THE BULLETIN

of the

Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc.
Portland, Oregon

Volume 58, Number 4
June 2009

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

1505 SE Gideon Street • P.O. Box 42567,
Portland, Oregon 97242-0567
voice or fax: 503-963-1932 • website: www.gfo.org

MEMBERSHIP

$40 **Individual** - 12 months - OR - $80 -25 months (The Bulletin & Insider will be mailed to your listed address)

$35 **Individua**l - 12 months - OR - $70 Individual - 25 months. Discount for Bulletin & Insider received by e-mail)

$55 **Joint*** - 12 months - OR - $100 Joint* - 25 months *A joint membership is for two people who live at the same address; you may specifiy two e-mail addresses. (Discount for Bulletin & Insider received by e-mail.)

$15 **Student**

$20 **Libraries & Societies**

$750 **Life-Individual** ~ (Also available in 3 annual payments of $270)

$1,000 **Life-Joint*** ~ (Also available in 3 annual payments of $425)

$50-$99 **Sustaining** ~ Name published in Insider? ☐ Yes ☐ No (2 guest passes for non-member)

$100 **Supporting** ~ Name published in Insider? ☐ Yes ☐ No (4 guest passes for non-member)

$250-$500 **Patron,** 12 months ~ Name published in Insider ☐ Yes ☐ No (6 guest passes for non-member & 5% off merchandise & books)

Subscriptions to The Bulletin are a benefit of Genealogical Forum of Oregon membership

Please send membership dues or correspondence regarding membership to

Membership Committee at the address above.

For information about the Genealogical Forum of Oregon and its activities, visit www.gfo.org.

THE BULLETIN

Coordinator: Peggy Baldwin

Bulletin Editorial Team: Judi Scott, Carol Surrency, Susan LeBlanc, Mickey Sieracki

Column Editors: Peggy Baldwin, Janis Bowlby, Rex Bosse, Eileen Chamberlin, Connie Lenzen, Alene Reaugh, Judi Scott, Harvey Steele, Carol Ralston Surrency, Lyleth Winther

Layout& Design: Diane Wagner

Proofreader: Bonnie LaDoe

Deadline*s* for submissions to the BULLETIN:

September issue – July 1; December issue – October 1;
March issue – January 1; June issue – April 1

Send submissions to: gfobulletin@gmail.com

THIS PERIODICAL IS INDEXED IN PERSI

Thank you

To all the people who helped put this issue together ~

Publisher: Loretta Welsh

Printers: Dixie Read, Jim Morrow, Bruce Conrad

Assembling Crew: Shirlie & Bill Durkheimer, Jean & Richard Johnson, Denali & Dick Porter, Bea Richter, Susan Keller, Jane Olsen, Dick Coovert, Jim Morrow

Labeling Crew: Agnes Nuttbrock, Muriel Koberstein, Bob & Marianne Shug

Post Office Delivery: Ray Ashmun

Announcing . .

FALL SEMINAR

We welcome....

BEVERLY RICE, CG

Of Coos Bay, Oregon

A national speaker & current treasurer of the Board for Certification of Genealogists

Seminar Features

- Book Vendor
- Genealogical Treasures
- Other Genealogical Societies
- GFO Surplus Book Sale

October 31, 2009

Milwaukie Elks Lodge
in Milwaukie, Oregon
See seminar flyer for directions to the site on our website: www.gfo.org

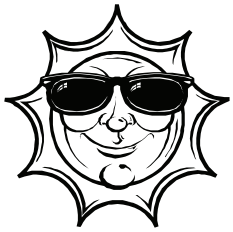
Hosted by

Genealogical Forum of Oregon

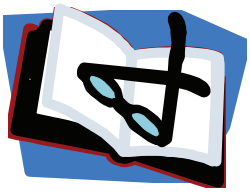
Check our website—-www.gfo.org

- **Breaking Through Brick Walls**
- **Newspaper Research**
- **An Ancestral Journey**
- **Railroads & Their Role in Western Migration**

All are invited.....to our



Hot August Days'
SURPLUS
BOOK SALE
&
OPEN HOUSE



August 1st, 2009
Saturday 9 am - 3 pm

- **TOURS OF THE GFO LIBRARY**
- **ASK-THE-EXPERTS SESSIONS (15 minute appointments with a professional genealogist. Bring one question and sign-up for time)**
- **DEMONSTRATIONS ON OUR COMPUTERS USING "ANCESTRY.COM", FAMILYSEARCH.ORG, ETC.**
- **LIGHT REFRESHMENTS**
- **RAFFLE FOR A YEARLY MEMBERSHIP**
- **MANY GENEALOGY BOOKS FOR SALE— DUPLICATES AND SUCH**

PARKING
Park anywhere on the street or in the parking lot at the end of the street

Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc
1505 S.E. GIDEON STREET, PORTLAND OREGON
One blk. north of 13th & S.E. Powell Blvd. (Hwy 26)
503-963-1932 www.gfo.org

THE BULLETIN

of the

Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 58, Issue 4 *June 2009*

What's Inside

Special Feature

Regular Columns

Letter from the Editor . . .

This is the fourth and final issue of the yearlong overview of Oregon history from statehood to today. The Sesquicentennial celebration events are ongoing and there are many opportunities to honor those who settled in our beautiful state. I have been grateful to work with Mickey Sieracki as coeditor of this issue. The other team members have been supportive as we compile and learn about putting an issue together.

Our talented writers contribute a wealth of knowledge to enhance our endeavors in searching out our families. As we present to you the final issue of Oregon history we focus on the time period from 1959 to 2009. This time period is of significant interest to many of us as we have actually experienced many of the events and historic changes that have taken place. When you read the articles in this issue may you have your memories awakened and focus on what the history of this time period means to your family.

The feature article *Oregon Grows Up,* by Peggy, summarizes many of the changes that took place during this time period. In *1959–2009; From Pen and Pencil to the Internet,* by Connie, we find a thorough review of how genealogy research changed with the developing of Internet sites. *The Oregon Centennial Celebration,* by Bonnie LaDoe, is a personal reflection of events that occurred in 1959. The article *Remembering our Civil War Ancestors,* by Carol, is a wonderful review of honoring our veterans and Memorial Day activities. Harvey's article, *Authenticating Heirlooms,* is helpful in understanding the importance of evaluating and appraising family artifacts in our collections. There are two articles contributed by guest writers. *Doing Something Right Against Odds* by Ron Subotnick, is a reflection about his Uncle's influence in his life and offers perspective on Jewish beliefs. In *Family History Library in Salt Lake City: A Genealogical Mecca*, Allen Watson shares with us his experiences in attending the Salt Lake Institute and doing research in the library. Peggy wrote the Tech Tips article for this issue, *Effective Google Searching*, which gives insight into using Google in our research.

As you can see there is a wealth of information for you to explore. Be sure to explore the web sites listed in the endnotes of the articles, as they provide additional insight into this time period. We encourage you to share with us your thoughts about this issue and what you would enjoy reading in future issues. *The Bulletin i*s a publication for all of us who are members of the GFO and we are proud to share it with you and others who may read it.

June Co-Editors,
Susan LeBlanc and *Mickey Sieracki*

Bulletin team says 'goodbye' to Peggy Baldwin

About a year and a half ago Don Holznagel, GFO president, contacted Peggy Baldwin to help determine the future of *The Bulletin.* Lyleth Winther was retiring from *The Bulletin* and a new editor was needed. Peggy and Don pulled together a committee, and after several meetings, a new *Bulletin* format was agreed on, an editorial team was formed, and a group of GFO members agreed to be column editors.

And so we embarked on an our editorial journey, with Peggy at the helm organizing, managing, keeping the *Bulletin* on track, formulating new processes and procedures, as well as doing a column and writing several articles. She kept us on our toes, and was always the *Queen of Citations*. She was tireless in her pursuit of a quality publication and she can be proud of *The Bulletin* she helped to create.

Now, Peggy has decided, after a year of supervising *The Bulletin,* to move on. She has been diligent in her dedication to *The Bulletin*, and now she needs to focus on her many other pursuits. She will continue in her role as editor for her column *Out & About*, and I'm sure she will have other contributions as well.

Our group has become friends during this past year of working on the *Bulletin*, as well as coworkers. We even have our "usual" place for lunch meetings! We make a good team, and losing part of the team affects us all in numerous ways. We will miss Peggy, miss her contributions, her dedication, and even her citations, and hope that she will remain our friend.

We wish you well Peggy, in all your endeavors, and hope to see you sometimes at our "usual" place.

—Judi Scott, rb5522@aol.com

Oregon Grows Up

By Peggy Baldwin

Our high school history classes may not have given us an accurate window into the lives of our ancestors. Take this example, a poem I wrote about Salem as a 16-year-old high school student, reflecting back on our pioneer heritage:

A city of stability guarded by a golden man;
Tall marble buildings, suggesting permanence;
The beauty of by-gone days appearing,
Contouring and shaping the lines of the present.
Ancient trees spiraling above the streets,
viewing the city as a man does a pebble;
Other trees sweeping to the ground, to
Reign over a piece of the city as its own.
A center of the quest for truth as a campus
Town and as a meeting of lawmakers.
The tranquility and serenity of the flow of
Time through a fountain and the shade
Smattered park.
A city based on river, flowing on to the
sea, adding to the infinite waters of time.
And all of these wonders wrapped in a
Curtain of drizzle and mist.
A city established stably and permanently on
Nature, the quest for truth, tranquility,
And a fragment of eternity,
Pioneer of yesteryears,
A GOLDEN MAN

It does make one wonder about the history class I took that year at North Salem High School, that I developed such an idealized view of our forbearers. And perhaps, the fact that I chose not to rhyme this poem, not wanting to be confined by structure, says more about my connection with my obstreperous early Oregon ancestors, than the upbeat words of this poem.

David Peterson del Mar speaks of the golden man atop the Oregon state capitol building, and the massive paintings of early whites in Oregon inside the state capitol: Robert Gray, 1792; Lewis and Clark, 1805; and "a pioneer mother who bends to hold her son, who turns from her, straining to join his father, a rigid man who is also, like the explorers, peering outward, away from his wife and child." And of the golden man he says, "He, too, is a pioneer. He is coated with gold—a perfect, golden man. He holds an ax. He is utterly alone, looking northward, over the land that he and his kind tamed…" When del Mar asks students to tell him what the words "Oregon History" means, inevitably pioneers are mentioned and "with stories of virtue so often repeated and lovingly invoked that they constitute a deeply felt common history."[1]

Early Oregon pioneers started out very homogenous, very full of their own opinions, which were verified as correct by their neighbors, who came from the same places and circumstances. In much the same way a child leaves their home thinking they know exactly how things are. As they experience the world, a young adult's view broadens, as did the view of Oregonians. As *transportation* improved, we were no longer isolated, other groups of people arrived in Oregon, and we gave up some of our homogeneity. As *education* levels improved, we grew in our knowledge of the world. As *industrialization* and *urbanization* occurred, we again attracted people with other points of view. Just as that child getting out in the world becomes more a citizen of the world, so would Oregon.

Who Were The Oregon Pioneers?

The Oregon Territory was first opened up by explorers, fur traders, and missionaries. Starting in the early 1840s, pioneers traveled the Oregon Trail, following the guidance of the groups who had preceded them. They came for the rich soils and mild winters, in the years following the Panic of 1837, and its ensuing economic depression. The people who settled in the Willamette Valley, where most people lived in the beginning, were families escaping the floods and sickness along the bottoms of the Missouri River. They were people of some means, since it took a great deal of money to put together the outfit that would see them through the 5 to 6 month tedious trip across the plains and mountains to Oregon. The promise of free land they could pass down to their sons was what they came for.[2]

The homogenous nature of the settlers of 1840 and 1850 Willamette Valley differentiated them from settlers in other places in the West. Most were white farmers who came from the most recently settled states of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

In a region and a nation so devoted to quick
money, mercurial growth, and evanescent so-

> cial relations, they established communities that looked backward rather than forward: stable, family-oriented homesteads and neighborhoods that would, they hoped, sustain their progeny for generations to come.[3]

People not in agreement with the white male, conservative frame of mind were not welcome in Oregon. Native Americans were not much of a "problem" in the Willamette Valley, since they were a fragmented and dying people, due to disease brought by whites in the years before the settlers. African Americans were scarce, with only 128 counted in the 1860 federal census. Most Oregon settlers did not believe in slavery, but that African Americans were marginalized and despised is evident in the state constitution's exclusion provision, which prohibited Blacks from settling in Oregon.[4] The state Constitution also stipulated that Blacks and Chinese could not vote. A few Chinese lived in southern Oregon, during the mining booms of the 1850s. There were 425 Chinese counted in the Oregon census; less than one percent of the population.[5]

Oregon's white, male settlers were very conservative. As well as asserting their superiority over all non-whites, they also asserted their superiority over women. Many women came unwilling, leaving their families and friends and everything they knew to accompany their husbands to a very harsh existence. These women would have to work constantly in this subsistence economy, isolated on the large pieces of land the family claimed.[6]

The depression of the late 1830s would encourage early Oregonians to grow and make most of their household needs; only accepting outside help from family and friends. They did not trust distant markets and business in general. The Oregon constitution would not allow banks to incorporate, and bank owners, as individuals, were held accountable to creditors. The 1860 census would count 309 Oregon manufacturers, employing less than 1000 people, out of a total population of 50,000.

> The great majority of Oregon's voters were enthusiastic Jacksonian Democrats. Most of the territory's settlers hailed from the Midwest, where the party was strong. They favored individual enterprise and liberty and distrusted merchants, banks, manufacturers, urbanization, and reformers. They tended to be less educated than average and, with the exception of Baptists, unchurched.[7]

Jacksonian Democracy referred to the political philosophy of Andrew Jackson, the first president of the United States associated with the American frontier. Jackson was a supporter of power for the common man, not just land owners. He also favored geographic expansion, justifying it with the concept of Manifest Destiny. This may not have been the primary reason families came to Oregon, but it was certainly a way that they might have justified in their own minds, the taking of land from the Native Americans and crowding them into shrinking reservations.[8]

Outside of the rural, farming areas of the Willamette Valley, the population was much more reflective of other places in the West. In other areas the population was more likely to be from the northeastern region of the United States, single men, and foreign born. Portland, in 1860, had a population of 3000, 6 percent of the state's population, and 25 percent of the foreign born. The "unpolished" settlements in the south, east, and west of the Willamette Valley were also similar to typical Western settlements.[9]

There was a tiny proportion of the population living east of the Cascade Mountains, until gold was discovered in the John Day and Powder River valleys in 1861. Many of the people who came for gold stayed and raised cattle or sheep, which would lead to the cattle and sheep wars of the late 1800s. The land east of the mountains would also turn out to be very good for growing wheat, which would become more a product of the eastside, rather than the Willamette Valley. The culture of Central and Eastern Oregon would have more in common with the arid west, than the Willamette Valley.[10]

Chinese, mostly single men, who came to the area for gold mining, were not welcomed by the whites, and were left to pick over what the whites had left behind. By 1870 there were 1,600 Chinese in the counties of Grant and Baker, where only 6 percent of the state's population resided. Chinese would stay in the area to build Oregon's railroads. The Chinese were segregated in mining camps, bunkhouses, cramped Chinatowns. They were also the victims of violence. In 1887, a gang of whites robbed, tortured, and murdered 31 Chinese American miners on the Snake River, northwest of Enterprise. From del Mar: "'I guess if they had killed 31 white men, something would have been done about it,' an observer later recalled, 'but none of the jury knew the Chinamen or cared much about it, so they turned the men loose.'" Eventually the U.S. Congress, pressured by western states, passed a Chinese Exclusion Law, which would bring the entrance of new Chinese

people almost to a halt. The Chinese had been the largest minority group by far from the 1860s to the 1880s, representing 5 percent of the state's population in 1880, and probably undercounted.[11]

Education

The early settlers were largely a minimally educated group of people. When the first schools were started, the school term might last for months or until the local districts ran out of money or the parents needed their children at home to work, whichever came first.[12] As late as the 1884 school year in Tillamook County, only 272 students attended out of 633 (42.9 percent) eligible children. School attendance in Oregon increased through the decades, including the proportion of students attending and the number of days they attended: [13]

Year	Attending	Percentage of eligible	Average days attending
1900	89,405		84
1910	118,412	80.2	121.8
1920	N. A.	84.1	137.5
1930	N. A.	94.6	140.1

Increased education would prepare a population for an industrial age. Industry would come late to Oregon, because of our physical isolation from the more populated parts of the United States. The days of a homogeneous farming population would not last. Education would teach Oregonians about a world beyond their own borders, and give us a more global view.

