In This Issue

Family Bible of Martin Sisk McFall and his wife Harriet Brown of Woodford County, Kentucky

by Nanci Remington

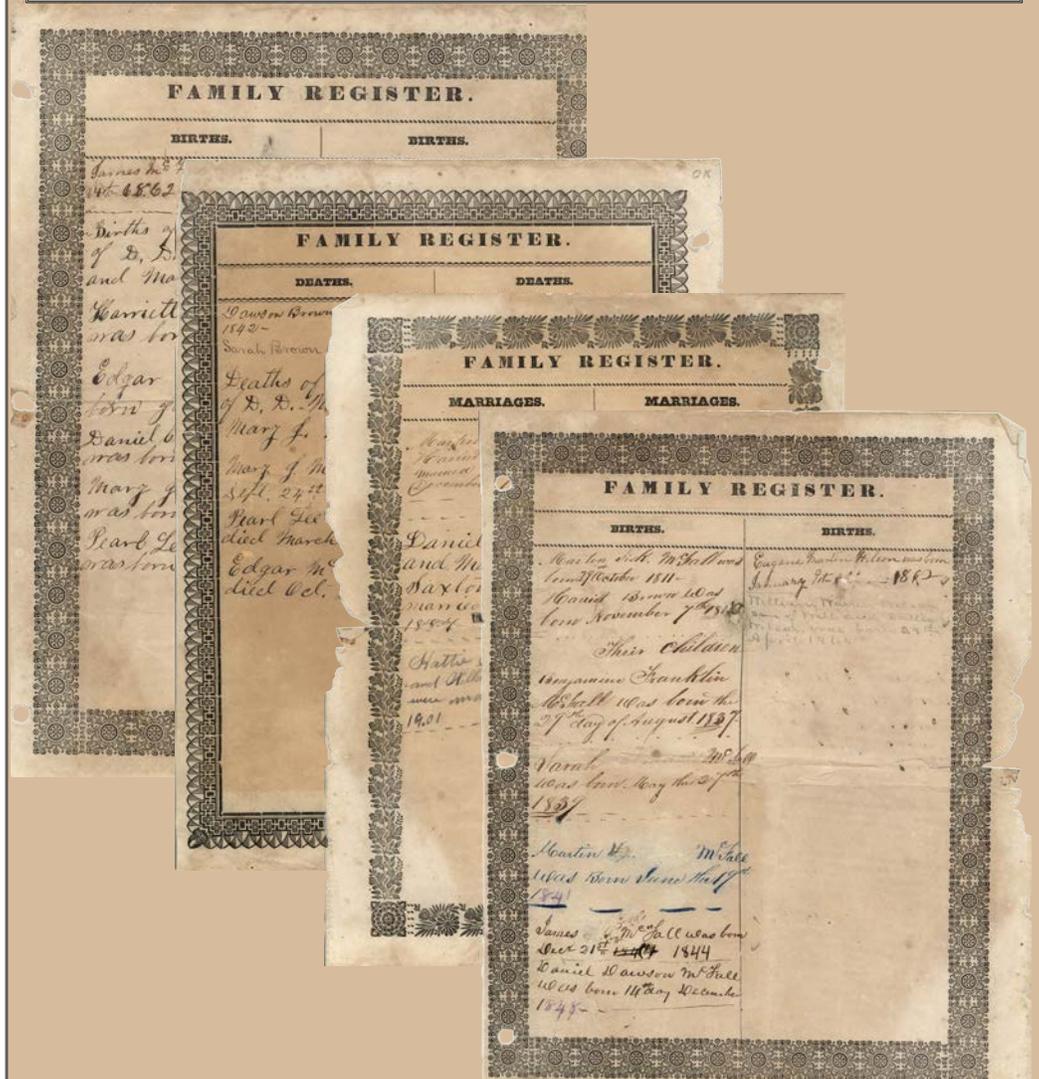# The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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

Contents

Photo note: Bible pages donated to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon by Mrs. Edna L. (Neilsen) Koch.

Letter from the Layout Editor

Volume 71, Number 4 of *The Bulletin* has articles on Bibles, an old house, a one-place study, a reprint from a Scottish journal, the Munro article that resulted from the reprint, Google Translate, working locally, two book reviews, and a few ads. I only place the ads into InDesign software; the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) has a helpful graphics team. Thanks, Keri, for the quick response and a beautiful ad for the GFO's Annual Member Meeting on 18 June 2022!

This issue might be one of the best *Bulletin* issues that I have laid out because there are no obituaries! The bad news is that the GFO's library closed again due to COVID-19 cases increasing in the Portland, Oregon, area. Hopefully, all libraries, museums, and research facilities can open to the public soon.

My plans for the spring of 2020, before COVID restrictions, included research in the library at the Oregon Institute of Technology in Klamath Falls. Anything of interest would have completed a class requirement. My main goal was to visit my Aunt Betty Radcliffe (1930–2020), who lovingly kept all my grandpa's genealogical stuff. I can't shout loud enough, but thanks, Betty!

The class accommodated those who did not visit a research facility in the spring of 2020. When restrictions eased, I parked my vehicle up by Portland State University, then walked down to the Multnomah County Main Library and the Oregon Historical Society, and wandered across the Hawthorne Bridge to the Multnomah Building to research an old house. Researching house history was experience that I lacked.

My mother helped me develop an interest in genealogy; I always liked to collect old books, bottles, doorknobs, photographs, etc. After my parents died, I tried to follow in my maternal grandfather's footsteps by putting his genealogy into *Family Tree Maker* software, visiting cemeteries and family, continuing my education, and working with other people on genealogy. When I was forty-seven, I went back to college; we are probably never too old to learn. Current recurring learning experiences are with layout, and I still need help editing. Someone will want to heavily

Another sunny day!

edit this letter. I cut over a page from my old house article before it saw software, proofreaders, then editors from the GFO. A big thanks for a searchable title, photo captions, and many, many edits!

Please stay safe!

—Mark Grafe

One more thought from the layout editor: The well-attended Bulletin Editorial Group (BEG) meeting was most helpful. It should be a quick monthly bit to post updates. *The Bulletin* should be a group effort.

Reflections and Research: An Old House in Hillsdale, Oregon, from 1852

Mark Grafe

They were pretty quiet and rarely seen, but some of our new neighbors were cows, and some, I can now imagine, were ghosts from an *old house*. My family moved to a house across the street from the cow pies around 1957. I was born when we lived nearby at 2427 SW Idaho Street in Portland, Oregon. Our new home at 2025 SW Vermont Street was on the hill opposite Wilson High School, now Ida B. Wells High School.
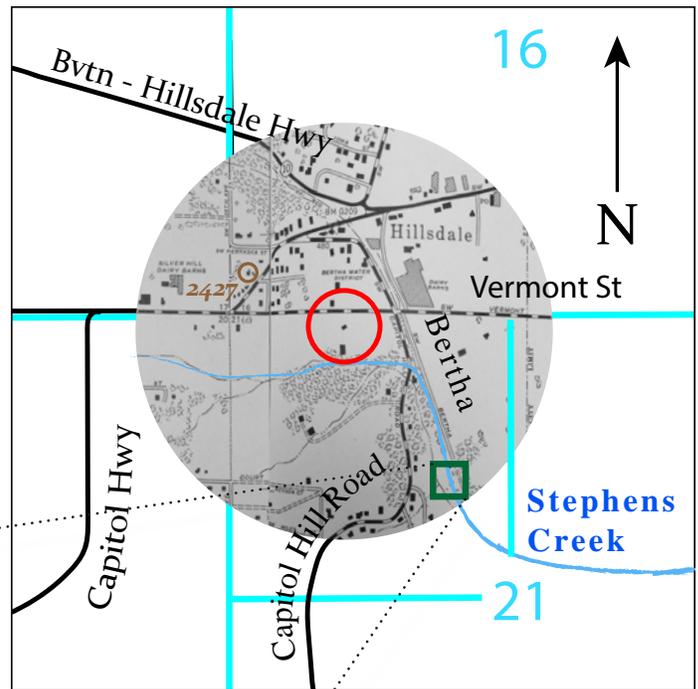
The old house*, a tad cockeyed (no barn in 1962), showing just the NW 1/4 of Section 21, T1S, R1E, centered on a planimetric map, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946.*

Stephens Creek, 2021. Image by the author.

The large block of mostly uninhabited property (one *old house*) on the south side of Vermont Street was a nice place to explore, as I was a skinny little kid and could crawl under the barbed wire. The electric wire, about a foot off the ground, was turned on at least twice. Besides cow pies, there were apple trees and those beautiful pheasants. Closer to the bottom of the hill was an unused dirt road, animal trails through the blackberries, a creek, and a small thick forest. When the Columbus Day storm hit in 1962, at least one massive old fir came down; I walked on the tree over previously inaccessible areas.

Pheasant image courtesy Canva.com.

I was first attracted to the dark abandoned *old house* east of the cow pasture because it had a pear tree, guarded by yellowjackets. Although the houses on the north side were close to Vermont Street and people could see it, this *old house* was set back a ways with trees in the front yard. I think stairs led up to a small raised back porch, perhaps without a door; I'm sure the *old house* was empty and unfurnished. The kitchen seemed odd; there was no sink, no stove. I do not remember how I got upstairs to an attic that had piles of old newspapers. There would have been an attic window because I sat up there reading old comic strips: *Dick Tracy, Orphan Annie, Lil Abner*, and *Steve Roper*—where I found the character Mike Nomad, who amusingly called other characters jokers. Well, some joker probably saw me and came onto the front porch and into the house, but because I was quiet, he left. I left soon after.

RABBIT HOLE

Google Maps show the small creek behind the *old house* to be Stephens Creek.[1] It flows east toward the Willamette River. The primitive trails through Stephens Creek Nature Area hint at how thick the woods used to be. When built, the *old house* did not have a number or street. Today the *old house* could have an even number between 1900 and 2000, but the *old house* is long gone. It was not further west and up the hill, as the terrain off to the side—and the road—are very steep. Over 100 years ago, the horse path or wagon road did not go through year round. It was first called "A" Street,[2] then the county named it Beno Road,[3] then maps show it was Road 1237,[4] and now it is Vermont Street.

In 1904, Portland recognized the original caretakers of the land with a statue in Washington Park titled *Coming of the White Man*. Before the *old house* was built, this area had people passing through seasonally to hunt.

> There are five tribes that likely visited the Hillsdale area across the years—Tualatin Kalapuya (also called Atfalati, homelands centered around Wapato Lake), Multnomah Chinook (homelands centered around Sauvie Island), Clackamas Chinook (homelands centered around Clackamas river to Sandy river), Cowlitz (homelands centered around Columbia river especially SW Washington), and Klickitat (also SW Washington).

> It is likely that Tualatin Kalapuyas considered all of the areas on the west side of the Tualatin Mountains to be their lands, meaning that other tribes would need to chat with them and offer trades in order to hunt in that forest. It's also worth noting that the Chinook and Cowlitz were very powerful tribes in the region, particularly in the early 1800s when they controlled traffic on the Columbia river. By the 1830s, Tualatin Kalapuyans, Chinookans, and Cowlitz had
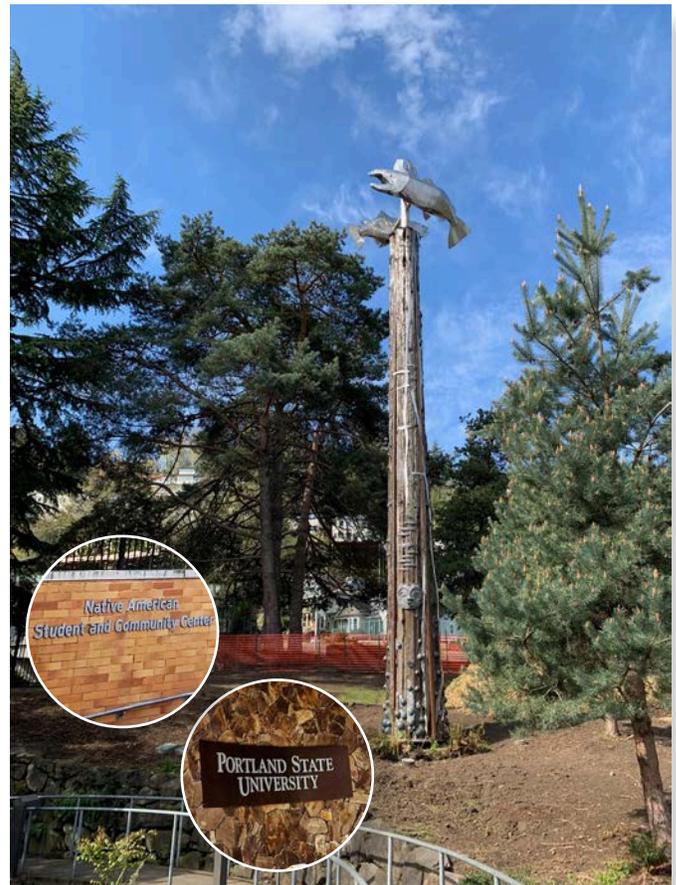
In 2003, Portland State University recognized Native American students with a community center. Image by the author.

> declined in power due to disease, and the Klickitat widely travelled into the Willamette and Tualatin Valleys and claimed the land, though their claim was not recognized by the other tribes or the US."[5]

The earliest U.S. government documentation found for this area was 1820—for Walter Moffett, who died in 1878.[6] His wife, Charlotte, recorded that her first home in Portland was

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All URLs were accessed 25 April 2022.

1. *Google Maps* (https://www.google.com/maps/place/Stephens+Creek+Natural+Area,+Portland,+OR+97219/@45.4725657,-122.6976001,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x54950b0588fe57d7:0xec6f7c732b302119!8m2!3d45.4723317!4d-122.6951316).

2. 1930 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Hillsdale Precinct 520, ED 26-258, sheet 1B, "A" St., dwelling 20, family 20, Michael Beno; digital image, *Ancestry* https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4547517_00612?), image 2; citing NARA T626.

3. "Beno Road Established," *The Oregon Journal* (Portland, Oregon), 18 August 1930, page 9, column 4; *Multnomah County Library* (https://multcolib.org/research-tools) > *The Oregon Journal* > *NewsBankinc*.

4. Multnomah County Oregon Assessor's Office, four oversized maps, 1940–1959; Oregon Historical Society Research Library, REF 912.7911 M9618.

5. Mariah Berlanga-Shevchuk, Cultural Resource Manager, Five Oaks Museum to Mark Grafe, email, 11 November 2021, re Michael Kennedy research, quoting Victoria Sundell, Head of Integrated Learning, Five Oaks Museum.

6. *U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management*, "General Land Office Records" (https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?), Willamette Meridian, T001S, R001E, NE ¼ of the NW ¼, Section 21 & T001S, R001E, Lot Tract 1, Section 21; Authority 24 April 1820: Sale Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566). Also, *Find a Grave*, database (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/90005876/walter-moffett), memorial 90005876, Walter Moffett (1840–1878).

a log cabin.[7] The *old house* was not a log cabin, nor was it on Moffett's claim.

