



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 65, Number 2

December, 2015

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Violette Pearl Willcox
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Radcliff
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*Photo: Violette Pearl Willcox
Wearing an Awesome
Ostrich-feather Hat*



The *Bulletin*: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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Federal Tax ID# 93-6026015 • ISSN 2374-2453 (print) • ISSN 2374-2461 (online)

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THE BULLETIN

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Thank You

To all the people who helped put this issue together.

This Periodical has been submitted to Allen County Public Library to be indexed in PERSI.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

Send submissions to bulletin@gfo.org. You may request a current “Instructions and Guidelines” by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at <http://gfo.org/bulletin/index.htm>.

Deadlines for submission to the *Bulletin*:

March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1

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On the Cover: Violette Pearl Willcox, from Martitia Dell’s story,
The Velvet Cuffs of Violette Pearl Willcox, on page 3.

Letter from the Editor

With this issue, I am starting my second year as the co-editor of the *Bulletin*. My husband, Jay Fraser, has been laying out the publication for even longer. Like all endeavors, there have been high points and low points. High points include the assistance from an amazing number of fellow volunteers. Low points are primarily due to time management issues, the increase in time I must spend on my full-time paying job, and the constant need (as is frequently the case in non-profit organizations) for even more assistance.

One of the things I truly love about this publication is the broad spectrum of information we present from a wide range of people. Many of the people who submit articles have never before been published. In this issue we have an article by David Anderson about some Swedish research he did on a Nels Monson and the challenges he encountered to confirm the information. Mark Graf wrote about beginning the process of writing his family history from information started by his grandparents, and we have an article I wrote about a great-aunt, Violette Pearl Wilcox, who played a significant role in my childhood even though she died when I was a baby. I have tried to find out more about her for years, and this is about that journey.

Because of the number of Bibles the GFO has received, we decided to include a regular column featuring one or more in each issue (until they run out). Nanci Remington highlights one from the Willson/Christ/McCoy family and because of what she found, she included a short companion article about cholera. Our Relics column, by Harvey Steele, is all about dolls, both vintage and modern. The Tools column explores the great information you can find in city directories by Nanci Remington, and our Spotlight this time is by our wonderful librarian, Steve Turner, regarding GFO's ongoing recataloging project.



We have only two book reviews in this issue because, sadly, we have five obituaries. We lost many active members of the GFO this past quarter. We appreciate the work Judith Leppert did in compiling the information for these obituaries (with the exception of Don Holznagel, who wrote his own). In addition, because it is the last issue of 2015, we added our annual index for the year (with thanks to Shirley Wilkerson and Cathy Lauer for compiling the information.)

I want to end this letter with an “ask” (as they call it in marketing circles). My legal business has increased dramatically over the past year. Although this is a good problem to have, it is still a problem when it comes to having time for the *Bulletin*. Additionally, Jay, our layout editor, is in school full-time for the next year while keeping his own graphics business going. Neither of us want to give up working on the *Bulletin*, but we both could use some additional assistance. Although Laurel and I have worked well as co-editors, Laurel also has many other hats she wears and many other projects she needs to herd as President of the GFO. Therefore, if anyone reading this is (a) interested in becoming a co-editor with me, or (b) knows (or is willing to learn) the computer program “InDesign,” and is willing to be co-layout editor with Jay, please contact me at Bulletin@gfo.org.

As always, a huge thank you goes out to all of the volunteers who assist with getting the *Bulletin* out, and to all of the other volunteers who assist with keeping the doors of the GFO open for so many people to be able to do their research. We hope you enjoy this issue and we welcome your feedback.

Respectfully, Marti Dell

The Velvet Cuffs of Violette Pearl Willcox

Martitia Dell

Although I have been doing genealogy for many years, I knew very little about my father's side of the family until recently. When my paternal grandparents died, we acquired many boxes of their belongings with no indication of the significance of the contents. One of the few exceptions was a box of clothing embellishments. None of the attire was intact, but there were many laces, collars, buttons, and trims, together with a photograph of a woman in a large hat, holding a dog.

The photo was of my great-aunt, Violette, who was married to the older brother of my paternal grandfather.¹ She died when I was only six months old, but as a child I used to play dress up with the ostrich feathers from her hats and some of her elaborate lace collars. As an adult, I incorporated some of the buttons and smaller pieces of trim or lace into clothing and quilts. To me, the most interesting has always been a set of beautiful black velvet cuffs,

adorned with heavy lace, still attached to netting sleeves, along with additional oval pieces of the same heavy lace, velvet, and added beads. Ever since I saw these pieces, carefully laid in a blue brocade box, I have wanted to know more about the outfit they adorned and the woman who wore it.



Photo of Aunt Violette found within the box of trims.



Violette wearing a delightful pom-pom hat.

My mother introduced me to genealogy at a young age. The story my mother told me of Aunt Violette was that she was in vaudeville and had an act with her small dogs. However, we were never certain of her maiden name, how old she was, where she was born, or when she married my great-uncle.

It has taken me many years to piece together the information I now have about Violette, and there are still large holes in my knowledge. A few years ago, my mother and I began going through the myriad of items my parents received from their parents and other relatives. We did this in part because I wanted to document information on some of these items before even more information about them was lost. Therefore, I visited my parents for a week, and I started the process by taking photographs and writing descriptions of everything we could find that was family related – china, jewelry, shot glasses, furniture, documents (such as birth, marriage, and death records) and many other items. Next, we went through all of the photographs we could find, labeled as many as possible, and scanned them into my computer so we had copies before the older photos deteriorated



A young Violette standing in front of a magician's trunk.

further. After completing these initial tasks, we tackled the boxes in their basement and garage that had not been looked at in more than 30 years.

One box was full of scrapbooks from both sides of the family, and more loose photos. (We also found amusing things like a 1960s Jell-O recipe book and paper dolls from magazines.) It

was such a fun treasure hunt, and then—Eureka! One of the older boxes contained a smaller box full of photos and a few newspaper articles about Aunt Violette. What a gold mine! There were photos of her as a child, photos of her father, and a photo of her standing in front of a magician's trunk in hand cuffs (I really want to find out more information about this one). We had heard family stories that she was a magician's assistant when she was young, but now we had proof.



Two photos of Violette wearing fancy hats and collars.

There were also a large number of photos of her in different ensembles, frequently including large elaborate hats.

Lastly, we found one very precious photo of her wearing the dress with the black velvet and lace sleeves, cuffs, and embellishments that I had wondered about for years. I finally knew what the dress looked like! I have now scanned all of those photos into my computer and have attempted to “clean-up” some of them.

Soon after I began writing this account, my mother called me, very excited—she had just found another box in the basement, and it had more information about Violette!

This box included her birth certificate, her marriage certificate to my great-uncle, her Bible with the obituary for her father, and what appears to be a list of dates for



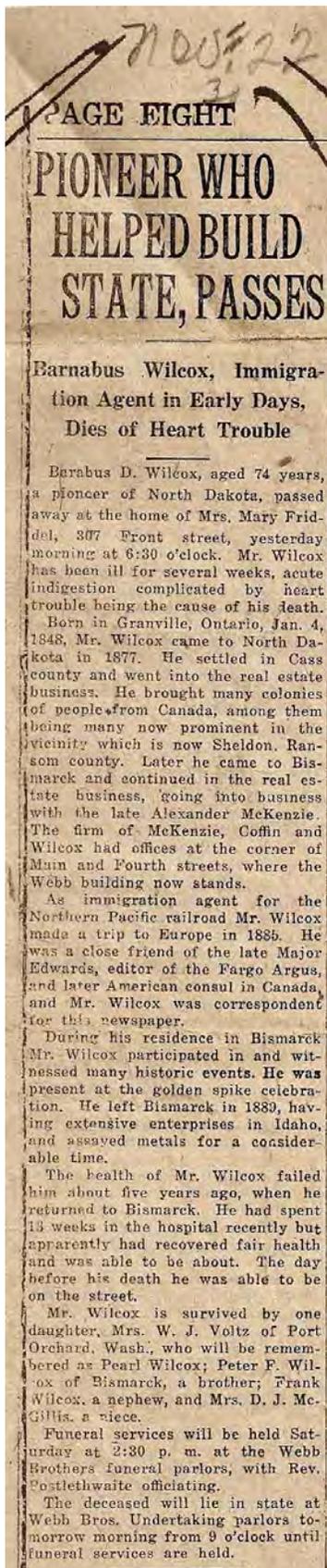
Violette in the dress with the velvet cuffs.

her performances in San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle between 1909 and 1911.

Finally, Violette was becoming a complete person to me, thanks to all the information discovered in the boxes and the research I was able to do after discovering these treasures.

Violette Pearl Willcox was born on April 14, 1880, in the Cass district of the North Dakota Territory. In the 1880 Cass district census that was taken on June 5, 1880, she was listed as being two months old. Her father's name was Barnabas D. Willcox, and her mother's name was Dora.² Barnabas was born circa 1848 in Canada, and Dora was born circa 1856 in Wisconsin. Barnabas was listed as a farmer at the time of the census. However, according to his obituary, he was also a real estate investor and an immigration agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad during his life.³

The next time I found the family was five years later in the 1885 census in District 1, Hinsdale County, Colorado, where Barnabas was listed as a mining superintendent. Living with the family were seven



Obituary for Violette's father in 1922. Note the mistake in her name, as she had married Allen Dolman Dell in 1928.

boarders, all of whom were miners in their 20s and 30s.⁴ This is about the time that the railroad was being built through this area to improve the ability to remove the ore, so I reasoned he was working for the railroad at this time.⁵ My suspicions were confirmed by his obituary, where it states that he took a trip to Europe in 1885 for the railroad.

Violette is next found (listed as Pearl V. Willcox) in the 1895 Census, in the Third Ward in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, with only her mother.⁶ They are living at 2520 North Bryant Avenue with two older women, a Lois Dresser (age 53) and a Mary Kostmann (age 50). I can only presume that her parents were separated at this time, but they may or may not have officially divorced.

As this article was making its rounds through the editing process, my co-editor, Laurel Smith, found the following information: Violette had a first husband named Amindan Miller who she married in 1898, and they were in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, identified as boarders in the 1900 census.⁷

HINSDALE COUNTY COLORADO GOLD PRODUCTION

by A. H. Koschman and M. H. Bergendahl—USGS 1968:

Hinsdale County lies in southwestern Colorado in the western San Juan Mountains. Lake City, the county seat, lies at the junction of Henson Creek and Lake Fork. The mines are concentrated along Henson Creek for a distance of about 10 miles west of Lake City and for about 5 miles along Lake Fork south of Lake City. Silver and lead are the chief metals produced, but the county has also produced considerable gold and some copper and zinc.

The first significant ore discovery in the county was made in 1871 when silver-lead veins, called the Ute and Ulay veins, were discovered along Henson Creek about 4 miles west of Lake City. News of mineral wealth attracted many prospectors to the region, but all the land of the San Juan region belonged to the Ute Indians, who resented encroachment on their domain by prospectors. In 1874, to avoid open hostilities, a treaty was made with the Utes, and the San Juan region was opened to settlement (Irving and Bancroft, 1911, p. 12-14). In August 1874, the rich Golden Fleece vein, about 4 miles south of Lake City, was discovered, and prospectors flocked to the region and made numerous discoveries. As development and production increased, Lake City became a center of activity, and smelters and concentrating works were built. Although rapid progress was made in the late 1870's, the area lacked railroad transportation and was generally inaccessible. This situation brought on a decline in activity in the late 1880s that was alleviated in 1889 by construction of a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to Lake City. The period from 1891 to 1902, inclusive, was the most productive in the county (Henderson, 1926, p. 51; Irving and Bancroft, 1911, p. 15-16).



Violette and her "1000 Dollar French Poodle."

Laurel also found a copy of the marriage record for Violette (calling herself Pearl Miller) and William J. Voltz in 1914. Because it is such new information, I do not yet know if Amin-dan Miller died or if they divorced.

I have been unable to find Violette in the

1905 Minneapolis State Census or the 1910 U.S. Census, but she appears in the 1920 federal census, living in Monohon, King County, Washington, with her husband, William J. Voltz.⁸ William was 25 years older than Violette. As I grew up in King County, Washington, and had never heard of Monohon, I did some research and discovered that the town existed for only about 35 years and had disappeared long before I was born.⁹

I recently found that William Voltz died on October 6, 1925, in Port Orchard, Kitsap County, Washington.¹⁰ Then, on December 6, 1928, Violette married my great-uncle, Allen Dolman Dell, whose nickname was Pink. I love that I have an Aunt Violette who was married to an Uncle Pink. They were married until Violette's death on March 4, 1960. Uncle Pink died a few years later in December of 1964. According to my mother, Violette continued with her dog act for many years after she and Uncle Pink married. One of the photos we have shows Violette with one of her dogs in a Model T, which was built between 1908 and 1927. On the back of the photo, my grandmother wrote, "Vio Lette and her 1000 Dollar French Poodle." According to another family story, after Violette passed away, my grandmother found Uncle Pink burning many of the playbills and other evidence of Violette's career, and my grandmother was able to save only the box of embellishments from her costumes.

Violette's story is still unfinished. I would love to find out more about her performances. I believe Violette performed under a stage name that my searches to date have not confirmed. My mother believes that her stage name was Vio Lette (or Violette) Fuller, but I have not

MONOHON, WASHINGTON

Monohon was a small town located on the east side of Lake Sammamish (then known as Lake Squak), near the present-day intersection of East Lake Sammamish Parkway and NE33rd Street in the city of Sammamish. The community was originally part of a town named Donnelly, founded by Simon Donnelly who built a sawmill there, but then grew big enough and was far enough away from Donnelly that they created their own town, Monohon, in 1888. The new town was named after Martin Monohon who had homesteaded 160 acres there in 1877. The railroad along the east side of the lake was completed in 1889, and the Donnelly mill was moved to the site of Monohon.

By the turn of the century, there were twenty homes in Monohon, and the lumber mill was updated with the latest machinery. The mill also completed a new water system for the community. This brought both new wealth and new settlers to the community, which soon more than doubled in size. By 1911, the town's population had reached over 300. A 20-room hotel was built overlooking the lake, along with a church and a community meeting hall. The dock was used to ship lumber and dairy products on the lake. Growth slowed, but continued over the years.

During the height of the prohibition era, the small town was raided by King County sheriff officers looking for bootleggers. Fifty gallons of moonshine whiskey were reportedly confiscated.

In 1925, the entire town was destroyed by a fire. The sawmill, hotel, depot, post office, and all but about 10 homes were completely consumed. The mill was rebuilt, but the town never recovered, and all but disappeared when the Great Depression hit in 1929. The sawmill continued to operate for many years after, but was repeatedly burned and rebuilt. The mill finally closed forever in 1980.

found anything about her using that name. I want to know the name of the magician she worked with when she was younger, and if she worked with others in the latter part of her career. I also hope to discover more about her parents and her first two husbands.

I do know that she sometimes wrote her name as Violette, and she sometimes went by Pearl. She does not appear to have had any siblings. However, we also have photos of her with a young man about her age. Is he the magician? Is he a cousin? Or is he her first husband, Amindan Miller?

For some of these questions, I may never know the answer. However, I am still very curious about this strong, creative woman who unknowingly colored much of my childhood. The last piece is to decide how exactly to showcase the lace and velvet cuffs that have figured so



Violette and who? Perhaps her first husband, Aminden Miller?

prominently in my life together with the more recently found photo of her wearing them.

© Martitia Dell, March 2011, 2014

ENDNOTES

1. Author's note: I know that technically Violette is my grandaunt. However, I grew up using the term great-aunt and great-uncle and because I have no uncles and only one aunt, most of my interactions were with "great-aunts" and "great-uncles".
2. 1880 United States Federal Census, Cass County, Dakota Territory, Roll: 111; Family History Film: 1254111; Page: 291A; Enumeration District: 061
3. Bismarck North Dakota Newspaper, November 30, 1922
4. Ancestry.com. Colorado State Census, 1885 [database on-line]. Provo, UT; County of Hinsdale, Enumeration District 1, Page 16, lines 30-39
5. *Hinsdale County Colorado Gold Production*, by A. H. Koschman and M. H. Bergendahl-USGS 1968 (see sidebar)
6. Ancestry.com. Minnesota, Territorial and State Censuses, 1849-1905, 1895 Census, Hennepin County, Ward 3, Precinct 2, lines 248 and 249
7. Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA; Year: 1920; Census Place: Hennepin County, Minnesota.
8. Ancestry.com. 1920 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA; Year: 1920; Census Place: Monohon, King, Washington; Roll: T625_1924; Page: 7A; Enumeration District: 2; Image: 46
9. Wikipedia (see sidebar)
10. Washington State Death Certificate Index 1907-1960, Document reference # 2022253.