Transportation

Conservatism and geography hindered Oregon's early economy. The Columbia River bar was notoriously treacherous; the falls at Oregon City, just 15 miles down the Willamette River, impeded traffic; and the channels and marshes were shallow, depending on the season. Getting around on land was difficult, especially during the rainy season, when western Oregon became an incessant mud hole. The settlers remembered the floods and diseases of the Midwest and tended to settle on high ground, making it difficult and expensive to get goods to market. Only the Northern Willamette River communities were market oriented.

The California gold rush would change this somewhat. First, many of the men left the Willamette Valley to try their hand at gold mining. Returning, after mixed results, many of them discovered the way to make some money was to supply the miners, rather than be one. While ships had rarely visited the lower Willamette River in the mid-1840s, by 1849 at least 50 ships docked there. The Willamette Valley would find a market in California for beef, timber, and wheat, mostly coming from the northern part of the area.[14]

Oregon had had short spurts of rail lines, mostly in the Willamette Valley, but also other places in the state as early as 1868. Finally, in 1883, the rail lines would finally arrive in Portland, connecting Oregon to the east coast. We would no longer be as isolated as we had been. Products could be shipped east to west, and west to east, and we would become consumers of each other's manufactured merchandise. Oregonians had advocated for roads since 1840, but steamboats, and even more, railroads, took it off of the agenda. Bicyclists would make some headway in the late 1800s, wanting smooth roads to ride their expensive, big wheeled contraptions.[15]

Industrialization

The development of the intercontinental rail line would increase the number of wage workers in Oregon. Still only 5 percent of the population by the end of the 1800s, yet the number of wage workers had grown dramatically, by 383 percent, in the 1880s alone. The railroads would be big consumers of timber for ties and trestles, and well as helping the lumber get to distant markets. Oregon would now have room for big timber producers, rather than small sawmills that only served the local community. Oregon would be able to compete with Washington timber producers, which had had the advantage of the open Puget Sound for transporting their lumber. The timber industry was becoming more mechanized, as was farming.[16]

Industrialization would free women's time. They could purchase more things that were mass produced. They would have labor saving devices for work that had been very labor intensive in the past. Women would be more active outside the home by the turn of the 20th century. By the 1900 census, more than 18,000 women were employed, first in domestic and personal services, dressmaking, or millinery and later in fields that had been dominated by men in the 1850s, teaching, office work, and sales. Women married later, and most working women were single. Women become more political, joining organizations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in the 1880s and 1890s

The WCTU was mostly concerned with drunkenness, but also advocated for other reforms such as building libraries, caring for orphans, and better treatment of the insane. In the 1857 Oregon Constitutional Convention, women were granted the right to own land, an outgrowth of their right to own Oregon Donation Land Claim lands. Women would later be granted the right to bring lawsuits and by 1880 would have the same parental rights as fathers.[17]

Oregon had one of the highest divorce rates in the United States, from its settlement and over the years. As women became citizens of the world, witnesses in divorce suits would be less likely to mention the submission or obedience of women in their testimony. Del Mar quoted, "Ida Brown of eastern Oregon complained in the 1890s that her husband 'believed that women were only made for men's convenience,' that he was 'an ignorant, uneducated man' unfit for a wife like her, a woman 'accustomed to being treated as a man's equal, and not as a slave.' "[18]

At the turn of the 20th century, the state legislature voted for a constitutional amendment allowing for initiative and referendum. Oregon's voters backed the amendment by a margin of more than ten to one. Citizens, who could collect enough signatures, could get a proposal on the ballot. Soon, on ballots were: suffrage, prohibition, improved working conditions, and closer regulation of corporations. Initiative and referendum would soon be followed by the direct election of senators by the people, rather than by the legislature, and the recall. Oregonians would now be able to decide their own political destiny, rather than relying on corrupt patronage. Reformers were more numerous in Portland, where the population had grown faster than the rest of the state. Many of Portland's newcomers were immigrants, laborers, working women, and radicals. Some changes in the status quo were now more likely.[19]

War time, World War I and II, would bring more diversity to Oregon. Many men were away, and so there was a labor shortage. The *bracero* program would bring Mexicans for farm labor, with the stipulations that the participants go back to Mexico at the end of the program. Some of them did not. During World War II, the Kaiser shipyards employed many in the Portland area. There was also a need for lumber and food processing to supply the war effort. Oregon needed houses for all of these workers. The Columbia Villa was built with 400 apartments in North Portland. Vanport was created, as a self contained community, for the Kaiser shipyard workers.[20]

The number of Blacks in Portland increased fivefold from 1940 to 1944, to over 11,000. By June 1945, over 8,000 worked for one of the Kaiser yards. Portland wasn't welcoming to our new residents, as evidenced by the statement of Mayor Earl Riley, "Portland can absorb only a minimum of Negroes without upsetting the city's regular life." Portland leaders kept Blacks in an ever more crowded Albina. The National Urban League was started in Portland in 1940, and African Americans would soon have a strong voice in Portland.[21]

By 1920, more urban Oregonians had electricity. But even a decade later, the great majority of rural people still did not have electricity, including 2/3 of all farmers. The New Deal's Rural Electrification Administration, established in 1935, made loans available to local electrification cooperatives, which in turn supplied electricity to thousands of rural Oregonians for the first time.[22]

Urbanization

Oregon became more and more urbanized through the decades. In 1890 Portland had a population of 46,000, and in 1910, 207,000. In between those two decades, the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition showed the world that Portland had come of age.[23] The Morrison Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Willamette, had been built in 1887. There was a horsecar line running on the eastside, and commuter steam trains running from Oswego, St Johns, and east Portland.[24]

Portland offered Oregon the beginnings of some real diversity. African Americans migrated to Portland and worked at the railroad, as porters, waiters, etc. The Portland Hotel, which opened in 1890, recruited African Americans from the South. Several Black churches formed. There were still only just over 1000 Blacks in Oregon in 1900.[25]

In 1890, 37 percent of Portland's population was born outside the U.S. This was a higher figure than any other major western city, except for San Francisco. More than one in four foreign born was from the British Isles or Canada and one in six from China. The Chinese population would fall in the ensuing decades, and other groups would replace their numbers: Japanese, Russians, Jews, Italians, and Scandinavians. Most of the Italians were laborers and lived south of downtown, in Johns Landing. Others lived in Parkrose and Milwaukie and ran truck farms. Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe came as families.[26]

Portland was in a sense two cities. There were those who were relatively well off worked at de-

> pendable, well-paying jobs and resided in spacious homes west of downtown or across the river, along the curvilinear streets of Laurelhurst, Eastmoreland, and Alameda Park. They cultivated fine gardens, filled up the city's leading (largely Protestant) churches and synagogues, and supported its art museums and charities. The "other" Portland crammed itself into boarding houses, hotels, and apartment houses in and just north, south, and east of Portland's downtown. They made less money—and at jobs that were less stable. They were apt to be "ethnic," single, and mobile.[27]
>
> Of course, there were exceptions to this, like Simon Benson, lumber baron, philanthropist, and founder of the Benson Hotel.

Modern Age

The arrival of the "modern age," with automobiles and mass media, ushered in a whole new merging of Oregon culture with the country as a whole. In 1917 there was one car or truck for every 13 residents in Multnomah County. In 1925, it was down to 1 in 5. And by the depression (1929), one in every 3.7 residents owned a car.[28]

The arrival of the car spawned new roads. In 1914, 86 percent of the state's 37,000 miles of road were dirt and mud, with 25 miles paved and 232 miles planked. The demand for roads was high and Oregonians did not complain about paying taxes to build them. By 1940, Oregon had more than 2,000 miles of paved roads. Blacksmiths and livery stables became less numerous, but at first the roads were a jumble of wagons, street cars, and automobiles. People started to move out of downtown Portland, into the sections of town like Grant Park, Mount Tabor, Concordia, and the West Hills.

Everything was just a "short drive away." Self-restraint gave way to self-realization; instant gratification. The mass media in the form of movies became commonplace by the 1920s, and the Hollywood image was put in front of young people, even in the smallest of towns. Some elders worried that young people were going to "hell in a hand basket," as reflected in the title of a history of courtship, entitled From Front Porch to Back Seat.[29]

Oregon had become a part of the world. No longer could it hide at the end of the long and weary Trail. We were now a diverse and varied group of people, no longer that homogeneous group of farming folk, who offered a view of the world questioned by few.

Conclusion

Transportation, education, industrialization, and urbanization would change Oregon's course. These forces would solve some old problems, and give us some new. No decade is without its challenges. Only with an honest look at our current circumstances, in light of our history, distant and more recent, will we keep what we have that we cherish, let go of what does not serve us, and chose new ways of tackling our current challenges.

Do we not honor the struggles and growth of our ancestors if we see them as three dimensional beings? I could see my third great grandmother, Mary Ann Peek Beem Smith Gault, through an idealized lens. She came out across the Oregon Trail in 1847, contracting "camp fever" on the way, causing her jaw to be somewhat constricted for life. In a late in life interview, she would say that she thought nothing of rowing the 12 miles from Waldport to Tidewater, down the Alsea River, for something as minor as a new broom. Stories even go so far to make the outlandish claim that she taught herbal medicine to the local Native Americans, which is highly doubtful, since one of her sons died from an herbal remedy, probably administered by Mary Ann. And it's probably also not true that she planted flowers all along the Alsea highway, as the local lore tells it. But we begin to see other pieces of Mary Ann when we learn that she divorced her first husband because he deserted her and her three children for the gold mines in eastern Oregon's Canyon City. That she was seen in the back of a wagon with a married man, who she later lived with and had two children by, but we haven't exactly found a marriage record in any of the likely places they would have married. She could be that frozen in time "golden pioneer," or I could free her from that frozen state, and see her as the three dimensional woman, who had her trials and did the best she could. Her story also speaks of the societal push for women to have a husband in those days. Isn't that a more interesting and useful story, than the one I made up in my head before I did further investigation and before I placed her in the context of her times?

As David Peterson del Mar says:

> ...mythical, uncritical history impoverishes and distorts both our past and our present... Such events ought to sadden us, not disable us. History and experience alike reveal that people are deeply flawed. Pretending otherwise makes matters

> worse, and history provides a venue in which to understand our contemporary lives, not lament or escape them. True patriots are therefore more interested in improving their society or nation than in celebrating them.[30]

We owe it to ourselves, our ancestors, and our progeny to get the "whole story."

(Endnotes)

1 David Peterson del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*: an Interpretive History (Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, 2003), 1 -2.

2 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise,* 69. Peggy Baldwin, "Oregon Trail: a Historical Phenomenon," *The Bulletin of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon* 58, no. 1 (September 2008), 2-7.

3 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise,* 75.

4 Peggy Baldwin, "Oregon Becomes a State," *The Bulletin of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon* 58, no. 2 (December 2008), 2-4.

del Mar, *Oregon's Promise,* 79.

5 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise,* 72.

6 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise,* 79.

7 Ibid., 86.

8 "Jacksonian Democracy," *Wikipedia* (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacksonian_democracy; accessed 1 April 2009).

9 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise,* 72.

10 Ibid., 100 - 104.

11 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 108 - 111. Judith Scott, "The Changing Face of Oregon," *The Bulletin of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon* 58, no. 3 (March 2009), 2.

12 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 195-6.

13 The Oregonian Staff, *The Oregon Story* (Portland, Oregon: Graphic Arts Center Publishing Company, 2000), 29, 42, 54, 66.

14 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 75-7.

15 Ibid., 162.

16 Ibid., 99-100.

17 Ibid., 113-5.

18 Ibid., 115.

19 Ibid., 127-30.

20 Ibid., 200-2.

21 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 205. "Rural Utilities Services," *Wikipedia* (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_Utilities_Service: accessed 11 April 2009). Scott, "The Changing Face of Oregon," 5.

22 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 188, 197.

23 Peggy Baldwin, "Oregon Becomes a State," 2-4.

24 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 134.

25 Ibid., 111-2.

26 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 135. For more detail see Scott, "The Changing Face of Oregon," 2-6.

27 del Mar, *Oregon's Promise*, 136-7.

28 Ibid., 162.

29 Ibid., 164.

30 Ibid., 9.

Oregon Counties Timeline 1959-2009

1962 The Linn County Historical Museum was established in Brownsville by the Linn County Historical Society in cooperation with the City of Brownsville.

August 8, 1962 The Oregon Genealogical Society began when ten people met in Eugene, in Lane County, to plan for a genealogical society and library. In September, 41 people attended the first organizational meeting.

1963 The Log Cabin Museum of the Lincoln County Historical Society opened. It was built to house the Lincoln County Historical Society and a museum focused on the history of the county and to display the collection of artifacts.

1966 Oregon Historical Society moved to its current location at the corner of SW Jefferson and Park in downtown Portland.

1969 The Douglas County Museum was built in 1969. The Museum serves to "collect, preserve, interpret and exhibit materials related to the history and natural history of Douglas County".

1971 Mid-Valley Genealogical Society established, name changed to Benton County Genealogical Society in 1996.

1971 A. R. Bowman Museum opened in the Crook County Bank building built in 1910 houses the historical artifacts of Crook County.

1975 The Deschutes County Historical Society founded the Des Chutes Historical Museum, located in the historic Reid School, at 129 N.W. Idaho St., Bend, Oregon, since 1980.

For the Record . . .

1959–2009; From Pen and Pencil to the Internet

By Connie Lenzen, CG

Imagine a world where there are no computers. There's no Internet, no USGenweb, no Ancestry.com, no FamilySearch.org, no e-mail, no photocopy machines. Fifty years ago, that's what it was like for genealogists. They used manual typewriters, carbon paper, pens and pencils, lined paper, and pre-printed pedigree and family group sheets. They wrote letters, read census pages on microfilm readers (page-by-page and line-by-line), went to libraries to read books, and traveled to distant places to find original records.

1959 and the 1960s

The Genealogical Forum of Portland, as it was known then, was established in 1946; in 1959, it celebrated its 13th birthday. There were over 300 members, and membership was $3.00 per year. (For the person with an average income, $3.00 in 1959 corresponds to spending $29.13 in 2008.[1]) [1] Membership meetings and classes were held at the Multnomah County Library because the GFO did not have a library.

A *Guide to Genealogical Material in the Oregon State Library at Salem*, and a *Guide to the Genealogical Material in the Multnomah County Library* helped genealogists find books in those libraries. Mrs. R. F. Pratt's article on library research in the April 1962 GFO *Bulletin* was written from a librarian's viewpoint. If we mentally change a few words, it could be written about the Internet.

> Library research is time consuming even for those with experience. Students in school these past 20 years have received helpful instruction in library research but this assistance has been denied to many of us.
>
> In using any genealogical reference book always read first the introduction or preface. Note the publication date—new data is being located constantly. Locate the key to symbols used—each author uses his own variety. Take notes on his list of references used. No library can have every book you may wish to examine. If our library does not have a book you need, use our inter-library loan service. Never forget to copy into your record the source of your data; you may need to refer to that book or magazine again or you may want to pass the data onto a correspondent. All printed material you will collect has not been proven; learn to check with another source and keep all data until you have proof – you will soon learn to look for references and to note the most reliable sources.[22]

In 1960, Ethel W. William's *Know Your Ancestors: A Guide to Genealogical Research* was published. Dr. Williams defined genealogy as:

> the vital branch of history, and [it] is catalogued as one of the social sciences. In the narrowest sense, it is the study of individuals and their relationship, wherein complete identification is established; in its broadest sense, it is a scientific study which contributes to and coordinates with many cognate fields of learning, such as history, biography, geography, sociology, law, medicine, and linguistics, to name but a few.[3]

Williams wrote that:

> People who are interested in genealogy fall largely into two distinct groups—those who are interested in joining hereditary societies where membership is based upon the achievements of their ancestors, and others who, in appreciation of what their ancestors have accomplished, are inspired and dedicated to make their own contribution to the preservation of local and family history.[4] [4]

Milton Rubincam's Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources was in its second printing. The Veterans Administration reissued Custodians of Public Records, a handbook that listed sources for marriage and divorce records in each state. Unfortunately, it was not available for public distribution, but genealogists could find copies in U.S. Depository Libraries.

Correspondence was by letter. Genealogists created family group sheets and pedigree charts to send to correspondents. The GFO sold the charts for one and two cents. People placed queries in genealogical publications and hoped that someone would answer their request for "Want parents and birth place for John Smith of Virginia."

Societies and individuals created and published transcriptions, abstracts, and indexes to records. During this decade, the GFO was a leader in this endeavor with four volumes of the *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims*. In addition, the GFO published the 1860, 1870 and 1880 Jackson County, Ore., census abstracts.