Thomas Fulton Stephens' 643 acres extended west, from where Stephen's Creek flows to the Willamette River, into Section 21. Thomas and his wife Phebe received a Donation Land Claim (DLC) patent for land in 1865.[8]

In 1870, Stephens had a $35,000 farm in Fulton Precinct, Multnomah County, Oregon; today's value would be about $733,000. In the neighborhood were the Terwilliger and Tice families.[9]

In 1880, Stephens' neighbors included saloon keepers. Fulton Precinct was home to brickmen, dairymen, farmers, ferrymen, gardeners, mill workers, laborers, and servants; a musician, a butcher, a contractor, and a printer resided there.[10] The *old house* was not on Thomas F. Stephens' land.

Log cabin from Souvenir of Western Women. *The* old house *was not this old.*
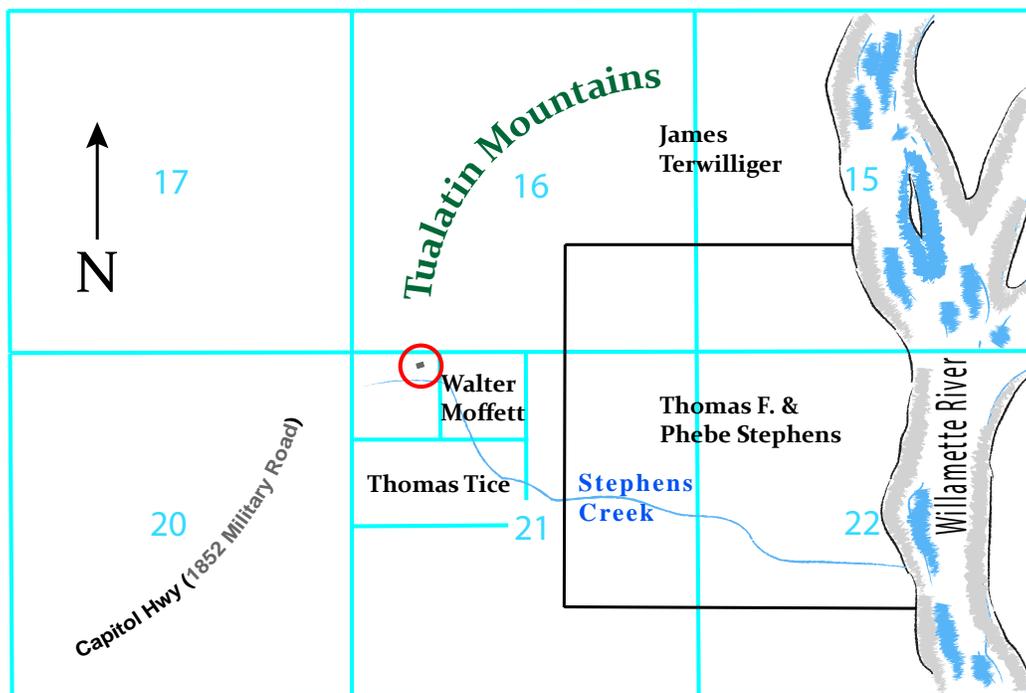
The old house *in the NW 1/4 of the NW ¼ of Section 21, T1S, R1E. Map by the author.*

7.   Mary Osborne Douthit, *Souvenir of Western Women* (Portland, Oregon: Anderson & Duniway, 1905); *Google Books* (https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Souvenir_of_Western_Women/6wA1AAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=The+souvenir+of+western+women&printsec=frontcover), 44–45.

8.   "1860 GLO Map of SW Portland," *Multnomah Historical Association* (http://multnomahhistorical.com/collections/documents/). Also, *U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management*, "General Land Office Records" (https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=OROCAA%20041667&docClass=SER&sid=0fkbsfbl.lcm), entry for Thomas F. and Phebe Stephens, Willamette Meridian, T001S, R001E, S 15, 16, 20, & 21, Multnomah County; citing Oregon-Donation Act, 27 September 1850. Compare 1865 to Kennedy's timeline.

9.   "1852 GLO Map of SW Portland," *Multnomah Historical Association* (http://multnomahhistorical.com/collections/documents/). Also, 1870 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Fulton Precinct, page 76, dwelling 564, family 560, Thos. Stephens family; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4278485_00300?), image 1.

10.   *Find a Grave* (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/98251401/thomas-fulton-stephens), memorial 98251401, Thomas Stephens (1802–1885), gravestone, Lone Fir Pioneer Cemetery, Portland, Oregon; image by Linda Jenkins Werts. Also, 1880 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Fulton Precinct, enumeration district (ED) 92, page 3, dwelling 22, family 24, Thomas Stephens; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4243850-00763?), image 8; citing NARA T9.

1907 house. The old house *was not this new. See annexation map on page 10. Image by the author.*

In the 1960s, I thought the Raz family owned the *old house* property. Three Raz brothers purchased land for their Fulton Park Dairy in the 1890s but sold the dairy, including 75 cows, to Gustav and Elizabeth (Raz) Wardin in 1908. Gustav sold their property to the Portland School District and their business to Alpenrose Dairy in 1950.[11] In 1920, a Raz family lived on Acacia Street in Multnomah County.[12] The house, built in 1907, is unoccupied but still standing at 2119 SW Nevada Court.[13] It is much nicer now than the *old house* was in the early 1960s.

House History Summary

The following list includes people who owned the land with the *old house*. Michael Kennedy and Michael Beno's histories follow under "Research Notes." Footnotes summarize information on other owners.

- Michael and Ellen Kennedy lived there by 17 July 1852.[14]

- The South Portland Real Estate Association, 1881.[15]

- Timothy and Elizabeth Stapleton sold the property, 24 June 1881.[16]

- Caesar and Christiana Schwerdtman owned the property in 1881 and sold it in 1889.[17]

- Edward W. Bingham owned the property by 31 January 1889.[18]

- Frederick Beno owned the property in 1890.[19]

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11. Patti Waitman Ingebretsen, "Fulton Park Dairy House," Picture of the Week, 24 March 2015, Multnomah Historical Association (http://multnomahhistorical.com/fulton-park-dairy-house/).

12. 1920 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Precinct 322 Ryan, ED 206, sheet 11A, dwelling 299, family 307, Melchior Raz family; and sheet 11B, dwelling 315, family 323, Henry Raz family; digital images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4384923_01027?), images 9 and 10.

13. "Portland Maps," *Multnomah County, House and Property History* (https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/2119-SW-NEVADA-CT/R330118_did/).

14. Oregon Donation Land Claim, Oregon City Land Office, claim no. 5159, Michael and Ellen Kennedy; citing National Archives microfilm publication M815, roll 56; digital images, *Genealogical Forum of Oregon* (https://gfo.org/) > MemberSpace > Digital Collections > Indexed Images > Oregon Donation Land Claims > Michael Kennedy and wife. Also see subhead "Research Notes."

15. Multnomah County, Oregon, Indirect Index, Deed Book 30, page 47, the South Portland Real Estate Association to Timothy Stapleton; Multnomah County Recording Office Public Research Room, Multnomah Building, Suite 125. Page 417 sent in error; did not try again.

16. Multnomah County, Oregon, "Deed Book 27, page 211, Timothy and Elizabeth Stapleton to Caesar and Christiana Schwerdtmann, 24 June 1881." The Stapletons have not been found in the 1880 U.S. census, so it is currently unknown if they were living on the property with the *old house* at that time.

17. Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 111, pages 190–191, Caesar and Christiana Schwerdtmann to Edward W. Bingham, 23 January 1889; digital image held by the author. A letter from Bingham in Michael Kennedy's DLC file suggests the Schwerdtmanns bought the land from Kennedy. Also, "U.S., City Directories, 1822–1995," Portland, Oregon, 1887, C. Schwertman (farmed 25 acres valued at $600, Hillsdale PO); *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2469/images/40407_1821100517_0923-00769?), image 770. Also, Eugene D. White, "White's Map of the City of Portland and County of Multnomah, 1888." Also, Charles F. Metsker, compiler, *Metsker's Atlas of Multnomah County, State of Oregon* (Tacoma, Washington: Metsker Maps, 1927), page 19; Multnomah County Library, Main Branch, Portland, Oregon.

18. Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 111, pages 190-191, Caesar and Christiana Schwerdtmann to Edward W. Bingham, 23 January 1889; digital image held by the author. Also, Oregon City, Oregon, Donation Certificate No. 5159, Michael Kennedy, patent dated 6 June 1881. Also, Robert A. Habersham, *Map of Multnomah County: Compiled from County Records, Railroad Surveys, and Other Official Data* (New York: Julius Bien & Co., 1889); *Library of Congress* (https://www.loc.gov/item/2012586242/). Also, "U.S., City Directories, 1822–1995," Portland, Oregon, 1890, page 150, Edward W. Bingham, lawyer, Fulton Park; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2469/images/40407_1821100517_0926-00157?pId=1465923650), image 158.

19. Multnomah County, Oregon, Direct Index, Deed Book 47, page 13(?), Frederick Beno to Ferdinand Opitz. Page number is difficult to read; not found as page 13; likely in the range of 130–139.

- Ferdinand and Harriet (Beno) Opitz, possibly from 1890 to 1907.[20]

- Michael Beno owned the property from 1907/08 to 1932.[21]

- Mr and Mrs. W. W. (Beno) Bollen, 1932.[22]

- Gericke, 1936.[23]

- Harold and Florence (Gericke) Noblett, 1944.[24]

- The Shadow Hills apartments were built in 1972.

Residents included Michael Kennedy for five years and Michael Beno for possibly forty years. Most of the owners of the *old house* property lived elsewhere.

Encouragingly, when the land with the *old house* was transferred from Schwerdtmann to Bingham, the deed contained an environmental clause. The land was "free of encumbrances" and neither "slaughter house hog yard … privy, or sewer" were allowed to "pollute the water flowing through the … tract."
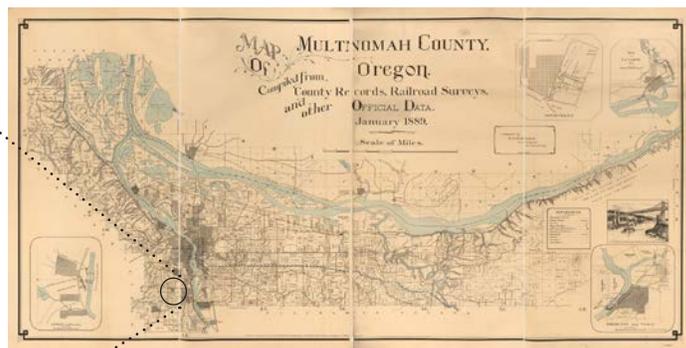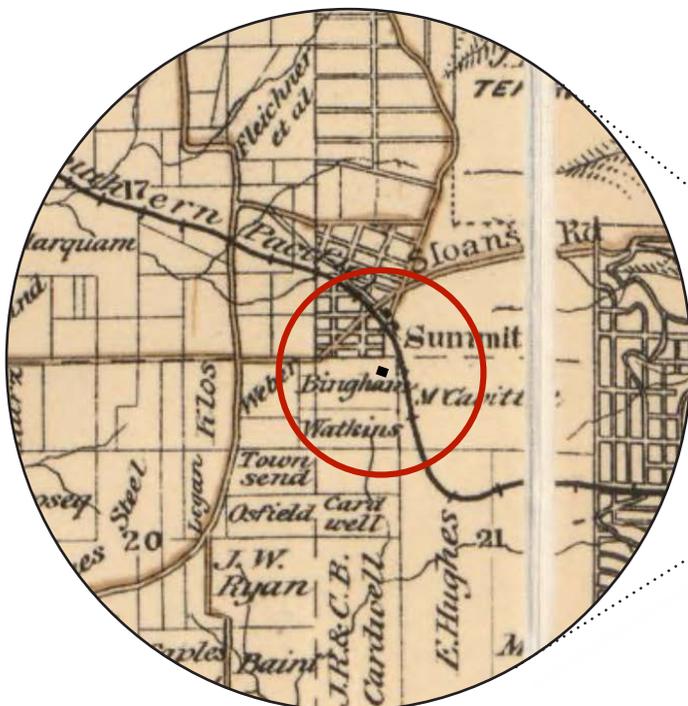
Multnomah County, 1889, Library of Congress,
https://www.loc.gov/item/2012586242/.

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20.   "Real Estate Transfers," *The Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 5 May 1907, Opitz to Beno; Multnomah County Library. Also, "Real Estate Transfers," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 24 June 1908, page 15, column 4, Opitz to Beno; *Multnomah County Library* (https://multcolib.org/research-tools) > *The Sunday Oregonian* > *NewsBankinc*.

21.   *Ibid*. Also, Michael Beno, obituary, *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 8 September 1932, page 15, column 8; *Multnomah County Library* (https://multcolib.org/research-tools) > *The Oregonian* > *NewsBankinc*. Also see subhead "Research Notes."

22.   Michael Beno, obituary, *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 8 September 1932, page 15, column 8. Also, "Suburban Property for Rent," *The Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 25 September 1932, page 32, column 3, The Beno House; *Multnomah County Library* (https://multcolib.org/research-tools) > *The Sunday Oregonian* > *NewsBankinc*. Mrs. W. W. Bollen, Michael Beno's sister, placed an ad to rent the property in 1932.

23.   Gericke shows up on a map. Chas. F. Metsker, compiler, *Metsker's Atlas of Multnomah County, State of Oregon* (Tacoma, Washington: Metsker Maps, 1936), page 19; Multnomah County Library, Main Branch, Portland, Oregon. Also, 1930 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Hillsdale Precinct 520, ED 258, sheet 4B, dwelling 108, family 108, Anna G. Gericke, mother-in-law, in the household of Harold M. Noblett; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4547517_00618?usePUB=true&pId=109505795), image 8; citing NARA T626. Also, *Polk's Portland City Directory 1934* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1934), Hannah Gericke, r. 3510 SW Vermont, Multnomah. This is the address for the Noblett family; Multnomah County Main Library. No other data were found.

24.   Noblett shows up on a map. Chas. F. Metsker, compiler, *Metsker's Atlas of Multnomah County, State of Oregon* (Tacoma, Washington: Metsker Maps, 1944), page 19; Multnomah County Library, Main Branch, Portland, Oregon, 3rd Floor. Also, 1940 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Hillsdale Precinct 426, ED 26-47, Sheet 9A, 3510 SW Vermont, visit 209, Harold Noblett; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2442/images/m-t0627-03377-00361?usePUB=true&pId=63135984). Also, *Polk's Portland Oregon City Directory 1948*, "Noblett, Harold M. (Florence G.) millwkr" (Seattle: Polk & Co., 1950), page 1253. Additional recent owners were not researched. No other data were found.