To learn to use

Family Tree Maker

Ancestry.com

or Find a Grave

or to have your paper

genealogy records

and photos

entered into

Family Tree Maker

contact

Laurel Smith

503-513-5500

bearpair@comcast.net

Memoir: Ruth Holly Ball and Reginald "Heber" Radcliff

Mark Grafe

Author's Note: I told my cousin we should publish Grandpa's stories, pictures, and genealogy. He laughed and said, "Yeah, I know two people who would buy that book!" I am working on putting *The Family History of Heber Radcliffe* on the library shelf.

HEBER AND RUTH

Of course I did not know my grandparents until they were old, but there are good memories of visits and excursions with my mother's parents in southern Oregon and northern California. I knew they loved each other, that they were hardworking, avid readers, active in church and scouts, that they always had a nice home and garden, enjoyed outdoor activities, and prioritized family events. They were also affected by two world wars, the Great Depression, and had their prejudices. Grandma, Ruth Holly (Ball) Radcliffe, tried to help with all the infant grandchildren, and I remember my grandfather, Reginald "Heber" Radcliffe, shaking my hand so hard it hurt!¹



Helen Radcliffe Grafe and Ruth Holly (Ball) Radcliffe at Crater Lake, 1942.



TOP: Ruth, Heber, and Tom, taping stories, circa 1970. **BOTTOM LEFT:** Ruth sitting in front of heirloom sideboard. **BOTTOM RIGHT:** Heber under the eyes of his great grandfather.

FAMILY HISTORY BOOK

Although my mother always shared her interest in family history, it was not until after both of my parents died that I developed an interest in genealogy. Between the album (which was falling apart) with copies of ancestor portraits and photos that Grandpa gave my mother and the typed copies of the self-written life stories by my mother's parents, I was inspired to trace the family further.²

A funny thing about my grandparents' life stories; they appeared to be missing the last chapters. Their stories do not include their twenty odd years of genealogical research. Even so, now I get to know my grandparents better through a shared experience. My grandparents did take notes, wrote in diaries, sent Christmas letters, saved letters sent to them by family members, and took pictures. The same cousin mentioned in the author's note above supplemented these stories with taped interviews and research. Grandpa researched their family trees back to the British Isles,

the Mayflower, and maybe even Charlemagne. Now it is time to check for source citations.

My book *The Family History of Heber Radcliffe* is slowly progressing with the help of family members, and with the assistance of the book *Producing a Quality Family History* by Patricia Law Hatcher, CG. I have decided to present my grandparents' story in four parts.

The first section begins with the descendants of John Radcliffe in England, Canada, and the United States. Although the book generally will be laid out in a descending genealogical format, I do allow it to get sidetracked a bit by cousins and Heber's other ancestors. Based upon prior research, their living descendants likely include Anderson, Atkinson, Awdry, Barber, Bennett, Blyth, Bourgeois, Boyce, Brett, Delme, Denny, Drew, Everett, Flickinger, Fry, Grafe, Griffith, Hall, Hannah, Hewitt, Huyshe, McLaren, McNiven, Milman, Radcliffe/Ratcliffe, Ross, Skellorn, Slyter, Smith, Spruance, Straughan, Stutz, Taylor, Toreson, Turner, Wilcox, Williams, and more families.³ I would love to have a family reunion with people of those surnames.



Heber and Ruth below the portrait of his great-grandfather Peter Awdry, circa 1980.

The second section of the book covers the life stories of Heber and Ruth, chronologically from 1892 to 1985. Their childhood stories from a myriad of places such as Canada, Colorado, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Mexico all culminated with them in Oregon, where they raised their family while they adjusted to the forest products industry in California, New Mexico, and Oregon.

I plan to make the next section of the book an expansion upon my grandparents' research on Ruth's genealogy, which included the Ball, Dutcher, Wells, and Whitford families from New York. It is clear to me that Ruth and Heber enjoyed this research. They set genealogical goals and then attempted to meet those goals through travel and meeting distant relatives, among other research tools. Unlike the first section, it seems to make more sense to document this section using an ascending genealogical format, with some families listed in alphabetical order. Fortunately, my maternal DNA (Ruth) is traceable through eleven surnames: Grafe, Radcliffe (and MacMillan), Ball, Whitford, Dutcher, Losee, Wooley, Soule, Thomas, Akin, and Allen.⁴

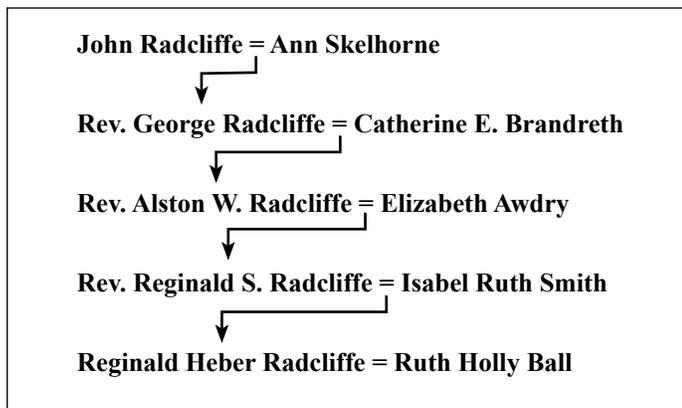
The final part of my book will contain appendices for transcribed documents, for notes on Heber's research, and for citations both for images and other research. The book will also be indexed.

1957-1985 RESEARCH

My grandfather researched his lineage prior to 1985 with the aid of family, librarians, county clerks, a family historian, and Family History Centers. Heber's work was much more familiar to me after entering the two thousand or so family members into a database. The information he found came from a multitude of sources, including research he conducted at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO). Grandma became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Colonists around 1970.⁵

Attempting to write this book and to verify all of the information in my grandparents' research has highlighted certain challenges such as composing a narrative and organization. The introduction to Find A Grave (www.findagrave.com) I received through the GFO has ended up being a helpful tool for organizing stories. The organization of their website appealed to me as a starting point for laying out a page. Find A Grave has also been a surprisingly productive source for me to make contact with some more distant (potential) cousins. It also helped me develop ideas about making Grandpa's work more interesting by including more images.

Chart 1



John Radcliffe to Reginald Heber Radcliffe lineage chart, 1758-1918.⁶

STYLE GUIDE

Many of Reginald Heber Radcliffe's proven ancestors were from Canada and the British Isles. There are many similar names and some used their middle names.⁷ Therefore, I have chosen the NGSQ System of identifying people to document my grandparent's stories.⁸

The GFO has a style guide that lists some accepted abbreviations, and I have decided to use many of them in this book. For example, Heber's grandfather, Reverend Alston William Radcliffe, has become Rev. A. W. Radcliffe. Some of the citations in Heber's family history will also include abbreviations used by him in his research such as "DAR album" for Douglas Awdry Radcliffe's 1869 photo album. Therefore, I also decided to leave all quoted abbreviations as they were, such as "ca. 1790, Wilts, Eng." Also, I deliberately decided not to correct much of the spelling that Heber used.

SOME DETAILS I FOUND.

There are many reasons to write a family genealogy. I am not sure why my grandparents never did as they obviously had an interest in genealogy for many years. One of my discoveries while reviewing their work was



Radcliffe seals sent to Heber from his cousin Atherton, circa 1970.



Radcliffe Arms and Crest confirmed 25 August 1905.

that in 1964, well after they had begun their genealogical research, Heber received a book from his first cousins, Charles "Alston" Radcliffe and Kathleen "Atherton" Radcliffe.

The outside says it is the *Pedigree of the Radcliffe Family, Of New Sarum, co. Wilts, etc.* It was stamped on the inside cover with dark red wax by an unreadable seal and written next to the stamps is "To Heber from Alston."⁹ But, this book has a surprise. The only page in the small eight by ten inch book is a folded cloth chart, eighteen by eighty-four inches. Handwritten at the top of the chart is the statement, "For, as the past is prologue to the future, so each of us is given a voice to influence what he'd like the future to be."¹⁰ Also at the top of this chart is the Arms and Crest given "to all the descendants of the Rev. George Radcliffe, D. D., Prebendary of Sarum [Salisbury]." Heber's copy is unique as the chart has been annotated with data and at least fifty more names have been entered by other family members. The first entries are Heber's great-great-grandparents.

"John Radcliffe, of Hurleston, parish of Acton, co. Ches. Bur. at Acton 18 Nov 1798, aged 63 years. (M.I.) Said to be descended from the Radcliffes of Mellor, co. Derby—Ann, da. of Samuel Skelhorne, of Acton aforesaid, Yeoman; bap. at Acton 20 June 1727; mar. at Acton 20 July 1758; bur. at Acton 30 Jan. 1800."¹¹

Another discovery was a partial copy of a book from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign titled *The Book of the Radclyffes. Being an account of the main descendants of this illustrious family from its origin to the present day, compiled from a variety of sources, including public records and private evidences*, by Charles P. Hampson, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Map 1



The British Isles by the author, 2014. Satellite photos show red hills east of Mellor.¹²

Hampson's table of contents lists eleven Radclyffe families. Heber noted the Radclyffe of the Radclyffe descendant chart led to the Radclyffe of Ordsall chart. This led to "A quo Radclyffe of Mellor."¹³ Hampson began by describing the Radcliffe Tower location, built by James de Radcliffe, circa 1403, when he rebuilt his manor house.¹⁴

"The manor of Radeclive is recorded in Domesday as held by King Edward as part of the Royal Manor of Salford. It lay in a bend of the River Irwell, where that stream, turning aside from the high moorlands of its frolicsome youth, is reinforced by the waters of the Roche coming westward from the Pennine heights, and flows, broad and deep, the burden-bearer of the valley lands, to its ultimate confluence with the Mersey. A cliff of red sandstone, around which the river swirls, jutting up above the green alluvial strath, gave the manor its name."¹⁵



The Radcliffe Tower, located near the town of Radcliffe, Greater Manchester, England. © Copyright David Dixon and licensed for reuse under a Creative Commons license, 2014.

Count Roger de Poitou was granted this area in 1069. Roger divided his land among barons. The Baron de Marsey gave the manor of Radeclive to a knight named Nicholas Fitz-Gilbert de Tailbois. Nicholas took Radeclive as his surname. Six generations later the Radclyffe of Ordsall appeared, with John de Radclyffe (died in 1362) and Joan de Holland at the top. After four generations at Ordsall, Robert Radclyffe married Emma, daughter of Roger de Mellor. Seven generations later, possibly around 1600, George Radclyffe appears on the Radclyffe of Mellor chart heading the Radclyffes of Radnor. "The younger son, George, married the heiress of Radnor" and settled in Hulme Walfield.¹⁶

Chart 2

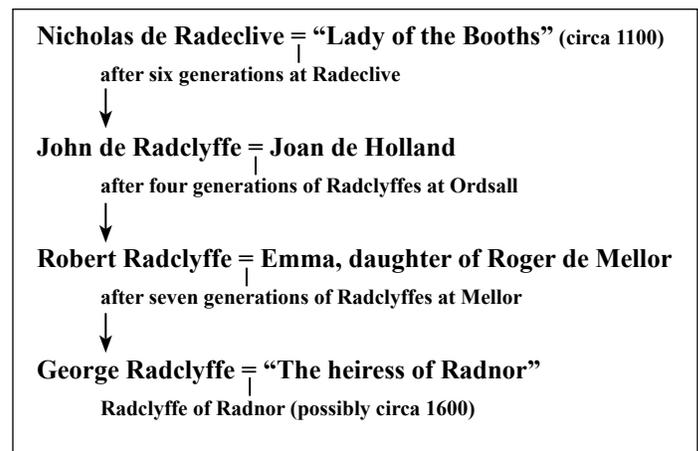


Chart showing partial lineage for the first Radeclive, the first Radclyffe of Ordsall, the first Radclyffe of Mellor, and the first Radclyffe of Radnor, 1100-1600.¹⁷

Heber followed Hampson's discussion of Radclyffe families and underscored names as locations changed from Radcliffe to Ordsall to Mellor to Radnor. Hampson then mentioned Willoughby Radcliffe (born circa 1700) as "possibly" linked to the George Radcliffe of Radnor and Willoughby's "son, John, an architect and engineer."¹⁸

Hampson continued with information from *Pedigree of the Radcliffe Family* mentioning "George Radcliffe (1770-1849)" and his son "George Radcliffe (1802-62)"; "Major Charles G. Radcliffe" and his son "Vice-Admiral Stephen H. Radcliffe", "Francis Radcliffe" and his son, "Dr. Geoffrey Radcliffe", the latter of whom was probably still alive when the book was published in 1940.¹⁹

Charles Henry Radcliffe and Frances R. Y. Radcliffe, authors of *Pedigree of the Radcliffe Family* and Charles P. Hampson, author of *Book of the Radclyffes*, did not cite all their sources. The same is true of my grandparents' data. Not all of my grandparents' information has been verified. Acceptable proof arguments that would not have been known to my grandparents will be cited. I will also include other clues and hearsay (while noting them as such), because that was part of Heber and Ruth's story.

So I return to the question "Why a book?" For me, the challenge to publish presents a clear goal. Posting and updating online seem to have no end, but then I also used to think my grandparents would be around forever.

(ENDNOTES)

1. Personal knowledge of the author, Mark T. Grafe, (Beaverton, Oregon). Grafe, son of Helen Radcliffe Grafe, was born when Reginald Heber Radcliffe was fifty-nine and Ruth Holly (Ball) Radcliffe was fifty-seven.
2. Reginald Heber Radcliffe, *Reginald Heber Radcliffe, his life story*, (Klamath Falls, Oregon, photocopied 11 August 1983); Ruth Holly Radcliffe, *Ruth Holly Ball Radcliffe's Story*, (Klamath Falls, Oregon, photocopied 16 August 1982).
3. R. Heber Radcliffe, ancestor charts and family group sheets, digital copies held by the author, 2015. Personal knowledge of the author citing letters, emails, and notes relating to cousins.
4. 23andMe, Mark Grafe maternal haplogroup U6a7, 2014. R. Heber Radcliffe, ancestor charts, digital copies held by the author, 2015.
5. Membership certificate, Ruth Holly Ball Radcliffe, no. 535641, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 17 October 1968. Membership certificate, Ruth Holly Ball Radcliffe, no. 21899, The National Society Daughters of the American Colonists, 16 October 1970.
6. Radcliffe, "[Annotated] *Pedigree of the Radcliffe of New Sarum, co. Wilts, etc.*," supplied 2012 by Radcliffe. Annotations possibly written by Geoffrey R. Y. Radcliffe, C. Alston Radcliffe, and/or R. Heber Radcliffe were not cited or certified.
7. Charles Henry and Francis R. Y. Radcliffe, *Pedigree of the Radcliffe Family, of New Sarum, co. Wilts, etc.* (Exeter and London, England: William Pollard and Company, Printer, 1905). Online at *ExLibrisRosetta* (https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=ICE1932609).
8. Elizabeth Shown Mills, editor, *Numbering your Genealogy, Basic Systems, complex Families, and International Kin*, Revised Edition of Special Publication No. 64, (Arlington, Virginia: National Genealogical Society, 2008).
9. Radcliffe, "[Annotated] *Pedigree of the Radcliffe of New Sarum, co. Wilts, etc.*"
10. Shakespeare's *The Tempest, Act II Scene I* read "Whereof what's past is prologue, what to come is yours and my discharge" or the past can affect the future.
11. Radcliffe, *Pedigree of the Radcliffe of New Sarum, co. Wilts, etc.* Acton Parish (Acton, Cheshire, England), "Acton Parish Burials, Vol. 6, 1751-1812," page 55, 18 Nov 1798, John Ratcliff, Hurlston; found on FHL microfilm 924,609, copied at the microfilm center for the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. Author's Note: Parish records differ in the surname spelling. Parish Registers confirm most of John Ratcliff's data; Mellor was hearsay and has not been proven and Skellorn has multiple spellings, Ann signs "Skellorn".
12. "Mellor, UK" *Google Maps*, (<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Mellor,+UK/>) > Satellite. The red cliffs at Radcliffe appear to be a gravel pit in 2015. The Radcliffe Tower ruins are near Tower Street.
13. Charles P. Hampson, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, *The Book of the Radclyffes: Being an account of the main descents of this illustrious family from its origin to the present day, compiled from a variety of sources, including records and private evidences* (Edinburgh, England: privately printed by T. and A. Constable at the University Press, 1940), 2, 128, 286.
14. Bury Metro, English Heritage sign, Radcliffe Tower, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester, UK. "Radcliffe Tower, built approx. 1403."
15. Hampson, *The Book of the Radclyffes*, 3.
16. *Ibid*, 2, 3, 128, 286, 290, and 300.
17. Hampson, *The Book of the Radclyffes*, 2, 128, 286, and 290.
18. *Ibid*, 300. Francis R. Y. Radcliffe did not find enough evidence to support this undocumented statement. There were multiple John Radcliffes born circa 1735 near Hurlston, Cheshire, England.
19. Personal knowledge of R. Heber Radcliffe, "Geoffrey R. Y. Radcliffe 3 April 1886 -1964" was written on Geoffrey's last letter to C. A. Radcliffe. "New General Catalog of Old Books and Authors," *kingkong* (www.authorandbookinfo.com/ng/ra.htm), Geoffrey Reynolds Yonge Radcliffe, date of death, 18 July 1959.

with the name of Nils Christensson born on 9 May 1852 in "Sodra Rorum, Malmohus, Sweden." His father's name was Christian Mansson and his mother was Anna Olsdr.⁷ This lead was not pursued at the time because of differences in the surname of the child (Christensson vs. Monson/Månsson), in his mother's surname (Olsdotter vs. Nilson/Nelson), and the father's name being given (I temporarily assumed the parents were married). The father's name was given infrequently in birth records for children born out of wedlock, and this happened to be the first time I had seen it.