Microfilm was seen as the way to preserve records. The National Archives and two companies rented the microfilm. However, microfilm readers were few and far between. In 1965, a GFO member created her own portable reader. An announcement in the November 1965 *Bulletin* heralded the good news:

> We're excited this month at some news that we believe will really cause our readers to 'Sit up and take notice!' Forum Member, Mrs. H. A. (Pam) Merris, weary of waiting for manufacturers to produce an inexpensive microfilm reader and wanting to read some film at home, picked up her saw, found a few pieces of chip-board, and used hammer and nails and her own ingenuity to make herself a microfilm reader that really works. The cost, mostly for magnifying lenses, was in the neighborhood of ten dollars. Having used the reader to read one whole reel of census film we can testify to its good performance.[5]

Instructions for making the reader were printed in the November 1966 Bulletin, and the GFO sold copies of the reader for $25.00. (Note one Merris Reader can be seen in the GFO's Higgens Room.)

In May 1964, the GFO opened its first library in Mrs. Bob Brewer's home. Members had to call for an appointment, and they could check out books. In 1967, a microfilm reader was purchased for the library.

The 1970s

Libraries continued to be the access point for materials. The first Family History Center in Portland opened January 20, 1970, at 320 N.E. 20th. It offered genealogists the opportunity to obtain microfilm from the Salt Lake City library.

The GFO library was now located in the Governor Building, 408 S.W. 2nd Street, in Portland. Membership was $6, and the library fee was $3.00. [For the person with an average income, $6.00 in 1971 would correspond to spending $55.50 in 2008.[6]]

In 1974, the GFO library moved to the Neighbors of Woodcraft Building on S.E. 12th and Morrison. The GFO purchased a photocopy machine for use in the library. Instructions on its use were published in the March 1975 *Bulletin*:

> Despite the fact that the machine "looks" complicated, it is not. There is one basic thing to remember when using it. That is to keep the clipped corner of the pink sheet at the upper right of whatever is being done. First, the user removes the pink sheet from the top of the box and places it on the work to be copied with the clipped corner in the upper right. Then, place the work face down on the glass plate under the cover on top of the machine (Keep the exposure setting at 8). Push the button, and let the work remain in the machine for a few seconds until the light goes out. When the light goes out, remove a white sheet from the bottom of the box, and place the pink sheet (clipped corner in the upper right of the front) (no way to goof—the back of the white sheet has "flowers" printed on it) and run into the slot on the front of the machine. The finished work comes out immediately. Cost per page is 10 cents.[7]

The monthly program for April 1973 provides a foreshadowing for a topic that genealogists in 2009 are researching. Dr. James Coll, Genetic Fellow from the University of Oregon Medical School, discussed inherited characteristics. The topic announcement included this: "Heredity as it relates to the transmission of certain physical traits of an ancestor and passed on to future generations is interesting to consider. This speaker will deal with a topic, genetics and heredity, that should be of interest to all."[8]

The 1980s

Three significant events mark the 1980s: Richard S. Lackey authored *Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting family Histories and Genealogical Records*; IBM introduced a personal computer (PC) in 1981– for $8,000; and a USENET group began in 1983, the first group to use the Internet for genealogy.

Bulletin boards on CompuServe and Prodigy pro-

vided genealogists with a way to network and exchange information. In 1987, ROOTS-L was created, and mailing lists boomed.

By the mid-1980s, computers cost two to three thousand dollars. They ran DOS, C/PM, MS/DOS, and Apple operating systems. Genealogy databases included PAF, Roots/M, The Genealogist's Right Hand, Acorn, and Treesearch.

The October 1983 GFO seminar included hands-on computer demos with the Byte Shop and GFO members furnishing the computers. The 1988 GFO Open House included "Family History Computer Programs," and "The Camcorder and Family Reunions."

Paul A. Andereck and Richard E. Pence authored their first edition of *Computer Genealogy, A Guide to Research Through High Technology*. The authors stated,

> We believe that because you are interested in genealogy, you have a head start on many people. For it is precisely the tools you have as a genealogist that make you a likely candidate to use a computer. You have an inquisitive mind, you like solving puzzles, you have the determination to 'see the job through.' These are the attributes that make computing right up your alley.

The 1990s

During the 1990s, computers became essential to genealogists and people wanted to learn how to utilize this new technology. The 1991 NGS Conference in the States, held in Portland, had 105 sessions; 7 had the word "computer" in the title. Ten years later, when the NGS Conference was again held in Portland; 39 of the 172 lectures specifically had a technology title, and almost all of the syllabus pages listed Internet sources.

Karen Isaacson and Dr. Brian Leverich founded Rootsweb, a place where websites were hosted free of charge. They used their own income and user-donations to support the project. In 1996, the USGenWeb went online.

Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet went online in March 1996 with over 1,000 links to genealogy sites. By the end of the 1990s, over 10 million people had visited her site.[9]

The 2000s

Many genealogists of this decade came to genealogy via the Internet. Some Googled their family name, some found Ancestry.com, some went to a Family History Center and used the computer databases. Whatever the entry point, they were bitten by the genealogy bug. A question this author will pose and answer is, "Is there such a thing as an Internet Genealogist?" In my mind, the answer is "No."

The steps for genealogy in the Internet age are the same as the ones that the 1959 genealogists used. We still need to conduct a reasonably exhaustive search; we still need to include complete and accurate source citations; we still need to analyze and correlate the information that we find; we still need to resolve conflicts in the data; and we still need to write a sound conclusion. These are part of "The Genealogical Proof Standard."[10]

The inquiring mind can learn more about the GPS and other great genealogical and Internet topics on Mark Tucker's *ThinkGenealogy* website, http://www.thinkgenealogy.com.

(Endnotes)

1 Samuel H. Williamson, "Six Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1790 to Present," MeasuringWorth, 2008. (http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/ : accessed 23 March 2009).

2 Mrs. R. F. Pratt, "Library Research," *Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon Bulletin*, XI, No. VIII (April 1962), 62.

3 Ethel W. Williams, Ph.D, *Know Your Ancestors: A Guide to Genealogical Research* (Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1960), 11.

4 Williams, *Know Your Ancestors*, p. 13.

5 Harriette Park, "News and Notes," *GFO Bulletin,* XVI, No. 3 (November 1965), 32.

6 Williamson, "Six Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1790 to Present."

7 Jim Bellarts, "News and Notes from the President," GFO Bulletin, XXIV, No. 7 (March 1975), 123.

8 "Forum Meeting Schedule of Events," *GFO Bulletin,* XXII, No. 8 (April 1973), 133.

9 Cyndi Howells, "Historical Timeline," (http://www.CyndisList.com/faq/timeline.htm : accessed 23 March 2009).

10 Helen F. M. Leary, CG, ed., *The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual* (Orem, UT; Ancestry Publishing, 2001), 1.

Comments and suggestions should to sent to the Column Editor, Connie Lenzen: ConnieLenzen@comcast.net

Oregon Snapshots . . .

The Oregon Centennial Celebration

By Bonnie LaDoe

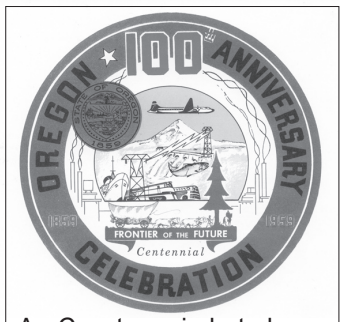
As we celebrate Oregon's 150th birthday this year, let's take time to look back at Oregon's 100th celebration in 1959.

Oregon was admitted to the Union on February 14, 1859 as the 33rd state, and celebrated its centennial calling itself "The Frontier of the Future."[1] President Dwight Eisenhower, in a proclamation, called upon the American people to observe the 100th anniversary of Oregon's admission to statehood.

A Centennial Commission was created by the state legislature and granted $2,600,000 for a multitude of statewide celebrations and events. The Centennial celebration looked back at the accomplishments of the past 100 years, and many events emphasized Oregon's frontier days.[2]

On Feb. 14, 1959, Centennial festivities began in Salem, which included a visit from Vice President Richard M. Nixon—and an unexpected snowfall. After a 19-gun salute to Mr. Nixon, he and Governor Mark O. Hatfield listened to opening ceremonies at the State Capitol including a performance by the Portland Symphony orchestra.[3]

Later that evening, they attended a Statehood Banquet in the head office lobby of the U. S. Bank in downtown Portland, where Governor Hatfield introduced the keynote speaker, Vice President Nixon, to the large crowd.



A Centennial token redeemable for 50 cents worth of goods or services.

And at that banquet I played my small part in the Centennial celebration. The teller windows in the lobby were turned into coat/hatcheck stations and since I worked at US Bank, I was recruited, along with other young women employees, to be a "hat check girl" that evening. It was certainly a memorable evening and my program from that event was the beginning of my extensive collection of Oregon Centennial souvenirs.

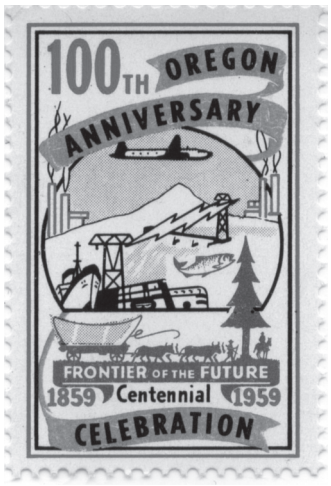
As part of the celebration, an official Centennial Seal was produced and is shown on most of the souvenir ware. The center of the Seal portrays products and industries of Oregon, a small State Seal, and a small covered wagon with a ribbon below reading "Frontier of the Future." Around the scene is "Oregon 100th Anniversary Celebration—1859 - 1959."

There were also tokens (known as "so-called dollars") with this emblem issued by many counties and organizations that could be redeemed for 50 cents worth

Some of the author's Oregon Centennial souvenir ware collection.

of goods or services.[4]

Many of the official souvenir china items were made at Viletta's Art Studio in Roseburg, Ore. Also, a group of Roseburg businessmen came up with the idea of sending a wagon train carrying mail from Independence, Mo., to Oregon. It left in April of 1959 and arrived in August 1959.[5]



Oregon Centennial postage stamp in author's collection.

Souvenirs ranged from Lewis and Clark souvenir plates made by Johnson Brothers in red, blue and brown sold by Meier and Frank Co., to lesser quality plates, cups and saucers, glasses, salt and pepper shakers, Jim Beam bottles and a variety of paper items.

The largest and most lavish celebration was the Oregon Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair held at what is now the Portland Expo center in North Portland. It ran for 100 days from June 10 to Sept. 17, and was touted to be the largest fair in the West since the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition.[6] There were 1,335,082 paid admissions at $1.00 for adults and 50 cents for children (and 50 cents for parking).

The Exposition reviewed the past and looked to the future through exhibits and cultural events including a Frontier Village, a recreation of a western town with "gun play, bank robberies and dance hall girls." To enhance the frontier effect, men grew beards and ladies made period costumes. At the entrance to the Exposition was the gas company's eternal flame atop a 50-foot tower rising from a pool of water, which burned for the 100-day celebration.[7] PGE's display, where Xerox introduced the first photocopier, the Atomic Energy Commission's multimillion-dollar Atomic Energy Exhibit, and the Pacific Power & Light exhibit where you could see yourself on television and play Tic-tac-toe with a computer, certainly gave people a look at the future. In addition, 24 countries exhibited their products and crafts at the International Trade Fair.

Some of the exhibits remained after the celebration: The Steam Train and Zooliner that went through the exhibits were later placed at the "new" zoo. And the Paul Bunyan statue that was erected in June 1959 by the Kenton Business Association, and built by Kenton Machine Works for $2,500, was recently placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Having participated in Oregon's 100th, I wonder, will Oregon's Sesquicentennial foster as many memories? Only time will tell.

(Endnotes)

1 "Oregon Centennial," *Wikipedia* (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_Centennial : accessed 27 Jan 2009).

2 "Oregon Statehood Centennial – 1959," *So-Calleddollars.com* (www.so-calleddollars.com/Events/Oregon_Statehood_Centennial : accessed 15 Feb 2009).

3 Photos of Richard Nixon at the Oregon Centennial Celebration, Oregon Historic Photograph Collections, Salem Public Library, Salem, Oregon; http://photos.salemhistory.net/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=all&CISOBOX1=oregon%20centennial%20richard%20nixon%20salem&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOOP2=exact&CISOBOX2=&CISOFIELD2=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOOP3=any&CISOBOX3=&CISOFIELD3=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOOP4=none&CISOBOX4=&CISOFIELD4=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOROOT=all&t=a : accessed 9 Apr 2009).

4 "Oregon Centennial Tokens," *Wikipedia* (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_Centennial_Tokens, accessed 27 Jan 2009

5 www.so-calleddollars.com/Events/Oregon_Statehood_Centennial : accessed 15 Feb 2009).

6 "Oregon Statehood Centennial – 1959," *So-Calleddollars.com.*

7 "Oregon Centennial Expo, 1959," Lost Oregon (http://lostoregon.com/2009/02/15/oregon-centennial-expo-1959/ : accessed 9 Apr 2009).

Comments and suggestions should to sent to the Column Editor, Alene Reaugh: softwalk2@yahoo.com.

Oregon Counties Timeline 1959-2009

1978 Schmidt House built in 1901, was home to Anna and Flora Schmidt until they graciously donated the house to the Josephine County Historical Society, which maintains it as a community historic museum.

1980 Benton County Historical Society opened Philomath College Building as a history museum, research library and art gallery.

1981 The Fort Rock Valley Historical Society in Lake County was founded with eight charter members. The Homestead Village opened with two buildings in 1988.

1984 The Marion County Historical Society opened a museum and research library in the former Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Retail Store at Mission Mill Museum.

1985 Heritage Museum in Clatsop County was moved to the 1904-05 Astoria City Hall at 16th and Exchange

Written in Stone . . .

Remembering Our Civil War Ancestors

By Carol Ralston Surrency

> The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such filling services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.[1]

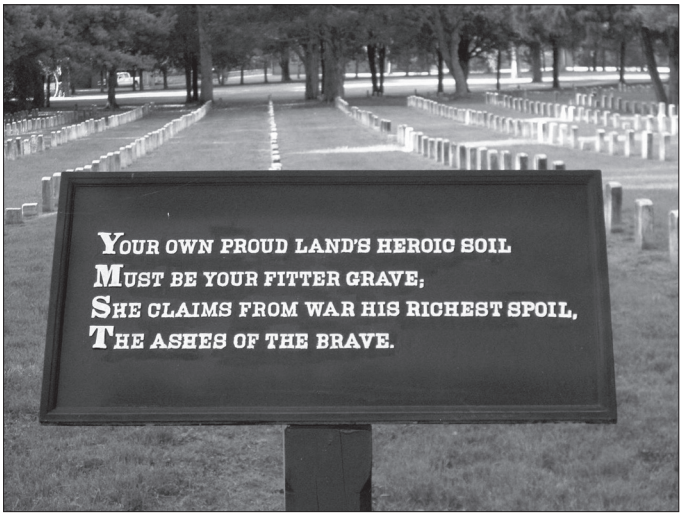
So begins General Order No. 11, with which Memorial Day, a day set aside to remember Civil War dead, was proclaimed by General John Logan, national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. On that first official Memorial Day in 1868, flowers were placed on the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery.[2]

A further description of suggested activities for the day, as described in General Order No. 11, reads:

> Let us, then, at the time appointed gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring-time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.[3]

After the disastrous First Battle of Bull Run in July, 1861, the War Department realized the war was not going to end quickly and that they needed some way to respond to enquiries from families about their loved ones. As a result, General Order No. 75 was issued, which pointed to the importance of "preserving accurate and permanent records of deceased soldiers and their place of burial" and required commanding officers to "properly execute" the forms and regulations provided by the Quartermaster General. By the following April, another order called for commanders to provide interment to fallen soldiers near every battlefield "as soon as it may be in their powers."[4] Battle weary and burdened commanders had little time for diligent compliance for either of these orders.