The Post Office changed the house numbering system in this neighborhood around 1933. City directories and motor vehicle registrations do not include an address for the *old house*; Portland did not annex the property until after 1950.[25] City directories do give nearby home addresses for some owners of this property.
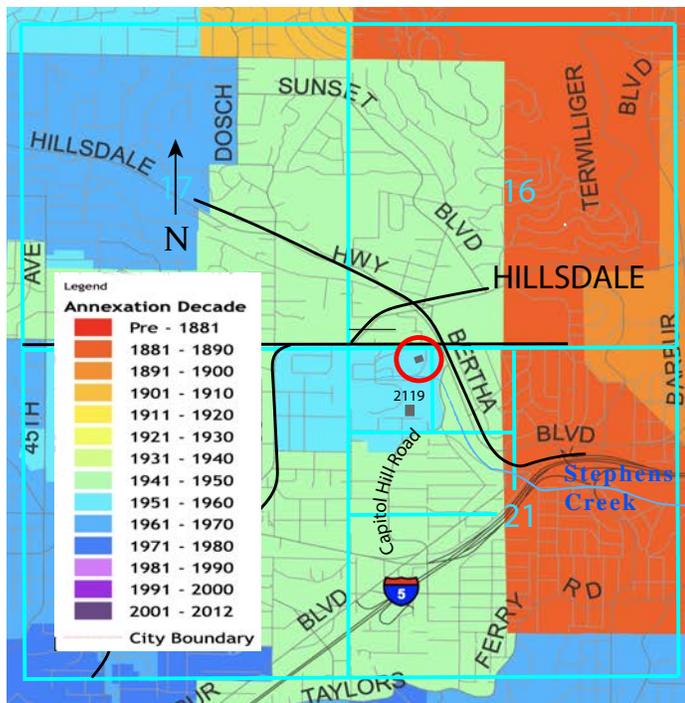
The old house was annexed after 1950. "Annexations by Decade," City of Portland.

Research Notes

Who owned the property, built, and lived in the *old house*? A legal land description could correctly include the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon. An 1852 map notes "the land is hilly and broken with deep ravines and ridges, soil good, 2nd rate, stoney [*sic*] in places, Fir, Cedar, Maple, and dogwood, considerable dead and fallen."[26] The *old house* was in Multnomah County, but Multnomah County was not created until 22 December 1854.[27] Before that the location of the *old house* was in Washington County, Oregon.

Michael and Ellen Kennedy

Michael Kennedy, born in Ireland about 1827,[28] built the *old house*. He benefited from the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act of 1850. Kennedy married Ellen O'Conner in Australia, on 1 February 1851.[29] They moved to Oregon in July 1851.[30] Michael and Ellen were on their claim by 17 July 1852. Acquaintances signed affidavits stating Michael Kennedy resided on and cultivated the tract where the *old house* was located continuously to 6 July 1857.[31] His family moved further west by 1860, where Michael farmed near the Hillsboro Post Office. Michael or Ellen probably had a strong Irish accent, as the enumerator recorded their surname as "Canada."[32]

The *old house* was on the eastern half of the Kennedys' claim and was a hotel or tavern near the "Portland–Hillsboro Road" as early as the Civil War.[33] Government

25. "Annexations by Decade," map, *City of Portland* (https://multco-web7-psh-files-usw2.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/Ex.%20B.22%20Map%20of%20Portland%20Annexations%20by%20Decade.pdf).

26. "Township No. 1 South Range No. 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon," map, Surveyor General's Office, Oregon City, Oregon, 20 May 1852.

27. "Multnomah County History and Records," *Oregon Secretary of State* (https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/records/provisional-guide/Pages/record-inventory-multnomah.aspx).

28. Oregon Donation Land Claim, Oregon City Land Office, claim no. 5159, Michael and Ellen Kennedy; citing National Archives microfilm publication M815, roll 56. Document 7: born in Ireland about 1827; Michael signed with an "X."

29. Oregon Donation Land Claim, Oregon City Land Office, claim no. 5159, Michael and Ellen Kennedy. Twice, papers read 1 February 1851 marriage, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Also, John A. Slavin signed an affidavit stating "he has known them to be living together as man and wife from 1 February 1851 to 18 August 1852." The "Oregon Biographical and Other Index Card File, 1700–1900," Pioneer Index, has Michael Kennedy incorrectly married on 11 February 1851.

30. Oregon Donation Land Claim, Oregon City Land Office, claim no. 5159, Michael and Ellen Kennedy. Document 7: Michael is a citizen, born about 1827, arrived in July 1851, and lived on the property from July 1852 to 6 July 1857. Two affidavits with 1857 may be misread as 1852.

31. Oregon Donation Land Claim, Oregon City Land Office, claim no. 5159, Michael and Ellen Kennedy. Franz Niebur's affidavit states from April 1853 to 6 July 1857. David F. Nelson's affidavit states from April 1853 to 6 July 1857. Albert Kelly's affidavit states from 17 July 1852 to 18 August 1857. John A. Slavin's affidavit states from April 1853 to July 1857.

32. 1860 U.S. census, Washington County, Oregon, population schedule, Hillsboro Post Office, page 69, dwelling 563, family 513, Michael Canada; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7667/images/4282812_00548?usePUB=true&pId=43936343), image 69; citing NARA M653.

33. Michael Kennedy, obituary, *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 5 May 1898, page 6, column 5; *Multnomah County Library* (https://multcolib.org/research-tools) > *The Morning Oregonian* > NewsBankinc.

"Maps of Land Ownership" from 1860–1870 omit Michael Kennedy's name,[34] but in 1869 and 1871, Michael paid federal tax for liquor, tobacco, and a hotel in the "City of Portland Washington [Co.]."[35] The obit also suggests the *old house* existed prior to 1854. In 1870, Michael was a saloon keeper with a large family living in Forest Grove.[36] On 18 August 1872, "Michael Kenady, a married man, of Washington Co., Oregon," placed his mark on a Settler's Oath.[37] Michael always signed DLC documents with an "X." Not being able to read, although not acknowledged in the census, may have delayed approval of their claim. Twenty years after the Kennedys resided on their DLC, John A. Slavin signed, on 16 November 1878, another affidavit stating they had been there between 1853 and 1857.

In 1880, Michael farmed in Beaver Dam, Washington County, Oregon, but the *old house* was possibly still a tavern, based on occupations in the neighborhood.[38] Finally, on 6 June 1881, the United States issued to Michael and Ellen Kennedy a DLC.[39] Eighteen days later the property with the *old house* changed hands.[40] Two additional documents are with the Kennedys' DLC: a second cover page stating Kennedy's undelivered patent went to E. W. Bingham and a letter regarding ownership of the now only 15 acres with the *old house*.

Several years later in 1895, a dispute over land near Canyon Road resulted in Kennedy facing a concealed weapon charge.[41] Michael died in 1898, and Ellen died in 1916; they are interred at a Pioneer Catholic Cemetery in
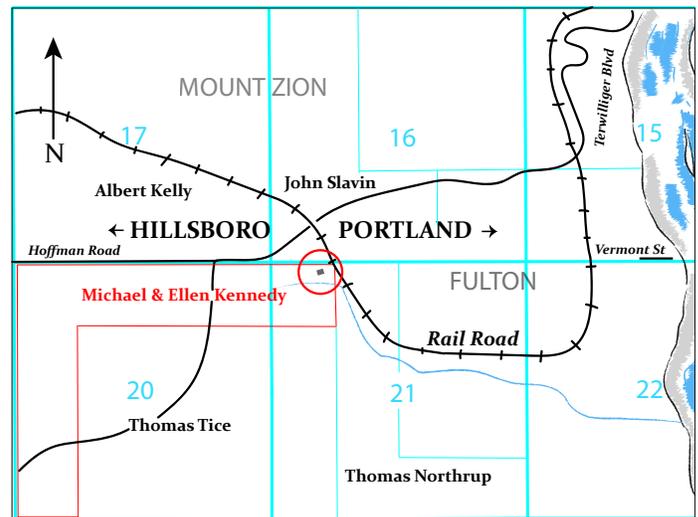
Location of Michael Kennedy's DLC (red) and tavern (circled). Kelly and Slavin signed DLC affidavits for the Kennedys. The railroad arrived after 1870. Map by the author.

Michael Kennedy, obituary, The Oregonian, *5 May 1898, page 6; Multnomah County Library > Oregonian Collection with Historic Archives > NewsBankinc.*

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34. Oregon City Land Office, Oregon, book, 1860–1870; Oregon Historical Society Research Library, Vault 912.791 066oclo.

35. "U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862–1918," 1869, page 12, Michael Kennedy; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1264/images/rhusa1862_101368-00413?), image 6. Also, "U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862–1918," 1871, page 57, Michael Kennedy; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1264/images/rhusa1862_101369-00028?), image 26.

36. 1870 U.S. census, Washington County, Oregon, population schedule, Forest Grove, dwelling 602, family 564, Michael Kennedy, Ellen, eight children; digital image, *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-XHLQ-274?), image 58; citing NARA M593. Ellen cannot read or write.

37. Oregon Donation Land Claim, Oregon City Land Office, claim no. 5159, Michael and Ellen Kennedy. Michael always signed with an "X."

38. 1880 U.S. census, Washington County, Oregon, population schedule, Beaver Dam, ED 129, page 6, Michael Kennedy; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4243848-00714?pId=14782929). Michael was born circa 1824, Ellen circa 1833. Beaver Dam, Oregon is unknown, but Tom's Pancake House on Beaverdam Road is in central Beaverton. Also, 1880 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Fulton Precinct, ED 92; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4243849-00016?), 12 images. The *old house* should be in this neighborhood; Michael lived near where Ida B. Wells High School is located. There are plenty of saloon keepers in the neighborhood.

39. *U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management*, "General Land Office Records" (https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=OROCAA%20041877&docClass=SER&sid=05nlarhb.wsp). Michael and Ellen Kennedy, Document 5159. Willamette Meridian, T1S, R1E, four land descriptions: (1) NW½NW½, (2) W½SW¼, (3) SW¼NW¼, S20, and for the *old house* (4) NW¼NW¼ S21. Also, Multnomah County, Oregon, Deed Book 177, page 283, United States to Michael Kennedy, 6 June 1881; Multnomah County Recording Office Public Research Room, Multnomah Building, Suite 125.

40. Multnomah County, Oregon, Indirect Index, Deed Book 27, page 211, 24 June 1881 (footnote 16). Recording error; it was not on page 211 and has not yet been found. Also, Unknown to Timothy and Elizabeth Stapleton; citing Deed Book 111, pages 190–191, Caesar and Christiana Schwerdtmann to Edward W. Bingham, 23 January 1889; digital image held by the author. It is unknown from whom the Stapletons got the property.

41. "Additional Locals," *The Argus* (Hillsboro, Oregon), 31 October 1895, page 3, column 5; *Historic Oregon Newspapers* (https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn84006724/1895-10-31/ed-1/seq-3/#words=Kennedy+Michael).

Kennedy family gravestone, Pioneer Catholic Cemetery of St. Anthony of Padua, Beaverton, Oregon. Image by the author.

Beaverton, Oregon.[42] "The estate of Michael Kennedy, who kept a hotel [the *old house*] on the Portland-Hillsboro road during war times, was appraised at $2,012", equivalent to only about $67,000 today.[43]
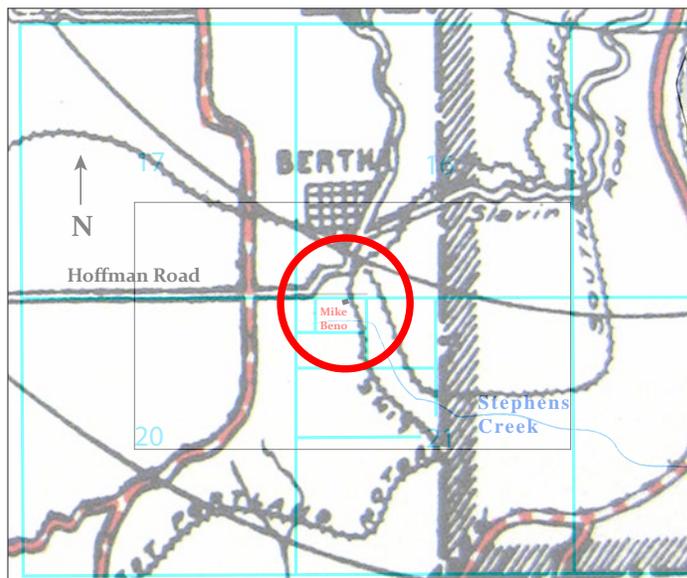
Michael Beno

Michael Beno's history with the *old house* began with his siblings. His brother, Civil War veteran and widower Frederick Beno, owned the property with the *old house* in 1889 or 1890. Frederick emigrated from France, lived in St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1880 resided in East Portland. Although he is in the 1890 Portland city directory at 1279 12th Avenue, Frederick died "at the asylum for insane" in Salem, Oregon, on 22 April 1890, with an opium addiction.[44] Frederick and Michael's sister, Harriet Opitz, and her husband inherited the property on an unknown date.[45]

Ferdinand and Harriet (Beno) Opitz owned the 15 acres with the *old house* between 1890 and 1907, but were found in Portland in 1870.[46] Ferdinand ran the successful Oregon Bakery, at 1st and Pine, and was active in real estate and politics.[47] Ferdinand and Harriet died in Portland; their residence was "55 20th st. North."[48]

Michael Beno was born in France in 1846. He lived with his sister Harriet and her husband, Ferdinand, for several years after arriving in Portland.[49] Michael was a grocer on Front Street in Portland when his brother Frederick died in 1890. His residence was on the northwest corner of Sherman and Front.[50] From 1892 to 1893, Michael bedded at 405 on 3rd in Portland.[51]

Since the *old house* did not have an address, it is hard to prove he lived there. However, Michael fell off his wagon

Cunningham and Banks, Bicycle Road Map: Portland District, *Portland, Oregon, May 1896; https://gallery.multcolib.org/document/bicycle-road-map-portland-district .*
The dirt road at the bottom of the hill was abandoned rail tracks. Michael Beno had an accident on Slavin Road and lived 1/8th of a mile from Bertha Station. See footnote 60.

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42.   "Oregon Biographical and Other Index Card File, 1700–1900," Pioneer Index, Michael Kennedy.

43.   "Happenings in Hillsboro," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 15 July 1898, page 6, column 4; *Multnomah County Library* (https://multcolib.org/research-tools) > Historic Oregonian > *NewsBankinc*. If this seems low, consider that Michael was active in real estate transactions; some property was transferred to his wife and more possibly to his large family.

44.   *Polk's Portland City Directory 1890* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1890), Michael Beno, page 147; Multnomah County Main Library. Also, "Died," Fred M. Beno, obituary, *Capitol Evening Journal* (Salem, Oregon), 23 April 1890, page 2, column 5; *Historic Oregon Newspaper*s (https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn99063952/1890-04-23/ed-1/seq-2/).

45.   Multnomah County, Oregon, 1850–1892 Name Index (page 16, image 2276), F. Beno to Ferdinand Opitz; citing Deed Book 47, page 13(?).

46.   1870 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Portland, page 25, dwelling 201, family 173, F. Opitz; Ancestry (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4278485_00372?pId=3532269). The *old house* was not yet in Portland.