I also searched for Nils' younger half sister and a birth record was found in the Höör parish birth records for a girl named Johanna who was born on 28 January 1860. Her father was Måns Nilsson from Gudmundtorps församling (parish) and her mother was Anna Olsdotter. The child was born on the farm, or house, named Ekerod (Ekeröd).⁸ I believed this to be the correct birth record for the Johanna Nilson Johnson for whom we were looking because it matched family oral tradition that indicated Johanna was born at a place named Ekerod (sic). It was interesting to note that a search of the Husförhörslängd (household survey records) for Ekeröd, Höör did not show Johanna, her mother, or father residing there.⁹

Next, a search on Peter Johnson (Johanna's husband) was conducted. Peter Johnson's birth, according to family

records and oral traditions, was in 1852 in Hasselstad, Blekinge. Hasselstad is a town in Ronneby parish. The Ronneby birth records for 1852 were inspected for a Peter born at Hasselstad and whose father's given name was a version of the name John. Peter Johnson may also have used the surname of Hasselqvist. Blekinge is the County and Province that borders Skåne on the east. On 4 Jun 1852, a Peter was born in Hasselstad and his parents are the Torp[aren], or crofter, Jöns Zakrisson and his wife, Kjerstin Mattsdotter.¹⁰ Peter and his family are found in the Husförhörslängd (household survey records), a yearly survey of everyone living in the parish taken by the parish pastor. These records generally allow an individual to be tracked every year throughout their life from beginning to end and a picture can then frequently be drawn as to their character.

In the time period 1850-1856¹¹ Peter's family consists of: Torp[aren] Jöns Zakrisson, born 3 August 1813 in Ronneby (all of the family was born in Ronneby); wife Kjerstin Mattisd, born 24 December 1812; daughter Botil, born 14 August 1836 (it is noted that Botil moved away in 1854 and returned in 1855 before moving out again in 1856);¹² Son Mattis, born 19 February 1839 (Mattis also moves away in 1855); daughter Garin (Karin), born 6 March 1842; son Peter, born 25 March 1850 (this first Peter died on 12 Sep 1850); son Peter, born 4 June 1852; and daughter Johanna, born 20 September 1855. Around the age of 18, children would move out of the home for a year and work for another family. Peter moved from Ronneby to Karlskrona in 1873.¹³ However, he was not found in the inflytting (moving in or emigration) register in Karlskrona. Peter's death certificate from Coos County, Oregon, lists his birth date as 4 June 1852, and his father's name as "John S."¹⁴ The birth dates are the same and the father's name of John is a variation of Jön. The initial "S" for the surname of Zakrisson is not a critical difference.

Peter's father Jöns died at the end of December 1885. His estate inventory, if one had been conducted, would probably have been completed in 1886. A search of the Bouppteckning (estate inventory) for Ronneby was made in hope of finding out who Jöns' heirs and their residences ere. But no Bouppteckning for Jöns was found.¹⁵

Oregon State Board of Health Certificate of Death

1. PLACE OF DEATH 49-40073 State Registered No. 155
 County Coos State Oregon Local Registered No. 38
 Township _____ or Village _____ or
 City Cogswell No. Belle Knipe Hospital St. _____ Ward _____
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred _____ yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? 75 yrs. mos. ds.

2. FULL NAME Johanna Johnson
 (a) Residence: No. Cogswell St. _____ (If nonresident, give city or town and state)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX Female 4. COLOR OR RACE White 5. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word) Widowed

6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day and year) Jan 28-1860
 Years 79 Months 5 Days 15 If less than 1 day, — hrs. or — min.

7. AGE _____

8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as planer, Sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Housewife
 9. Industry or business in which work was done as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. At Home

10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) 1936 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation Life

12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Skövde (State or country) Sweden

MOTHER 13. NAME Mona Nilson
 14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Sweden (state or country) Sweden
FATHER 15. MAIDEN NAME Anna Zakrisson
 16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Sweden (State or country) Sweden

17. INFORMANT Charles G. Stauff (Address) Cogswell - Ore.

18. BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL Place Marshall Chapel Date 7-15-39

19. UNDERTAKER Marshall Chapel Funeral Home (Address) Marshall Chapel, Cogswell, Ore.

20. Filled July 13, 1939 by Nels Johnson Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) July 13, 1939

22. I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from July 13, 1939 to July 13, 1939 that I last saw him live on July 13, 1939 death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at 10:30 m. The principal cause of death and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows: Cerebral Hemorrhage Date of onset Feb 25, 1937

Contributory causes of importance not related to principal cause: _____

Name of operation _____ Date of _____
 What test confirmed diagnosis? Yes Was there an autopsy? no

23. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____, 19____
 Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county and state)
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, home, or in public place.
 Manner of injury _____
 Nature of injury _____

24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? no If so, specify _____
 (Signed) Jap. Rasmussen M. D.
 (Address) Cogswell, Ore.

Death Certificate for Nels' half sister Johanna Johnson

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH County Cass State Oregon Local Registered No. 54
Township _____ or Village _____ or _____
City Madras No. _____ (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number) St. _____ Ward _____

2 FULL NAME Peter Johnson
(a) Residence No. 412 Market St. Madras Oregon
(Under place of abode) (If nonresident, give city or town and state)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX Male 4 COLOR OR RACE White 5 Single, Married, Widowed, or divorced (write the word) Married

6a If married, widowed, or divorced (write the word) Married to Johanna Johnson
(or) WIFE of Johanna Johnson

6 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) Jan 4 - 1862

7 AGE Years 66 Months 4 Days 2 If less than 1 day, hrs. or min.

8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Shipbuilder
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) Painter
(c) Name of employer Kelso & Banks

9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) (State or country) Sweden

10 NAME OF FATHER John S.

11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) (State or country) Sweden

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Johnson

13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) (State or country) Sweden

14 Informant Johanna Johnson
(Address) Madras Oregon

15 Filed Oct 9 1918 R. L. Edwards Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) Oct 6 1918

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Sept 21 1918 to Oct 6 1918, that I last saw him alive on Oct 6 1918, and that death occurred on the date stated above, at 80 m.

18 CAUSE OF DEATH * was as follows Cancer of Prostate with Pleurisy
(duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days.

CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) _____ (duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days.

18 Where was disease contracted Madras Ore
If not at place of death? _____
Did an operation precede death? No Date of Oct 1-18
Was there an autopsy? No
What test confirmed diagnosis? _____
(Signed) Geo E Day M. D.
1010 (Address) Madras Ore

* State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for additional space).

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR DATE OF BURIAL REMOVAL Madras Oregon Oct 9 1918

20 UNDERTAKER J. L. Johnson ADDRESS Madras Ore

Death Certificate for Johanna's husband, Peter Johnson

Then, a trip to the Oregon State Archives in Salem was made on 24 March 2015. There the death certificates for Nels Monson (died 1 Jul 1941), his half sister, Johanna (died 13 Jul 1939), and her husband, Peter Johnson (died 6 Oct 1918) were pulled, scanned, and inspected.

Johanna's death certificate gives her name as Johanna Johnson, born 28 Jan 1860 in Höreby, Skåne, Sweden, and her parents were listed as Mons Nelson and Anna Olson.¹⁶ We now have a clue that Anna's birth surname was Olson, or more likely Olsdotter, the dotter of Ole, Olof, or Olaf. Johanna's death certificate

Inflyttade personer 1860

| | <i>Transport</i> | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----|----|------------|
| 13 | <i>By Botilla Lend & S</i> | <i>Torje</i> | <i>Babygård</i> | 5 | 24 | 2 1a barn |
| 14 | <i>Top Ola Persson hustru</i> | <i>Långavod</i> | <i>Tegach</i> | 3 | 27 | 3/1 3 barn |
| 15 | <i>O. Ola Manijer, h</i> | <i>O. Lätterup</i> | <i>Hörby M.</i> | 8 | 25 | 1/1 |
| 16 | <i>Frankh. Olof Måns Nilsson</i> | <i>Lööf</i> | <i>Hörby M.</i> | 10 | 25 | 2/2 2 barn |
| 17 | <i>By Botilla Lend & S</i> | <i>O. Lätterup</i> | <i>Hörby M.</i> | 9 | 18 | 1/1 |

1860 inflyttning for Hörby

was unusual because it was the only U.S. death certificate I have seen that uses the correct Swedish vowels in place names. There is no parish with the name of Höreby located in Sweden, and she was supposed to have been born in a place named Ekerud (Ekeröd). There is, however, a parish named Hörby located in Malmöhus Län, which is now called Skåne. The pronunciation of Hörby by a native Swedish speaker would probably sound like Höreby and was spelled that way. A search of the 1860 birth records from Hörby was made, but Johanna was not recorded as being born there in 1860.¹⁷ This was a bit of a disappointment, but not too surprising because I felt I had found her birth recorded in the birth records of nearby Höör parish.

Then the moving in records for Hörby in 1860 were searched, and they showed that on 25 April 1860 a Måns Nilsson moved from Höör parish to Hörby. The record indicates two males

and two females were involved in the move and that this family moved to the house Hörby No. 4.¹⁸ In the Hörby Husförhörängd (household survey records) for 1858-1862, Måns and his family are found on page 26 living in Hörby No. 4.¹⁹ The information records: Åb[orätt] (or tenant) Måns Nilsson, born 4 February 1833 in S[ödra] moved here from Höör in 1860; his wife Anna Olsdr was born 21 July 1821 in Lyby; o[äkta] S[on], Nils was born 9 May 1852 in S[ödra] Rörum; D[otter] Johanna was born 28 January 1860 in Höör; and S[on] Anders was born 10 October 1862 in Hörby. We now have the birth dates

and locations for Måns, his wife Anna, stepson Nels, daughter Johanna, and a son Anders. This information not only confirmed what had been found for Johanna, but it also tells us the birth information of her half brother Nils (or Nels), her parents, and an additional sibling. In the Hörby Husförhörängd (household survey records)

| Personernas Namn, stånd, embete, yrke och näringsfång (bäcksluga-, inhyses- och fattighjon), nationalitet (om främmande), lyten (svags- sinta, blinda, döfstumma). | Födelse- | | | Äktenskap | | Flyttat | | Död. |
|---|----------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------|
| | År. | Mån. och dag. | Ort, (Söcken i Län, Stad). | Gift. | Enk- ling eller Enka. | från (Söcken i Län, Stad eller tag, i Huset förä- Boken). | År, månad och dag. | |
| 1 Nils Nillson | 1833 | 5 | Valla | | | | | |
| 2 Anna Olsdotter | 1821 | 5 | Valla | | | | | |
| 3 Peter Nilsson | 1829 | 5 | Rörum | | | | | |
| 4 Johanna Nilsson | 1802 | 5 | Valla | | | | | |
| 5 Johanna Nilsson | 1800 | 5 | Valla | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | |

Hörby Husförhörlängd (household survey records) showing the Nillson family including Nels

for 1863-1870, a surname was recorded for Nils and that was "Christiansson."²⁰

In the Södra Rörum birth records for 1852, we find a record for Nels. He was born on 9 May 1852 to the maid, Anna Olsdotter, of Qvasarums (now spelled Kvesarums) Gård (house). She was not married, but the father was believed to be the farmhand, Christian Månsson, who

also lives at Qvarsarum. The additional notation of "Barnmärska nävarande" indicates that a midwife had been called to help with the delivery.^{21 22} This was the same birth record in the index initially found in the Sweden, Select Baptisms, 1611-1920 database.

Many pieces of this puzzle were found and examined to confirm the birth locations and dates for Mons Nelson/Nilson, Anna (Olsdotter/Olson) Nelson/Nilson, Nels/Nils (Christiansson) Monson, and Johanna (Nilson/Nelson) Johnson. During the process, the birth date and location for Peter Johnson was also found.

I would like to thank William Turkel for asking me to look into his Swedish ancestry and for allowing me to have this research published.

ENDNOTES

- © David A. Anderson, Portland, Oregon.
- William C. Turkel, Darien, CT [(e-address for private use),] to David A. Anderson, e-mail, 19 Mar 2015, "TURKEL-"Updated" BIRTH dates and birth PLACES for Swedish born relatives," William Turkel file; privately held by Anderson [(e-address) & street address for private use,] Portland, OR.
- William C. Turkel 2015 e-mail to Anderson.
- This is a CD of Swedish place names.
- Svenska Ortnamn* CD-Rom, 2012, Sveriges Släktforskarförbund.
- Ancestry.com. *Sweden, Select Baptisms, 1611-1920* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. Original data: *Sweden, Baptisms, 1611-1920*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013; accessed 21 March 2015.
- Ancestry.com, *Sweden, Select Baptisms, 1611-1920*, accessed 29 March 2015.
- Höör CI:2, pg 82, 1860, nr 8, 28 Jan 1860, Johanna; ArkivDigital, Image 92.
- Höör AI:9 (1858-1862) pgs 195-204; ArkivDigital, Images 196-205.
- Ronneby CI:10 (1825-1858) pg 831, No 120, 1852; ArkivDigital, Image 434; inspected 21 Mar 2015.
- Ronneby AI:27 (1850-1856) pg 85, ArkivDigital, Image 90.
- Ronneby AI:27 (1850-1856) Image 90 / page 85 (AID: v96608.b90.s85, NAD: SE/LLA/13316).
- Ronneby BI:6 (1867-1883) 1837, #49; ArkivDigital Image 61.
- Oregon State Board of Health, Death Certificate no. 141, Coos County, Peter Johnson (1918); Oregon State Archives, Salem (scanned 24 March 2015).
- Ronneby rådhuset och magistrat Fia:1 (1882-1889); ArkivDigital.
- Oregon State Board of Health, Certificate of Death no. 155, Coos County, Johanna Johnson (1939); Oregon State Archives, Salem (scanned 24 March 2015).
- Hörby CI:6 (1831-1861), January 1860; ArkivDigital, Image 145; accessed 28 March 2015.
- Hörby B:3 (1848-1861), 1860, nr 16; ArkivDigital, Image 26; accessed 28 March 2015.
- Hörby AI:12 (1858-1862), pg 26, Hörby Nr 4; ArkivDigital, Image 32; accessed 28 March 2015.
- Hörby AI:13 (1863-1870), pg 48, Hörby nr 4; ArkivDigital, Image 55; accessed 28 March 2015.
- Södra Rörum CI:3 (1843-1861), pg 46, 1852; ArkivDigital, Image 260; accessed 29 March 2015.
- Help with translating part of Nils' birth record was facilitated thru the Swedish-American Genealogy Facebook group, 29 March 2015.

*Relics***Darth Vader and Other Dolls***Harvey Steele*

Editor's Note: Harvey has an extraordinary amount of knowledge and experience with antiques and imports, as well as a love for antiques and for history in general. This is his recollection about a ruling made in 1980 as well as some general history of doll manufacturing. We hope you enjoy it.

On a cloudy 1980 day in Los Angeles, I entered a room on the eleventh floor of the New Otani Hotel for a conference. It was a huge room often used by diplomats, political leaders, and large corporations. In the center was a 28 feet long golden oak table. My place was marked by a Treasury Department sign. Set on the table in front of every chair was a blue binder filled with tariff rulings from 1869 to 1980 that covered one subject: Dolls.

In the center of the table was a pile of old and new dolls. They ranged from eighteenth century German and French character dolls to Barbie and Ken and their kin. In one area, characters from the movie Star Wars were standing up in a row. Dominating the row was the big black figure of Darth Vader. The vacant stares of the porcelain and bisque dolls of the 1880s contrasted with these warriors from the movies; creatures of fictional galaxies.