Quartermaster General, Montgomery C. Meigs had organized and managed the supply lines that fed, clothed and armed the largest army in the world in the bloodiest conflict in American history. As a father who had experienced the loss of his oldest son during a scouting mission in Virginia, he had a deep understanding of the need of the nation to mourn and heal from the scars of war. So, in 1865, Meigs began his campaign to report on interments recorded during the war. He directed the program to locate, unearth and identify remains of soldiers in former battlefields, prisons, and hospital yards from Maryland to Texas. It was a daunting task. Assistant Quartermaster James Moore wrote about the condition of the Union dead at the battlegrounds of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Courthouse, "it was no unusual occurrence to observe bones of our men close to the abatis (barricade) of the enemy; and in one case several skeletons of our soldiers were found in their trenches." He further witnessed: "Hun-



A small section of the Union Army Cemetery at Stones River National Battlefield Park, in Murfreesboro, Tenn.

dreds of graves on these battle fields are without any marks whatever to distinguish them, and so covered with foliage that the visitor will be unable to find the last resting place of those who have fallen until the rains and snows of winter wash from the surface the light covering of earth and expose their remains."[5]

By 1870, the remains of almost 300,000 soldiers had been buried in seventy-three national cemeteries. In spite of the efforts of the quartermaster personnel, however, only 58 percent of the 300,000 reinterred remains were identified, but General Meigs remained tireless in his efforts on behalf of the fallen soldiers and their families.[6] In a report to the chairman of the Senate Committee of Military Affairs, 1872, he said "I do not believe that those who visit the graves of their relatives would have any satisfaction in finding them ticketed or numbered like the London policemen or convicts" and, again in a Memorandum in 1873, "But if he finds his… ancestor's name and position in full therein inscribed he will be satisfied that a grateful country had done due honor to the soldier whose sacrifice is one of the proud recollections of his family history."[7] Initially, wooden headboards were used to mark the graves, but by 1879, Meigs saw to it that each fallen veteran, known and unknown, had "due honor" with a permanent marker at the head of his grave. Practical economy dictated some of the decision making. The wooden markers, with an average life span of five years cost $1.55. After only 10 years, these headboards would cost nearly one million dollars, so, in 1873 Congress appropriated a million dollars to replace the headboards with "durable stone" and allowed the secretary of war to determine the size and model. The secretary specified white marble or granite with the display of a sunken shield giving the number of the grave, rank, name of the soldier and name of the home state.

The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), a powerful Civil War veterans group, pushed two pieces of legislation that expanded the headstone program. The first guaranteed that any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served during the Civil War, dying after passage of the Act in 1873, could be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of charge and their graves would be cared for. The second Act authorized the erection of headstones over the graves of Union Soldiers who are interred in private cemeteries. In 1906, Congress authorized headstones for confederate soldiers buried in national cemeteries, but not until 1930 was the authorization extended to private cemeteries

The G.A.R. was organized in 1866, becoming a social and political force that influenced the destiny of the nation for 60 years. Membership, which, by 1890, numbered 409,489, was restricted to veterans of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter Service or state regiments called into active duty between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.[8] Each community-level organization was called a post and posts were part of a department, usually represented by the posts of one state. At the national level, the organization was operated by an elected "Commander-in-Chief and Yearly Encampments were held at the state and national level. The G.A.R. founded soldiers' homes, was active in relief work and in pension legislation. Five members were elected President of the United States. The final Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Indiana in 1949 and the last member died in 1956 at the age of 109.

The headstone of Abraham Fiske, Civil War veteran, in the Russellville Cemetery, Mollalla, Ore.

To carry on their memory and traditions, in 1881 the G.A.R. formed the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America. To avoid confusion, the name was changed in 1925 to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW). Membership was and is open to anyone proving ancestry to a G.A.R. member. Those who cannot qualify for hereditary membership can be admitted as associates. Many G.A.R. Posts sponsored camps of SUVCW and they are now recognized as the heir to and representative of the G.A.R.[9]

In 1954, the organization received a Congressional Charter which states their purpose: "to perpetuate the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic and the men who served the Union in 1861 to 1865; to assist in…the preservation and making available for research documents and records pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic and its members; to cooperate in doing honor to all those who have patriotically served our country in any war; to teach patriotism and the duties of citizenship, the true history of our country, and the love and honor of our flag; to oppose every tendency or movement that would weaken loyalty to, or make for the destruction or impairment of, our constitutional Union; and to inculcate and broadly sustain the American principles of representative government, of equal

rights, and of impartial justice for all." The charter includes the names of such personages as: General Douglas MacArthur and Major General Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd.[10]

The SUVCW has seen their membership and level of activity ebb and flow though out the last 50 years. In the 1980s and 1990s, a number of Civil War movies were produced which created a new burst of interest. Today, there are departments and camps in many states around the country. Oregon has two camps, The Corporal Louis Renninger Camp #1, and the Colonel Edward D. Baker Camp #6. These two groups provide education about the Civil War to schools, libraries, and other public gatherings.

One of the main thrusts of the SUVCW is participation in the National Graves Registration Project. In 1995, the organization adopted a resolution to help create and maintain a national database of the burial sites of veterans of the Civil War.[11] The result of this project is the collection of gravesite information from around the United States. Local camps may compile lists within a state and donate them to historical societies or libraries, while the national organization is creating an on-line database that continues to grow as names are contributed. According to Randy Fletcher, a member of Baker Camp, there are an estimated 20,000 Civil War Veterans buried in Oregon. To date, between 5,000 and 6,000 burials have been identified. Another benefit of this project is the identification of unmarked graves. When these graves are located or damaged markers are found, many groups will request, from the federal government, a Civil War military headstone and place it at the site. Groups also participate in cleaning and limited restoration of damaged headstones. Baker Camp's recent projects have included Eugene Pioneer Cemetery where, in 2007, they placed 97 headstones, and the GAR Cemetery in Portland where 33 headstones have been installed on unmarked graves.

Civil War Grave Registration Efforts

Those wishing to help with field work can obtain grave registration packets through the national website or from local camps. Organizations can adopt entire cemeteries and Individuals can register their ancestor's graves or provide updated or additional information to the national database. The SUVCW is interested in collecting stories and pictures of the veterans, also. More information on any of these possibilities can be obtained through the national website (www.suvcw.org) or the Oregon website (www.suvoregon.org). The Oregon State Graves Registration Officer is Harold Slavik of the Corporal Renninger Camp. His e-mail address is lemati@pacific.com.

One individual who has taken on this challenge is Judy Juntunen, the current the Chairperson of the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries and a longtime advocate for Crystal Lake Cemetery in Corvallis. In a speech she made at the Crystal Lake Memorial Day Service in 2008, Judy describes her journey into Civil War research. She began by responding to a request by Randy Fletcher for information on General Thomas Thorp, one of two Civil War generals he had determined to be buried in Oregon. After considerable "digging," she discovered that General Thorp was buried in a space called "old soldier." At this point Judy was hooked and Benton County Parks and Natural Spaces entered into a partnership with the Sons of the Union Veterans. More research ensued and markers were ordered for unmarked graves and installed by the SUVCW. In addition, they straightened and repaired several stones. Research continued on unmarked graves and, also, on those veterans discovered with private markers. As a result, the number of known Civil War Veterans in Crystal Lake went from 48 to 67. Judy has not stopped with one cemetery, however. She is spearheading efforts in all Benton County cemeteries and is now expanding to other counties.

Anyone wanting to research their own Civil War connections will find a number of resources today, both on the web and in print. One of the best known is the National Parks Service' Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss. Military records can also be found at Ancestry. Com and, of course, on the SUVCW website, previously mentioned. A source not often mentioned are the early headstone applications housed with records of the Quartermaster General at the National Archives (Record Group 92). Originally created on cards and arranged alphabetically, they have been filmed and are listed as *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-1903,*M1845 (22 rolls). This film is available at NARA and the regional archives. The cards record the soldier's name, rank, company, regiment, name and location of the cemetery, date of death, the company that supplied the head stone and the date of contract. Occasionally, additional information will be included such as the pension number of the widow.[12]

Locally, the GFO houses a card file of Civil War burials taken from the 1890 Veteran's Census. Compiled by a former sexton of the G.A.R. cemetery, the listing is

updated by the on-going research for the Graves Registration Project and is posted on the GFO website.

On May 30, 2009, in the G.A.R. Cemetery (adjacent to River View and Greenwood Hills Cemeteries) in S.E. Portland, a special ceremony was held to replace the missing statue of a soldier. The cemetery was founded in 1882 by Union veterans living in the Portland area and by about 1900, a six-foot tall bronze statue of a Union infantryman was erected at the Cemetery. In 1946, the statue was mounted on a pedestal and rededicated by Theodore Penland, the last surviving Civil War veteran in Oregon. Located in Greenwood Hills Cemetery, the G.A. R. Cemetery holds more than 300 burials and is one of 14 pioneer cemeteries managed by Metro. In 1967, the statue was stolen and its whereabouts unknown for many years, until the families of two former cemetery employees, both deceased, admitted the men had stolen the statue, cut it up, and sold it for scrap. A House bill passed in 2005 created the Veterans' War Memorial Grant Program. Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, together with Metro Pioneer Cemeteries received the first grant under this new program and, in May, a new bronze statue, cast in Enterprise, was installed on the base. Rick Penland, currently living in Italy, a great grandson of Theodore Penland, flew in to participate in the dedication. Other events during the day included a brass band, a choir, Civil War Reenactors and, of course, the playing of taps. Once again, soldiers buried in a G.A.R. Cemetery have been given due honor.

(Endnotes)

1 Merchant, David M., "Memorial Day" (www. usmemorial.org/background.html: accessed 26 March 2009).

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Mollan, Mark Co. "Honoring our War Dead: Honoring the Evolution of the Government Policy on Headstones for Fallen Soldiers and Sailors," Prologue, Spring 2003, vol. 35, no 1 (www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2003/spring/headstones-sidebar.html : accessed 26 March 2009)

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid

7 Ibid.

8 "Brief History of the Grand Army of the Republic," *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* (suvcw.org/gar.htm : accessed 2 April 2009)

9 Ibid.

10 *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War National Headquarters* (www.suvcw.org : accessed 31March 2009)

11 Ibid.

12 Mollan, Mark Co. "Honoring our War Dead: Honoring the Evolution of the Government Policy on Headstones for Fallen Soldiers and Sailors."

Comments and suggestions should to sent to the Column Editor, Carol Ralston Surrency: lcsurr@gmail.com.

Oregon Counties Timeline 1959-2009

Streets, through the efforts of the Clatsop County Historical Society.

November 1985, voters passed the levy to fund the Tillamook County Pioneer Museum and other county museums until July 1, 1996.

1987 Gilliam County Historical Society Museum Complex moved a one-room school to the complex from four miles north of Condon. It was built around 1920 and is known as the Brown School, District No. 20.

1988 Umatilla County Historical Society moved into the Heritage Station Museum located in downtown Pendleton, just a block from Main Street in Umatilla County.

November 1990, Clackamas County Family History Society, organized in April of 1988, moved to the Clackamas County Historical Society Building on Tumwater Drive.

May 1992 National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center opens, a 23,000-square-foot (2,100 m2) interpretive center about the Oregon Trail located 6 miles (9.7 km) northeast of Baker City, Ore., on Oregon Route 86 atop Flagstaff Hill.

1993 The Independence Heritage Museum Society in Polk County was formed in order to help the Heritage Museum by providing volunteers and funding for special projects and events.

March 13, 1993 Grand Opening of The Museum at Warm Springs, in Jefferson County. The Museum's mission is to preserve, advance and share the knowledge of the cultural, traditional and artistic heritage of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Relics . . .

Authenticating Heirlooms

By Harvey Steele

Genealogists sometimes find that family heirlooms do not automatically reveal their age. We all know the stories: "We inherited it from grandmother and she had it in her house a long time." "It's very old, probably a valuable antique." "It's not very attractive but we keep it because it has been in the family a very long time." As a professional appraiser of cultural objects for U.S. Customs for 22 years, I often heard genealogical legends about furniture, clocks, glassware, ceramics, carpets, metal objects, and, usually, when the family obtained the object there was really no practical way to authenticate it.

Authentication science really begins after World War II, with important advances in microscopy, techniques to determine the exact composition of objects, and a developing data base of information on how things were made at different historic times and places. Precision in technical authentication dates back to about 50 years ago and the revolution is still going on. Of all the benefits of this new science, probably the most useful has been in instruments of magnification.

Microscopy and magnification[2]

Viewing a cultural object at various levels of magnification is probably the most important thing an observer can do. At the lowest level, Macro Analysis, the object is seen at a magnification up to 10 squared, or not more than 100x. This alone, using a jeweler's loupe or a low power microscope, can be enough to detect surface striations or composition clues to classify the object accurately, but modern authentication science has taken us much further.

At the next level, Meso Analysis, we move up to 10 to the third power (10x10x10), not more than 1000 times magnification, the range of a good stereoscopic binocular microscope, which is still more useful. At the Micro Analysis level, we shift into high gear with a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) or MRI, at magnifications to the fourth power (up to 10,000 times or 10x10x10x10. Surprisingly, for a relatively small fee at an urban testing laboratory, that is sometimes available to the average citizen or genealogist, a SEM can be used. At the level of Nano analysis (10 to the fifth power and above, or 10x10x10x10x10), only silicon industry giants like Intel and some medical research facilities (such as OHSU) have the equipment. In general, magnification levels follow below:

Type of Microscope	Magnification Range	Level
Light (Optical)	1 - 1000x	Mesoanalysis
Scanning Electron	2 - 300,000x	Microanalysis
Transmission Electron	2,000 - 900,000x	Nanoanalysis

Practical Meso Analysis was available about the time of World War I but used only by metallurgists and large hospitals until the second World War. The Scanning Electron Microscope was invented by Ernst Ruska about 1931 but not perfected and used by industrial labs, museums and universities until well after 1950.

How do these new tools help the non-scientist and genealogist authenticate questionable artifacts and heirlooms? Two examples from my U.S. Customs analysis cases 20 years ago, one on cloisonne and the other on jade articles, will illustrate the use.

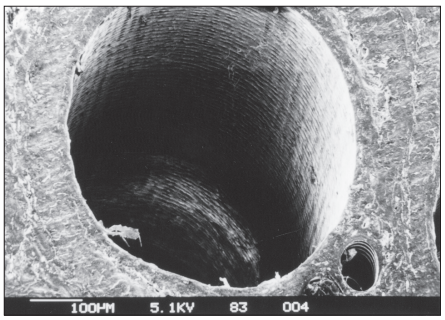
In 1984, as an Import Specialist for U.S. Customs, I

Pictured here are sections of Japanese cloisonne cells, circa 1850, ("cloison"), at different magnifications. Left, brass wire work at 210x magnification; Right: section of cloisonne bowl at 350x magnification shows copper wire and enamels.

analyzed cloisonne articles (pendants, jewel boxes and small containers) from a large Japanese shipment. The invoice indicated them to be "over 100 years old," thus free of tariff duty. Since the tariff rate on non-antique cloisonne at that time was 22 percent ad valorem, the U.S. taxpayer would lose $6,500 on the shipment if the items were actually found to be not over 100 years old. The photograph from the microanalysis shows the inner structure of the cloisonne. PH

Coincidentally, I had visited the factory in suburban Tokyo in 1954 when I was on leave from my U.S. Army station in Korea. The company, Inaba Cloisonne Factory, was the largest in the world for that product and, by 1954, was offering free tours to servicemen in hopes of stimulating sales to Americans. The tour was very detailed and the guides discussed every step of the modern process in perfect English. They even contrasted the old work their factory had done as early as 1870, when the company was created, and, with binocular microscopes, showed both old and modern cloisonne at magnifications ranging from 50x to 150x.

Everything was different in the old processes, substrate material, wire work, enamels, even the final burnishing process. At a glance, without magnification, the old items looked about the same as their 1954 counterparts, but, with only low level magnification the critical differences could be seen: hand-drawn wire versus mechanically-drawn wire, old mortar ground enamels versus modern mechanically ground pigments, hand burnishing striations versus modern electrical burnishing traces, etc. I never forgot the lessons of that 1954 tour, and, when we analyzed the import shipment, 30 years later, I saw all the new processes in these "antique" items. The importer, who obtained the goods not from Inaba but from a trading company, paid $6,500 duty plus a 12.5 percent penalty for false antiquity claim.



Drill hole in jade piece.

The jade shipment example occurred in a 1986 shipment and we used the Scanning Electron Microscope at the San Francisco U.S. Çustoms Laboratory. The shipment was very large, over $100,000 in value, and for a large respectable importer who really believed the goods were over 100 years old. In our preliminary examination, my assistant and I saw drill and finishing marks (at low power magnification about 50x) that seemed to be mechanically produced, shown above in a photo taken at the San Francico lab.

Using guidelines developed by two museum specialists at the University of Pennsylvania, we sent representative items to the lab to (1) make silicate molds of the drill holes, and (2) analyze the drill striations to see if high-rpm electric drills were used on these "antique" objects. The result was positive; all items examined used 20th century tools, causing smooth concentric striations and regular symmetric trace marks, and the importer ended up paying over $20,000 in duty and penalties.