47.   Oregon Bakery, advertisements, *The West Shore* (Portland, Oregon), 1876; *Historic Oregon Newspapers*.

48.   "Deaths," "Ferdinand Opitz," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 4 April 1907, page 17, column 6. Also, "Died," Harriet Opitz, *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 2 March 1911, page 14, column 3. Both at NewsBankinc. Also, 1900 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Portland Precinct 11, ED 48, sheet 4, dwelling 75, family 75, Ferdinand Opitz, capitalist; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4118810_01128?usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=68564198), image 8.

49.   "Michael Beno," obituary, *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 8 September 1932, page 15, column 8.

50.   *Polk's Portland City Directory 1891* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1891), Michael Beno, page 146; Multnomah County Main Library.

51.   *Polk's Portland City Directory 1892* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1892), Michael Beno, page 252; Multnomah County Main Library.

on Slavin Road while traveling to his home in 1903.[52] Slavin was the steep road west out of Portland to Bertha and the *old house*. So, by 1903 Michael apparently already lived on the property that he received from Ferdinand and Harriet for $1.00 in 1907.[53]

Michael resided next to John Raz on Capitol Highway, and another neighbor with a surname familiar to the author was James F. Watkins.[54] Michael appears to have changed occupations; he said he was a farmer living on the Opitz tract when he registered to vote in 1910.[55] Then in 1911, his sister died, and Michael inherited five thousand dollars,[56] equivalent to about $145,000 today. His address again just reads Hillsdale.[57] In 1912, Michael decided he was a rancher.[58]

During World War I, Michael's entries in city directories are more specific. Someone was proud to list Michael as Melchior, whose home was 1/8 of a mile from Bertha Station.[59] He appears as a "truck farmer," with a Ford roadster, who lived in the *old house* with no street address.[60]

Michael had a severe accident in April 1921 but was rescued on his farm by neighbors who heard his cries for help.[61] City directories and vehicle registrations correlate with a 1927 map that shows Michael Beno north of John

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CONSIDERABLE FIR

Trains were supposed to pull onto sidetracks where Bertha Boulevard is straight and wide, but one didn't. Nine people died in the mishap. A 1920 photograph illustrates the thick forest near the *old house*.[a]

Train wreck near Bertha/Stephens Creek, 1920. Courtesy of Multnomah Historical Association.

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a. City of Portland, Oregon, *Historic Resource Inventory*, Volume 4c, Bertha Boulevard Train Wreck, 1920; Multnomah County Main Library.

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52. "Fell from His Wagon," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 20 April 1903, page 8, column 3; Multnomah County Library > Historic Oregonian > *NewsBankinc.* (https://proxy.multcolib.org:2489/apps/news/document-view?).

53. "Real Estate Transfers," *The Sunday Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 5 May 1907, Opitz to Beno. Also, "Real Estate Transfers," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 24 June 1908, page 15, column 4, Opitz to Beno (again). The undivided ½ of 15 acres in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of S21 T1S, R1E.

54. 1910 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Precinct 112/Bertha, ED 123, sheet 29B, dwelling 44, family 44, Michael Beno; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4384923_00988?usePUB=true&pId=54837327), image 4; citing NARA T624. Watkins left bottles on the property.

55. Multnomah County, Oregon, Voter Registration Card, Michael Beno, 3 August 1910; "Oregon, Multnomah County, Voting Registration Records," digital image, *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSN4-SS9X-5?i=2687&cc=2759505&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3A7BWD-Z42M), image 2688 of 4057.

56. "Leaves $90,000 Estate," *The Oregon Daily Journal*, 16 March 1911, page 9. column 2; *Historic Oregon Newspapers* (https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn85042444/1911-03-16/ed-1/seq-9/#words=Beno+Michael).

57. *Polk's Portland City Directory 1911* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1911), M. Beno, page 217; Multnomah County Main Library.

58. Multnomah County, Oregon, Voter Registration Card, Michael Beno, 14 March 1912; "Oregon, Multnomah County, Voting Registration Records," digital image, *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSN4-Q92F-M?cc=2759505&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3A71JD-WSN2), image 4948 of 6651.

59. *Polk's Portland City Directory,* 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1911), Melchior Beno; Multnomah County Main Library.

60. Multnomah County, Oregon, Voter Registration Card, Michael Beno, 20 March 1914; "Oregon, Multnomah County, Voting Registration Records," digital image, *FamilySearch* https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSNN-K928-9?cc=2759505&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AW9FY-ZPZM).Also, *Polk's Portland City Directory 1917* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1917), M. Beno, page 159; Multnomah County Main Library, 8 November 2021.Also, "Oregon, U.S., Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1911–1946," Michael Beno, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1852/images/32889_1821100517_0172-00014?), image 13. Also, 1920 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Precinct 321 Bertha, ED 205, dwelling 117, visit 118, Michael Beno; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6061/images/4384923_00991?usePUB=true&pId=54837484), image 9; citing NARA T625.

61. "Pioneer Grocer Has Narrow Scape When Auto Starts Itself," *The Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, Oregon), 29 April 1921, page 1, column 4; *Historic Oregon Newspapers* (https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn85042444/1921-04-29/ed-1/seq-1/#words=grocer+Grocer+pioneer+Pioneer).

Raz before his street was named.[62] Then in 1930, about 40 residents from Bertha requested funds to improve Beno Road, which would connect Capitol Highway and the Fulton Park road.[63] Michael had a street named after him! However, besides the *old house* being on a steep hill, the railroad tracks at the bottom were a problem.

In 1930, Michael shows up on "A" Street, but all the houses have odd numbers.[64] A Sanborn map from 1930 shows Vermont Street heading up the opposite hill east from Bertha Boulevard to where schools currently exist, but no maps were found with Beno Road.[65]

Michael still had the vehicle from the "Narrow Scape When Auto Starts Itself" accident when he died in 1932 "at his Hillsdale farm." His obituary stated that he lived on his farm in Hillsdale for 40 years.[66]
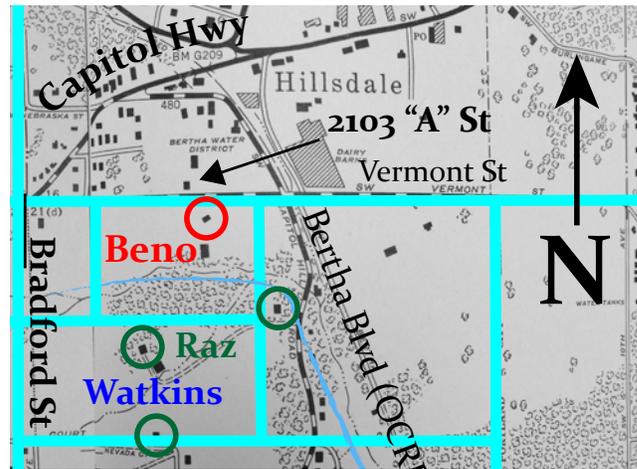
Planimetric map, U.S Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946. Beno possibly lived across the street in 1930. The Watkins family lived nearby in 1889. Three Raz brothers (green) were Michael Beno's census neighbors in 1910 and 1920.

Stephens Creek flowed behind the old house *(circled), hidden by trees, on Vermont Street. Michael may have lived at 2103 "A" Street (now Vermont). The photographer was standing on what is now Wilson High School property. "Fulton Park Dairy, April 1952," Multnomah Historical Association (http://multnomahhistorical.com/fulton-park-dairy-wilson-rieke-schools/).*

62. *Polk's Portland City Directory 1925* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1925), Mick Beno, page 297; Multnomah County Main Library. "Oregon, U.S., Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1911–1946," Michael Beno, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1852/images/32889_1821100517_0259-00089?usePUB=true&_phsrc=OaT6691&usePUBJs=true&pId=949783), image 88. Also, Charles F. Metsker, compiler, *Metsker's Atlas of Multnomah County, State of Oregon* (Tacoma, Washington: Metsker Maps, 1927), page 19; Multnomah County Library, Main Branch, Portland, Oregon. Also, *Polk's Portland City Directory 1929* (Seattle: R. L. Polk, 1929), Michl Beno, page 298; Multnomah County Main Library.

63. "Property Owners Request Widening of Buckley Avenue," *The Oregon Daily Journal* (Portland, Oregon), 24 September 1930, page 2, column 4; *Multnomah County Library* (https://multcolib.org/research-tools) > *The Oregon Daily Journal* > *NewsBankinc.*

64. 1930 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Hillsdale Precinct 520, ED 26–258, sheet 1B, "A" Street, dwelling 20, family 20, Michael Beno; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6224/images/4547517_00612?usePUB=true&pId=109505499). Also, Auditor of the City of Portland, Crane Direct-Mail Service, "Directory of 1933 Street and Name Changes," *Multnomah Historical Association* (http://multnomahhistorical.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/street_renaming.pdf).

65. "Multnomah, Multnomah Co., Ore., Aug. 1930," Sanborn Map Company; digital image, ProQuest, *Multnomah County Library* (https://proxy.multcolib.org:3028/browse_maps/38/7393/36163/37874/504463?accountid=37296).

66. "Pioneer Grocer Has Narrow Scape When Auto Starts Itself," *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 29 April 1921, page 1, column 4. Also, License Record: Numerical Record 1931–1932, Motor Vehicle Licenses … issued in the State of Oregon (Portland, Oregon: Oregon Motor Register Co., 1929), Beno, M., Hillsdale; "Oregon, U.S., Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1911–1946," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1852/images/32889_1821100517_0370-00263?), image 262. Also, *Find a Grave* (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/122895570/michael-beno), memorial 122895570, Michael Beno (1846–1932), Riverview Cemetery, Portland, Oregon. Also, "Funeral Notices, Beno—Late of Hillsdale, Or.," *Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 3 September 1932, page 8, column 4; *NewsBankinc.* (https://proxy.multcolib.org:2489/apps/news/document-view?).

*Bottles from behind the* old house. *Photo by the author.*

ADDENDUM

Around 1962, down behind the old house, some garbage was scattered among the dirt and weeds. Blue, brown, and clear glass was poking through the dirt in places. One sunny day, I found one not broken. Then I found more. A few of the whole bottles are asymmetric, lack seams, and were hand-blown. Three have a purple tinge because the manganese dioxide glass was exposed to UV light. Several are a light aqua blue, and many clear bottles have embossed lettering giving clues to the contents or manufacturer.

One bottle from behind the old house, embossed with "Watkins," and another with "Trial Mark Watkins" suggest the trash belonged to the W. M. Watkins family that lived south of the old house around 1888. Other bottles were made between 1878 and 1930. There is an old "Hennessy & Co. Cognac France," a few plain clear liquor bottles, an aqua medicine bottle labeled "Syrup of Hypophosphite Fellows," ink bottles, a one-quart milk bottle, a 5-cent milk bottle, and more—a childhood collection that survived.

APPRECIATIONS

Thanks to Connie Lenzen for her "Home History" example at https://bcgcertification.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Lenzen-House-History2006.pdf. Thanks to the Writer's Forum for the writing prompt; writers@gfo.org. Thanks to all the library volunteers.
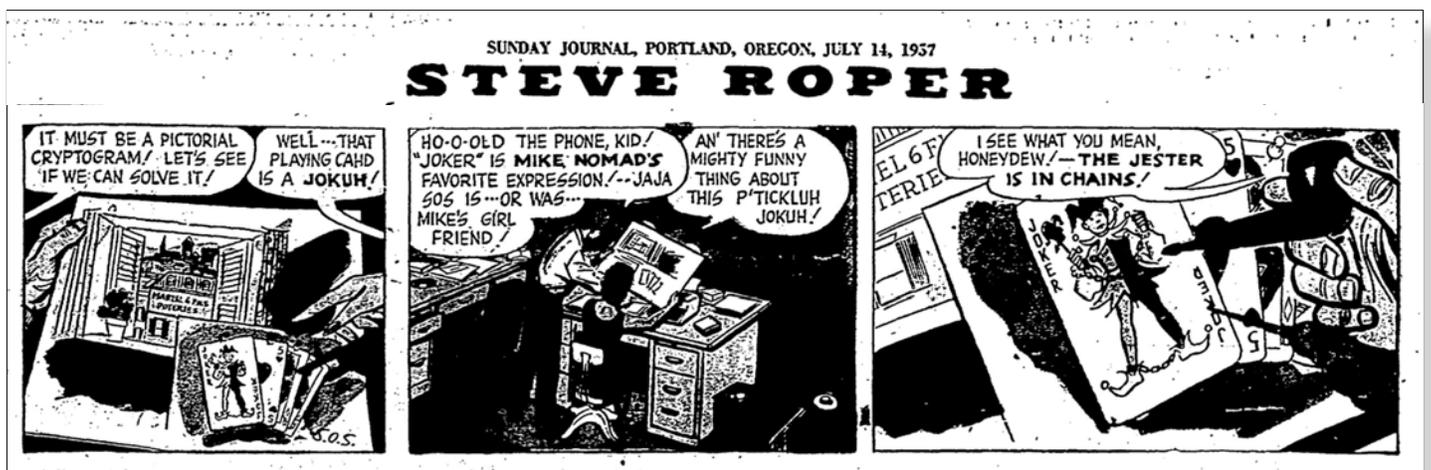
Oregon Journal, *14 July 1957.* Steve Roper *arrived 11 July 1949. Someone left newspapers in the* old house *from the 1950s.*

AN OVERVIEW OF THE RESOURCES USED

Genealogical Forum of Oregon

> Learn > Research Guides > Using GFO Land Records

> Learn > Our Publications > GFO Bulletin > Vol. 64, No. 3, March 2015

Members Space

> Digital Collections > Donation Land Claim Records

> Free Library Lookups

Writers Forum Special Interest Group

Lenzen, Connie. "House History of 5726 North East Cleveland Avenue, Portland, Oregon."

Lenzen, Gerald S.

"Genealogical Materials in Federal Land Records in the Forum Library."

"Additional Genealogical Information Related to Oregon Donation Land Claims."

Multnomah County Library

City of Portland, Oregon. *Historic Resource Inventory*, 1984.

Hayes, J. W. *Looking Backward at Portland*, 1911.

Metsker Maps. *Metsker's Atlas of Multnomah County*, 1927, 1936, 1944.

Planimetric Map. U.S.C. & G.S. Portland, 1946.

Polk's Portland city directories, 1887–1972.

Western Oregon. Railroads, Projected, and Wagon Trails Map. Oregon & California Railroad.

Multnomah County Recording Office, Public Research Room, Multnomah Building, Room 125.

Deeds

Direct and Indirect Indexes

Online

Ancestry. https://www.ancestry.com

Oregon, U.S., Motor Vehicle Registrations.

Public Member Trees.

U.S. census, 1850–1940.

U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists.

Bureau of Land Management.

General Land Office Records. https://glorecords.blm.gov.

Historic Glass Bottle Identification. https://sha.org/bottle/.

City of Portland. Map. "Annexations by Decade." https://www.portlandoregon.gov/cbo/article/339545.

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Multnomah County, Voting Registration Records.

U.S. census, 1850–1940.

Find a Grave. https://www.findagrave.com.

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>   House and Property History.
>   Portland Maps. https://www.portlandmaps.com.
>   Recorder's Office. "Recorded Document Request Form."
>   Records and Archives.