At this time, there were 20 ports, each represented by an import specialist. This group of specialists was referred to as "the Twenty." As the import specialists from 18 ports took their places at the table, I noted two were missing, Seattle and Miami. The 18 present were from ports that had annual doll shipments of at least \$50 million. Because Seattle and Miami missed the required amounts that year, they did not attend the meeting. In addition to the 18 import specialists, there were representatives from several law firms handling toy and doll shipments as well as representatives from the Ways and Means Committee, the congressional entity that rules the tariff duties and other laws (e.g. copyrights, regulated toys, etc.).

As I exchanged small talk with the congressional lawyers, one reminded me that my state, Oregon, was the



*A 1980s
Star Wars®
Darth Vader
character
figure¹*

main source of the 1930 tariff rulings on duties because the committee's chairman, Willis Hawley of Corvallis, had been the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for over twenty years. Hawley and Reed Smoot, of Utah, held hearings regarding tariffs and created a monstrosity known as the Tariff Act of 1930 (once thought to be the main cause of the Depression). This act (among other things) established a 35 percent valorem duty on dolls, one of the highest rates at the time. Hawley was known to be a "protectionist" legislator, protecting the then 56 U.S. doll manufacturers from German, French, and Japanese competition.

So here we were, 18 import specialists and other interested parties, debating the merits of a toy like Darth Vader. Would it be ruled a doll (at a 35 percent rate) or a "toy animate" (at a 10.5 percent rate)? With millions of dollars of imports at stake, the group discussed rulings for many hours. In the seventh hour of the third day, the conference chair, Ike Chandler of New York, who was a 35-year veteran of the group, announced the unanimous decision of 35 percent for Darth Vader and the uncontested dolls (Luke Skywalker and a few others). The two attorneys from the Kenner Company closed

their binders with a promise of “you haven’t seen the last of this one.” Veteran specialist Elizabeth Worthington of Philadelphia smiled without comment. She had processed thousands of doll shipments in her 45 years and was also a doll collector. I asked her if she had a Darth Vader doll. “No,” she said, “A Princess Leia maybe but not that big black thing!”

We never discovered the final legal rationale for keeping the Darth Vader doll at the 35 percent ad valorem level. However, when the Kenner representative gave us a two-page listing of the Star Wars family tree, it (inadvertently) presented a genealogical rationale for the decision. George Lucas, the movie mogul who created the family, noted that Darth Vader was the father of Luke Skywalker and Princess Leia; therefore, he was considered human, similar to several others including Ben Obi-Wan Kenobi, the Death Squad Commander, and Han Solo. The other figures: Boba Fett, Chewbacca, Greedo, Hammerhead, Jawa, and the Power Droid, were clearly some kind of animal creature and therefore dutiable at 10.5 percent rate. From a genealogical standpoint, Darth Vader was a humanized doll creature, not unlike Barbie and Ken. In both cases, each manufacturer expanded the genealogical family thus increasing the tariff duty. In later years, some of the Vader family (especially Darth) realized total U.S. sales over a billion dollars. The popularity increased in the 21st century, however, most toys and dolls were free from tariff duty in 2001 because they were dolls made in Malaysia, Hong



Guildhall Museum Collection Bergmann Bisque³

Kong, Indonesia, and other free trade countries that had NAFTA tariff duty decreases. After NAFTA passed, the role of the Twenty changed to arbitrating other issues like copyrights and country of origin marking (an old rule from 1891 that aimed at dolls in which assembly was from several countries and the question was which one was determinative).

When Hawley and Smoot created the Tariff Act of 1930, the type of doll represented by Darth Vader was unknown. For dolls, the twentieth century was one of changing countries of manufacture and major changes in materials. To comprehend the changes, we need to begin with the doll industry in the late eighteenth century.

COMMERCIAL DOLL MAKING – TRADITIONAL DOLLS

Commercial doll making can be traced back to the 1400s in Germany. Italy began production in the 1500s with primarily religious doll figures, and France joined them in the 1600s. Early German dolls were essentially wood (made by skilled wood workers) whose skin was tinted with tin bismuth, a pigment. Most of these dolls were of adult individual women. Baby dolls were first introduced around 1850.

The Nuremberg area was the center of woodworking and dominated the global doll trade. French dolls were, by comparison, quite crude; however, their clothing was detailed and quite fashionable. Manufacturers in France experimented with doll parts that also involved new materials. The French did create porcelain bodies



French Parian dolls circa 1865²

for very expensive dolls and they led all countries in the design and elaboration of their costumes, often copying royal dresses and elaborate hairdressing.

There was no commercial doll making in the U.S. until after the Civil War, and once started, it was concentrated in New England. By 1939, a manufacturing census listed 84 doll making establishments in the U.S. As war loomed on the horizon, German and Japanese competition lagged because of the military regimes in those countries. Only one other country, Czechoslovakia, took the place of the early exporters. They made dolls with advanced craftsmanship and exported many to the U.S. and specifically to areas in Iowa and Texas.

DOLL MAKING MATERIALS

Wood: This is the earliest known commercial substance. The first “stump” dolls were cheap and simply made and were popular even for poorer children. Over the centuries, designs became more detailed and elaborate including Queen Anne dolls in England and peg wooden dolls in Germany. Wood was the primary material for dolls until the 1800s when wood began to be combined with other materials such as leather, wax, porcelain, bisque, and a new mixture of scraps called “composition.” By the end of the century, wood had fallen out of favor and those made of the material had returned to their crudely-made roots. The best antique dolls are German-Nuremberg dolls from the 1800s. There



Composition Shirley Temple Doll⁴

are very few fine dolls of wood and so the auction house prices can top \$10,000.

Composition: First developed in the 1800s, composition was a mixture of rags, wood products, or paper and other substances—with recipes closely guarded by the manufacturers. Molded under pressure, composition dolls and doll bodies were inexpensive,

and could be mass produced. In the twentieth century, this was one of the most popular substances, used by Germans and Japanese for most of the Sears and Montgomery dolls and those also sold by Kresge and Woolworth. Shirley Temple dolls (1934) were originally made of composition until plastics became more popular in the 1940s. Composition dolls can be valuable



*Guildhall Museum Collection
Wax-over composition 1880⁵*

depending on the design, costume, rarity, and condition.

Papier-mâché (a form of composition): Doll heads of papier-mâché were being mass-produced in Germany as early as 1810. Many were sent to France where they were given a fashion-type body and dressed in exquisite costumes. They were also exported to the U.S. where they were usually attached to homemade bodies. Papier-mâché doll heads were also made in the U.S. (after 1858) and in Japan (1880-1930). Those made in the twentieth century frequently sold for less than a dollar in dime stores and through the catalogue companies. Because of the high production volume, current value is only in the hundreds of dollars, even when the condition is good. In my experience, most Japanese dolls are papier-mâché.

Wax: Wax dolls were particularly popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and were produced into the early 1900s, primarily manufactured in Germany but also in England and France. These typically have a wax head and cloth body. The arms and legs may also be of wax. They fell into three categories: solid, poured, and wax over composition.

Solid wax dolls were extremely costly to produce, because wax was expensive, making dolls of this material out of the reach of all but the wealthy. Heads were carved; hair and facial features were carefully applied. In good condition, they are rare and can reach auction prices over five figures.

Poured wax doll heads were made using a mold and were hollow. Made mostly between 1840 and 1900 in England, Germany, France, and Italy, they had glass eyes.



Typical German 1860s flat top hair style china doll head⁶

Their hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes were inserted into the wax.

Demand for an alternative brought about wax over composition (or papier-mâché) dolls known as wax-overs. A painted composition head was dipped in wax and hair, rather than being artfully applied, was inserted through a central hole in the head. These were produced in England and Germany, inexpensively and in large numbers. Many still exist and can be had for a reasonable price.

Porcelain: Dolls with porcelain heads fall into three categories: China dolls where the porcelain is glazed, Parian and bisque where it is unglazed.

China dolls were mass-produced in Germany. Millions were made with greatest popularity between 1840 and 1860. They were also made in France, but in significantly smaller numbers. They are shiny and typically have either molded hair, painted black or brown, or real hair wigs over a black circular patch. They can have very high auction prices (six figures and more) for those in excellent condition, especially if they have an elaborate wardrobe.

Parian (1860-1880) and bisque dolls (1860-1900) are both made of high-fired porcelain that is not glazed giving them a matte finish. Parian uses white un-tinted clay, whereas bisque is tinted. Parian heads usually have molded blond hair and blue eyes, and the mouth is closed.

In its nineteenth century beginning, bisque was stiff clay pressed into molds. Later, a semi liquid clay slip created a fine detail smooth surface. Doll heads, and later limbs and bodies, were solidified in two kiln firings. After the first firing the head was sanded, cleaned, and tinted with a skin color. Then facial details were applied. After another firing, the doll was clothed and fitted with female attire that varied depending on the country of origin: plain dresses in Germany and royal classics in France. Bisque dolls were prized for their realistic skin tone and matte finish. These features led to their rise in popularity overshadowing shiny China dolls.

The French “bebe” doll, one of the first doll types to represent a female child rather than an adult became popular in the 1880s and the Germans introduced bisque character dolls in the early 1900s. Bisque dolls can be very high value (up to six figures) if attractive, in excellent condition, and with original clothing.

Celluloid: This plastic was invented in New Jersey in the late 1860s. German and French manufacturers soon adapted it to dolls and were the primary makers with the U.S., Japan, and England not far behind. Millions



A pair of EDI Germany celluloid costume dolls. Circa 1950⁷



Example of troll head made by Thomas Dam of Denmark

of dolls made of celluloid were produced between 1870-1950 with the majority between 1900 and 1940. Dolls made of celluloid (sometimes called camphor dolls) are very fragile, fade in bright light, and are extremely flammable. They lost popularity as other materials were developed. Auction prices can be in four figures for fine ones in excellent condition.

Plastic: After World War II, doll manufacturers turned to plastics, rubber, and vinyl in the 1950s and '60s. These modern materials allowed for rooted hair, durable jointed limbs, and inexpensive manufacture. It is interesting to note that many modern doll makers have returned to the use of traditional materials like bisque to make today's collector dolls.

ENDNOTES

1. Photo courtesy of eBay seller, plastinki_muzika
2. By Tanyacat (Own work) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons
3. Photograph by Clem Rutter, Rochester, Kent. (www.clemrutter.net). [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons
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"MODERN" DOLLS

From baby dolls to Barbies to Bratz, the doll market has always been strong. Buying crazes for unusual dolls like Googlies (c. 1911-1930), the googly-eyed creation of Grace Gebbie Drayton, and Kewpies (c. 1913-present), the inspiration of Rosie O'Neill, have come and gone, although collectors can still be fierce competitors over a unique specimen.

There was another doll being produced in Denmark, and in the 1960s was second only to Barbie in U.S. popularity. It was the vision of Thomas Dam of Denmark: Good Luck Trolls. Once made of wood and then rubber, mass-produced versions are polyvinyl chloride and vary from ugly to lovable. When trolls were first imported to the U.S., they (like Darth Vader) were ruled to be dolls even though some were uglier than most of the Star Wars creatures.

CONCLUSION

The development of dolls in the antique class developed over hundreds of years, and reached its zenith in the charm and sophistication of bisque. With little exception, dolls took the female form; male dolls were not common until the advent of G.I. Joe, the first "action figure" who arrived on the scene in 1964. This opened the door to a whole new group of buyers (boys) and has created a market for thousands of new characters, one of which is Darth Vader—still popular and going strong. Who would have predicted that back in 1980 while we debated his genealogically-supported humanity?

Tools for Genealogy

City Directories – Don't overlook this valuable resource!

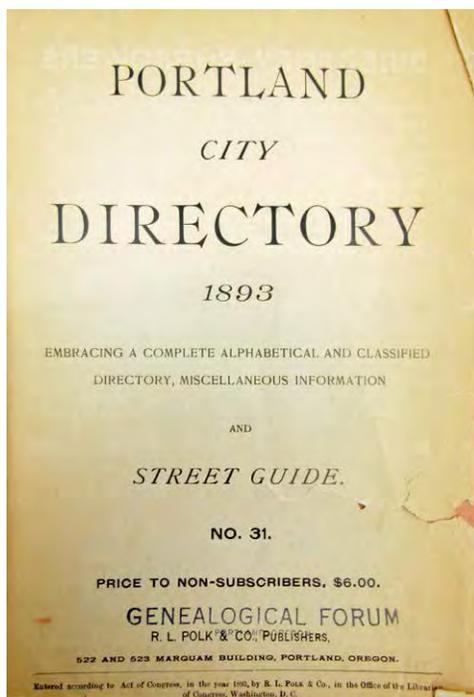
Nanci Remington

Recently, two patrons at the GFO library were researching ancestors who lived in Portland at the turn of the twentieth century. One was looking for the name of a wife in order to pin down a marriage record. The other could not find a family in the 1900 census and was wondering when they had moved to Portland. I suggested they look in the Portland city directories that we have on our shelves. Both found their answers there.

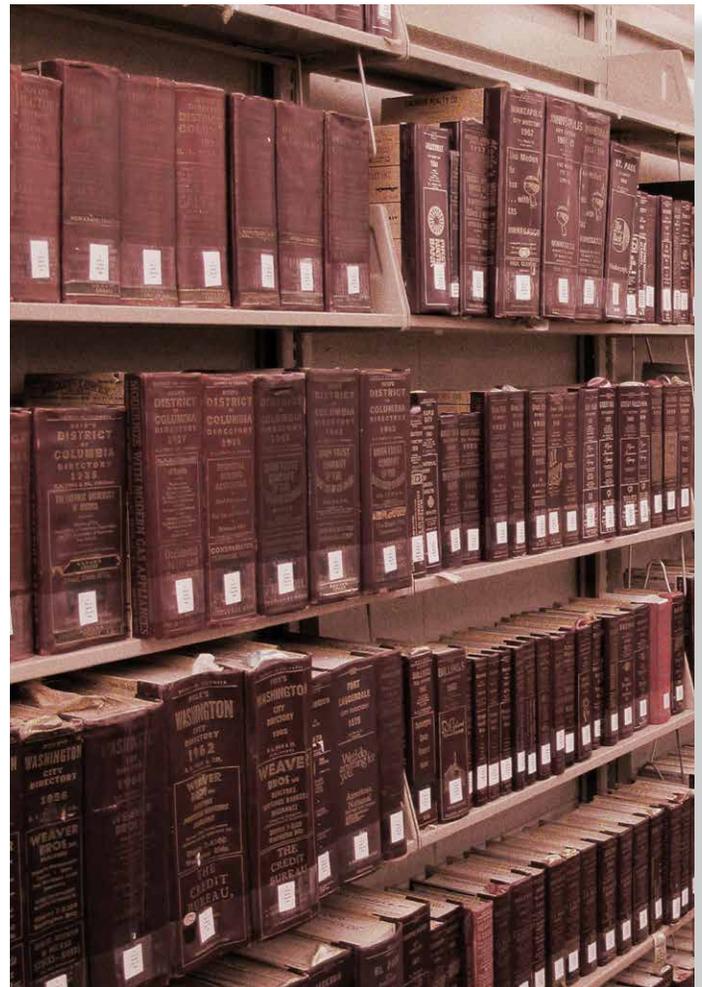
WHAT ARE CITY DIRECTORIES, AND WHAT WILL I FIND IN THEM?

Although a few city directories were printed in Europe as early as the 1500s, they did not become common in the United States until after the American Revolution.¹ Intended for use by salesmen and merchants, they provided the name, address, and occupation of adults living in a city and surrounding areas. In addition to the head

of household, many directories include the names of spouses and adult children. Widows and female business owners were listed. City directories were usually published annually and included data from the previous year. Their publication continued



Front page from one of the older Portland city directories at the GFO



A selection of some of the city directories on the shelves at the GFO

even after phone directories became common and they often included more information. Because city directories were published independently, it is important to look at the front pages to note the contents and abbreviations as these can vary from city to city.