Composition as a Clue

During the early part of the 20th century, museums and industrial historians began to collect, translate, and publish material on the various stages that each art and craft passed through over the centuries. Methods of extracting materials, filtering them, shaping them, firing them and glazing them were not only described in some detail, but illustrated publications with conceptual drawings of manufacturing stages were circulated. At the same time, industrial laboratories employing ceramic engineers, metallurgists and other scientists, occasionally published accounts of older processes, although their principal focus, then and now, was quality testing of modern materials. The reports were often in the form of "gray literature" (typescripts not printed in book or article form). Until the Scanning Electron Microscope was perfected, after World War II, the microanalysis of the older cultural materials could not be easily compared with the new products. Two case examples from recent studies by the author illustrate this historic change in the second half of the 20th century.

In 1977, the author attended a training seminar in at the U.S. Customs Laboratory in San Francisco, and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley, the latter then considered the finest testing laboratory in the world. Dr. Fred Stross and his colleagues at the Berkeley lab had just finished analysis of the Plate of Brass, an engraved sheet of brass believed to have been posted in Marin County during the alleged 1579 visit of Sir Francis Drake. The plate had been "discovered" in 1936 and brought to the attention of Herbert Bolton, a well-known historian at the University of California.

Preliminary analysis in 1936 indicated the plate to be genuine and it was placed on view in the entrance

A photograph of the Plate of Brass.

to the Bancroft Library on the campus. In 1976, lingering doubts caused the university to have the plate analyzed by Dr. Stross and his colleagues. In a multi-instrument study that has become a classic in the annals of authentication, the scientist team subjected the plate to a variety of technical tests, including an analysis of the composition. The plate was found to be almost exactly 65 percent copper and 35 percent zinc, a modern industrial grade of brass which, for various technical reasons, would have been impossible before 1921. All of the tests failed the antiquity composition patterns and the plate was shelved as a hoax. Many studies comparing the composition of ancient metals with modern metals have followed the Berkeley methodology. Below is a photograph of the Plate of Brass.

In 1979, the author processed a shipment of underglaze blue porcelain exported from Japan and claimed to be antique, over 100 years old. If not antique, the importer owed 28 percent ad valorem plus a 12.5 percent penalty amount, an aggregate amount well over $25,000. Two of the pieces were broken irreparably in shipment, so U.S. Customs used the samples to have them tested for composition at two laboratories—in Savannah, Ga., and New Orleans, La., using X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry, a relatively new non-destructive technique.

Underglaze blue porcelain.

From research done by scientists in Boston and Hong Kong, it was known that the various types of cobalt oxide, the principal component of most underglaze blue used in world pottery, had different trace and minor elements in their composition and, in addition, the manganese content was a particularly strong indicator of the ore origins and dating. Sherds from one Japanese item showed a very impure high-manganese cobalt consistent with the old technology, called "gosu" by the Japanese, and probably making the pigment over 100-years-old. Sherds of the other item, which represented about 70 percent of the shipment, were a very modern cobalt oxide, with high purity, probably dating to well after 1920.

Research showed that, before 1914, most cobalt oxide used in Japan and the West was produced by I.G. Farben of Germany. The war interrupted that flow to the U.S. and the cobalt oxide from Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, with a still different type of high-purity content came to dominate the ceramic industries in the remainder of the 20th century. The importer paid duties and penalties on the 70 percent of the shipment with the Canadian cobalt oxide. A photograph of the item is shown at the bottom left.

Circulation of Authentication Data

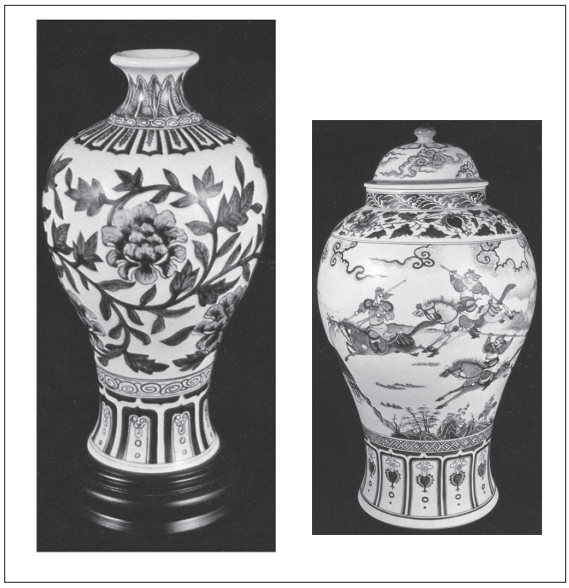
Rutherford Gettens of the Washington, D.C., Freer Gallery (now the Sackler-Freer) originated the final authentication revolution of the 20th century. An expert on Asian bronze, corrosion products and a variety of museum subjects, Gettens created a quarterly publication indexing all authentication studies performed by industrial laboratories, universities and museums, and providing a small useful summary of each. In 1985, the project was taken over by the John Paul Getty Museum of California. Copies of this very expensive periodical are on file at selected libraries in each state for genealogists and other private researchers to consult. In Portland, the Portland Art Institute Library has a complete set.

Further Hazards of Authenticating Cultural Objects

After retirement in 1994, the author was employed by private collectors on various authentication projects. In 2004, 50 years after my tour of the Inaba Cloisonne Factory in Japan, I was employed by the Washington State Attorney General office in examination of the imported ceramics (ranging from terra-cottas to porcelains) for a Hong Kong trading company. To my surprise, I recognized many of the individual items from shipments I had previously seen about 1985, entered at the Port of Portland but destined to be sent to ultimate purchasers in New York, or trans-shipped to London. The consignees were very large world museums, who were selling the very fine replications of Asian ceramics in their gift stores.

The items had all the microstructural characteristics of wares manufactured after the Second World War. It would appear that the manufacturers, in Hong Kong and Taiwan, had produced more than the quantities received by the big museums and the overage was somehow purchased and warehoused by the Hong Kong trading company.

The Hong Kong shipments were very good replicas on the surface, but, with even low-power magnification, the relative homogeneity of the bodies and glazes,



The pieces above are from a catalogue circulated by a Taiwan manufacturer of replicas for sale by English and American museums. In later years, the replicas were sold misrepresented as being of the periods they replicated: left, vase, Ming dynasty, 1522-1566, A.D, and right, covered jar, Ch'ieng Lung Ware Ching dynasty, 1763-1795, A.D.

the modern oxides used as coloring agents, and certain anachronistic manufacturing techniques, were evident in the examination. Unfortunately, it is probable that some of those items escaped the attention of authorities in Washington and other ports, and eventually someone somewhere, will have a story about Aunt Martha's genuine T'ang horse or Sung celadon which, as the saying frequently goes, "was several hundred years old when she got it."

(Endnotes)

1 Zvi Goffer, *Archaeological Chemistry* (New York: John Wiley, 1980), 3-5.

2 Goffer, *Archaelogical Chemistry*, 26.

3 Nicolas Rasmussen, *Picture Control* (Palo Alto: Stanford University, 2007).

4 *Laboratory Report, U.S. Customs Service,* San Francisco, CA July 7, 1984.

5 *Laboratory Report, U.S. Customs Service,* San Francisco, California, June 6, 1986.

6 Goffer, *Archaeological Chemistry,* 45-8.

7 Laboratory Report, U.S. Customs Service, Savannah, Georgia, August 3, 1979.

8 Rutherford Gettens and Bertha Usilton, Abstracts of Technical Studies in Art and Archaeology, Freer Gallery, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1955, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

9 Goffer, *Archaeological Chemistry.*

10 Material in this article is based largely on laboratory reports, technical reports, and other "gray literature" that is not easily available to the public. For that reason, I have appended a bibliography of easy-to-understand texts that form a general introduction to authentication science as it is practiced today.

Bibliography

Archaeometry, Monthly publication of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford University, England.

Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts, The Getty Conservation Institute, Santa Monica, California, 1985-2009.

Gettens, Rutherford J., and Bertha M. Usilton, Abstracts of Technical Studies in Art and Archaeology, *Freer Gallery of Art Occasional Papers,* Vol. 2, Number 2, 1955, Washington D.C., Government Printing Office

Goffer, Zvi, *Archaeological Chemistry*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons) 1980.

Hodges, Henry, *Artifacts* (London: J. Baker) 1968.

Quimby, Ian M., and Polly Anne Earl, *Technological Innovation and the Decorative Art*s (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia) 1974.

Rasmussen, Nicolas, *Picture Control: The Electron Microscope and the Transformation of Biology in America, 1940-1960* (Palo Alto: Stanford University Press) 1997.

Comments and suggestions should be sent to the Column Editor, Harvey Steele: harveysteele@verizon.net.

Oregon Counties Timeline 1959-2009

1995 Sherman County Historical Society and Museum celebrate the 50-year history of the society. One hundred of the county's 2,000 residents volunteer at the museum.

1996 The Southern Oregon Historical Society celebrated the 50-year anniversary of the society and the Jacksonville Courthouse, which it converted to the Jacksonville Museum.

1997 Columbia Gorge Discovery Center and Wasco County Museum opens.

May 1997 Four Rivers Cultural Center and Museum, in Malheur County, officially opened its doors. The Cultural Center includes a Museum, Conference Center, Performing Arts Theater, and a formal Japanese Garden.

1998 The Coos Historical & Maritime Museum, founded in 1948, celebrated 50 years of service. The museum is operated by the Coos County Historical Society, founded in 1891.

2005 Hoover-Minthorn House Museum celebrated 50 years of operation, located in Yamhill County, at 115 South River Street, Newberg, OR 97132.

Story Teller . . .

Doing Something Right Against Odds

By Ron Subotnick

Giving Credit when it is due and recognizing someone who has been forgotten. This is why I decided to write this story about my Great Uncle Samuel "Shmuel" Brenner—preserving Shmuel's memory and how he changed my life and inspires me to this day.

My first memories were living in a triplex owned by my Grandfather Max Feuerberg, my Mother's father, on SW Jackson Street, on the edge of Old South Portland. The triplex had a large ground floor apartment with high ceilings where Grandfather Max and Grandmother Regina lived. My parents and I occupied one second floor apartment and Sam and Helen Wilderman occupied the other.

I have fond memories of sitting on the tall back porch deck with Grandfather Max looking out over a beautiful wooded area. I discovered this old-fashioned tree swing with a wooden seat and a braided rope attached to a tree limb and would spend hours swinging and wishing I had other children to play with. I would literally lose myself on the swing and forget where I was or what I was doing. It helped to pass the time until my father came home or until we ate dinner.

My Mother was very busy with her social life and friends and my Father was always working. This meant that I was either left alone or was always with adults. I remember playing in the apartment of Sam and Helen Wilderman—they were happy to have me visit, as they had no children of their own. Sam Wilderman was a State Representative and Helen Wilderman became registrar of Portland State University. At one of my birthdays, Helen gave me a dictionary as a gift. She encouraged me to learn new things and read new books.

I was about 4½ to 5 years old when my parents moved to N.E. Regents Drive in the Alameda school district, in either 1944 or 1945. There were a few children on the block and I was able to go out and play with them. Nevertheless, the pattern that had been established of my being alone when I was younger continued to influence my feelings.

Starting about this time, my Great Uncle Samuel Brenner, whom we called Shmuel, (rhymes with Moo EL with the emphasis on the EL sound) would often visit us. He seemed to me to be a very old man, but at that time in 1945 he was only about 63 years old. I think he was already retired at that time and living with my Grandmother Rose. When he shook hands, you could tell that his hands were the hands of a workingman, not just the hands of a scholar. Shmuel had worked at the shipyards at Swan Island in Portland during the Second World War and was also a member of the boilermakers union. He devoted his entire life to the study of Torah and Talmud and never married.

According to Social Security records, Shmuel was born May 10, 1882, and died April 9, 1966.[1]

In about 1900, the youngest brother in the family, Ben Brenner, left from Kovno, Lithuania to emigrate to the USA. Shmuel was the next in the family to arrive in America, in 1906. The next year, in 1907, their sister, Rose, and their parents, Israel Brenner and Nessie Zelman Brenner, came to the USA.

Members of the Subotnik and Brenner families, from left, Rose Brenner Subotnick, Nessie Zelman Brenner, Samuel "Shmuel" Brenner, Israel Brenner, and Ida Brenner Boxer.

Later, Rose married my Grandfather Joseph on my father's side and became Rose Subotnick, my grandmother. [2]

Shmuel was my baby sitter when my parents went out in the evening and sometimes during the day when my Mother went out. Since I was used to being by myself and most of my time was spent with adults, I welcomed Shmuel's interest in me. Shmuel demonstrated to me how you could make the Hebrew letter Shin, which looks a little like an English "W," by separating your thumb and first two fingers from your last two fingers making a space in between. This was many years before *Star Trek* when Spock made this same symbol. In the biblical First and Second Temple era in Jerusalem, the high priests used this symbol as a priestly blessing. At first when I tired to make this symbol, I could not make my fingers stay apart, but I kept practicing and eventually was able to do it. Shmuel complimented me on my success.

The adults in my life, except Shmuel, did not take issues of self-esteem very seriously. I was a very inquisitive child and asked many questions that seemed to annoy the adults around me. When I started grade school and was also going to Sunday school I had long conversations with Shmuel because he was genuinely interested in my questions and also because he was a Talmudic scholar. He had a full set of the Talmud and studied every day. This really impressed me because I did not know anyone in my family like Shmuel. The only books my family read were popular books or the newspaper. No one else in my immediate family was interested in scholarly study or philosophical questions.

Shmuel was a source of wonder for me and opened up a whole new world. I remember asking Shmuel questions that I had tried to ask my local Rabbi and teachers at Sunday school and the very different response and attitude he had about my questions. They thought my questions were too complicated and that I should not worry about such things until I was older. Shmuel took the position that if you were intelligent enough to ask the question, it should receive a thoughtful response.

He always encouraged me to look deeper by using the Socratic Method: he would ask me questions about my question and tell me where to look to get further information. He did this when I asked him about the question of free will. Does man have free will if God knows what we are going to do before we do it? He referred me to a tractate of the Talmud called Pirke Avot, "The Sayings of the Fathers," where the question of knowledge and choice is discussed in one of the chapters.

When I was about 8 to 10 years old, Shmuel took me with him to the synagogue and also on the bus. He had a bus pass and enjoyed riding the bus all the way to the end of the line and back. Sometimes we would stop at Laurelhurst Park and walk around, then get back on the bus and ride it to the end of the line again. He did not have a car and taking bus rides was his form of recreation. I have very fond memories of riding the bus with Shmuel. For me at such a young age, it was an adventure.

Shmuel would engage in discussion with the Christian missionary students that were often on the bus. He had great charisma and was able to talk with them in a way that made them interested in what he had to say without antagonizing them. This amazed me at the time. He did this many times when I was with him. One time, a group of missionary students was so interested in what Shmuel had to say, that they invited him to speak before their entire congregation. Shmuel was very happy that they invited him to speak and he told me that he had to study to properly prepare himself to make a good impression

When I think of this event in Shmuel's life, and how proud he was to be able to speak before this group, I am puzzled as to why the Portland Jewish community never asked Shmuel to speak at any of the Jewish congregations. Did the rabbis of that era ever invite Shmuel to talk before their congregations? If they did, I did not know about it. I think Shmuel would have told me and taken me with him to the synagogue if he had been invited to speak at a Jewish congregation.

When he did go to the synagogue with me in tow, I noticed that the rabbis he talked to were very respectful. Shmuel was a very critical analytic thinker and had, in my opinion, a particular kind of knowledge that either the Rabbis did not have or were not interested in pursuing. This caused me to cast a more critical eye on the Rabbis and led me to want to study more with Shmuel and learn more from him.

The kind of knowledge that Shmuel had was from the yeshiva tradition from Lithuania where the Mitnagdim movement started. The word "Mitnagdim" comes from the Hebrew root "naged" which means oppose or to be against. In this case, it was opposition to the Hassidic movement that had gained much popularity and was expanding its influence in Lithuania.[3]

There is much more to the story than just Shmuel's opposition to the Hasidic movement—much more! When he talked about the Mitnagdim movement, he had a certain way of explaining it, of conceptualizing it. The sound of Shmuel's voice would change, the cadence of his speech would change, the pronunciation of certain words, his expression, his mannerisms would

change and I became transfixed and transformed listening to him. When Shmuel talked about the Mitnagdim tradition I could hear an echo of past historical influences. The sound of his voice added an extra dimension of meaning that would otherwise escape me. Samuel's Hebrew name, Shmuel, comes from the Hebrew root "shomaya" which means to hear. This name fit Shmuel perfectly.