Multnomah County Library. https://multcolib.org/research-tools.
>   > Research > Research Tools > The Historical *Oregonian*, *Oregon Journal*.
>   > E Books … > The Gallery > Multnomah County Maps (White, Sanborn)

Multnomah Historical Association. http://multnomahhistorical.com.
>   "Capitol Highway." Lyman, Tim. 2019.
>   Image. Fulton Park Dairy, 1952.
>   GLO maps. 1852, 1860.

Oregon Secretary of State. "Multnomah County History and Records."
>   https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/Pages/records.aspx.

Oregon Historical Society Research Library. https://digitalcollections.ohs.org.
>   Maps of Land Ownership, 1860–1870.
>   Oregon City Land Office. Maps. 1940–1958, 1959, 1963.

Personal.
>   Images.
>   >   Bottle Collection, Pioneer Catholic Cemetery, Raz property,
>   >   Stephen's Creek Nature Area, Portland State University.

What Is a One-Place Study?

Clare Wilson

[This article was first published at https://www.treehouse-genealogy.co.uk/post/one-place-study on 8 March 2021. It is reprinted with permission from Treehouse Genealogy.]

One-place studies have similarities to both family history and local history and focus on a single place. The definition of "place" can vary, and a study may take in a village, street, stately home, business, graveyard, etc.

By researching the people, industry, environment, stories, images, and any other information available we can learn so much more about the social history of that place through time.

I suppose it is no surprise to hear that many genealogists and local historians progress onto carrying out one-place studies. They carry out so much research in specific areas that most already have the beginnings of such a project.

The joy with this type of study is that you decide what you want to research. This may be somewhere that has fascinated you, that you want to learn more about, and remember, it doesn't need to be local to you!
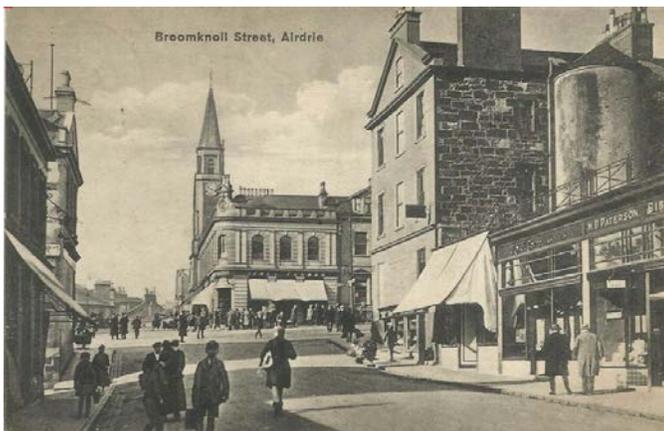
I would advise that you double check that someone is not already carrying out this research. If someone is, then why not collaborate with them?

Think a one-place study might be an option for you? Here are some questions to think about.

Town, Village, Street

Who lived there through time?

What major events affected them?

Broomknoll Street, Airdrie.

Airdrie War Memorial, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

What industries are prominent in the area?

Who moved into/out of the area and why?

Who were the prominent people/families in the area?

How has the place changed through time?

Plaque, Memorial, Graveyard

Who is commemorated?

When, where, and how did they die?

What can research tell us about the lives they led?

When was the graveyard opened and how has it changed through time?

Who paid for and unveiled the memorial or plaque?

What photographs are available?

Industry, Business

If an industry was prominent in the area, why?

Did the industry decline in the area? If so, why?

How many people worked in this industry or business?

Who owned the business and for how long?

Where were they based?

Who worked there?

Was the business successful? Is it still trading?

Do any records relating to this business exist in the archives?

What is listed in business directories?

House, Building

How old is the building?

Who built it?

How has it changed through time?

Do any images of the building exist?

What can be learned by researching the people who lived there?

What information can property records reveal?

As you can see, these types of studies can throw up a lot of questions. I am sure you can think of even more that you would like to find the answer to. In taking up such a study you may centre your research on certain aspects but find that in doing so you move towards a type of research you did not originally consider.

No matter what kind of study you decide to take on, it is inevitable that your research will throw you into the world of libraries, archives, books, websites, and much more. So, an initial check with each of these to see what information is already available is a must.

The list of records you could check are endless and may involve looking at birth, marriage, and death entries; census returns, maps and plans, property records, tax records, images, directories; and the list goes on …

It is worth having a think about what you intend to do with your study in the end. Perhaps you will create a website, write a book about your findings, provide talks on the subject, or even donate it to an archive or library.

Society of One Place Studies

Let me introduce to you the Society of One Place Studies! It is a non-profit organisation, launched in 2013 to support and encourage those carrying out this type of study.

Membership is £10 per year. Members are entitled to their own pages on the site for their study or studies, access to the members forum and members area, regular webinars, and newsletters.

Best of all you get the chance to meet like-minded people, share tips, and get advice.

You can visit the site at https://www.one-place-studies.org/.

Barmy Moor War Graves, Yorkshire, England.

My Own One-Place Journey

Being honest, although I was aware of one-place studies, this was not something I had ever considered. It was not until I had a chat with one of my university friends who was already carrying out such a study and loving it that I realised that I had already completed one, and I had the makings of another.

I swiftly joined the Society of One Place Studies.

Barmby Moor War Dead

I had already completed the project on the men who lost their lives during WW1 and WW2 and who were buried at Barmby on the Moor in Yorkshire. This was a one-place study in its own right, so I submitted it and set up the page on the Society of One Place Studies site.

You can read more about the project at https://www.tree-housegenealogy.co.uk/barmby-moor-war-dead.

New Monkland Parish (Airdrie) One-Place Study

The chat I had with my uni friend made me realise that I was carrying out another one-place study without realising it!

For my uni dissertation I had researched some of the more prominent families in the Airdrie area, had carried out various other research projects since, and in the spring of 2020 had set up a Facebook Group named New Monkland (Airdrie) – Back in Time. In this group I was regularly sharing information in relation to the area such as listings from business directories, information on place names, newspaper articles, etc. So why oh why was I not collating this information somewhere?

Turning back to the Society of One Place Studies, this study was also registered, and a new section was added to my own site for the project.

Cross and Graham Street, Airdie.

This study is in its infancy. I started by purchasing old postcards and placed each of them into a slideshow on my site.

As I had already been sharing business listings, I have gone back and am now collating as many business listings as I can find through time as well as detailing all the public buildings such as churches, post offices, schools, etc.

I plan to go back over all the families I researched whilst at uni to build family trees and hopefully expand on these. I even have a couple of court cases to research.

So far this type of study has been a joy! If all you have is 20 minutes to work on the collating of information then it is easy to slot in, which is ideal for me as life can be really full on at times!

You can find more information on my New Monkland Parish study at https://www.treehousegenealogy.co.uk/airdrie-ops.

Bio

Clare Wilson is a Scottish genealogist. Her company Treehouse Genealogy (https://www.treehousegenealogy.co.uk) assists clients worldwide to learn more about their Scottish roots.

An avid Air Force researcher, she runs the Allied Air Force Research site (https://www.alliedairforceresearch.com) and Facebook Group (search @alliedairforceresearch).

Passionate about Scotland, she also runs the Kilted Ancestors Facebook Group (search @KiltedAncestors), a place that encourages people to share more about stories passed down in the family. During the Coronavirus pandemic, she set up the Scottish Tourism Collective (search @ScottishTourismCollective), a group of small businesses that sell to the Scottish tourism industry but that also struggled during the pandemic.

Clare also provides regular presentations to organisations and societies worldwide and writes a regular blog on both of her sites, which you are welcome to subscribe to.

You can follow her on most social media channels by searching for "Treehouse Genealogy."

RVGS-GFO COLLABORATIVE INTEREST GROUP ANNOUNCED

The Board of Directors of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) and the Rogue Valley Genealogical Society (RVGS) have approved the first collaborative special interest group sponsored by both societies. Both organizations turned to using Zoom to reach members during the pandemic. Now, virtual programming lends itself to a shared group venture.

The new Great Lakes interest group will meet virtually every other month on the second Wednesday from 1:30–3:00 p.m.; the first meeting will be on 8 June. The group's new facilitator is Kim Thurman, president of RVGS and a member of GFO.

When asked about the announcement, Laurel Smith, GFO's acting president, stated, "I want to thank Kim Thurman for her collaborative spirit and the RVGS Board of Directors for their support of the endeavor." Smith went on to add, "We will miss Fran Hart, former facilitator for the group, and her excellent presentations. Group members are fortunate to have Kim Thurman stepping into the role. Like Fran, she will provide a wonderful learning opportunity."
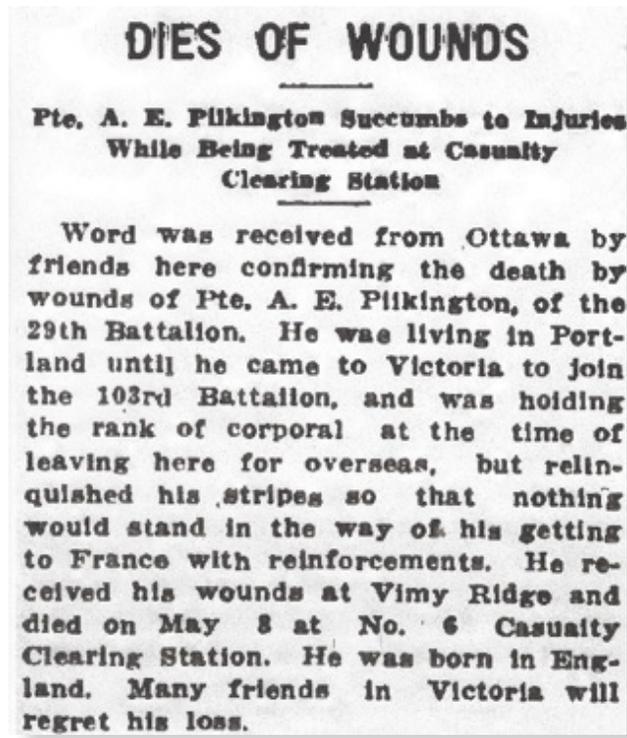
To register for the Great Lakes interest group and other SIGs offered by GFO and RVGS, please visit RVGS SIGS at https://rvgslibrary.org/Page.asp?NavID=258 and GFO SIGS at https://gfo.org/learn/special-interest-groups/. All SIG meetings for both organizations are held online and are free to attend for all.

Albert Edward Pilkington: A Silent Forgotten Soldier Now Remembered

George Bethune

[This article was previously published in the *Caithness Courier*, a publication of *The John O'Groat Journal*, Wick, Caithness, Scotland, on 27 February 2019. It is reprinted with permission.]

On Friday, 7 July 2017, *The Groat* published the name "Albert Pilkington of Dunbeath" as a casualty of the First World War. As no such person came from Dunbeath, and his name is not on the Dunbeath War Memorial, I looked up the original *Groat* story from 1917. I found that Albert was a son-in-law of Charles Munro from Rockhead, Ramscraigs. So why did Mr. Munro call him a Dunbeath soldier when clearly he came from somewhere else? And was Albert's name on some other war memorial?

DIES OF WOUNDS

Pte. A. E. Pilkington Succumbs to Injuries While Being Treated at Casualty Clearing Station

Word was received from Ottawa by friends here confirming the death by wounds of Pte. A. E. Pilkington, of the 29th Battalion. He was living in Portland until he came to Victoria to join the 103rd Battalion, and was holding the rank of corporal at the time of leaving here for overseas, but relinquished his stripes so that nothing would stand in the way of his getting to France with reinforcements. He received his wounds at Vimy Ridge and died on May 8 at No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station. He was born in England. Many friends in Victoria will regret his loss.

From The Daily Colonist, *Victoria, B.C., June 13, 1917, page 5.* Internet Archive.

From The Daily Colonist, *Victoria B.C., 14 June 1917, page 13.* Internet Archive. *"Photo by Aristo Studio. PTE. A. E. PILKINGTON. Who died of wounds on May 8 at No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, France. He left here as a corporal with the 163rd Battalion, but discarded his stripes when he learned that they might prevent his going direct to France."*

Intrigued, I roped in my wife Nan and my sister Hazel, and we set out on a paper journey: a journey that took us through five countries and two continents to follow a real-life journey. A journey that touched and directed the paths of many lives, but a journey, we are sure, not unique, "The Journey of Albert Pilkington and Kate Munro."

Our research over the past two years has been helped enormously by many organizations and individuals in Scotland, England, USA, and Canada, including Nanci Remington, Portland, USA, and Cath Holmes, Accrington, and by having access to numerous local, national, and War Office records. We are now able to show in some detail the family histories of the Pilkingtons and Munros, and in particular and in some detail the life journeys of Albert and Kate.

Briefly, Albert was born in Accrington, Lancashire, England, in 1882. Kate was born in San Francisco, California, USA, in 1878.[1] They met in Edinburgh when

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1. Catherine's exact date of birth is not known. See following article.
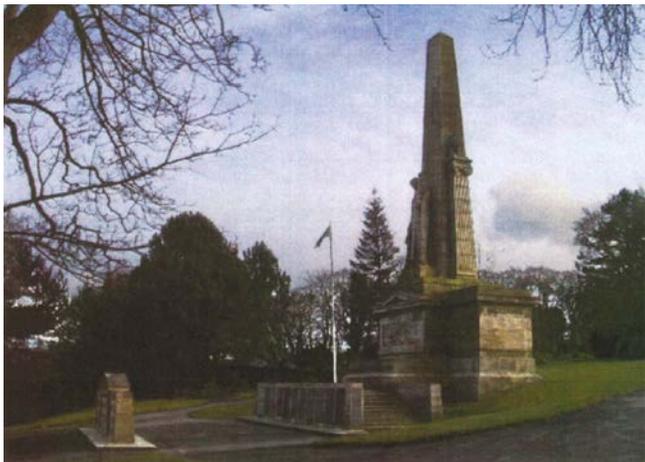
Cemetery photo provided by the author.

Albert was in the RAMC[2] and Kate a domestic servant. They married in 1904, then immigrated to America on board SS *Columbia* in 1910 with their one living child, Charles Thomas. Soon after they arrived in Portland, Oregon, USA, Albert and Kate separated, with Kate now living a different life with a new partner, although still listed in the 1910 United States Population Census as Albert's wife. Then in 1917 Kate married Hector Thorsen. She listed her age as 28 when in fact she was 39! This marriage took place 27 days before her Albert was killed, and Kate was still receiving Albert's Army allowances and indeed her "Widow's Allowances." In 1923, Hector Thorsen divorced Kate, stating that she had "deserted him." Kate died in 1953 and is buried in Park Hill Cemetery in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington.

From 1911 to 1916, Portland city directories list Albert apparently living on his own, mostly in the Hotel Oregon. He is listed as a fireman.[3] On 30 December 1915, he crossed into Canada, joined the 29th Battalion Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces in Victoria, and was given the registration number 706435. Now in the Canadian Infantry, he sailed from Halifax on 23 July 1916, arrived in Liverpool, and then went on into France. There "while on duty in the trenches on 6 May 1917 he was severely wounded by the explosion of enemy shell." He died two days later, on 8 May, in No 6 Casualty Station and is buried in Barlin Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, plot 111 A39. His Army records show that his monthly Assigned Pay and Separation Allowances were delivered to "Mrs.