The FamilySearch Wiki article, “United States Directories,”² suggests that you check directories when you are:

- researching in large cities because a high percentage of the people were renters, new arrivals, or temporary residents
- trying to pin down the years your ancestor inhabited a place
- estimating the year of immigration
- learning the occupation and employer to use as identifiers, especially with common names
- seeking other families with the same surname

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McCaulley J, mate stmr Kehani, rms same.
McCaulley Mrs P C, stationery and dry goods 392 E Clay, res same.
McCaulley Samuel D, physician Sunnyside, res same.
McCaulley Samuel P, real est 392 E Clay, res same.
McCaulley Mrs, laundress, rms 86½ Union av.
McCauly J, eng, rms The Cosmopolitan.
McCausland Wm J, book bndr Mes-ton-Dygart Book Mfg Co, bds 329 Main.
McCavett Miss Celia I, bds 641½ 1st.
McCavett Michael, capitalist, res 641½ 1st.
McCaw Wm F (McCaw & Martin), res 455 Burnside.
McCaw & Martin (Wm F McCaw, Richard Martin Jr), architects 94 New Dekum Bldg.
McCeney Robert, mgr Rapid Safety Filter Co 151 6th, res San Francisco Cal.
McClain. *see also McLain and McLean.*
McClain A, lab, bds 96 Knott.
McClain Wm S, deckhand Bowers Dredger, rms 544 Pettygrove.
McClanshan Nellie, dom 583 Northrup.
McClane A G, lineman W U Tel Co.
McClane George F, comp Oregonian, res 329 E 2d N.
McClane Mack, fireman H & L Co No 1.
McClary Thomas, lather, res St Johns Hotel.
McCleary A H, painter U P Shops, res Oakley Green.

McClellan Charles, bds 479 E 10th.
McClellan Frank P, res 479 E 10th.
McCleary Aleck H, painter, res s s Willamette Boul bet Gay and Denver avs.
McClellan. *see also McLellan.*
McClellan James W, physician, res 329 Main.
McClellan Mrs L, rms 321 4th.
McClellan Patrick E, printer, res 703 Borthwick.
McClellan Sarah J, dressmr 329 Main, res same.
McClelland Robert, div eng U P Ry 35 Worcester Blk, rms 187 16th N.
McClerman John, longshoreman, bds 29 5th N.
McCless James I, traveler The J K Gill Co, res 271½ 7th.
McClinicy. *see also MacLinicy.*
McClinicy Harry, extraman H & L Co No 3, rms 511 Glisan.
McClintock Joseph H, lab P O St Ry, res 334 5th.
McClintock C (wid Walter), bds 772½ Mississippi av.
McClintock James E, switchman U P System, res 772½ Mississippi av.
McClintock Jerome, frt clk U P System, rms 313½ Washington.
McClister James, teamster, bds 308 E 3d.
McClister Mary (wid Alexander), boarding 308 E 3d.
McCloskey Ann (wid Henry), res 506 Flanders.
McCloskey Miss Annie, seamstress, bds 506 Flanders.
McCloskey Joseph, clk, bds 506 Flanders.
McCloskey Patrick, lab, b 96 Morris.
McCloud. *see McLeod.*
McCloy Hugh, bksmth, res 994 Union av N.
McClung Mary E (wid James), bds 72 E 10th N.

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and Fireplace Furniture
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Sample page from a Portland city directory showing name listings and advertisements around the edges.

City directories often include other information that can prove invaluable when doing research, including:

- a business directory and advertisements
- street directory or a reverse directory
- government directory and listings of town officers
- schools and societies, including ethnic societies
- churches that were near the family
- cemeteries that existed when your ancestor died
- history of the city and sometimes the history of ethnic groups
- photos and maps

Perhaps the best reason to search city directories is that they can help you tell the story of your ancestors. By following my father's family in the city directories of

Rock Island, Illinois, I learned more than my father ever disclosed. The family probably followed my great-uncle to Rock Island because he was listed as a merchant there before my grandparents arrived. I discovered that my grandfather had several unskilled jobs and for some years—no job. I also saw that the family moved nearly every year. I was able to determine approximately when my grandfather deserted the family by the year his wife was listed as a widow. I found out when the older children took part-time jobs to help support the family. By looking up the addresses on Google Maps, I know that most of the houses would have been very small for a family with six children. The information I discovered in these city directories was added to family photos from the period to create a story, "Dad on the Move,"³ to share with my family.

HOW TO FIND CITY DIRECTORIES

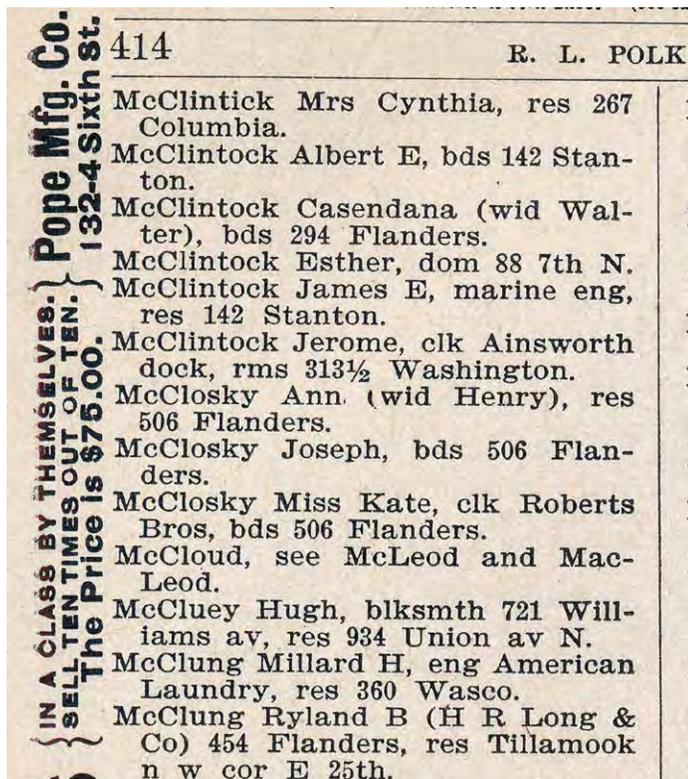
The most likely repository for city directories would be a library, historical society, and/or genealogy society in the area you are researching. You can check their on-line catalogs or call. Most places will even look up names for you. More and more directories can be found online. Be sure to check Google Books, Internet Archive, and Heritage Quest (which is available through many public libraries). Ancestry.com and other subscription sites also have growing collections. These books have been scanned using OCR (optical character recognition) technology that allows you to do word searches. Because this

32 R. L. POLK & CO'S

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Index of some of the things listed in a city directory

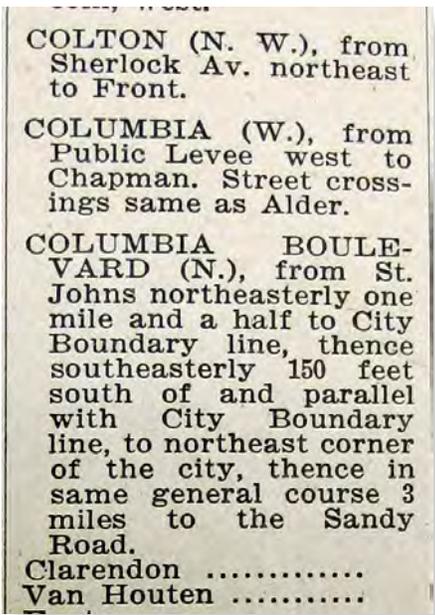


Sample page of a city directory showing name, address, employment, and (in some cases) marital status technology is not perfect, be sure to browse the pages if your ancestor does not show up in the search. It is good to remember when looking at city directories that many cities renamed streets or renumbered houses

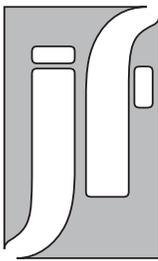
SOURCES:

1. Sutton, Philip. "Direct Me NYC 1786: A History of City Directories in the United States and New York City." New York Public Library. June 8, 2012. Accessed August 30, 2015. <http://www.nypl.org/blog/2012/06/08/direct-me-1786-history-city-directories-US-NYC>.
2. "United States Directories." FamilySearch Wiki. July 1, 2015. Accessed August 30, 2015. https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Directories.
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4. LovejoyPettygrove. Accessed August 30, 2015. <http://www.lovejoypettygrove.com/>.
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as the city grew and incorporated new areas. You may need to look at period maps to ascertain where a house would be located today. For instance, Portland did a major renaming in 1931. At the website Lovejoy-Pettygrove,⁴ you can type in an old address and get today's equivalent in Portland. Another site, PortlandMaps,⁵ allows you to type in a current address and get a history of sales and other information about a property. If you would like more information about house histories, please see the resource guide⁶ compiled by Connie Lenzen on the GFO website, and plan to attend the workshop Connie is providing at the GFO on January 31, 2016. Good luck with your search.



Sample description of streets from a Portland city directory



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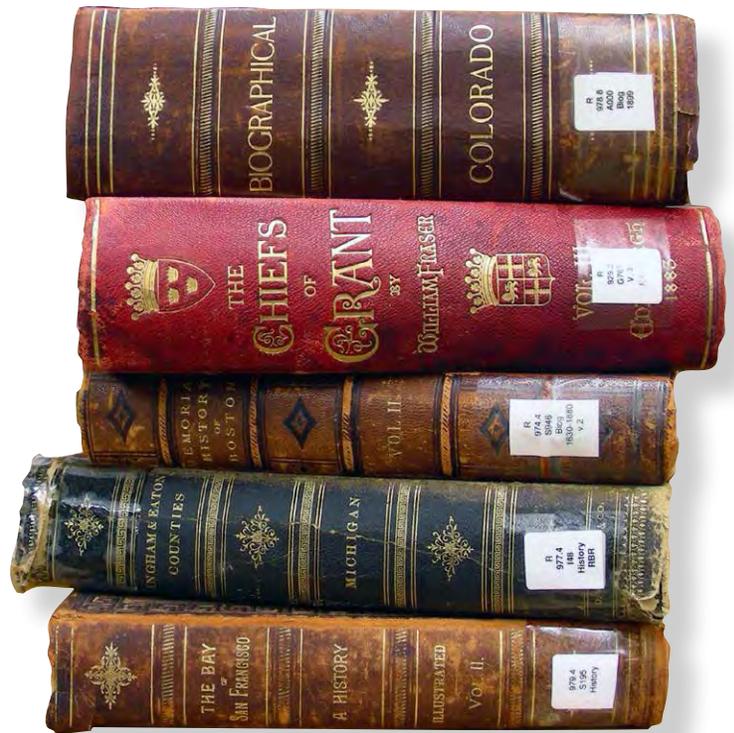
The GFO Recataloging Project

Steve Turner, Librarian

If you have used the GFO library collection in the last few months, you may have noticed evidence of the changes that are being made to how books and other items are numbered and (to a lesser extent) how the collections are arranged. We have undertaken a project to re-catalog the entire library collection and the look of call numbers and the order they establish for certain items in the collection are part of what is changing.

When we successfully “migrated” from our old computer cataloging system to OPALS (Open-source Automated Library System) in January 2014, we had the opportunity to take advantage of powerful new features that had not been available with our old computer catalog. Very significantly, a large portion of the quick and irregular catalog records we had in the old system could now be easily upgraded to “industry standard” MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) records, including multiple subject headings to enhance subject searching.

For an example, say we had a book entitled *Bogardus and Allied Families* that included major sections on Tagliarini and Fong descendants, even though these surnames were not listed in the title. Previously, the book would have been assigned a call number like 929.2 B643. That would lead you to find the book in the family genealogies, more or less in alphabetical order for Bogardus. However, there would be nothing in the catalog to lead you to the book’s significant content on the Tagliarinis or Fongs. With an upgrade to a MARC record, this book now could show up not only when you search for Bogardus, but also under Tagliarini or Fong. When fully implemented, this feature alone will make OPALS a far more powerful tool for locating the information you need in our collection. However, the record for each book or other item must be upgraded individually, so it is hardly an instant process. We will not find a MARC record to match every item, but we want to upgrade all the records we can. As part of this effort, some trained volunteers are working their way through the family genealogies from both ends (A forward and Z back), replacing the old records with “imported” MARC records whenever available. The result is vastly improving access to more of



the content in these books. Similarly, subject headings will help us locate many other useful resources where, as is so often the case, the titles give a very inadequate description of contents. MARC records also offer fuller bibliographic details generally and often correct errors in our old homegrown records.

However, upgrading the catalog records in OPALS is only one aspect of the recataloging project we have undertaken. When the Library Committee contemplated going systematically through our collections to convert to MARC records, it was clear that we would simultaneously have the opportunity to make changes to call numbers, to relocate misplaced items, to address the problem of too many books with identical call numbers, and even to redesign the call number system itself. While we were still working up to the migration to OPALS, the Library Committee spent several months debating and deciding how best to change our call number system to improve the organization of the collections. With the goals of consistency, simplicity, and serviceability somewhat competing, we worked out new criteria for call numbers in considerable detail. After much preparation by volunteer Becky Clark so that all our old catalog was successfully fed into OPALS, we began the huge task of replacing the old records with MARC records and applying the new call number system, focusing on one collection area at a time.

Because the re-cataloging is now well under way but far from complete, the committee thought it was



Charles Cutter

important for library users to understand what is going on and why. This article is a cataloger's equivalent to a "Pardon our Dust" sign.

STARTING THE PROCESS: THE NORTHWEST SCHOOLS COLLECTION

We began with what used to be loosely called "the Oregon yearbooks collection." It has been redesignated as the Northwest Schools (NWS) collection and is now defined to include all school-related books for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska. My job was to assign appropriate call numbers to every book, in accordance with the new-style format upon which the Library Committee had agreed. For this collection each call number was headed by "NWS." Then the changes were made in OPALS, at the same time improving many records for accuracy, fullness and consistency. Two major changes in the call number structure were initiated, and a significant change to the order of the books in the NWS collection was made by means of the way the numbers were applied.

First, the old-style call numbers had used an obsolescent system known as "Cutter numbers" to designate counties, cities, etc. It was developed by New England librarian Charles Cutter in the 1880s to place books in alphabetical order (more or less) with short codes such as **M961 P852**, these examples specifically standing for Multnomah County and Portland. This elaborate system was perhaps too clever by half and has largely been

abandoned by libraries over the last half-century or so. Our new-style call numbers will instead simply use the first four letters in most cases, so **Mult Port**, which is far more recognizably meaningful while just as short. All the Oregon and Washington counties can be designated in this way with no problems. However, there are inevitably situations where just the first four letters will not achieve the desired alphabetization, which is the problem the Cutter system was designed to solve while keeping the labels short. Idaho, for example, has both Bonner and Bonneville Counties, therefore, either more than four letters or some creativity would be required for our method to work. In this case, I decided **Bonr** and **Bonv** would work fine, though in some other cases I have gone with five or even six-letter codes when necessary. I had to identify and decide on codes for all the counties that need exceptions to the general rule, and I have to keep in mind which ones they are, but the result is a far shorter list than the two I previously had to consult for every county (and every other name) to be encoded.

Second, the GFO traditionally used **A000** to indicate all "state-wide" or multi-county books in order to file them before the books alphabetized by counties. We decided to eliminate all these **A000s** by splitting each state's "Dewey" number in two: Oregon, formerly **979.5**, is divided into **979.50** (equivalent to **979.5 A000**) and **979.55**, to contain all the Oregon county-by-county books. Similarly, every other state is having a **0** added to its old Dewey number for statewide books and a **5** for county-by-county books.

The significant change in the order of books in the NWS collection was made by treating all individual college and university yearbooks, histories, and alumni directories as statewide books (by giving them the "**0**" numbers,) instead of filing them by county and city in which the school is located as we did under the old system. We felt this makes better sense for our purposes because college students typically come from a much broader area than the local community where the colleges are located. This way, you can search for a person's college yearbook even if you do not know the college by going through all the colleges, now in a single alphabetical sequence, and checking the likely years for each. It was more difficult when you had to determine the county and city of each college first.

Another minor adaptation in the NWS section was using **3** as another add-on to the state numbers (**979.53** for Oregon) in order to make a place between the college and K-12 groups for those statewide books which are about schools or education but not related to specific



Melvil Dewey

colleges. As most of these relate to both K-12 and higher education in a state, they logically go between the K-12 and higher education groupings.

THE PROJECT MOVES ON . . .

It took many weeks to complete the NWS project as we worked out details of how to accomplish it. Once it was completed and deemed a success, we moved on to other collections: cassette tapes, oversize books, the Ready Reference shelf, the Atlas case, the microfiche, and the City Directory collection. All these have since been upgraded in OPALS, given new call numbers, re-labeled, and reshelfed according to the new numbers. Most items are in much the same order as before, but the new call numbers have been used to improve the order of individual items, particular groups, or whole collections where appropriate.

For example, I developed new numbers while tackling the cassettes, the great bulk of which are how-to presentations. (The cassettes were previously arranged chronologically according to their order in the schedules of the conferences where the workshops were originally presented, which was not a very user-friendly or meaningful scheme.) The how-to books in the main collection that are not geographically limited will also be assigned these new numbers as appropriate when time permits. Until then, however, some cassettes and books with closely related content will have different Dewey numbers.