There was one comment that Shmuel often made that I thought rather amusing. When he made this comment he was deadpan and very serious, but I noticed a twinkle in his eye when he said it. He would say, "The rabbis act like someone is trying to steal their business." I wonder if it was an old Yiddish expression from Lithuania. What did Shmuel mean by this comment? As a child, I was thrilled that someone would make such a comment to me.[4]

Later I found out from my Mother that the University of Portland's religious school department had asked Shmuel to do some research for them. I am not sure what kind of research. Perhaps they had asked him to read from the Talmud and interpret aspects of Judaic law that may have been important to Christian scholars. I think that Shmuel was also a scribe and was able to write his own Torah Scroll. He was a very educated man. According to Jewish law, a devout Orthodox Jew is suppose to write his own Torah Scroll or pay someone else to do it at least once during his lifetime.

Shmuel was a great believer in understanding the similarities and dissimilarities between Judaism and other cultures, especially the history of Scotland. He had read all of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and would often make a point about Judaism by referring to one of those novels. This struck me as something of a revolutionary idea at the time. Apparently there are many parallels between Scottish and Jewish history. They both had tribes or clans and they both fought their wars using similar guerrilla tactics against a larger enemy. Shmuel wanted to make the point that a narrow ethnocentrism is a bad thing and that Jews who take this position are not acting in a Jewish way.

Shmuel was for me something of a rebel and also a wise man. He challenged me to become a better person by becoming a more thoughtful person and by not taking anything for granted, not even our relations with God. One should always question and seek the deeper meaning of things rather than just operate on the surface. He planted the learning seeds that continue to influence me today.

In many ways, Shmuel acted like a substitute parent for me. I dearly miss him and wish we could converse today now that I have more knowledge about the things we discussed when I was a young boy.

I did not realize the enormous influence that Shmuel had on me until after he died and I was older and had a chance to reevaluate my interest in Judaism. He was the only person I knew who was unwilling to compromise on his beliefs and was willing to argue for those beliefs not really caring if others agreed with him. For example, his unpopular view was that Rabbis should be self-supporting and not be paid for their work, a view that would be difficult to achieve today. [5]

Shmuel asked to see me before he died. He was at the Robison Jewish Home. I had been working at my first job after graduating from Portland State University and commuting from Portland to Salem every day. I eventually got an apartment in Salem and was very preoccupied with my work and furnishing my apartment. My Mother told me that Shmuel wanted to see me. I did not realize that he was in such poor health. I intended to visit him, but I waited too long and he died before I could say good-bye.

To this day, I regret that I did not see him when he first asked for me. I wonder what Shmuel thought when I did not visit him? Did he think I no longer cared for him or no longer respected all that he taught me as a young child? I honor Shmuel by saying the Mourners' Kaddish for him on the anniversary of his death because he has no descendants to do this for him. I hope I honor him in my interest in the history of Lithuania where my family once lived, my questioning of authority, my philosophical interest in Judaism, and my interest in the history of our family.

(Endnotes)

1 Social Security Death Index [database on-line].www.ancestry.com, Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2009 accessed March 2009.

2 Family information from *Descendants of Yehoushua Leib Cohen* compiled by Rachel Glasgow Ingram July 24, 2006 .

3 To learn more about this controversy read: Elijah Judah Schochet, *The Hasidic Movement and The Gaon of Vilna*, (Rowman & Littlefield Pub. Inc., 1994)

4 Later he told me his view of the Rabbis was influenced by Moses Maimonides' *The Guide of the Perplexed,* Shlomo Pines, Univ. of Chicago Press1963.

5 Ibid.

Comments and suggestions should be sent to the Column Editor, Judi Scott, RB5522@aol.com.

Tech Tips . . .

Effective Google Searching

By Peggy Baldwin

Finding what you want on the Web is a challenge. Putting words into Google's search box makes it easier. Putting words and other syntax into the search box, with knowledge of what Google does with a search statement, is better yet.

Google has taken the Internet search world by storm, obscuring other search engines. Some of best have disappeared from the scene. Google does not have the best set of search functions, but it does have some other things going for it; the size of the database, good relevancy ranking (putting the best stuff at the top of the search), and a certain "funness" factor.

Basic Functions

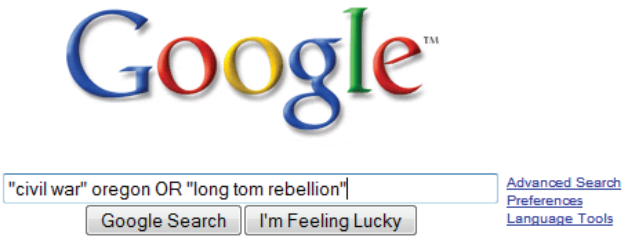
All of the basic search functions are present in Google for handling your keywords: "match all," "match any," exclude and phrases.

Basic Google Search Functions

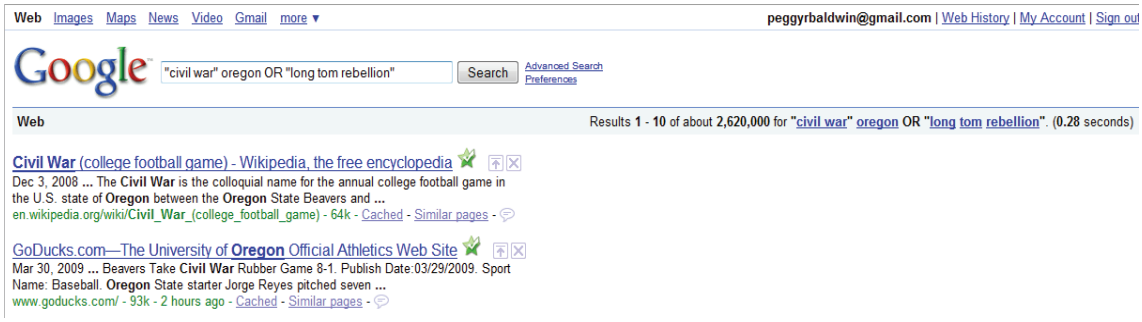
Function	What it is?		Notes	Results
AND	Matches all your terms	pioneer oregon	No need to put an AND between these words, because Google defaults to "matches all" without one	Web pages with both of the terms *pioneer* and *Oregon* on each page
OR	Matches any of your terms	wine OR beer		Web pages with *beer* or *wine* or both on each page
NOT	Excluding	wine OR beer -california	Google uses the minus symbol with no space between it and the term to be excluded	Web pages with either *wine* or *beer* or both, that do not include the word *california*
Phrase	Words adjacent to each other in the same order given	"civil war"		Web pages with the phrase *"civil war"*

Example Question 1

For this search, I'm interested in how the Civil War played out in Oregon and especially the Long Tom Rebellion, which may have involved members of my Southworth family. The keywords would be "civil war", Oregon, and "Long Tom Rebellion." This is how I would structure my search: "civil war" oregon OR "long tom rebellion." This search will give me web pages where the phrase *civil* war and the keyword *oregon* are both present, or pages with the phrase "long tom rebellion." This is what it looks like in the Google search box:



After I press the "Google Search" button, this is the top of the results page:



Notice that I'm getting "civil war" in a different context here: OSU vs. U of O football. In order to eliminate some irrelevant articles I could redesign this search to exclude football. My search statement becomes:

"civil war" Oregon -football OR "long tom rebellion"

Try typing this search statement into the Google search box and see if the results really are more relevant.

What's Algebra Got to Do With It?

Remember how algebra allows you to indicate the order of execution with parentheses? The part of the equation in parentheses is executed first. (2 + 3) X 4 equals 20, whereas 2 + (3 X 4) equal 14. Some search engines allow you to use parentheses in this manner, but unfortunately Google does not. If Google recognized parentheses, the search statement *(wine OR beer) AND California* would not produce the same results as *wine OR (beer and California).* The first statement would give you everything that has to do with these two forms of alcohol and California. The second statement would give you everything that has to do with wine in any geographic location or beer in California. The use of parentheses would help you control the statement logic. Since Google doesn't allow you to search using parentheses, your best bet is to try your search statement in various orders to make sure you aren't unwittingly introducing a logic error into your search statement.

A Common Misconception

When you search Google you are technically not searching the Web. What you are really searching is a database that Google has harvested from the Web. There is more than a subtle difference between the two. If you don't find what you want with Google, consider using another search engine, like Yahoo. Yahoo does not have exactly the same web pages in it that Google has. Read their help pages first, though, because they use different syntax to search their database. You might find that some of the search functions unique to another search engine will produce better results.

Search Google Fields

The Google database of web pages includes fields of information—a title, text, URL (web address), links, etc. In Google you can specify the field you want to search. The following table highlights particularly useful field searches.

Google Field Searching

Function	What it is?	Example	Notes	Results
site:	Searches a particular web site for the terms included in your search statement	site:gfo.org "donation land claim"	There are no spaces before and after the ":"	This will search GFO's web site for the phrase *donation land claim*

Function	What it is?	Example	Notes	Results
intitle:	Searches the page title for the term following the ":"	intitle:"civil war" oregon	There are no spaces before and after the ":"	Web pages with *civil war* in the title and oregon somewhere on the page
allintitle:	Searches for all of the terms in your search statement in the title	allintitle:"civil war" oregon	There are no spaces before and after the ":"	Web pages with *civil war* and *oregon* in the title

Site: allows searching a particular web site for terms. For example, if you want to search the GFO catalog, for Kansas census sources, you can structure a search like this – site:gfo.org catalog kansas census. The word *catalog* is added because every page of the catalog has the word on it, and that helps to limit the context of your keywords.

You might search for keyword(s) in the title, in order to ensure that your topic is the main focus of that page. You can use *intitle:* for the first word after it or *allintitle:* for all the words after it.

Amazing Additional Search Functions

The following table gives some specialized search functions that offer genealogists a chance to capture highly relevant results – synonyms, a range of dates, and a form of wildcard, for undetermined words in the middle of a phrase. See the chart below for practical examples of these functions.

Amazing Additional Google Search Functions

Function	What is it?	Example	Notes	Results
~	Various synonyms	peek ~genealogy	Imagine what I get if I don't use genealogy and its synonyms with my family surname Peek!	Web pages with the surname Peek & genealogy & its synonym "family history"
..	Range of numbers	settle OR settlement Kansas 1870..1880	Can be used for a date range, but realize Google doesn't know the numbers that you give it are years	Web pages with either the word settle or settlement and kansas between the "years" 1870 and 1880
*	Each asterisk represents one unstated term in the middle of a phrase	"william * * adams"	You must put quotation marks around the phrase	Try this in the Google search box to see what comes up

The three functions above are especially helpful for genealogical searches. You'll do many searches where you want genealogy and its synonyms. Using a range of numbers, especially for a range of years, will prove valuable over and over. The asterisk to replace a term or two between a first and last name, will replace middle initials or middle names. You might do a search statement like the following to find all forms of a name: "james * southworth" OR "southworth, james" OR "james southworth."

Example Question 2

I've noticed that many family lines I've researched all seem to migrate to Kansas in the 1870s. Why did so many people settle in Kansas in the 1870s?

The search statement is: *settle OR settlement Kansas 1870..1880.* We are indicating a range of years – 1870, 1871, 1872, etc. to 1880. Google does not know that we are entering years, but recognizes 1870 and 1880 as numbers. We may also come up with an article about a Kansas town that was settled and had a population of 1873 people. Try entering this search into the Google search box and be amazed at how well the pages that come up answer this question. It was at the least partly due to railroads, advertising for people to settle where the tracks went, and also the end of the Civil War.

This search brings up web pages and also Google Books. Google has books, images, news, and other things

that you can search, using the same syntax as you use in a web page search. Give those a try too. You can even save the images you find to your computer, but many of them will not be particularly high resolution. Also, be aware of copyright. Just because something's on the Internet, does not mean that it's in the public domain. You may need to get permission and there may be limitations on how you can use the material you find with your Google searches.

What Doesn't Google Search?

There are some materials on the web that search engines like Google's cannot find. So, not only are there some web pages not in Google's database, there are some things on the web that Google cannot even find. These would primarily be information in databases that are only searchable on the web sites themselves. Notice how Ancestry and Heritage Quest data does not come up in your search results. That's just the tip of the iceberg of what you won't find by using Google. There are a few things you can do to try to find those resources:

- Browse a web site like Cyndi's List (www.cyndislist.com), a directory devoted to genealogy, or USGenWeb and browse to the state you are interested in.
- Do a broad search for your topic, hoping to find a site that has a database devoted to your topic (i.e. *oregon cemeteries)*
- Browse and search on the Complete Planet web site (www.completeplanet.com), a directory of databases on the Web. To browse to databases having to do with genealogy follow this path – people → genealogy. Then you can search within the genealogy category for what you want. Try typing in *cemeteries*, once you have navigated to *genealogy*. Complete Planet calls itself a "deep web directory."

Learn More

- Study Google's help pages. You will find them by clicking on the link "About Google" at the bottom of Google's home page.
- Read the book by Dan Lynch, *Google Your Family Tree* (Provo, Utah: FamilyLink.com 2008). It's available from *WorldVitalRecords.com.* (http://www.worldvitalrecords.com/google_your_family_tree/).
- Visit *Ancestor Search* (http://www.searchforancestors.com/google/searcher.html) that teaches you about Google syntax specific to genealogy.
- Study a cheat sheet like the one available at Google Guide (http://www.googleguide. com/print/adv_op_ref.pdf)

Google is Ever Changing

All of the features that are now available in Google were not there from day one. Google has evolved over time. You will want to look back over their help pages from time to time, to see what's new. On March 24, 2009, "semantic search" was announced. Only time will tell how well Google gives you pages that don't use exactly the keywords you used, but on the same topic. It's more of that Google "funness" factor!

Out & About . . .

Family History Library in Salt Lake City: A Genealogical Mecca

By Allen Watson

If you haven't visited the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City, you owe it to yourself to go. The FHL is like genealogical Mecca. Every genealogist has to make at least one trip there. The extent of the resources that are available to the genealogy researcher in this five-story library are mind-boggling, almost more than you can imagine until you've experienced it.

So often our research in genealogy seems to produce a weak trickle of information into our pond of family history. A visit to the Family History Library, by comparison, seems like opening a fire hydrant. The onslaught of information can be overwhelming.

I last went to Salt Lake City for ten days, January 7 to January 17, 2009. My primary purpose was to attend the Salt Lake Genealogy Institute held by the Utah Genealogical Association. The Institute is one of the premier genealogical educational events in the country, with eight different educational tracks one can follow. This year it ran from January 12 to 16. I was there to attend the track on English Research, coordinated by David Rencher, A.G., FUGA. Rencher is a vice-president of the Genealogical Society of Utah and is currently serving as the Director of the Libraries Division of the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The classes allowed some time at the library during the day, and since it is also open Tuesday through Saturday evenings from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m., on Mondays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m, and closed on Sunday, I was able to take things I learned in class and immediately experience them in the library.

In addition, I had four full days to spend researching in the FHL. When I combined a visit to the library with attendance at the week-long seminar on British research, I came away feeling drunk with data!

The FHL boasts the following resources, all available to the public:

Records Collection:

The collection includes over 2.4 million rolls of microfilmed genealogical records; 727,000 microfiche; 356,000 books, serials, and other formats; over 4,500 periodicals; 3,725 electronic resources.

Records are available from the United States, Canada, the British Isles, Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

A majority of the records contain information about persons who lived before 1930.

Approximately 200 cameras are currently microfilming records in over 45 countries. Records have been filmed in over 110 countries, territories, and possessions.

Patron Resources:

314 patron computers
408 microfilm readers
36 microfiche readers
28 microfilm and microfiche printers
4 microfilm scanners
14 book copiers
375 Seating capacity at tables
4 book scanners

Think about that! 408 microfilm readers! If you've visited a local Mormon Family History Center, you've found they may have two, three, or perhaps as many as eight readers, and just one film copier. You sometimes have to wait in line to use them. At the FHL that rarely happens. Well, you might be wait for a microfilm printer. That's why I'm glad I've learned to use my digital camera to photograph microfilm directly from the reader screen. Furthermore, in the local centers you must wait, sometimes for weeks, for films to come in; at the FHL most of the films are right there in row upon row of cabinets. I never had to wait for any film I wanted, although I've been told that some films, particularly older international ones, must be requested up to two weeks in advance.

I was there, this time, to do research on my English ancestors. In just the British Isles collection, which occupies one of the five floors, there were, as of October 2008:

38,243 books
117,201 films
Digital — 57,883 folders of digital images

49,625 microfiche

I discovered a roll of microfilm containing about 300 years of parish records, or more accurately, an index to those records, from the town of Chilham, Kent. I found that my ancestors (the Wills family) lived there almost that entire time, and that those records were full of references to christenings, marriages and deaths of my ancestors and ancillary family lines. So many, that I ended up photographing about 300 pages of parish records index so I could have them at home for more leisurely research.