Kate Pilkington." However, his War Service Gratuity to Dependents of Deceased Soldiers went to "Mrs. Thorsen, Widow."

So, Albert was born and raised in Accrington, and our enquiry revealed that his name was not on the war memorial in the town. He had truly become what we termed him, "A Silent Forgotten Soldier of WW1." Our request that Albert's name be added to the Accrington memorial was met with a firm "No" from the Legal and Democratic Services of the Borough of Hyndburn, as the request had not come from a family member of the dead soldier. We had pointed out that at the end of the war, "There was no family left in Accrington and despite 18 months research there is no trace of any family still alive in America."

Then during one of my phone calls to Miles Parkinson, Leader of the Borough of Hyndburn Council, he recommended I contact Cath Holmes. On speaking to her I found that Cath was a volunteer and responsible for an exhibition celebrating the end of the First World War, in particular commemorating the famous Accrington Pals. Cath included in her exhibition a panel with the story of Albert Pilkington and she "gave him a plug" on the local radio station.

In a letter to us, Cath enclosed a copy of Albert's birth certificate and a photo of the house and street where he was born. She also informed us that she was submitting a report to the Council for Albert's inclusion on their local war memorial and thanked us "for bringing Albert Edward Pilkington back home." And on Friday, 4 October 2019, the phone rang, and Cath said, "Albert's name is on our war memorial."[4]

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2. Royal Army Medical Corps.
3. Albert's occupations in Oregon were noted as fireman and steam engineer. Both jobs consisted of working with boilers used to heat buildings.
4. Greater Accrington Roll of Honour 1914-1919.

Katherine Marie Munro (1878–1953)

Nanci Remington

Author's Note: In September 2017, the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) received an inquiry from a researcher in Scotland (see preceding article). She and her brother were researching the family of Albert Pilkington. They were looking for information about the time the family spent in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. We were able to find city directories and other records about the couple. Because the first article focused on Albert, I decided to follow up with information about his wife, Katherine Marie Munro. Several newly available records were found online that add depth and maybe a little understanding to their story.

Old Parish Church, Latheron, Scotland. jan zeschky; license.

The parents of Katherine Marie Munro were Charles H. Munro (1849–1930) and Margaret Ross (1854–1932).[1] Both were from Latheron, Caithness, Scotland. This information first came from researchers in Scotland who were trying to find information about Katherine's husband. It is supported by the parents named on marriage and death records.[2]

Charles and Margaret married on 16 May 1873 in Latheron. Their first two children were born there, Marjory on 25 September 1873 and Robert in 1875. Sometime in the next two years the family immigrated to San Francisco, California. Charles is found in the 1878 and 1879 city directories working for the Market Street RR (Railway), first as a car washer and then as a driver. They were living on Steiner Street.

Katherine was probably born in November, possibly the 23rd (as that date shows up in several records), either in 1877 or 1878. Any civil records created at the time of her birth probably were destroyed in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire. The June 1880 census shows that the family included 2-year-old "Catherine." Charles was working in a dry goods store. Daughter Margaret was born later that year in San Francisco. Records give her birth date as 13 September 1880.

By 1891, the family had returned to Caithness. They are found in the 1891 Scotland census in Ramscraigs, where Charles was a stone mason. The children at home were Marjory (17), Robert G. (16), Catherine M. (14), and Margaret (9). Marjory was a dressmaker, and the

other children were scholars. The census index shows that Catherine and Margaret were born in San Francisco. In the 1901 Scotland census, Charles, his wife Margaret, and daughter Dolina (age 9) were still in Ramscraig. "Katie" was a waitress in Edinburgh, living with her sister Marjory, who was now married to William Sutherland.

Katherine married Albert Pilkington about 1903–1904, probably in Edinburgh. Albert was serving in the Royal

Caithness, Scotland. Wikimedia; license.

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1. Given name variations: Katherine, Catherine, Kathrine, Katie, Kate, Mary, Marie; surname variations: Munro, Munroe, Monroe.
2. Sources available by request.

Army Medical Corps. Their son Charles Thomas was born on 6 May 1904 in Edinburgh.

Katherine's younger sister, Margaret, returned to the United States and married Hugh Edward Brown in 1907 in Alameda County, California. By 1910, they were living in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

That same year, Katherine, Albert, and their son Charles arrived in New York, destined to join the Browns in Portland. The passenger list described Katie as 5' 3" tall with dark hair. The Browns and the Pilkingtons were listed at the same address in the 1911 Portland city directory. Hugh Brown was an engineer at the Portland Hotel. Also known as a fireman or stationary engineer, the job was to attend to the boiler that provided heat to the building. Albert had the same occupation for the rest of his time in Portland.

Albert and Katherine settled in East Portland. At least three addresses are listed over the next four years. During that time, they had a second son. Albert Edward Pilkington was born 23 January 1912 and died on 21 August of the same year. He is buried at what is now the Historic Columbian Cemetery. At some point over the next two years, Katherine and Albert appear to have separated. City directories of the time do not list spouses, but in 1915, Albert was living in a rooming house.

In December 1915, Albert left Portland and went to Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. There, he joined the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces. Within months, he left for France and the battles of World War I. On 6 May 1917, Albert was severely wounded. He died two days later, on 8 May 1917. He is buried in the Barlin Communal Cemetery in France.

Katherine and son Charles remained in Portland. On 13 April 1917, Katherine married Hector Johaanes Thorsen, an immigrant from Norway who had arrived in Portland in 1911. Like Albert, his occupation was fireman. Divorce records for that period are not readily available, nor were they typically published in the newspaper. So more research needs to be done to know if one occurred. However, Katherine's marriage license application recorded her age as 28 years (she was 39) and stated that it was a first marriage. Evidence that this is the same Katherine are the birthplace (San Francisco) and parents' birthplaces (Scotland). Later pension records for Albert Pilkington mention her remarriage and the surname of Thorsen. So, despite the age disparity, we know this is our Katherine.

Katherine's marriage to Hector lasted only a few years—they were divorced in 1923. Katherine married Henry H. Cossar on 11 March 1924. Her son Charles

Charles Thomas Pilkington. Photo from Declaration of Intention, U.S. Naturalization Records. Ancestry.com.

signed the application for the license as a witness. On the marriage certificate, she used the name Mary Monroe and stated that she was born in Scotland, that this was a first marriage, and that her age was 30 (it was 46). She named her parents as Charles Monroe and Margaret Ross. Katherine was living alone in Portland in the 1930 census. In 1940, she is in the census as Marie Monroe. She was a roomer in Portland, divorced, age 59. This is the first census that indicated that she had a job, and that is listed only as "new worker." A record for Marie Monroe and Leslie H. Cossar shows a finalized divorce in 1943.

Katherine's son Charles married in 1929 and can be found in the 1930 and 1940 censuses in Portland. He and his wife had at least three children. Charles petitioned for naturalization in December 1936. He died on 1 September 1975 in Grays Harbor County, Washington. Katherine's sister Margaret remained in the northwest, dying on 13 September 1960 in Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon.

Katherine died in Portland on 4 September 1953. She is buried at Park Hill Cemetery in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, near her son and her sister.

MUNRO—Katherine Marie. 1422 SW Market, mother of Charles Pilkington; sister of Margaret Brown. Services Saturday at 10:30 am in the Chapel of the LUNDBERG MORTUARY, 1521 SW Salmon.

Funeral notice for Katherine Munro. The Oregonian (Portland, Oregon), 11 September 1953.

Google Translate: Fetus Farms and Swanky Oxen

Fred Hoffman

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I've been doing a lot of translating this last month, and it has reminded me of my ambivalent feelings toward Google Translate. I know I've discussed this before, but I keep seeing people online relying on translating software, and especially Translate, because it's the most convenient one around. I cannot in good conscience recommend that researchers place too much reliance on any translating software. Yet it's clearly unfair to say that you should never ever rely on any of these programs. They have their uses.

You may be thinking, "This guy's a translator. Of course he doesn't like competition from computers!" There's a lot of justice to that objection. No human wants to admit that a machine can do his job better than he can; it's natural for us to resist saying so until we no longer have any choice. I remember when chess masters laughed at the notion that computers could beat them. But for two decades now, there's been no laughter; the best computer programs routinely destroy the best human players. There are things machines can do better than we can; as the years go by, the list of those things will probably grow longer.

I can honestly say, however, that I don't have much of a vested interest in this, because I don't do much translating for pay anymore. Between editing periodicals, writing books, and publishing, I don't have the time. When I do translate, it's usually material I plan to use in one of the publications I work on. This last month, for instance, I have spent quite a bit of time translating two Polish-language texts: a chapter from Jan Słomka's book *Pamiętniki włościanina* ("Memoirs of a Peasant"), and the entry for Galicia in the massive Polish-language gazetteer *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego* (SGKP, "Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland"). Both feature Polish that dates from at least a century ago.

So let me confess: I frequently check my rendering versus Google Translate! On occasion, the program will recognize a word or phrase I'm not familiar with or will find exactly the right word that eluded me. As long as I don't spend too much time on it and use good judgment in following the software's suggestions, Translate provides modest help in producing good results.

I do need to use good judgment, however, because much of the time, Translate produces gibberish. Experience reading Polish is what helps one spot inaccurate or downright wrong translations. I typically begin with my version, then check to see if Translate can improve on anything I said. When Translate comes up with a word or phrase better than my first choice, I'm not too proud to use it.

It's odd, though. Translate will handle two or three sentences just fine, yielding perfectly comprehensible English. Then, suddenly, it will go completely off the rails and botch a phrase that a student in Polish 101 would get right. It's never wise to simply copy and paste anything that Translate produces.

Something else I've noticed is of great importance for genealogical researchers. Again and again, Translate simply cannot deal with older terminology. This should be no great surprise, really. Translation software is designed mainly for use in modern communications, especially in a business or conversational context. There isn't much of a market for verbiage that seems straight out of Charles Dickens. Unfortunately, much of what researchers need translated is archaic. Nineteenth-century parish records and even historical articles used plenty of words that puzzle modern-day Poles just as much as they do Americans.

Let me share a few mistranslations I have found amusing and memorable.

In Jan Słomka's memoirs, he included several paragraphs about a brickyard he set up on his land. He wrote:

> *Więc wziąłem się stanowczo do wyrobu cegły ... i od roku 1876 przez 30 lat cegielnia ta była ciągle w ruchu. Wypalało się w niej przeciętnie po 150.000 cegieł rocznie, w latach zaś, kiedy odbyt na cegłę był najlepszy, wypalałem przez lato 10 pieców po 22.000.*

I translated it: "So I took to making bricks on a regular basis ... for 30 years, since 1876, that brickyard was constantly in operation. It fired an average of 150,000 bricks annually; and in years when the market for brick was best, I operated ten kilns a year, 22,000 bricks apiece."

Here's how Google Translate handled that:

"So I took a firm for the manufacture of bricks ... and since 1876, 30 years brickyard was constantly on the move. It burned in the average of 150,000 bricks per year, while in the years when the anus brick was the best, burned by the summer 10 furnaces at 22,000."

When I compared Translate's version to mine, I was amused at the mental image of that brickyard always on the move. It's not a huge blunder to render *ciągle w ruchu* as "constantly on the move" instead of "constantly running" or "constantly in operation." But I collapsed in laughter when I read about the superior quality of anus brick!

Where on earth did that come from? Well, I checked a really good Polish dictionary from 1902, and it showed that the word *odbyt*, for which "anus" is the first translation these days, could also mean "sales" or "outlet," in the sense of goods going out the door. That's clearly how Słomka meant it. I don't think a Pole would use the term that way these days, but I guess it was OK back then.

This is precisely the sort of error that humans catch but computers miss. It's also the sort of error you never, ever want to make!

I also got a kick out of this one. The Polish original said, *Grunt był wprawdzie dawniej tani, ale zato o pieniądze było bardzo trudno*. That means, "It's true, land used to be cheap, but money was very hard to come by." I ran the sentence by Google Translate to see if it had any suggestions I should heed. It came out with this: "Although the ground was formerly cheap, but sinus money was very difficult."

Sinus money? What, is there a bounty on sinuses now? No, actually. Translate didn't recognize the word *zato* (more often spelled *za to*), which means "however" or "whereas." The software apparently decided *zato* is short for *zatoka*, which means "sinus" (also "gulf," "bay," "recess"). Well,

what the hell, one word's as good as another—unless you're a human being who doesn't want readers laughing out loud at what you write ....

Translating can be dry work, so I wasn't entirely sorry for the laughs. Finally, I had finished the Słomka text, and moved on to the Galicia entry from the SGKP. All was going well until I got to this paragraph:

> *Po płodach gospodarskich rolnych najważniejszym artykułem wywozu jest bydło i produkta z chowu zwierząt otrzymywane. Wywożą więc za granice konie (1000 sztuk rocznie), woły wypasione (100000 sztuk) ....*

This means, "After agricultural products, the most important article of export is cattle and products from animal husbandry. And so, horses are exported (1,000 yearly), fattened oxen (100,000 head)", etc.

Here's what Translate turned that into: "After fetuses farm agricultural exports is the most important article cattle and produkta of animal husbandry received. Deport so abroad horses (1,000 per year), oxen swanky (100,000 units) ...."

Fetus farms are bad enough (sounds like something out of *The Matrix*), and I got a chuckle out of the idea of deporting horses (build a border wall, damn it!). But the swanky oxen sent me into convulsions.

I realized *wypasiony* means "pastured" or "fed," so it made sense that the oxen had been fattened for the market; that's how the author had used the word. But a little checking told me *wypasiony* can be used in modern colloquial Polish as a synonym for *fajny*, meaning something along the lines of "fine" or "cool." I guess Translate decided to be hip and gave us the image of oxen pimped out and ready to ride dirty—although these days, it would be more appropriate to say they were "swaggy," not "swanky." Maybe the next updates will change that.

Now, in all honesty, it is unfair for me to cherry-pick Translate's errors and ignore the many instances when it does an adequate job. You could do the same thing with the work I've produced, and come up with some pretty embarrassing blunders!

My point is that language can be tricky, full of imaginative twists and turns. Until software reaches a point where it can mimic the activity of a human brain, it will make mistakes like this. If Translate makes these mistakes turning Polish into English, how does it handle English to Polish? (Hint: not well.) You should know that *before* you write your Polish relatives a note translated into Polish by Google Translate and full of references to anus brick, fetus farms, and swanky oxen.

Database Decision: Work Locally, Share Globally

Richard D. Rands

Richard Rands is a professional genealogist residing in Mountain View, California. He has more than 50 years of experience working on his own family history and helping others trace their ancestors. A graduate of UC Berkeley with a BS in Operations Research and an MBA, he has worked for Hewlett-Packard, Tandem Computers, and the Tech Museum and retired as CEO of Computers for Marketing Corporation in San Francisco. Richard is the past president of the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group and the proprietor of Brute Force Genealogy. This article is reprinted with permission of the Silicon Valley Computer Genealogy Group. It was first published in *PastFinder*, November 2010, pages 1–2.