Earlier this year we decided to assign new-style numbers to all items being newly added to our collections even if they were going into an area not yet revised. This unfortunately can only raise the level of confusion involved in having two somewhat different systems of organization going at once. A certain amount of intended chaos is thus bound to get worse before it goes away.

In the balance of this article, I would like to give some additional background about the nuts and bolts of call number systems, how ours has been designed, and how we mean to improve it.

THE GFO AND DDC

The familiar Dewey Decimal Classification system (DDC) was developed in 1876 by Melvil Dewey, another creative librarian who was a contemporary of the aforementioned Charles Cutter. It has proven to be a reasonably effective system for most American public and school libraries as it is straightforward—at least the general public can readily grasp it well enough to find what they are looking for, given specific numbers from a library catalog. At its best, the system groups similar and related items together, which makes for productive browsing. Another good feature is that DDC is adaptable, and has been revised many times over the years to accommodate new subjects, ongoing historical developments, new technologies, etc. However, like any complex system, it has various weaknesses. Academic and research libraries have mostly adopted a different system, originated by Cutter and further developed by the Library of Congress, that is better suited for very large collections with lots of specialized and often technical material. One reason is that to achieve the degree of specificity needed to organize such collections in a useful manner, Dewey numbers tend to become quite long and unwieldy.

For a fairly large and specialized genealogy collection like ours, DDC offers some useful elements but is hardly as well adapted as it could be. When DDC was developed, family genealogies were almost the only kind of genealogy materials to be found. The periodic revisions of DDC have never addressed the later proliferation of resources useful for genealogical research, nor how it would be most useful to organize them for that purpose. DDC does provide a well-developed system of numbers (the **940s** to **990s**) corresponding to continents, regions, countries and their smaller geographical subdivisions, down to every individual county in the U.S. These are generally usable for organizing genealogical materials relating to specific geographical areas, though DDC's geographical logic is often at odds with what would be

most logical for genealogical materials. Genealogy-related materials without a particular geographic focus tend to end up scattered randomly here and there across the rest of the numbers: Jewish research at **296**, immigration at **325**, cemeteries at **393**, handwriting at **411**, genetics at **616**, photography at **770**, etc.

The GFO's early librarians adapted the DDC to a genealogy collection with a couple of very effective expedients. First, while DDC adds extra digits to the state numbers to designate individual counties and larger cities in a roughly geographical but quite unpredictable sequence, for the GFO it was decided to put the counties in each state in alphabetical order. The DDC order (followed by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City) has some advantages in that neighboring counties may to some degree end up shelved next to or near each other, but a linear series of counties is far short of faithfully reflecting the layout of a state map. Delaware works fine because there are only three counties in a row. But for a state like Texas with 254 counties, many bordered by six or eight others, the way the Dewey numbers snake through the state can at best place only two neighboring counties beside any given county, and many adjoining counties may end up quite a distance apart on the shelves. Also, the numbers have to have three extra digits to accommodate anything over 99 counties. Because the order is unpredictable, you have to consult the catalog or an alphabetical list first to learn the call number for any given county. Given the ease and convenience of finding counties predictably in alphabetical order, I think the GFO folks made the wiser choice, to alphabetize the counties. Even though the early GFO librarians also adopted the then widely used Cutter system generally, which in effect disguised the county names rather than just truncating or abbreviating them, users could still easily determine how to locate a given county within a state without having to consult the catalog.

The GFO's other major adaptation of DDC to genealogy was the set of "Plain English" categories that follows the geographic portion of GFO call numbers from **940** on. Whether these were developed here or borrowed from elsewhere, I do not know. Our Plain English designations are coded for most of the common types of genealogical resources, such as **Bible**, **Cem[etery]**, **Cens[us]**, **Church**, **Court**, **Ethnic**, etc. The Family History Library (FHL) uses a similar set of category codes that look like Cutter numbers, so again their meaning is quite disguised. The advantage of our Plain English is that you can readily discern what the designations mean; the disadvantage is that the categories are filed in an alphabetical order (as

with the six examples above) to which there is no other logic relating to content. (FHL's coding, for example, places Bible records alongside vital records, not preceding bibliographies.) Regardless of the details, some system to supplement the DDC becomes a necessity for a genealogy library in order to group similar items in a logical manner. This is especially true for heavily represented counties (most notably Multnomah for us), and for whole states or whole countries, especially the U.S., for which we have hundreds of countrywide items that need some useful grouping. We have kept the same Plain English categories, standardized which ones to abbreviate and how, and added a couple of new ones: **Tax**, **Vote**, and **Nat[uralization]**. We have also split the two most heavily represented categories, **Mil[litary]** and **Hist[ory]**, by adding **-Yr** and **-Au** before their subdivisions to catalog by years or by an alpha code for the author, title, or a subject. Thus we now have **Mil-Yr 1861-1865** for Civil War books, or **Mil-Au Scot** for a book filed within the military grouping by author Scott; **Hist-Yr 1753-1880** for a history with a defined scope of years, and **Hist-Au Shen** for any of several histories of the Shenandoah Valley region. Note that in the last example, the **Shen** codes not for an author but for an important subject element; using the same **-Au** code in this way allows related items to be grouped together that would otherwise be scattered.

TWEAKING THE GFO'S CALL NUMBERS

When we decided to replace the Cutter numbers for counties, cities, and neighborhoods with straight alphabetical four-letter codes (adapted as necessary for exceptional situations), it followed that we would also replace the Cutter elements of all call numbers throughout our collections with straight alpha designations. For author names on how-to books, histories, etc., we also chose to stick with the limit of four letters to keep the numbers short. For family histories/genealogies, we decided the family names would be best spelled out in full. Typically, 3-5 letters are appropriate for coding in various other circumstances such as school names, ethnic groups, church denominations, etc. I am developing lists to try to keep codes consistent.

The ubiquitous **A000**, which had been needed to separate statewide items from those relating to various counties, could be eliminated altogether if every geographical area had not just one Dewey number but two (or more): the first for the area-wide items and the second and any additional numbers for geographical subdivisions of the same area. As noted above in the section on the Northwest Schools collection, all the

U.S. states will be divided with two numbers like **979.50** and **979.55** for Oregon. The U.S. number, **973**, which has been followed by **A000** for every item with that number, already had subdivision (state) numbers from **974** through **979**, so those **A000s** served no actual function and could be eliminated entirely. The same is true for other numbers like **971** (Canada), for which there were already separate numbers for the provinces. For most other countries where one Dewey number was used before, a country will now have two successive numbers, like **948.1** for Norway as a whole and **948.2** for Norway's subdivisions. (Because the Dewey numbers for foreign countries are not in a uniform pattern like the fifty sequential numbers for the fifty U.S. states, the expedient of adding **-0** and **-5** to split them was not generally the best option, particularly for keeping all the foreign numbers as short as possible. Like the U.S. and Canada, each country will have one number for countrywide materials and the next following number or numbers for materials relating to geographical subdivisions.)

This involved some changes to the Dewey's country numbers, but it also allowed opportunities for reassigning some numbers to work better in the context of genealogy. Major changes for this purpose were made in two areas, one for the British Isles and the other for Canada. The British Isles sequence in Dewey was as follows: **941** Great Britain/British Isles generally, **941.1** Scotland, **941.5** Ireland, **942** England, and **942.9** Wales. The new sequence is **941** Great Britain/British Isles/UK generally, **941.2/.3** England, **941.4/.5** Wales, **941.6/.7** Scotland, **941.9/.95** Northern Ireland (still part of UK), **942** Ireland as a whole, and **942.5/.6** Republic of Ireland. This creates a better match for genealogical materials in the British Isles and UK, as well as a more logical sequence of the areas involved. In each case where there are two numbers for an area the second will be used for the counties or other subdivisions of that area.

Dewey's U.S. state numbers are in a generally logical and rather useful order for genealogical purposes. They start with New England, work down the Atlantic Coast through the other original colonies, swing across the deep south and then up to and through the old Northwest and Midwest, then the Great Plains, and finally the Far West. This follows the historical development of our country about as well as possible, while also providing appropriate numbers for the many regional items. For Canada, however, Dewey's numbers for the provinces went from west to east for some reason, starting with British Columbia and working back to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. For our purposes, it makes much

better sense for Canada's country-wide materials to be followed immediately by those for Quebec, which for a time was essentially equivalent to Canada, then by Ontario and the Maritimes which developed next, then to move across the plains to BC and finally to the northern regions. Therefore, while **971** still designates Canada, the order of the provinces in our collection is to be more or less reversed, following the oldest-to-youngest historical drift of the U.S. pattern which has a more meaningful relationship to genealogical content of historical materials.

For a similar reason, Virginia and West Virginia's numbers have been switched (formerly 975.5 and 975.4, respectively, now the reverse) so that the mother state (Virginia) now precedes its daughter (West Virginia). And Hawaii, placed by Dewey in the Pacific Ocean (**996.9**) where it logically belonged in the 1880s, has now become the 50th U.S. state at the GFO with new numbers **979.90/979.95**, following Alaska at **979.80/.85**. (Puerto Rico, if it ever becomes a state, may have to linger in the Caribbean for a while, as there is no convenient logical vacancy for it in the U.S. numbers.)

By the time you read this, the Virginia/West Virginia switch should be nearly complete and we may be into the British Isles brouhaha or the Canadian chaos. Then the switchover for other states, countries, and all the rest of the main collections will be ongoing for a considerable time. Other number changes will be worked out as we get into certain areas. Some tables for the new numbers will be posted, but be sure to check the OPALS catalog for the numbers of any particular items at any given time. If new-style items are not in the new order, they might still be found in the old order, or elsewhere being processed. There will surely be some confusion about how new-style items will be filed in not-yet-revised areas; so just as you have learned to try umpteen different spellings for a family name, try various theories as to where anything might have been shelved. This, too, will pass as the project ultimately nears completion.

If you would like to help accelerate the recataloging process, we could certainly use more volunteers, especially for the OPALS revisions. We hope the end result (after thousands of volunteer hours to be lavished on this project) will be a vastly improved catalog and a perceptibly improved arrangement of our collections, including a call number format that is easier to follow, more meaningful, and more helpful in finding what you need in your research.

In the meantime, do not hesitate to ask for help, volunteer if you can, be flexible, and do please Pardon our Dust!

Family Bible

Willison/Ghrist/McCoy Bible

Nanci Remington

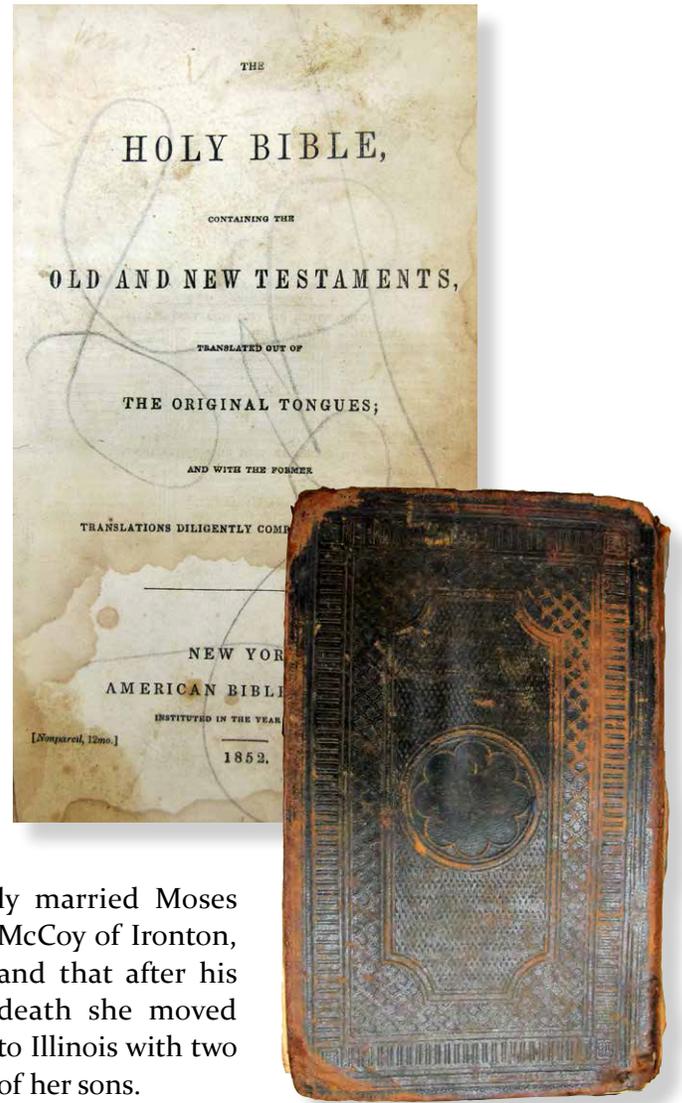
Sometimes a simple project turns into something unexpected and puzzling. This was the case with a Bible that records the births, marriages, and deaths of several families. The transcription of the Bible needed a title. Three surnames are prominent in the Bible – Ghrist, McCoy, and Willison. Most of the information seems to be written by one person and many of the events predate the 1852 publication of the Bible. A little research was needed to sort out these families and that led to some interesting discoveries.

The earliest dates in the Bible are the births of Moses E. McCoy and his two wives Maria McCoy, and Vilette McCoy, all born in 1800. The notations in the Bible show that Moses McCoy and Vilette Lewis were married in 1825. Moses later married Maria Willison Ghrist in 1850. Births are recorded for the children of Moses and Vilette, Maria's children from her first marriage to Isaac Ghrist, the children of Maria's daughter Sabina Ghrist Willison, and a few not yet placed.

The listings on the death page provide the clue for how the two families came together. The deaths of Vilette and two of her children occurred within a few days of each other in June 1849. According to the 1850 mortality schedule, Maria's husband, Isaac, also died in June 1849, of cholera.¹

The Ghrists and Willisons are found together in the 1850 census on a page enumerated on the 12th of September of that year. Maria Ghrist was in Lawrence County, Ohio, listed with four of her children, including her daughter Sabina Willison with Sabina's two oldest children, but with no husband.² I did not find Moses, unless he was the shoemaker in adjacent Cabell County, [West] Virginia, but six of his children are together in Posey County, Indiana.³ Maria Ghrist and Moses married on 24 Oct 1850 in Lawrence County.⁴ I did not find later records for Moses or Maria.

A biography of Samuel Ghrist⁵, the oldest son of Maria and Isaac, supports these findings and adds a little more information. It states that his parents were born in Maryland, moved to Pennsylvania, and finally settled near Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio. It also says that his father died of cholera, that his mother subsequent-



ly married Moses McCoy of Ironton, and that after his death she moved to Illinois with two of her sons.

This Bible may have belonged to Sabina because the births of her children are recorded. However, her second marriage to Nathaniel Marks in 1859⁶ is not in the Bible. I could not find her after 1859. I did find two of her sons years later – one of whom died in Washington State. That is the only family I found near the West Coast. It is unknown how the Bible ended up in Oregon.

Another person who connects the three families is Maria (Willison) (Ghrist) McCoy. So perhaps it was her Bible, acquired not too long after she remarried? Because she would have used all of the surnames, so would the Bible.

SOURCES

1. 1850 U.S. census, Lawrence County, Ohio, mortality schedule, p.375, Isaac Ghrist; digital image, Ancestry.com, (www.ancestry.com : accessed 30 August 2015); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm T1159, rolls 14-15, 29-30, and 102-104.

- 1850 U.S. census, Lawrence County, Ohio, population schedule, Rome, p. 415B, dwelling 120, family 121, Maria Ghrist; digital image, *Ancestry.com*, (www.ancestry.com : accessed 17 July 2015); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm M432, roll 701.
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- "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013," database with images, *FamilySearch*, (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 31 August 2015), entry for Moses Wilay [?] and Maria Ghrist, 27 Oct 1850; citing Lawrence, Ohio, United States, reference cn [?] 177; county courthouses, Ohio; FHL microfilm 317,716.
- Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co, 1893), page 1218. digital image, Internet Archive (<https://archive.org/details/commemorativebio-03jhbe> : accessed 14 July 2015)
- "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013," database with images, *FamilySearch*, (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 31 August 2015), entry for Nathaniel Marks and Sabina Willison, 01 Aug 1859; citing Lawrence, Ohio, United States, reference bk 6 p127 no 1506; county courthouses, Ohio; FHL microfilm 317,717.

The Cholera Epidemic of 1849

While researching the names from the Willison/Ghrist/McCoy Bible, I was struck by the cluster of deaths in June 1849. Vilette (Violet) Lewis McCoy and two of her teenage children died that month. I found Isaac Ghrist's death from cholera on the 1850 mortality schedule on *Ancestry.com*.¹ I could not find the McCoy deaths until I researched mortality schedules and found that images from Indiana were not included in the *Ancestry* database. A quick detour to *FamilySearch* found all three of the McCoy deaths listed in Posey County, Indiana.