On a previous visit, I was able to trace the yearly moves of my great-grandfather in New Haven, Connecticut, where he came in the 1850s as a young man seeking employment as a carriage maker. I copied pages from the annual city directories, showing that he had a different address every year, in a different (and, I hope, better) rooming house. I found a 26-page article written in 1865 about the growth of New Haven from about 8,000 residents in 1825 to over 50,000 in 1865, a fascinating historical record that brought life and color to my ancestor's life story.

Tracing marriage records, I was fascinated to discover that one female relative, not in my direct line, had married four times, undergoing a name change each time, resulting in a census record showing her in a household with a husband of one surname, and two children each with different surnames—but not the same as hers! I felt triumphant to have been able to trace her through all the name changes!

I unearthed microfilms of probate records from the 1860s of my ancestors, Samuel Watson and George Watson, in East Windsor, Connecticut, and read how the two brothers sold a parcel of land to a sister for one dollar, with the provision that she use the property and buildings to care for their aging parents.

I've dug up some other amazing things:

• A listing of the headstones for two generations of my 2nd great grandfather's family, including two headstones giving Civil War veteran information

• Parish records that brought me the birth date and place of my great grandfather, his parents' names and their date of marriage, the names and birth dates of his first and second wife and their parents' names

• Proof that my 2nd great grandmother was not a woman named Martha (as I had been led to believe by a family tree posted online), but an earlier wife of my 3rd great grandfather, named Elizabeth, who died when my 2nd great grandmother was only seven.

Every time I go (I've visited three times now), I discover new treasures. And I'm sure I have only scratched the surface! Whether your ancestors were early immigrants with a long history in America or recent immigrants, with family roots in some other country, you are almost sure to find records of your family here that you can't find anywhere else without a lot of expensive travel and time-consuming research.

Some advice: Before you go, visit the online library catalog at *Family Search* (http://www.familysearch.org/eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp), and pre-plan your trip. Find out what records they have that interest you and, if you can, jot down the call numbers for microfilm or books you want to look up. There's no need to waste valuable time while at the library looking things up when you can do most of it ahead of time.

Be humble; take a guided tour of the library when you first visit. There is so much there that, without the tour, you will inevitably overlook something you shouldn't overlook. The library also offers free classes in various topics, announced over a P.A. system throughout the day. I have never taken any of these, because the Institute classes I have taken each time I've visited have seemed more than enough for me, but I'm sure they would be useful if you aren't attending the UGA classes.

The staff is friendly and very willing to help you with your research questions. There are plenty of computers providing access to the catalog and the various databases the library makes available.

Entrance to and use of the library is free. You do have to pay a minimal amount for use of the copiers and printers; you pay by the page. There are technology counters on each floor, near the printers and copiers, where you can obtain things like blank CDs or assistance with the equipment. The FHL provides free wireless access, and some areas also have wired Internet access via Ethernet ports, so bring your laptop if you have one.

There is a lunch room on the ground floor, with well-stocked vending machines (but no caffeinated drinks) and lunch tables, usually full at normal lunch hours. One special tip: Ask the greeter at the front door for a pass to the employee cafeteria in the basement of the office building in Temple Square. It's a huge cafeteria, open for lunch every day, with a vast assortment of hot dishes, salads, sandwiches, and so on, at extremely reasonable prices. On Thursdays, they serve a prime rib meal for only about $7.00!

My wife Peggy and I have decided that we want to make visiting Salt Lake City and the FHL an annual event in our lives. It's such a pleasant and rewarding trip! Don't miss out on it.

Extracts . . .

1874 Columbia County Land Assessments

By Jim Rogers

Editor's Note: Additional information is included in these records which are available at the GFO Library. The complete list of categories include: Value of each City or Town Lot; Value of all City or Town Lots; Value of Improvements; Value of Merchandise and Implement; Money, Notes, Accounts, and Shares of Stocks; Household Furniture; Pleasure Carriages; Watches &c.; No. of Horses and Mules-Value; Number of Cattle-Value; Number of Sheep & Goats-Value; Number of Swine-Value; Gross value of all property; Indebtedness within State; Exemption; Total Value of Taxable Property as Equalized by County Board; Poll; No of Road Dist.; and Remarks. Due to page space limitations, we're not able to display all categories.

State of Oregon - County of Columbia

We the undersigned constituting the Board of Equalization for the said county met at the court house in St Helens in said county on the last Monday the 31st of August A D 1874 and [?]ded to examine, correct and equalize the foregoing assessments per changes therein made and adjourn this 1st day of September 1874.

Dean Blanchard - county judge Charles E Perrine - assessor George Merrill - county clerk

State of Oregon - Columbia County

I, Charles E Perrine, assessor of said county do solemnly swear that the foregoing assessment roll contains a full, true, accurate, and complete (errors excepted) account of all taxable property in said county, as far as I have upon diligent search and inquiry been able to discover the same, that said property has been by me valued in equal and rateable proportion and that in making said assessment I have in all other respects and to the best of my ability complied with the requirements of the act and amendatory acts relating to assessments.

Subscribed and sworn to Charles E Perrine, assessor of Columbia County, Oregon, before me this 7th day of September AD 1874. George Merrill - County Clerk of Columbia County Ogn;
Examined and approved by me this 7th day of September 1874 - Dean Blanchard

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
Adams, W						over 50
Adams, J C						
Allen, W S						J Peacher agent
Allen, W						
Adams, Mrs Mary E						
Adams, E G						
Allen, H S	lots in St Helens		1 thru 9	6		assignee of St Helens
	lots in St Helens		10 thru 14			Mill Company
	lots in St Helens		3 thru 7	9		
	lots in St Helens		20, 21, 22	10		
Asmus, John	lots in Columbia City		8	28		non-resident
Ainsworth, J C	lots in Rainier		1	6		
	SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 & SE 1/4					
	of NW 1/4 & NE 1/4 of SW					
	1/4 & NW 1/4 of SE 1/4	6	4N	1W	160	non-resident
Abernethy, A S	donation part McLaine	15 & 22	8N	4W	220	non-resident

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
Adams, S C	part of G Caples donation	21	5N	1W	20	non-resident
Adams (S C) & Cook (A S)	lots in St Helens		1	10		
			3	26		
			4	2		
			14	16		
			14	19		
			3, 4	13		
			1 thru 6	57		
			1 thru 8	59		non-resident
Arden, Jos						
Blanchard, Wm						
Benham, John	N 1/2 of L Harris donation	5, 6, 7, 8	5N	1W	320	over 50
Blackater, J A						
Bacon, James	part of S T Foster donation	19 & 24	4N	1, 2W	100	
Bennett, S	east part of J G Nessly	25 & 30	4N	1, 2W	219.13	over 50
Blanchard & Stone	N 1/2 of SE 1/4 & SW 1/4	11	6N	2W	160	
Blanchard, Dean	lots in Rainier		1 thru 3	1		
	lots in Rainier		1 thru 6	2		
	lots in Rainier		1 thru 6	3		
	lots in Rainier		1 thru 4, 6	4		
	lots in Rainier		4, 5, 6	5		
	lots in Rainier		all of	7		
	lots in Rainier		all of	8		
	lots in Rainier		3, 4, 8	10		
	lots in Rainier		2, 3, 4	13		
	lots in Rainier		2, 5, 6	12		
	lots in Rainier		1, 2	11		
	land near Rainier	16 & 17	7N	2W	60	
	J Harris donation	16 & 17	7N	2W	250	
	lots 7 & 8	17	7N	2W	72	
	SW 1/4 of NE 1/4	19	7N	2W	40	
	SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	17	7N	2W	40	
	lot 4	12	6N	2W	17	
	part Campbell donation	17 & 18	7N	2W	160	
Bonser, Mrs R M	so part John Bonser DLC	14 & 23	3N	1W	200	
	Oak Island claim	15 & 22	3N	1W	190	non-resident
Brannan, J P	part M Laine donation	15 & 22	8N	4W	100	
Bradbury, C A	donation		8N	4W	640	over 50
Barichio, A	lot 2	31	8N	4W	8.99	
	4, 5, 6	30	8N	4W	116.09	
	1, 2, 3	25	8N	4W	99.95	

	1, 2 & NE 1/4 of NW 1/4	36	8N	4W	112.25	
Bonhard, L	donation	27 & 34	8N	4W	160	
	S 1/2 Stweart donation	34	8N	4W	160	over 50
Benzor, Joseph	homestead					
Bachman, John	homestead					
Brown, F A						
Blood, B W	pre-emption					
Bryant, Z S	lot 3 & 4	31	8N	4W	74.14	
	S 1/2 of SE 1/4	2	7N	5W		
	N 1/2 of NE 1/4	11	7N	5W	160	
	W 1/2 of SW 1/4	1	7N	5W	80	
	lot in Columbia City		4	27		over 50
Bryant, E G	donation	5 & 8	7N	4W	319	
	donation of Waggoner	8	7N	4W	161	
	lots 3 & 6	5 & 8	7N	4W	53.49	
	S 1/2 lot 2	8	7N	4W	22.57	over 50
Barr, Wm						
Barr, James						
Barr, Mrs L	donation	15 & 22	7N	4W	320	
Barr, G	donation of Z S Bryant	15 & 16	7N	4W	159.95	
Barr, A	donation of Hill	9 & 10, 15 & 16	7N	4W	320.11	
Bryant, O						
Bryant, E S	donation of Hastings	8 & 9, 16 & 17	7N	4W	320	
	SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	16	7N	4W	40	
	W 1/2 of SE 1/4	16	7N	4W	80	
	SW 1/4 & lots	16	7N	4W	160	
	2 thru 6	16	7N	4W	98.6	
Burrell, M S	NE 1/4	15	7N	3W	160	
	lots 4 & 5	26	7N	2W	45.44	non-resident
Blakesley, A H						
Beaver, Wm	NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	19	4N	1W	40	
	N 1/2 of NE 1/4	24	4N	2W	80	
	NE 1/4 of NW 1/4	24	4N	2W	40	
Broyles, A	donation NE part	4 & 5	4N	1W	200	
	lots in St Helens		22	11		
			2 & 3	20		over 50
Bacon, O E	W 1/2 of SW 1/4	24	4N	2W		
	W 1/2 of NW 1/4	24	4N	2W	160	
Bilden, G H	block in Columbia City			18		non-resident
Butts, S	lot in Columbia City		1	26		non-resident
Bennett, A	lot in Columbia City		10	27		non-resident
Bozarth, O W	lot in Columbia City		3	26		non-resident
Butterfield, T & J	undivided 1/2 of lots 5 & 6 &					
	E 1/2 of S E 1/4	20	8N	4W	136	
	1/2 lots 1 & 2 & SW 1/4 &					
	N 1/2 of SE 1/4 & SW 1/4					

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
	of NE 1/4	21	8N	4W	172	
	1/2 of W 1/2 &W 1/2 of E 1/2	28	8N	4W	240	
	1/2	33	8N	4W	320	
	1/2 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4	10	7N	4W	20	
	1/2 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of					
	SW 1/4 & SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	11	7N	4W	120	non-resident
Breck, J M	SE 1/4	10	4N	2W	160	non-resident
Beal, C	Se 1/4	23	4N	2W	160	non-resident
Brown, S W	NW 1/4	10	6N	2W	160	non-resident
Bloomfield, J H	NW 1/4	9	7N	3W	160	non-resident
Brown, Jas C	E 1/2 of NW 1/4 & W 1/2 of					non-resident
	NE 1/4	11	7N	3W	160	
Busch, J	NW 1/4	23	7N	3W	160	non-resident
Brown, J						
Bath, S S						
Butts, J L						
Bonser, J H						
Ball, J C						
Basquett, F	Stricken from the roll by order of the Court reason of being non-resident and no real estate					
Berry, B						
Broderick, P						
Boardwell, T S						
Caples, H	S 1/2 donation of J Caples				160	
	part donation of J G Caples				40	
	lots in Columbia City		3, 6, 7	22		
	lots in Columbia City		8,12	24		
			all of	47		
			2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7			
			8, 9,10, 11, 12	5		
Carrico, J						over 50
Carr, J A	NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 & S 1/2 of					
	NE 1/4	35	7N	2W	120	
	E 1/2 of SE 1/4	35	7N	2W	80	
	lots 1, 2, 3	36	7N	2W	56	
Canos, J	homestead					
Clark, Wm						over 50
Chatterton, C I						
Caudle, S G						

Calhoun, C	lots in Columbia City		9 & 1/2 of 10	22		
			7, 8	29		non-resident
Conyers, W H	part E W Conyers donation	17	7N	4W	80	
Conyers, E W	donation	8 & 17	7N	4W	240	
Copeland, J	donation of S Bennett	16 & 17, 20 & 29	4N	1W	640	
	donation of Achilles	7, 17, 18	4N	1W	320	
	donation of Perkins	7	4N	1W	320	
	lot 4	16	4N	1W	28	
Copeland, Wm						
Campbell, R C						
Campbell, J	homestead					over 50
Crie, E R	lot 3 & NW1/4 of SE 1/4 &					
	NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	19	8N	3W	103.90	
	part donation C E Fox	17	7N	2W	3	
	lot in Columbia City		7	28		
Clonninger, D A	N 1/2 of donation	31 & 36	4N	1, 2W	320	
	SE 1/4 & SE 1/4 of NE 1/4	8	3N	1W		
	lots 2 & 3	9	3N	1W		
	lots 1 & 2	17	3N	1W	309.54	
	lot 4	7	3N	1W		
	lots3, 4, 5& SE 1/4 of SW1/4	8	3N	1W	157.08	
	lots 5, 6, 7	18	3N	1W	86.42	
	W 1/2 of NE 1/4	8	3N	1W	80	
	lot 1	16	3N	1W	4.77	
	part donation of Alexander	17	3N	1W	39.60	
	part of donation of McMaky	6	3N	2W	12	over 50
Clonninger, Mrs S R	S 1/2 of donation	6, 31	3, 4N	1, 2W	320	
	SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	5	3N	1W	40	
	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4	8	3N	1W	40	
	lot 1	9	3N	1W	45.3	
	lot 6	4	3N	1W	42.88	
Chinaman on T Taylor's place						turned over to sheriff for
						collection of $15.60
Clonninger, T A						paid taxes 75/c
Cole, N	homestead					over 50
Cannaries, P	homestead					over 50
Cromwell & Bridges	SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	19	7N	2W	40	
	NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 & W 1/2					
	of NW 1/4	30	7N	2W	120	
	SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 & NE 1/4					
	of SE 1/4	25	7N	3W	80	
	NW 1/4	36	7N	3W	160	over 50
Caples, C G	S 1/2 of donation	16, 20, 21	5N	1W	140	
	lot 3		5N	1W	33	

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
	part of donation J Caples		5N	1W	40	
	lots in Columbia City		all of	1		
			all of	45		
			all of	56		
			all of	73		
			all of	46		
			all of	53		
			all of	74		
			all of	72		
			all of	44		
Crim, J F	lots 1 & 2 in both sections	13 & 14	8N	4W	147	over 50
Clark, Mrs L M	lots in Columbia City		1, 2, 5 thru 12	55		
Campbell, A	lots in Rainier		3, 7	14		
	NW 1/4	36	5N	2W	160	non-resident
Coghill, A	lot in St Helens		16	10		non-resident
Cahalin, Mrs E	lot in St Helens		19	11		
	NE 1/4	35	5N	2W	160	non-resident
Cornelius, B	part of Wilson donation	31, 32	6N	1W	322	non-resident
Clark, Wm	1 block in Columbia City			57		non-resident
Chapman, J G		9, 10	4N	2W	184	non-redisent
Carney, Ed	undivided 1/2 of SE 1/4 of					
	NE 1/4	23	4N	2W	20	
	& NE 1/4 of SE 1/4	24	4N	2W	20	non-resident
Cohn, Jas	SE 1/4	35	5N	2W	160	non-resident
Cann, T H	lot 1	12	6N	2W	54.2	non-resident
Cromwell, C						
Coakley, J						
Conrad, S						
Champion, L	stricken out by order of the Court not being a resident of the county and no real estate					
Campbell, Jo						
Chadwick, Jo						
Cook, Wm						
Cusic, W C						
Clark, H C						
Crutchley, J						non-resident
Davis, H						
Davis, S	entire entry crossed out in original					
Davis, T W						