All the hype in recent years urging us to maintain our genealogical data at an online site reminds me of election time: lots of promises but little substance.

It is one thing to share a copy of our immediate, documented family tree on a well managed site. It is a different thing to rely entirely on a remote, browser-based application to hold the results of our hard work. Popular browser-based data management applications do a nice job of making a family tree look attractive, with pretty screen layouts and wide availability, but if you need to do anything more sophisticated, you are out of luck.

The most effective way to develop and manage your genealogy information is to use one of the popular database programs now available, such as *Family Tree Maker, Reunion,* and *RootsMagic*. All these programs run on your own computer, allowing you to work locally. Later, after you have reached the point where you wish to share your information online, you can easily upload a portion of your database to share with others.

As I work with people who are just starting on their family history, I typically see that they have a box of miscellaneous documents, letters, photographs, and perhaps a couple of albums. The principal concern is to organize the basic family history details as quickly and as easily as possible.
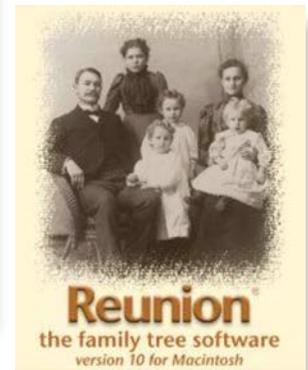
As we dig through the material from the top of the box to the bottom, it is extremely rare that the family history presents itself in neat, lineage-linked, chronological order. The best way to work systematically through a collection of inchoate items is to extract the genealogical details as you go, entering them into a database as independent records, connecting them as the links are revealed.

After we have gathered everything we can, and have a better view of the overall picture of the family, we can organize it into a more complete family tree. It is not easy to build an online family tree in the current browser-based applications when they require that we progress directly from one generation to the next in chronological order. Connections of some branches of the tree may not be clear from what information is available. Instead, we should enter all the data in a database so we can readily see where our research should focus. Having everything we know about our family history clearly organized in a readily accessible, flexible format, with options to fix mistakes easily, we can use the database to organize the information: insert missing family members; add source documentation; print lists of possible errors; and see the holes, dead ends, and inconsistencies. This will significantly add to the pleasure of creating a well organized family history. As far as I can see, none of the browser-based applications provides these features.

The genealogy programs available for running on your local computer or a Family History Center computer have been around for as long as 30 years or more. Many have had multiple upgrades and, more significantly, were developed by experienced genealogists.

This leads me to the next reason I feel strongly about working locally and sharing later. The software programs from which we can choose are all full of useful features that make it easy to maintain and polish our family information, help with our research, and produce great-looking charts and reports to show off our work.

For example, suppose you discover you have used an inconsistent spelling of an oft-used place name. The locally run genealogy programs give you a find/replace feature similar to what you see in office productivity software, which makes it a breeze to locate all of the incorrectly spelled place names quickly and replace them with the correct name. The same is true for incorrect surnames. In an online database, you may have to find the incorrect records and make the corrections one record at a time.

Suppose you are planning a trip to the state where many of your ancestors came from, and you would like to make a list of everyone in your database who was born, married, or died in that state. The program on your local computer will make that process a simple matter. An online program typically won't do it at all.

What if you would like to give your grandparents a list of every one of their descendants in your database, sorted by birthdates, so that they will have a reminder of when to send out birthday cards to all their kids, grandkids, and great-grandkids? Not only will the genealogy program on your own computer do that, but it will even print a monthly calendar with the names printed on the appropriate days.

Other helpful reports you can usually get from a local software program include a list of your dead-end (end-of-line) individuals, unlinked records, duplicate individuals, citations linked to source records, and many more. You may be able to print out a pedigree chart and a family group chart from an online application, but you will not have the flexibility and number of reports available from a local program.

Some software programs have powerful search features that can be combined with a flexible custom report generator. You can combine a relationship search with a data field search to select very specific subsets of your list of names. A simple search for an individual or a family is a piece of cake if you are using a genealogy database on a local computer.

It is safe to say that if there is a useful feature that will facilitate managing your family history database, you probably will be able to find it in at least one of the programs you can run on a personal computer, whether you use a PC or a Mac.

Finally, the most important aspect of having your data on your own computer: You have 100% control and ownership of the data. No one else can or will change it, unless you allow access to your computer. At any time, you can select all or a portion of your database to upload to a site where others can look at it, but you will know that what you have on your machine is yours.

SELECTED FAMILY OF HAROLD BUCCHIANERI AND VICTORIA RAVAZZINI
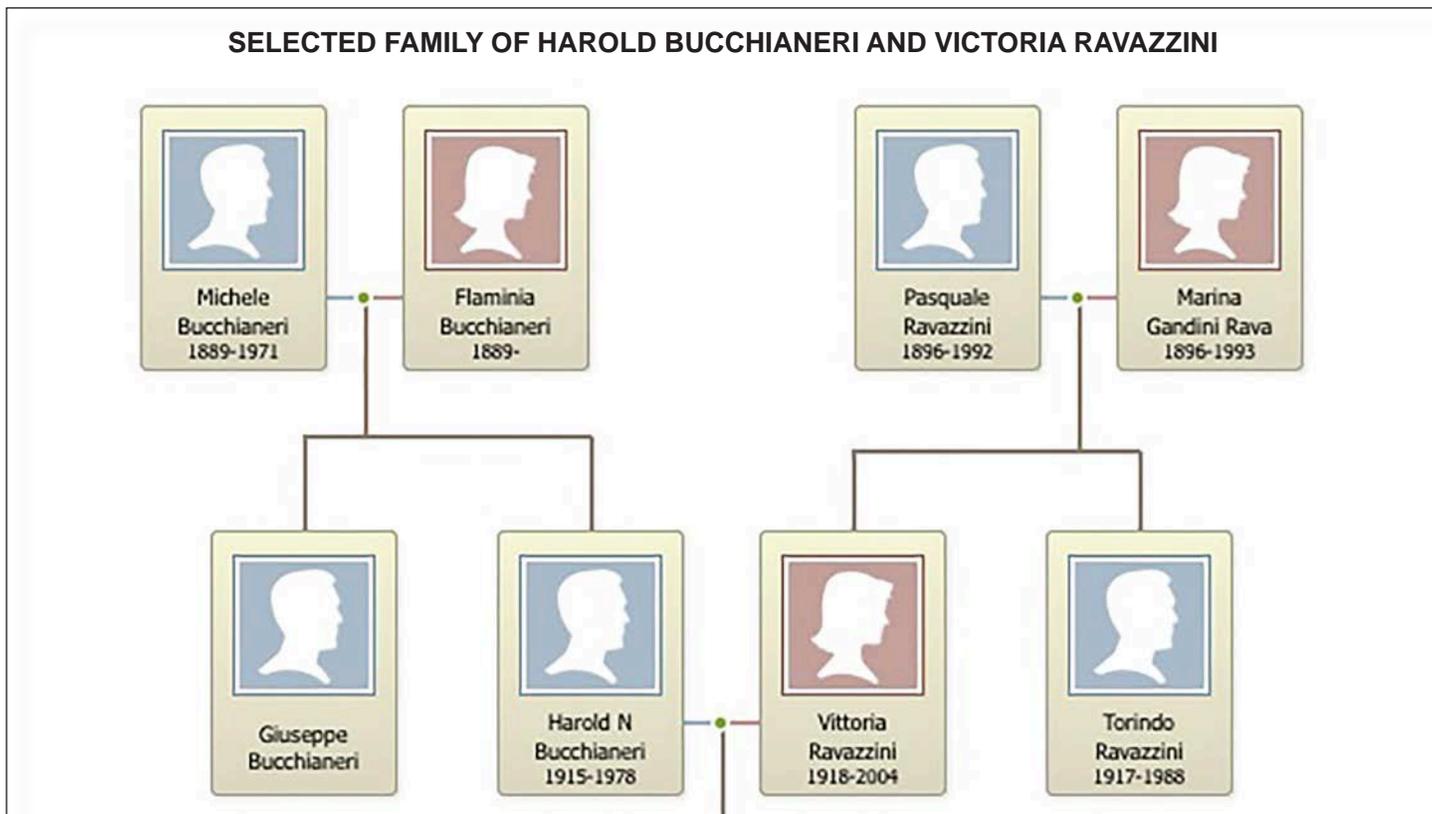
Family Bible of Martin Sisk McFall (1811–1860) and his wife Harriet Brown (1810–1870) of Woodford County, Kentucky

Nanci Remington

The information below comes from original Bible pages that were donated to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon and transcribed by Mrs. Edna L. (Neilsen) Koch (1917–1996). Not much is known about the provenance of the Bible. It is possible the pages came from more than one Bible, and the handwriting suggests that different people made entries.

The information includes the birth, marriage, and death dates for four generations of the McFall family. Martin Sisk McFall married Harriet Brown in 1834. The entries include the names of Harriet's parents, five children, and eight grandchildren.

The Bible entry states that Harriet and Martin were married on 23 December 1834. Further research shows that the marriage took place in Woodford County, Kentucky. Papers that accompany the marriage bond include a note from Harriet's father, Dawson Brown, giving his permission for the marriage.[1] This confirms that the Browns mentioned in the Bible were Harriet's parents.

Martin and Harriet McFall remained in Woodford County until their deaths in 1860 and 1870. Both are buried there in Versailles Cemetery.[2] Of their five children, Benjamin, Sarah, Martin V., and probably James died in Kentucky. Son Daniel eventually moved to the Northwest.

D D McFall found in "Hotel Arrivals," Morning Oregonian, *8 July 1875. Newspapers.com*

Permission from Dawson Brown for the marriage of his daughter Harriet to Martin McFall.

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1. "Kentucky, County Marriages, 1797–1954," database with images. *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893Y-HH2H?cc=1804888&wc=QD3Q-HMT%3A1589735633; accessed 17 May 2018), 005771992 > image 697 of 1001; citing multiple county clerks, county courts, and historical societies, Kentucky.

2. *Find A Grave*, database with images (https://www.findagrave.com/; accessed 20 April 2020), memorials 195898282 & 195898161, Martin S. McFall & Harriett Brown McFall, Versailles Cemetery, Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky.

In the 1870 census (dated 4 July), James was living in Woodford County with his younger brother, Daniel Dawson McFall. Daniel was a farmer who owned land valued at $5,000.[3] A Bible entry states that James died in 1871, but no other record of his death has been found.

There are records for both Martin V. and James related to the Civil War. They show that Martin fought for the Union and James for the Confederacy. This family was one of many whose sons ended up on opposite sides of this conflict.

Around 1875, Daniel Dawson McFall arrived in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and then settled in Klickitat County, Washington. In 1880, he was a merchant, married to Mary J. (Saxton) and with two children.[4] In 1888, he was mentioned in a newspaper article about a fire in Goldendale, Klickitat County.[5] Evidently, much of the town burned, including a store belonging to Daniel.

Three of Daniel's children died young. If the Bible was passed down through his family, it probably went to daughter Hattie (Harriet), because her second marriage was recorded there.
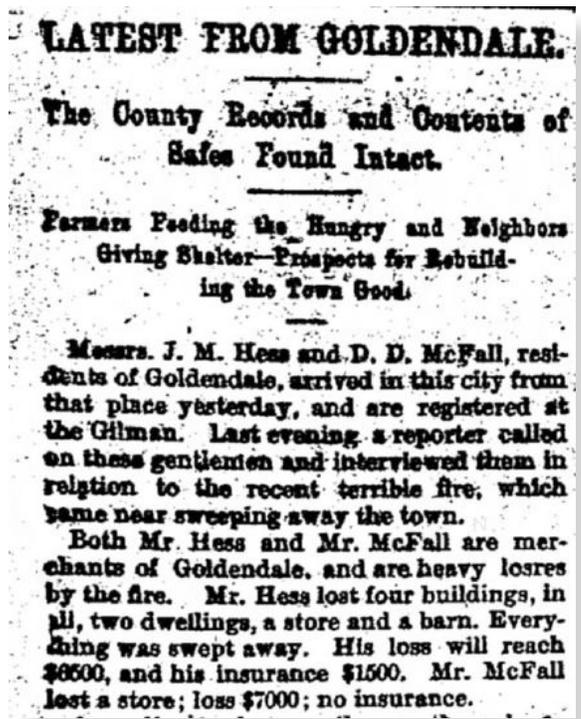
McFall mentioned in fire article, Morning Oregonian, *17 May 1888, page 8, column 1; Newspapers.com.*

SELECTED DESCENDANTS OF DAWSON AND SARAH BROWN

Names and dates as given in the Bible.

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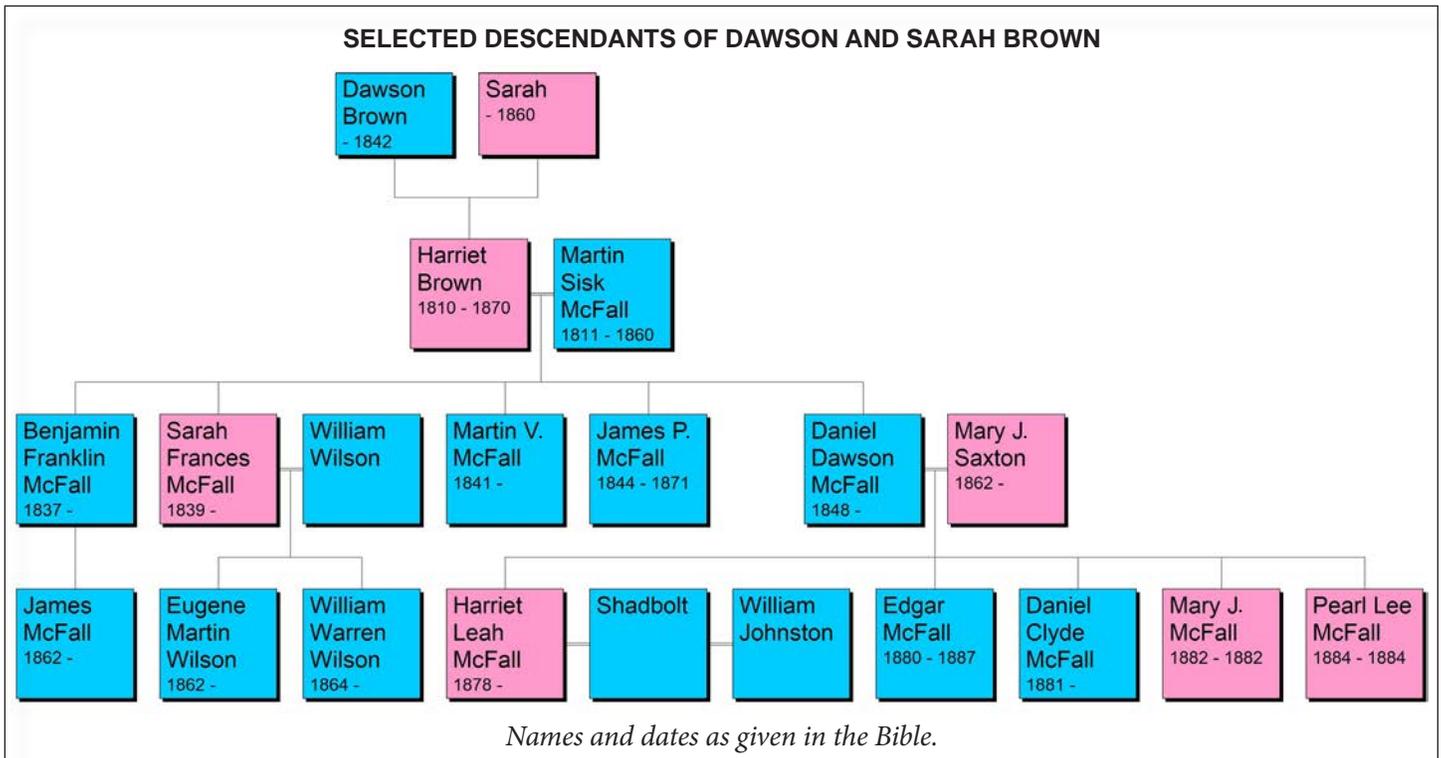
3. 1870 U.S. census, Woodford County, Kentucky, population schedule, Mortonsville, page 493A, dwelling 24, family 24, D D McFall; digital images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/; accessed 20 Apr 2020); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm roll M593_504.

