Age
November	5	1878	Fenshaw	Elmer	1m25d
April	12	1878	Fox	Louie	9y7m20d
April	11	1878	Frieze	John	58y1m2d
July	4	1878	Garuold	Charles	2y8m
February	12	1878	Gates	Thomas W	57y
June	2	1878	Gillihan	William	4y
January	15	1878	Gillis	Philip Francis	2y
August	11	1878	Griffiths	Harry F	8m17d
June	6	1878	Hall	Alfred	69y
August	20	1878	Ham	Willie	2y7m15d
March	25	1878	Hamilton	P (Mrs)	62y
January	10	1878	Hampton	Major Henry	41y 11m20d
June	3	1878	Hansen	Harry	1y10m
August	26	1878	Harrison	Jane S	14y
May	30	1878	Hibbard	Josie (Mrs)	28y3m15d
January	1	1878	Hoffman	Josephine Edwd	11m4d
April	17	1878	Honeyman	William D	4y4m17d
April	16	1878	Hoyt	Marshal L	5y8m24d
November	19	1878	Humphrey	Ralph	1y7m29y
June	2	1878	James	Lillie Ann	1y11m12d
November	26	1878	Knox	Willie	21y11m
July	22	1878	Lane	Nat H	55y
October	5	1878	Lappens	Wm W	77y
August	28	1878	Ley	Maggie	4y1m14d
September	9	1878	Loller	Robert H	3y1m5d
September	2	1878	Lowell	Daniel W	44y
May	27	1878	Lucas	James R	23y11m
July	31	1878	Lumens	Gustav	52y
September	5	1878	Macdonald	Louis W	2m14d
November	19	1878	Mack	Fronio	11y18d

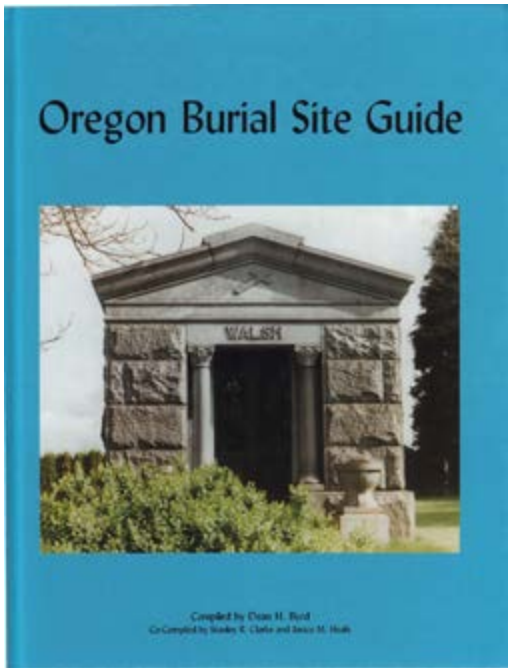
Month	Day	Year	Surname	Given Name	Age
August	18	1878	Mann	Emanuel (Mrs)	(not given)
June	20	1878	Marshall	Sarah J	7y1m22d
April	30	1878	May	Isaac (Mrs)	76y
January	25	1878	Mayer	Julia	3d
June	13	1878	McCavett	Ellen (Mrs)	(not given)
July	31	1878	McCullough	Chas	5m8d
May	30	1878	McGuire	Sadie	25y 6m22d
February	20	1878	McMannus	Nellie A	16m20d
January	8	1878	McNamara	Mary	35y
July	25	1878	McQuillan	Hannah	32y
May	28	1878	Merrill	Mary Carrick (Mrs)	(not given)
October	2	1878	Moore	Harriet E	50y
April	11	1878	Moore	John	50y
August	6	1878	Morrison	Sarah	(not given)
February	24	1878	Nelson	Cecelia M	2y2m18d
March	2	1878	Newbury	Charles S	4y4m2d
August	12	1878	Nottage	Edward P	3m5d
May	5	1878	O'Donnell	Sarah	7y
April	13	1878	Patterson	Frederick H	3y2m26d
July	16	1878	Perrault	Maria	5m11d
December	10	1878	Perry	A C	59y
June	19	1878	Peterson	Susie	6m17d
December	16	1878	Pittock	Harriet L	4m13d
September	10	1878	Polifka	Edward	7m
July	6	1878	Quinn	Patrick	50y
July	21	1878	Rasmussen	Julia A	21y
February	28	1878	Read	Sadie	7y
September	15	1878	Robb	Elizabeth E	(not given)
June	11	1878	Ruff	Louis	48y