Dart, J						
Daywalt, G T	homestead					
Dibble, J	donation of G North	1, 12	7N	3W	323.43	
	lots 3 & 4	2	7N	3W	81.35	
	lot 1	3	7N	3W	24.05	
	lots in Rainier		1/2 of 1,2, 3	9		
			4 thru 8			
	lots in Rainier		4 & 8	14		
	lot		3	4		
Deckard, A	NE 1/4 of NW 1/4	19	7N	2W	40	
	SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	18	7N	2W	40	
Dann, J T	donation of Martin	17 & 18, 19 & 20	4N	1W	298.05	
Dobbins, J C	donation part of Alexander	17	3N	1W	125	
	preemption part of Lambet-son	4 & 33	3, 4 N	1W	196	
	lots 5, 6, 7	33	4N	1W	54.66	
	lots 1, 2, 3	4	3N	1W	89.55	non-resident
Dolliver, W H						
DeJournett, Wm	homestead					
Dray, C H	lot in Rainier		6	15		non-resident
Danniels, Mrs S H	lot in Columbia City		6	2		non-resident
Danniels, B W	lots in Columbia City		3, 4, 5	21		non-resident
Dobbins, Jos	NW1/4	4	7N	4W	160	non-resident
Durell, B M	lots in St Helens		10, 11, 12	11		non-resident
Dormer, J M	S 1/2 of S 1/2	11	4N	2W	160	non-resident
Dalrymple, J J	NW 1/4	14	4N	3W	160	non-resident
Dobin, G						
Duval,						
Dobbins, C W						
Dugan, M						
Davis & Lancaster	NW 1/4 Knighton donation	33 & 34	5N	1W	160	
	SE 1/4 & S 1/2 of NE 1/4					
	& NE1/4 of NE 1/4	9	4N	2W		
	SW 1/4 & S 1/2 of NW 1/4	10	4N	2W		
	N 1/2 of NW 1/4	15	4N	2W	553	
	lots in St Helens Dozens, too numerous to list. See original tax list for details.					non-resident
English, C	preemption	17	5N	1W	160	
	lot in Columbia City		2	29		
Elrington, T	S 1/2 of NW 1/4 & N 1/2 of SW					
	1/4 & lot 1	2	3N	1W	262	
Elwell, John	NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 & SE 1/4 of					
	NE 1/4	13	7N	3W	80	

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
Enyart, S C						
Elliott, W W	homestead					
Espy, S C						
Edwards, J P						
Eggleston	lot in Rainier ALL NUMBERS STRICKEN THROUGH					non-resident
Eckerstein, T	lots in St Helens		22, 22	65, 64		non-resident
Ellis, A D	SW 1/4	3	7N	3W	160	non-resident
Elliot, J	lot in Rainier		1 & 2			non-resident
Elliott, L						
Eversole, J						
Ellong, E						
Foster, G S						
Foster, R R	donation of J C Gilbreath	13	6N	2W	420	
	part donation of Jones	13, 24	6N	2W	120	
	lot in Rainier		1	15		
Foster, G T						
Fullerton, R S	donation	31, 36	4N	1, 2W	160	
	donation of F Cooper	13 & 17, 18 & 20	4N	1, 2W	316.21	over 50
Ferra, J	part donation of McLaine	15, 22	8N	4W		
Fine, J	N 1/2 Stewart donation	34	8N	4W		over 50
Fowler, G						
Fowler, F A	W 1/2 of E 1/2	2	6N	2W	160	over 50
Fowler, M	S1/2 of SE 1/4	18	7N	2W	80	minor
Ford, E P	E 1/2 of SW 1/4	1	7N	5W	80	
Fallis, Mrs L	lots in Columbia City	2	7			
		7, 8	27			
Frantz, J	SW part of Broylis donation	5	4N	1W	120	
Frantz, G	donation of Susanna Frantz	4, 5	4N	1W	157	
Fullerton, Jo	lot 3 & SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	13	4N	2W	153.43	
	lots 4 & 5	25	4N	2W	5.80	
	donation	25 & 26, 35 & 35	4N	2W	197.55	
	NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 & lot 7	25	4N	2W	49	
	SE 1/4	29	4N	1W	160	
	SW 1/4	29	4N	1W	160	
	lots 2, 3, 6 & SW 1/4 of NE 1/4					
	& lots 1, 2 & part of 3	25	4N	1W	108	
	W 1/2 of W 1/2 of NW 1/4		4N	1W		
	fractional E 1/2 of NE 1/4		4N	1W	320	
	lots in Columbia City		4,5,6	27		

			7, 8, 9, 11	19		
	lots in St Helens		5, 6	42		
Fox, Mrs Kate G	lots in Columbia City		11, 1, 2	24		non-resident
Fox, Mrs M E	lot in Rainier		1	14		non-resident
Fox, C E	lot in Rainier		6	14		non-resident
Ferry, C P	NE 1/4	11	6N	2W	160	non-resident
Frankneau, A	NW 1/4	4	7N	3W	155	non-resident
Flahaty, E						
Giltner, B F	part of J G Caples donation	21	5N	1W	156	
	lots in St Helens		13, 14	10		
	lots in Columbia City		1, 2, 3			
			10, 11, 12	19		
	block in Columbia City			9		
				12		
				34		
				37		
				62		
				65		
				10		
				11		
				35		
				36		
				63		
				64		
Grounds, B	donation of J Fry	1 & 2	6N	2W	306	
Gosa, S T	donation	18 & 19	3N	1W	320	
		24	3N	2W	34	over 50
Gruber, A	lots 5, 6, 7 & N 1/2 of SE 1/4	6	7N	5W	144.50	
Griffin, A S						
Girty, H	S 1/2 of Burr donation	31 & 36	6N	1, 2W	164	
	lot in St Helens		20	27		
Guild, J W	donation of G Knox				314	non-resident
Goble, D B	donation	12	6N	2W	160	over 50
George, E	W 1/2 of J Merrill donation	4 & 5	5N	1W	227	
	part of C H Reed donation	5 & 6	5N	1W	50	
	lots in Columbia City		4 & 5	22		
Gum, J	SE corner of Nees donation	33	5N	1W	31	
Graham, S	lots 1 & 2	35	8N	5W	29.35	
Graham, C	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4	10	7N	5W		
	NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	11	7N	5W		
	S 1/2 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4	2	7N	5W	100	
Gorseline, Wm						over 50
Gates, C	homestead					
Glasser, J	homestead					
Glasser, S						

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
Gilbreath, Mrs J	donation of Dobbins	7 & 8, 17 & 18	7N	2, 3W	640	
Gilbreath, W P						
Gilbreath, J C	SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	13	7N	3W	40	
	SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 & W 1/2 of					
	NW 1/4 & NE 1/4 of SW 1/4	19	7N	2W	160	
	SW 1/4 of Sw 1/4	18	7N	2W	40	
Gilbreath & Co	SW 1/4 & S 1/2 of NW 1/4	29	7N	2W	240	
	S 1/2	14	7N	3W	320	
	N 1/2	24	7N	3W	320	
	SW 1/4	15	7n	3W	160	
Gilbreath, John						
Galloway, T F	donation	23 & 26	7N	2W	311.60	
	lot 4	23	7N	2W	34.50	
	lot 1	35	7N	2W	28.33	
	lot 4	26	7N	2W	19.85	over 50
Galloway, S						
Gosa, L B	homestead					
Gorig, F M	donation	28 & 29, 32 & 33	5N	1W	318	
	lot in Columbia City		5	28		
	lots in St Helens		2	18		
			22	19		
			19	23		non-resident
Glisan, Dr R	N 1/2 of SW 1/4	29	5N	1W	80	non-resident
Goldsmith, B	lots 3 & 4 & NE 1/4 of NE 1/4	15	3N	2W	77	non-resident
Gove, A H	SE 1/4	23	4N	2W	160	non-resident
Good, Geo	NW 1/4	16	5N	3W	160	non-resident
Gross, A S	SE 1/4	36	5N	3W	160	non-resident
Gillihan, W T	NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 & lots 3,4,					
	7, & 8	36	8N	5W	95.25	non-resident
Gregg, Wm						
Gray, J						
Gore, E T						
Harrison	homestead					
Holland, P J	donation of Reed	16, 20, 21	8N	4W	160	
Hunter, S F						
Hunter, O E	lot in Columbia City		3	27		
Hunter, J G (estate)	NE 1/4	1	5N	2W	160	S F Hunter & Mrs
	part donation of J Jones					E Hunter
	lots in St Helens		13	18		
			14	17		administrators
Hall, G W						over 50

Harris, Wm	donation of P Williams	8 & 9, 16 & 17	4N	1W	320	over 50
Hume, R D	lots in Rainier		1, 2, 3	5		non-resident
Haines, S	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 &	9	3N	1W		
	NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 &	10	3N	1W		
	E 1/2 of SE 1/4 fraction-	4	3N	1W	160	
	al part of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4	9	3N	1W	15	non-resident
Henrici, E	lots 2 thru 6 & SE 1/4 of NW					
	1/4 & NE 1/4 & SW 1/4	21	4N	1W	249.27	
	lots 6, 7 8	28	4N	1W	83.92	
	lots 4 & 5	22	4N	1W	43.65	
	lots 3 thru 8	27	4N	1W	184.65	over 50
Henrici, W E	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 & W 1/2 of					
	NE 1/4	21	4N	1W	120	
	lot 1	22	4N	1W	50.69	
Hodgkins, T	donation	20, 29 & 30	8N	4W	160	
Hodgkins & Co						
Hudson, S R	N 1/2 of SW 1/4 & MW 1/4 of					
	SE 1/4	13	7N	3W	120	
	W 1/2 of NE 1/4 & E 1/2 of NW					
	1/4	13	7N	3W	160	over 5
Hackett, N						
Harkleroad, J W	NE 1/4 of SE 1/4	17	4N	2W	40	
Hayden, W B						
Hoyt, N	donation	19 & 20, 29 & 30	4N	1W	640	
	E part Foster donation	19 & 20	4N	1W	100	
	lots in St Helens		1 & 2	12		over 50
Harris, S C	NW 1/4					non-resident
Henderson, J						
Harris, L W	S 1/2 of donation	7 & 8	5N	1W	320	over 50
Hedges, W B	NE 1/4	36	8N	4W	160	non-resident
Hawhorne, J C	SE 1/4	36	8N	4W	160	non-resident
Hislop, T	NW 1/4	23	4N	2W	160	
	lot 2	16	5N	1W	17	non-resident
Hislop, James	N 1/2 of S 1/2	11	4N	2W	160	non-resident
Hedges, H L	NE 1/4	34	6N	2W	160	non-resident
Harris, G W						
Harris, J						
Hamilton, J	N 1/2 of Lambertson donation	1 & 12	3N	2W	320	
	part Mrs Lambertson donation	1 & 12	3N	2W	43	

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
	part of B Watts dona-tion	12	3N	2W	60	
	N 1/2 of SW 1/4	12	3N	2W	80	
	part Pell donation	13	3N	2W	42.23	
	part M Maky donation	1	3N	2W	14	
	SE 1/4	35	4N	2W	160	
	lots 2, 6, 7, 8, & 9	34	4N	1W	152.75	
	lot 1	2	3N	1W	51.04	
	E 1/2 of NE 1/4	3	3N	1W	80.70	
	NE 1/4 of SE 1/4	3	3N	1W	40	
	lots 2, 3, & 4	3	3N	1W	80	
	part of C Neer donation	28 & 29	5N	1W	162	
	part of J Hale donation	12	3N	2W	78.15	
	lots 1, 10, 11, & 12	34	4N	1W		
	SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	34	4N	1W	40	
	lots 3, 4, & 5	34	4N	1W	82.67	
	SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	34	4N	1W	40	
	lot in Columbia City		1	20		
Hull, E						
Hayden, Wm						
Hughs, P						
Hall, F						
Heldt, C						
Ingles, E G (non-resi-dent)						turned over to Sheriff
						tax levied
						for collection May 7, 1874
Ingersoll, J B	lots in Rainier		5	15		non-resident
			7 & 8	13		
Ireland, R W	donation of J G Hunter	25 & 30	6N	1, 2 W	315.31	non-resident
Johnson, T W						
Johnson, R						
Johnson, James						

Jones, J W	homestead					
Jones, John						
Jones, C						
Jones, F B						
Joy, J W	donation	24	3N	2W	150	non-resident
Jackson, W B	lot 1	20	3N	1W	24	non-resident
Jackman, P						
Johnson, O						
Johnson, L P						
Knick, G	homestead					
Kittering, John						67,000 ft in logs given in
						after asessment
Kittering, M						
Kemp, J	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4	10	7N	4W	40	
	NE 1/4	3	7N	4W	160	
	NE 1/4	4	7N	4W	160	
Kearney, P N	on R R land					
Keaton, A						
Kinder, S	part donation of G S Caples	16 & 17, 20 & 21	5N	1W	182	
	undivided 1/2 T Smith donation	4 & 5, 8 & 9	4N	1W	316.74	
Knowles, C	homestead					
Kerns, J A	donation	6 & 7	4N	1W	320	non-resident
Kinder, E	undivided 1/4 T Smith donation	4, 5, 8, 9	4N	1W		non-resident
Kinder, T	undivided 1/4 T Smith donation	4, 5, 8, 9	4N	1W		non-resident
Knighton heirs	SW 1/4 of donation	4 & 3	4N	1W	160	non-resident
King, A N	NE 1/4	4	7N	3W	156	
	SW 1/4	4	7N	3W	160	
	SE 1/4	9	7N	3W	160	non-resident
Lingenfelter, Wm	part NE 1/4	10	7N	5W	30	
	homestead					
Laffer, Mrs M	donation	25 & 30	4N	1, 2W	320	
	part of Nessly donation	30	4N	1W	5	

Name	Descriptions of land	Section	Twp ----- Lot	Range ----- block	No of Acres of Agri-cultural Land	Remarks
	lots in Columbia City		11 & 1/2 of 10			
Lambertsen, S	lots 4 & 5, NW 1/4 of SE 1/4	9	3N	1W	137.20	
	lots 6 & 7, S 1/2 of NW 1/4	9	3N	1W	140	
Lambertsen, H	W 1/2 of NE 1/4 & NE 1/4 of					
	NW 1/4 & NW 1/4 of SE 1/4	2	3N	2W	163.75	
Lambertsen, John	homestead				80	
Lovel, S L	R R land					
Lee, C C	R R land					
Leininger, W H						
Linn, J H	fraction of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4	10	8N	5W	30	non-resident
Ladd, J L	lots in Columbia City		5 & 6	33		over 50
Lamont, F A	donation	32, 33, 34	5N	1W	500	
	lots in St Helens		10	10		
			12	11		over 50
Libby, James		3, 4, 9, 16	4N	1W	139	non-resident
Lewis, J	lot in Rainier		1	13		non-resident
Ladd, J R						
Leroy, R						stricken off roll by order of
						the court
Leroy, J						stricken off roll by order of
						the court
Ladd, G A						
Lord, J						
Livingston, D						
Leggett, L						over 50
Lane N						
Lois, Frenchman						

(To be continued)

Comments and suggestions should to sent to the Column Editor, Eileen Chamberlin: eileenjc@comcast.net

HOT OFF THE PRESS! 1935-1939

Oregon State Marriage Index CDs Available – Years 1925-1929, 1930-1934, or the newest CD – 1935-1939

Cost is $10 and if mailing is needed, please add $2.

The marriage indexes are wonderful for both the genealogical community and the state vital records office because the years 1925-1945 have never been indexed. We are continuing the process of extracting marriage information but wanted to break at five-year intervals to get them out as quickly as possible. The CD lists the groom surname and first name, bride surname and first name, date of marriage, county, and registry number. They are fully searchable by the entire state or by county. It runs on Internet Explorer so will work on most computers.

Order from Gen. Forum of Oregon (address on back cover)

Publication Specialist

Let me help create, revise, or consult on your newsletter, brochure, booklet and/or book

Diane Wagner

503-287-0731 • diwag38@q.com

(*The Bulletin* layout/design volunteer)

DAR Daughters of the American Revolution®

Wahkeena Chapter
Portland, Ore.
Saturday Meetings
10 a.m.

Celebrating 75 years of DAR service
Convenient, central location
http://www.rootsweb.com/~orwedar/
Registrar–pattiwirler@comcast.net

VOLUNTEERS...

GFO Wants YOU!

Contact
Pres. Don Holznagel
dholznag@pacifier.com
or
Jan Robinson

she works Wednesday afternoons from 2-5 on the desk in the GFO Library or may be reached at desdemona@centurytel.net

GFO Desk – 503-963-1932

DAR Daughters of the American Revolution®

Portland Chapter
Monday Meetings
Albertina Kerr Restaurant

www.DARportland.org

Nedra Brill, Registrar
503-282-1393 • ndbrill@comcast.net

The DAR is a volunteer women's service organization dedicated to promoting patriotism, preserving American history, and securing America's future through better education for children.

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON, INC
HEADQUARTERS & LIBRARY
PO BOX 42567
PORTLAND OR 97242-0567

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PORTLAND, OREGON
Permit No. 745

LABEL