All died of cholera. A note at the bottom of the page reads, "The McCoy's died in the state of Ohio in June 1849 after which the balance of the family moved to Posey Co. Indiana."²

Cholera is a bacterial infection that results in severe dehydration. There were three major epidemics of the disease in the United States during the nineteenth century. Around 1848-1849, the disease came with immigrants on ships to New York and New Orleans. As the immigrants continued their travels along the river ways and trails, so did instances of cholera. It spread in areas with poor sanitation, which was not unusual in the towns of the Midwest during this period. Though it does not kill all of its victims, some die very quickly.

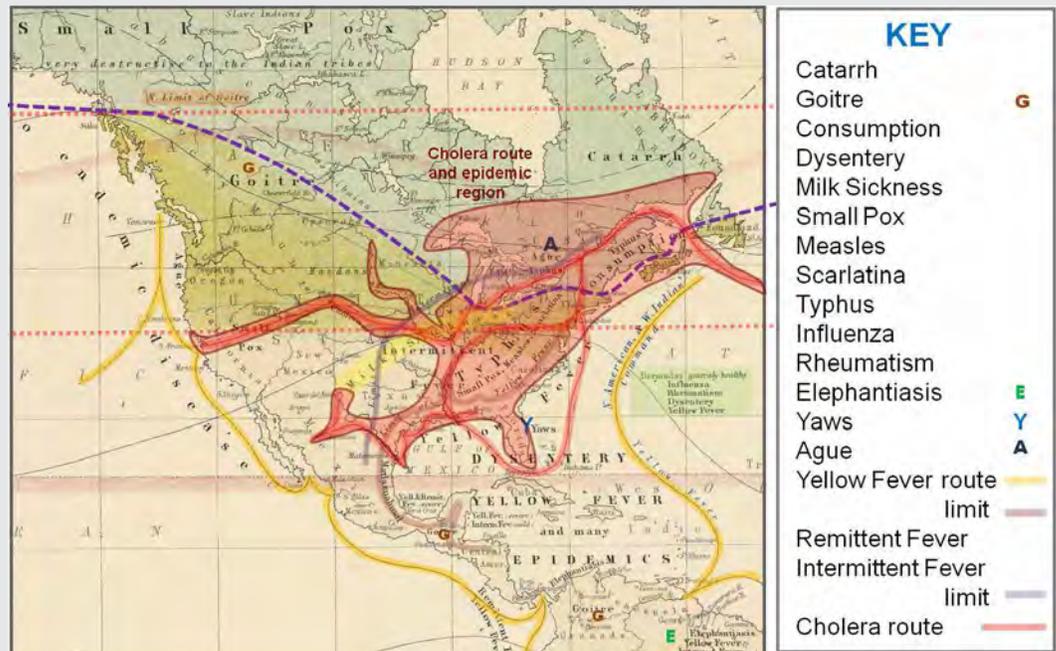


Photo Credit Brian Altonen, used by permission. Downloaded from - "Health & Disease" Brian Altonen, MPH, MS. <http://brianaltonenmph.com/gis/historical-disease-maps/alexander-keith-johnston-health-disease/> (accessed August 30, 2015).

The mortality schedule records that Minerva McCoy was ill for only two hours before her death.

While browsing the 1850 mortality schedules looking for the McCoy's, I calculated that 18 percent of the deaths in Lawrence County, Ohio, listed cholera as the cause of death. That count could have been low as there were also deaths from diarrhea, the major symptom of the disease. However, in Posey County, Indiana, there were only five deaths attributed to it. The enumerators of Posey County were quite helpful and included the information that, "There is no local cause of disease in my district except on the Rivers when the Land (*sic*) overflows—that is somewhat inclined to fever and ague." Another writes ". . . Asiatic cholera has never prevailed in an epidemical form . . ."

It was not uncommon for families to flee the conditions that resulted in diseases. That may have played a role in this family's migration.

SOURCES

Kohn, George Childs. "U.S. cholera epidemic, 1849." *Encyclopedia of Plague and Pestilence*, Third Edition. New York: Facts On File, Inc., 2007. *Modern World History Online*. <http://tinyurl.com/ojtd5z5> (accessed August 30, 2015).

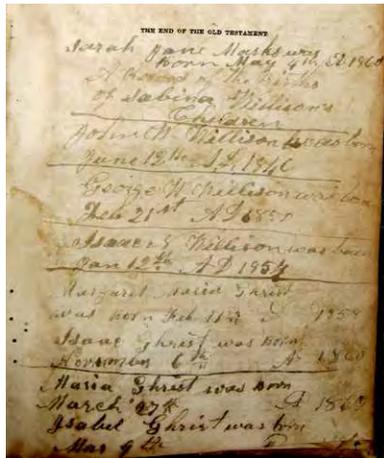
ENDNOTES

1. 1850 U.S. census, Lawrence County, Ohio, mortality schedule, p.575, entry for Isaac Ghrist; digital image, Ancestry.com, (www.ancestry.com : accessed August 30, 2015); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm T1159, rolls 14-15, 29-30, and 102-104.
2. 1850 U.S. census, Posey County, Indiana, mortality schedule, Lynn Township, page 133, entry for Manerva Mccoy, digital image, FamilySearch, (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed August 30, 2015); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm publication T655.

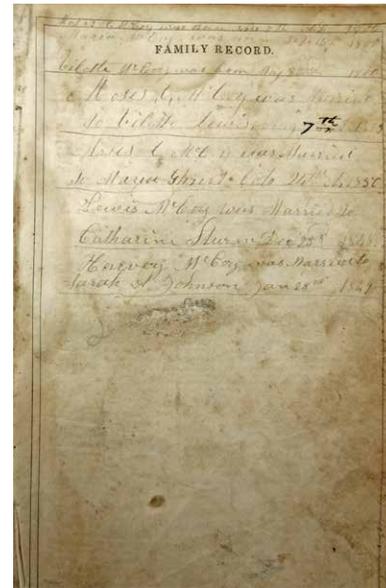
TRANSCRIPTION OF WILLISON/GHRIST/MCCOY FAMILY BIBLE

This transcription was done by LauraDenise White.

PAGE PRECEDING FAMILY RECORDS



FAMILY RECORD (P 1)



Sarah Jane Marks was Born May 4th AD 1860

A Record of the Births of Sabina Willison's Children

John W Willison was born
June 12th A.D. 1846

George W Willison was born
Feb 21st A.D. 1850

Isaac N Willison was born
Jan 12th AD 1854

Margaret Maria Ghrist
was Born Feb 11th AD 1858

Isaac Ghrist was Born
November 6th AD 1860

Maria Ghrist was Born
March 27th AD 1860

Isabel Ghrist was born
Mar 9th AD 1862

Moses C McCoy was Born Nov 7th A.D. 1800

Maria McCoy was Born Sep 15th 1800

Vilette McCoy was born May 22nd 1800

Moses C McCoy was Married
to Vilette Lewis, Aug 7th 1825

Moses C McCoy was Married
to Maria Ghrist Octo 24th AD 1850

Lewis McCoy was Married To
Catharine Sturm Dec 23rd 1848.

Harvey McCoy was Married to
Sarah A Johnson Jan 23rd 1849

[in the right side page margin]

This was recorded Nov 7th AD 1852 the Birthday
of M.C. McCoy Aged 52

FAMILY RECORD (P 2)



Record of the Births of the family

Hannah McCoy was Born
June 8th A.D. 1824

Lewis McCoy was Born
May 17th A.D. 1825

Harvey McCoy was Born
July 4th AD 1828

Minerva McCoy was born
Sept 17th A.D. 1830

David McCoy was Born
Feb 15th A.D. 1832

Hiram McCoy was born June 29th 1834

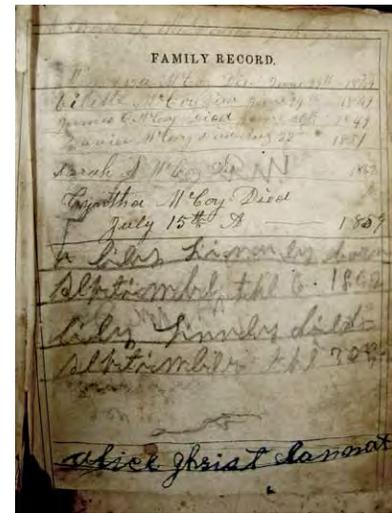
James C McCoy was born
Sept 21st A.D. 1836

Louisa McCoy was Born
May 16th A.D. 1839

Cyntha McCoy was born
Feb 3rd A.D. 1841

Infant born 1887
to Charles and [illegible, possibly Doris]
[born las deCimber]
[Dey bell Linney/Finney/Tinney]
born 1890 [january]
[thee] 16

FAMILY RECORD (P 3)



A Record of the Deaths of the family

Minerva McCoy Died June 27th 1849

Vilette McCoy Died June 29th 1849

James C McCoy Died June 30th 1849

David McCoy Died Aug 22nd 1851

Sarah A McCoy Died 1852

Cyntha McCoy Died
July 15th AD _____ 1859

[possibly baby or Lily Linney/Finney/Tinney] born
Septimber the 6 1892

[baby or Lily Linney/Finney/Tinney] died
Septimber the 30th

alice ghrist [lannat?]

FAMILY RECORD (P 4)



A Record of the Births of the Children of Isaac Ghrst first Husband of Maria McCoy

*Samuel Z Ghrst was born
Jan 1st A.D. 1817*

*John Ghrst was born
Nov 12th A.D. 1818*

*Peter W Ghrst was born
Aug 16th 1820*

*Isabel Ghrst was born
Dec 23rd A.D. 1822*

*Isaac Ghrst was born
Jan 18th A.D. 1825*

*Sarah Ann Ghrst was born
Aug 20th A.D. 1827*

*Sabina Ghrst was born
Aug 29th A.D. 1829*

*Elias W Ghrst was born
Nov 3rd A.D. 1831*

*William H Ghrst was born
Feb 9th AD 1841*

Chaparral Books

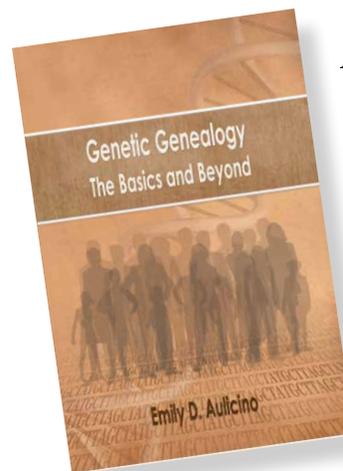
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Book Review

Historic German Newspapers Online

Reviewed by Dale Deatherage

Author: Ernest Thode
Publisher: Genealogy Publishing Co.
Publication date: 2014
No. Pages: 233
Price: \$24.95
Ordering: Genealogical.com

Audience: The audience for this book will likely be intermediate or advanced genealogists who have determined that they have German ancestors, especially those who know some German.

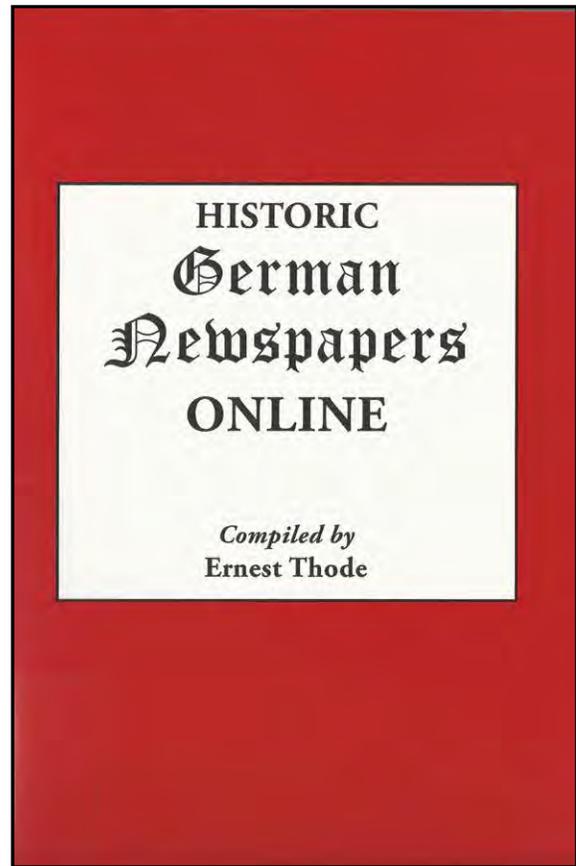
Purpose: The author believes German newspapers are every bit as useful as English newspapers to help fill in the lives of our ancestors. He has compiled this resource to help researchers find digitized copies of historic German newspapers. He has defined those papers published over 50 years ago as historic, though some current editions may also be listed in the book.

Author's Qualification: Ernest Thode has a master's degree in German, has taught German and English, and is the author of *The German-English Genealogical Dictionary* as well as several other works. He also lectures on German-American immigration, religions, and German newspapers.

Content: Thode provides information about a vast number of German-language newspapers to be found online, the publishing dates, where they were published, and the websites where they can be viewed. The introduction has a few examples to help with using the newspapers and describes several of the significant online repositories.

Writing Style: This is simply a book of lists. Except for the introduction, there is no other text.

Organization: The book has a short introduction followed by three interrelated lists. The first list, pages 11 through 18, gives the websites where digitized newspapers can be found and includes the URLs. The second list, pages 19 through 128 shows the name of each newspaper and



where it was published. The third list, pages 129 through 233, shows the time period each paper was published and sends you back to the first list for the appropriate URL. The link is not to the actual newspaper but to the website. (Reviewer's note: To date, I have been unable to find the German newspapers on "www.hathitrust.org.")

Accuracy: The book has a couple of disconnects. First, in the "Key" column of the third list, the reference is to "GooBook." However, in the first list the "Key" column has simply "Goo." The online repository is Google Books and the URL for the German site is given, so this may be just an editing error. Second, the author refers the user to the "Places section to see what papers are online . . ." The "Places section" really means the "Country" and the "Published at" columns of the second list. I found this confusing.

Conclusion: If you have German ancestors and you are trying to fill in details about their lives, this book could be just what you need to find historic German newspapers online.

Book Review

Genealogy at a Glance: English Genealogy Research

Reviewed by Joan Galles

Author: Paul Milner
Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
Publication date: 20
No. Pages: 4
Price: \$8.95 + \$4.50 shipping
Ordering: Genealogical.com

Audience: *English Genealogy Research* is written for everyone of English descent regardless of location (i.e., the United States, Australia, and New Zealand), as well as for those with ancestors from other European countries who migrated through England on their way to the United States.

Purpose: The four-page, full-color, laminated guide is intended as a quick reference, pointing the family historian to the basic sources recommended to “unlock English family history.”

Author’s Qualifications: Paul Milner, a native of England, resides in the U.S. and lectures internationally about British Isles genealogical research. He also authors the blog Paul Milner Genealogy.¹

Content: As Milner explains, “English records are generally organized by county and parish,” and he goes on to say, “The basic sources for . . . research include civil registration records, parish registers, diocesan records, probate records and census returns.” Separate segments cover these basic sources and provide dates for which these records exist. Most records are now located nationally. Milner also explains how to find surnames and how to learn a bit of Latin that is needed for records prior to 1733.



A list of websites at the end of the guide provides additional resources for those dealing with English records.

Conclusion: *English Genealogy Research at a Glance* offers the researcher a good beginning point by providing information about a variety of basic English records.

ENDNOTES

1. <http://www.milnergenealogy.com/>

BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

The GFO has an agreement with a few genealogy book publishers. In exchange for providing us with free books, we agree to provide them with reviews of the material. Recently, the donated books have begun to pile up. Please help us get caught up (and stay caught up) on this project that benefits the GFO library. If you can help, please contact Joan Galles at bookreviews@gfo.org, or call her on Fridays at the GFO, 503-963-1932.

*In Memoriam***Tanya Collier*****November 8, 1946 – August 21, 2015***

Tanya Collier died on August 21, 2015 after a five-year battle with a debilitating neurological disorder. She was born in Tulare, California, and died peacefully in her Portland home. Tanya actively served her community throughout her life, and she was a GFO member for about five years.

Tanya became politically aware and involved as the feminist movement reached a new audience in the 1950s and '60s. She supported the Equal Rights Amendment and took that interest to heart by returning to college at age 26. By then divorced, she graduated from Portland State University with a bachelor's degree in political science.

Tanya remarried in 1979. Her husband, Greg Hartman, encouraged her to be all she could be. She then returned to Portland State and earned her master's degree in public administration. Some of her work in the field was representing Oregon Nurses Association in their labor negotiations.