Month	Day	Year	Surname	Given Name	Age
April	10	1878	Schade	Sophie	5y7m
May	30	1878	Schiland	Augusta	20y 8m26d
May	10	1878	Schimmel	Edward	3y21d
May	26	1878	Schofield	Ida	19y9m27d
January	11	1878	Selig	Emil	3m
December	16	1878	Shanklin	J W	44y
August	11	1878	Sheenan	Dennis T	8w
November	2	1878	Shindler	Nettie A	13y 11m13d
October	8	1878	Smith	Dannie	2y11m8d
April	4	1878	Sohm	Joseph	29y 1m26d
October	30	1878	Spencer	David S	35y
January	14	1878	Stevens	William A	40y 11m14d
January	21	1878	Stitzel	Harriet V	35y
February	6	1878	Taylor	Melissa Jane	(not given)
June	13	1878	Therkelsen	Ada	7y2m
June	10	1878	Therkelsen	Christina	3y11m3d
April	27	1878	Thomson	B P	44y
February	17	1878	Tompkins	Clarence	6m2d
December	5	1878	Trask	Flora	4y3m12d
July	7	1878	Versteeg	Matt	21y11m
August	20	1878	Vigilus	Dora	4m20d
March	8	1878	Wallace	Margaret E (Mrs)	(not given)
July	30	1878	Wallace	Minnie	9m8d
September	20	1878	Walling	Lizzie J	24y
May	14	1878	Warren	Herbert	7y8m7d
January	5	1878	White	Lenora May	2y1m5d
November	10	1878	Whitehead	Adria M	13y7m
October	30	1878	Whitehead	Harriet	16y3m
October	30	1878	Whitehead	Wilmer H	3y10m
September	28	1878	Williams	Frank S	12y10m
September	2	1878	Zan	Hannah	4m27d



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Author of “Oregon Geographic Names”

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- 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 <http://gfo.org/bulletin/index.htm>.

Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin

March issue: January 1

June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1

December issue: October 1

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GFO Calendar

JUNE

Mon 6/2		Free Monday
Wed 6/4	10 am	DNA Workshop
Sat 6/7	10 am	Virginia Group
	1 pm	German Group
Sun 6/8	1 pm	DNA Workshop
Tue 6/10	6 pm	Board Meeting
Wed 6/11	10 am	DNA Workshop
Sun 6/15	Closed	Father's Day
Wed 6/18	10 am	DNA Workshop
Sat 6/21	9 am	DNA Group
	2 pm	Free Program
Sun 6/22	1 pm	FTM Group
Sat 6/28	10 am	Half-Day Seminar
Sun 6/29	1 pm	DNA Workshop

JULY

Fri 7/4	Closed	Independence Day
Mon 7/7		Free Monday
Tue 7/8	6 pm	Board Meeting
Wed 7/9	10 am	DNA Workshop
Sun 7/13	1 pm	DNA Workshop
Wed 7/16	10 am	DNA Workshop
Sat 7/19	9 am	DNA Group
	12 pm	Irish Group
Wed 7/23	10 am	DNA Workshop
Sat 7/26	1 pm	British Group

AUGUST

Mon 8/4		Free Monday
Sun 8/10	1 pm	DNA Workshop
Tue 8/12	6 pm	Board Meeting
Wed 8/20	10 am	DNA Workshop
Sat 8/23	10 am	Half Day Seminar
Sun 8/24	1 pm	DNA Workshop
Wed 8/27	10 am	DNA Workshop

See the GFO calendar at gfo.org for more details and Sunday and Wednesday work parties.