Before going back to get her master's degree, she ran for the Oregon State Legislature. Afterward she was elected to Metro Council in 1986, where she served for

seven years, including two years as presiding officer. In 1993, Collier became a Multnomah County commissioner, where she served until 1997.

Tanya is survived by her husband, Greg Hartman; her children, Tim Collier (Deb DiPiero) and Robin Zander; and her grandchildren, Nikita Noelcke (Tom), Tatyana Collier, Kyla Zander, Mia Collier, and Alex Collier. She dreamed of an equal opportunity culture. "Someday maybe my grandchildren will take the Walk of the Heroines, read the stories written here and be motivated to be all that they can be."

Portland State University graciously allowed us to use the accompanying photo of Tanya. You will find it and more information on Tanya's accomplishments on the University's Walk of the Heroines.



In Memoriam

Janet Green

September 9, 2015

Janet Green passed away on September 9, 2015. Her daughter, Ruth Ferris, notified the GFO of her passing. Janet was an interim editor of *The Bulletin* in June, 2014, and she submitted a nice summary of her accomplishments at that time.

Janet Green came from California by way of Southeast Alaska, where she lived for 20 years. She loved to travel, and had lived in China, Hong Kong, and Mexico. She did genealogical research starting in about 1967 and compiled three books of family history. After moving to Oregon, she served for a time as editor of the quarterly for the Oregon Genealogical Society in Springfield. These past two years she volunteered on a support hotline for the indexing program of the LDS Church. She

was the mother of six and grandmother of ten. (Excerpted from *The Bulletin*, Volume 63, No. 4, p. 3. June 2014)

Judith Leppert worked with Janet, briefly, on the Bulletin Editorial Group. She remembered that the committee enjoyed Janet's personality immensely. She had a definite presence in a room. Everyone appreciated that she stepped up just at a time when we were in a hiatus between editors of our publication. Janet's volunteer efforts couldn't have been more timely.



In Memoriam

Iris Lee Holt

September 12, 1927 – September 12, 2015

Iris Lee Holt passed away on her birthday, September 12, 2015 in the Portland area. She was born in 1927, the only child of Golden V. Burton and George Burton. Iris attended Lincoln High School and graduated as valedictorian in 1946. She attended Reed College for one year on a scholarship, after which she transferred to the University of Oregon. In 1950, Iris married Gordon P. Swan and had two children: Peter Swan and Steven Swan. Iris returned to school at Portland State University, earned a degree in mathematics, and taught for 24 years at Fremont Junior High School (Parkrose District).

In 1997, Iris married John E. Holt, whom she met as a classmate at Lincoln High School. They pursued genealogy and she joined the GFO (John had been a member since 1988). Marie Diers wrote about the "Oregon State Friday Project" in the *GFO Insider* and featured Iris and John Holt together with 28 other volunteers. The group met for six and one-half years and extracted records from the Oregon State Records Department. Iris Holt worked with 8,700 records all from the year 1945. John Holt dealt

with the previous year's data that had an amazing total number of 144,750 records. They began their work on January 17, 2003 and the committee was still working when the report was published August 1, 2009, for the *GFO Insider*.

Their friend and colleague, Eileen Chamberlin, recalled that they were the reason she became involved in cemetery research. She thought that Iris had a sweet sense of humor with a little giggle that enhanced the experience of trudging through cemeteries. "She made the whole excursion fun. I think that good humor helped keep many of us involved."

The Holts were Life members of GFO. They also enjoyed travel and their dogs. Surviving family include husband John; sons Peter (Carrie) now in Tucson, Arizona, and Steven (Laurie) living in Gresham; grandchild Adria (Tom Clark); and great-grandchildren Julian and Fiona Clark, Tsipa Swan, and Nori Swan.

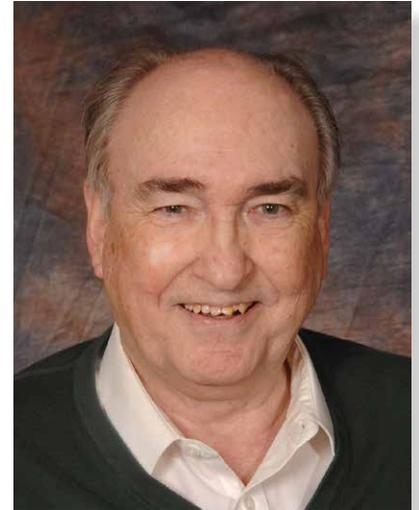
Services were held October 19, 2015, at Willamette National Cemetery.

*In Memoriam***Donald C. Holznagel****October 11, 1934 – October 26 2014**

Editor's Note: With the exception of the birth and death dates, and a couple minor corrections, this obituary is as Don wrote it himself. When he heard about this, Gerry Lenzen replied, "That would be just like Don. He wouldn't want to leave any loose ends."

Don was a native Oregonian. Born in Hillsboro, he attended elementary and high school there. After three years in the US Army, he graduated from Eastern Oregon College in 1959, and received a master's degree in 1961. He also met Jean Adamson at Eastern Oregon, and they married in June 1958, settling into teaching jobs in Parkrose, Oregon, where they began their family.

Don began his career in education in 1959 as an elementary and secondary math teacher in Parkrose School District in Oregon. He received a Fulbright Teacher Exchange award, spending the 1963-64 school year as a math teacher in London, England. After returning to Parkrose, he joined a computer education project in Marion County in 1968, and continued work in curriculum development and teacher training in educational technology in a statewide school district cooperative in Minnesota for ten years. He returned to Oregon in 1980 to work in the Technology Program of the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Portland research and development in educational technology for school districts in five northwest states. He was Director of the program from 1983-96, leading an effort to introduce the Internet as an educational tool across the region.



In 1996, Don became Director of Technology at the southeast Regional Laboratory at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and completed his professional career as Executive Director of that laboratory in 1998. Retiring at the end of that year, he and Jean moved to Cannon Beach, Oregon.

Throughout his career, Don was active in his professional organizations and served as national President of the Association of Educational Data Systems in 1980. Because of his interest in the history of his family, Don was a member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, serving on its Board of Directors beginning in 2005, and as President from 2007-2009. He also volunteered as a member of the Board of Directors of the Rose Villa Retirement Community from 2007-14, and served two years as President.

In addition to Parkrose and Cannon Beach, Don, Jean and family lived at times in Salem, Hillsboro, West Slope and Atlanta, Georgia. He is survived by his wife Jean and two daughters, Kara Baker and Kristin Kruse, and three granddaughters.

Rose Villa graciously allowed us to use the accompanying photo of Don.

In Memoriam

Lois Mary McCarthy

1922-2014

Lois M. McCarthy joined the Genealogical Forum of Oregon in December of 1986 and remained active in our organization until January 2009. During that time, she researched her family from herself and her parents through her grandparents and their journey over the Oregon Trail. She left a small, typewritten booklet of their experiences complete with actual photographs. During their trek, her family lost their oxen and were reduced to hooking their milk cows to the yoke to get the family to Oregon. "That would ruin the cows for their intended purpose," observed Connie Lenzen when I told her that story. And, oh, yes . . . they went over Laurel Hill! Lois also contributed to GFO publications with articles about the Oregon California Trails Association. She is remembered by Connie and Gerry Lenzen who described her as regal, but pleasant, approachable, and kind. It goes without saying that she was intelligent.

Lois Mary McCarthy was the only child of Frank T. McCarthy and Grace Margaret Lowell, both of Oregon. Frank supported the family with various jobs ranging from stagehand to mechanic for the Gaiety Theatre. Lois lived in Portland, Oregon, for most of her life and attended Washington High School and Oregon State College. She majored in Home Economics, graduating about 1945. Eventually, she worked for the State of Oregon in their Children's Services Division. She is quoted at least twice in her professional capacity as assistant administrator of the Oregon Children's Services Division on the topic of adoption records (*Oregonian* November 29, 1981, p. 112). Members of the GFO remember her handling adoptions for them.

Beyond those few facts, Lois McCarthy left a light footprint on the world. She never married. After her father died in 1950, Lois lived at her Portland home with

her mother, Grace, and supported her mother until Grace died in 1986 at 100 years of age.

Lois is buried with her parents in the family plot at Mount Union Cemetery near Philomath, Benton County, Oregon.

The first facts I found about her family indicated they were listed in the Dimmick Family Bible. That is the family we researched for the Kelsey Grammer episode of "Who Do You Think You Are?" that filmed here at the GFO. Both the Lowell and Dimmick families settled in Benton County, Oregon.

Lois McCarthy's broad interests included several organizations dealing with the poor (Food for the Hungry, Int'l), minorities (Oglala Lakota College), those with disabilities (Oregon Paralyzed Veterans of America and Special Olympics), genealogy and history (GFO and Anderson Lone Fir Charity Cemetery Association), children (Children's Trust Fund of Oregon), and animals (Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation). This is only a partial list of her devotion to causes to improve our world. Generously, she remembered the Genealogical Forum of Oregon in her will.

She is survived by cousins Frank, Charles "Pete," and Chester Correll.

The editors would like to thank Judith Leppert for her assistance in gathering the information and assembling these obituaries.



Bulletin Index, 2015

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| Cheney | E F | | Gast-CHO4 | 337 |
| Chenoweth | Creed L | | Gast-CHO4 | 135 |
| Chenoweth | F A | | Lang-HWV | 701 |
| Chenowith | James W | | West-IHUW | 548 |
| Cherry | Harry D | | Gast-CHO4 | 43 |
| Cherry | J G | | Lang-HWV | 838 |
| Cherry | Robert W A | | Gast-CHO4 | 43 |
| Chesher | James P | | Wall-IHLC | 500 |
| Cheshire | Waldo L (M D) | | Chap-PBRW | 1491 |
| Cheshire | William P | | Gast-CHO2 | 270 |
| Chick | Charles Herbert | | Gast-POHB3 | 473 |

| Surname | Given Name | Comments | Book Code | Page |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|------|
| Childers | Frank P | | Gast-CHO3 | 817 |
| Childers | James W | | West-IHUW | 618 |
| Childs | R W | | Clar-HCRV2 | 347 |
| Chinn | U G | | Gast-CHO3 | 93 |
| Chipman | Leavitt B | | Gast-POHB2 | 629 |
| Chipman | Seymour | | Chap-PBRW | 1155 |
| Chisham | J M | | Lang-HWV | 712 |
| Chisholm | William P (M D) | | Gast-CHO4 | 1078 |
| Chittenden | Hiram | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 240 |
| Choate | Sabe | incl. portrait | West-IHUW | 394 |
| Chrisman | E C (Hon) | | Wall-IHLC | 495 |
| Chrisman | Francis M | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 914 |
| Chrisman | G R | | Hine-IHO | 986 |
| Chrisman | Gabriel Russell (Hon) | | Chap-PBRW | 1398 |
| Chrisman | Joel D | | Lang-HWV | 894 |
| Chrisman | Levi | | Clar-HCRV2 | 77 |
| Chrisman | Scott | | Wall-IHLC | 502 |
| Chrisman | W S | | Hine-IHO | 988 |
| Chrisman | William M C | | Hine-IHO | 532 |
| Chrisman | William M C | | Lang-HWV | 894 |
| Chrisman | Winfield Scott | | Chap-PBRW | 1449 |
| Christ | Henry | | Gast-POHB3 | 544 |
| Christ | Philip | | Gast-POHB3 | 230 |
| Christensen | Harry | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 194 |
| Christensen | Niels | | Chap-PBRP | 815 |
| Christenson | C M | | Clar-HCRV3 | 612 |
| Christenson | G G | | Gast-CHO3 | 67 |
| Christenson | N C | | Gast-CHO2 | 923 |
| Christenson | Nels C | | Chap-PBRW | 564 |
| Christian | Henry | | Hine-IHO | 989 |
| Christiani | Michael | | West-IHCO | 769 |
| Christie | Alexander (Archbishop) | | Gast-POHB2 | 445 |
| Christofferson | Edna E (Mrs) | | Clar-HCRV3 | 557 |
| Christoph | George J | | Clar-HCRV3 | 161 |
| Church | Frank G | | West-IHCO | 316 |
| Church | Irving W | | Down-ENWB | 354 |
| Church | J C (Judge) | | Wall-IHLC | 489 |
| Church | James S | | Gast-POHB3 | 807 |
| Church | John C | | Chap-PBRW | 1090 |
| Church | Jonas M | incl. portrait | West-IHUW | 296 |
| Churchill | John S | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 492 |
| Churchill | Joseph L | | Gast-CHO2 | 43 |
| Churchill | Julius A | | Gast-CHO2 | 158 |
| Churchill | L Arthur | | Chap-PBRW | 817 |
| Chute | Abraham Lincoln | | Chap-PBRW | 748 |
| Cimino | Vetal | | Chap-PBRP | 390 |
| Cini | James | | Clar-HCRV3 | 181 |
| Circle | Otis I | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 456 |
| Clack | H Earl | | Down-ENWB | 426 |
| Claffin | William Phillip | | Gast-CHO3 | 677 |
| Claggett | Charles | | Hine-IHO | 989 |
| Claggett | Charles S | | Chap-PBRP | 554 |
| Claggett | William D | | Chap-PBRW | 893 |
| Claggett | William D | | Hine-IHO | 265 |
| Clair | Harry C (Jr) | incl. portrait | Clar-HCRV2 | 390 |
| Clanfield | Henry | | Chap-PBRW | 1418 |
| Clapshaw | William | | Chap-PBRP | 620 |

CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

Send submissions to bulletin@gfo.org. You may request a current "Instructions and Guidelines" by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at <http://gfo.org/bulletin/index.htm>.

Deadlines for submission to the *Bulletin*

March issue: December 15
June issue: March 15

September issue: June 15
December issue: September 15

Save the Dates!

JANUARY 31

Connie Lenzen will present a workshop about researching your house history. The focus will be on Multnomah and Clackamas County properties.

MARCH 12 & 13

Guest speakers from Ireland will teach us about Irish and Scots-Irish research. Saturday will be a full-day seminar at the Milwaukie Center and Sunday will be a workshop at the GFO.

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GFO CALENDAR: DECEMBER 2015 – FEBRUARY, 2016

Library Work Parties ~ every month, all welcome

Sundays 9 am–12 pm Map project on 2nd Sunday, other projects on remaining Sundays

DECEMBER

Wed 12/2 10 am–12 pm Learn and Chat
1–2 pm DNA Q & A

Sat 12/5 10 am–12 pm Virginia Group
1–3 pm German Group

Mon 12/7 Free to Non-Members

Tues 12/8 6–8 pm Board meeting

Wed 12/9 1:30–2:30 pm Photoshop Elements Group

Sat 12/12 9:30–11:30 am Illinois Group
1–3 pm Writers' Forum

Wed 12/16 10 am–12 pm Learn & Chat
1–2 pm DNA Q&A

Sat 12/19 9:30–11 am Hunting and Gathering

Wed 12/24 1pm Library closed

Thu 12/25 Christmas holiday–Library closed

Wed 12/31 1pm Library closed

JANUARY

Thu 1/1 New Year's holiday–Library closed

Sat 1/2 10 am–12 pm Virginia Group

Mon 1/4 Free to Non-Members

Wed 1/6 1–2 pm DNA Q & A

Sat 1/9 9:30–11:30 am Illinois Group

11:45 am–12:45 pm Book Group
1–3 pm Writers' Forum

Tues 1/12 6–8 pm Board meeting

Wed 1/13 10 am–12 pm Learn & Chat
1:30–2:30 pm Photoshop Elements Group

Sat 1/16 9:30–11 am Hunting and Gathering

12–2 pm Irish Group

2–4 pm Monthly Program with
author, Stephen Hanks

Sun 1/17 1–3 pm Family Tree Maker

Wed 1/20 1–2 pm DNA Q&A

Sat 1/23 1–3 pm British Group

Wed 1/27 10 am–12 pm Learn & Chat

Sat 1/30 9 am–12 pm DNA Group

Sun 1/31 9 am–12 pm House History Workshop

FEBRUARY

Mon 2/1 Free to Non-Members

Wed 2/3 1–2 pm DNA Q&A

Sat 2/6 10 am–12 pm Virginia Group
1–3 pm German Group

Tues 2/9 6–8 pm Board meeting

Wed 2/10 10 am–12 pm Learn & Chat
1:30–2:30 pm Photoshop Elements Group

Sat 2/13 9:30–11:30 am Illinois Group

1–3 pm Writers' Forum

Wed 2/17 1–2 pm DNA Q&A

Sat 2/20 9:30–11 am Hunting and Gathering
Monthly Program –
Research in Eastern
Canada

Sun 2/21 1–3 pm Family Tree Maker

Wed 2/24 10 am–12 pm Learn & Chat

See the GFO calendar at <http://www.gfo.org/calendar.htm> for more details and Sunday work parties.