4. 1880 U.S. census, Klickitat County, Washington, population schedule, District No 2, enumeration district (ED) 042, page 359A, dwelling 433, family 453, D D McFall; digital images, *Ancestsry* (https://www.ancestry.com/; accessed 20 Apr 2020); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm T9, roll 1397.

5. "Latest from Goldendale," *Morning Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 17 May 1888. page 8, column 1; *Newspapers.com* (https://www.newspapers.com; accessed 20 April 2020).

FAMILY REGISTER

BIRTHS

Martin Sisk McFall was born 29 October 1811

Harriet Brown was born November 7th 1810

Their children

Benjamin Franklin McFall was born the 29th day of August 1837

Sarah [Frances erased] McFall was born May the 27th 1839

Martin V [erasure] McFall was Born June the 19th 1841

James P. McFall was born Decr 21st 1844 1844

Daniel Dawson McFall was born 14th day December 1848

[Second Column]

Eugene Martin Wilson was born January 9th [erasure] 1862

William Warren Wilson son of Will and Sallie Wilson was born 28th April 1864

FAMILY REGISTER

BIRTHS [New Page]

James McFall was born October 14th 1862 1862 [son of Ben F. McFall erased]

Births of the Children of D. D. McFall and Mary J. McFall

Harriett Leah McFall was born Oct. 5th 1878

Edgar McFall was born Jan 27th 1880

Daniel Clyde McFall was born Feb 9th 1881

Mary J. McFall was born Sept 14th 1882

Pearl Lee McFall was born Feb. 15th 1884

FAMILY REGISTER

MARRIAGES

Martin S. McFall and Harriet Brown were married the 23 day of December 1834

Daniel D. McFall and Mary J. Saxton were married Nov. 22nd 1887   1877 [Washington state records indicate the 1877 date is correct.]

Hattie Shadbolt and Willam Johnston were married July 18th 19.01

FAMILY REGISTER

DEATHS

Dawson Brown Died June 19th 1842

Sarah Brown Died Sept. 26th 1860

Deaths of the Children of D. D. McFall and Mary J. McFall

Mary J. McFall died Sept. 24th 1882

Pearl Lee McFall died March 5th 1884

Edgar McFall died Oct. 26th 1887

M. S. McFall Died July 6th 1860

Harriett McFall Died Feb. 20th 1870

Jas. McFall Died November 25th 1871
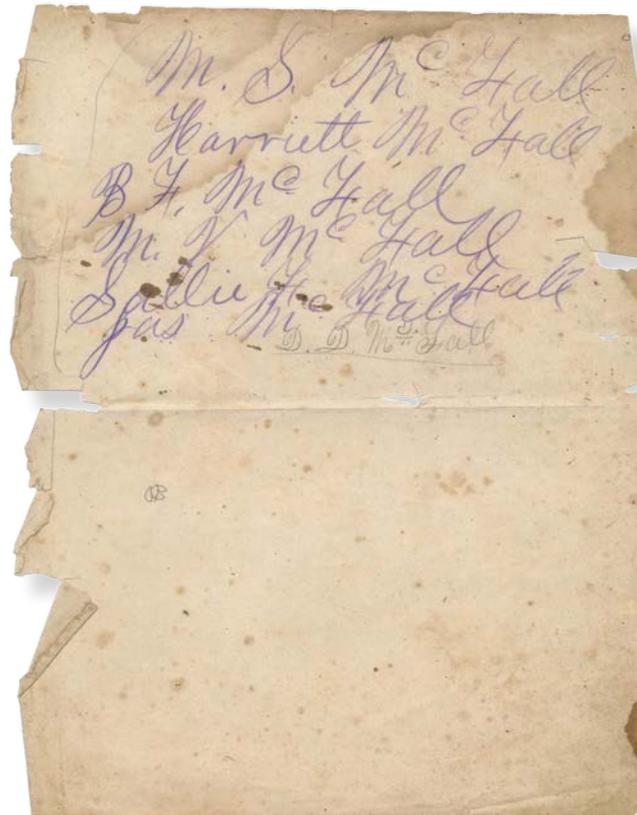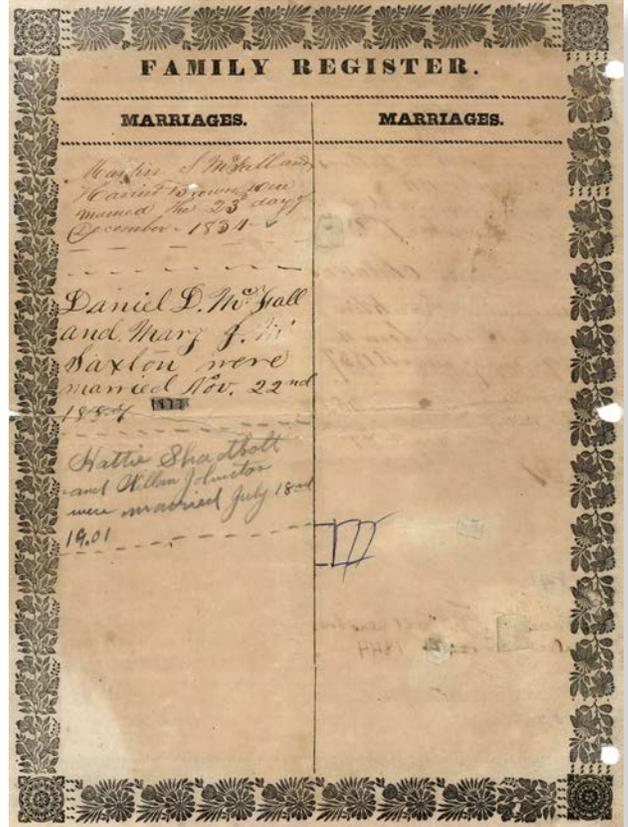
Loose paper found with the Bible pages.
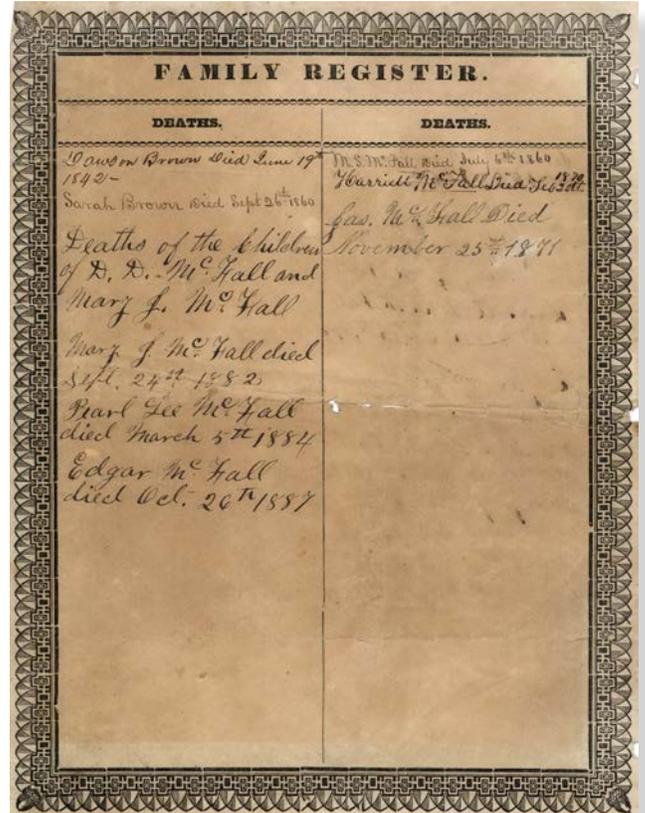
The Bowerman/Chope/ Southmayd Bible

Nanci Remington

The information from this Bible comes from an undated handwritten transcript. It is not known who donated the transcript to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. The family can be found in online trees, a few local histories, and a family history blog by Cindy Davis Peterson at http://myrtlepoint.blogspot.com/.

The earliest date in the transcript is for the marriage of Emerson Bowerman to Fanny Chope on 13 January 1848, which took place in Oakland County, Michigan. Emerson died in 1855. Fanny remarried twice, and several family members moved to the West Coast.

Fanny's great-granddaughter Opal Arrilda Southmayd (1911–2003) may have been the owner of the Bible, as her name was transcribed apart from the family record. She was the daughter of Frank Edward Southmayd and Leslie Dovie Llewellyn. According to her obituary, she married Paul Brown Davis in 1931 in Myrtle Point, Coos County, Oregon.[1] He died in 1972. She next married Vernon Brockman in 1989. The obituary also notes that

Fanny Chope. Courtesy Cindy Davis Peterson.

she had many hobbies, was active in several groups in Coos County, and especially enjoyed participating in the Coos County Fair. She is buried at Norway Cemetery near Myrtle Point.

Opal Brockmann

A Celebration of Life for Opal Southmayd Davis Brockmann was held on Wednesday, July 9 at the First Christian Church, 511 6th St., Myrtle Point. Private internment was at Norway Cemetery.

She was born October 1, 1911 at the family home on Echo Valley Road near Myrtle Point to Frank Edward and Lesley Dovie (Llewellyn) Southmayd. She died July 4, at her home on Sitkum Lane.

Opal and Paul Brown Davis were married Feb. 18, 1931 in Myrtle Point. Paul preceded her in death in 1972. The couple lived in various places before settling in Myrtle Point in 1938. Opal worked at Gurney Cleaners and Moon's Hardware before she began work at Sempert's Drug Store in 1950, continuing there for 35 years. Opal was a Myrtle Grange member, once serving as Master. Also, McKinley Garden Club, Sets-in-Order square dance club, North Fork FCE, Pleasant Point Women's Club, Coos County Fair Board, 4-H leader for over 20 years and Rebekah's. Opal married Vernon Brockmann of Coquille in November of 1989. Together they were instrumental in creating the Johnson Mill Pond Park in Coquille and enjoyed many happy years together.

Family and friends were most important to Opal made time for them all, but most enjoyed p[...] ipating with them in the Coos County Fair. She Billie Pinkerton created and published the Myrtle [...] Centennial cookbook in 1987. She had many hob[...] including crocheting, knitting, crafting and g[...] sales. "Waste not, want not" was the motto she [...] by. Family gatherings were the highlight of her life [...] at every picnic was "Grandma's Potato Salad".

Opal is survived by husband Vernon Brock[...] of Myrtle Point, children and spouses Paul L [...] Kay Davis and Gary E. and Sandra Davis, b[...] Myrtle Point; daughter Lesley Dian and [...] Pendergrass of Seattle. Step-children and fam[...] Marlene and Bob Foster of Salem, Larry and S[...] Brockmann, Donald Brockmann and [...] Brockmann, all of Eugene, and numerous gran[...] dren, great grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

Opal was preceded in death by sister [...] Hoffman and brothers Les, John, Chuck and [...] Southmayd.

The family suggests memorial contribution[...] the "Raise the Roof on the Davenport Bldg. F[...] Coos Co. Courthouse, 250 N. Baxter, Coquille[...] 97423 or charity of choice.

Obituary for Opal (Southmayd) Davis Brockman, Coquille Valley Sentinel*, 16 July 2003, page 2. Reprinted with permission.*

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1. The obituary for Opal Brockman was found on the free site Discover America's Story, part of SmallTownPapers.com. This site includes 14 newspapers from Oregon. The obituary was found by searching for the name and death date on Google. It was unfortunately scanned poorly (note the right side is cut off); the current publisher does not have a print or an electronic copy of the original newspaper.

TRANSCRIPT (strikeouts are not transcribed)

Opal (Southmayd) Davis
The Holy Bible
containing Old & New Testaments
New York
Printed by D. Fanshaw,
For The American Bible Society
Instituted in New York in the year 1816
(Small Pico 8 vo.) 1843

Marriages

Emerson Bowerman, Married to Fanny Chope. January the 13, 1848

Ella A. Bowerman and Charles H. Southmayd Married in Eureka Cal Aug 27, 1876

Fannie (Bowerman) Godfrey Married to Greengrove Dudley June 30th '78

Births

Orilla Agnes Bowerman born Oct. 29, 1848 Sunday 1/2 past 1 P.M. In Detroit, Mich.

Ella Augusta Bowerman, Born July the 26, 1851, Friday 1 O'clock A.M. Detroit, Mich.

          Emerson (in pencil)

William Edward Bowerman, Detroit, Mich. Born Oct. 21st, 1854 Saturday eve, 10 o'clock.

Charles Irving Southmayd, Born on Eel River Island, Cal. Jan 27th, 1879 at 12 oclock Sunday-P.M.

Frank Edward Southmayd born at Ferndale Cal. May 1st 1881 Sunday 10.15 P.M.

Deaths

Emerson Bowerman Died Aug. 12, 1855

Orilla Agnes Bowerman Died Dec. 18, 1848

William Emerson Bowerman Died Aug 15th 1855

Fannie Dudley, relict of Emerson Bowerman, died June 20, 1890 at Ferndale, Calif.

Orilla Agnes Bowerman, Died November the 18th 1848 saturday 1./2 /

Emerson Bowerman died August 12th, 1855

William Emerson Bowerman, died August 15th, 1855

George C. Godfrey, died Aug. 5, 1869 - at Omaha

Charles Irving Southmayd Died November 10th 1897 at Rose Gawn at Grizzly Bluff, Humboldt Co. Cal.

Charles Henery Southmayd Died December 14th 1914 at Myrtle Point, Coos Co. Oreg at Twin Springs Farm.

Ella Agusta Southmayd Died January 9th 1916 at Twin Springs Farm. Myrtle Point, Coos Co. Ore.

Book Reviews

David Dobson is a prolific researcher and compiler of records, many focused on Scottish people who emigrated to different parts of the world. The following books continue that tradition, this time focusing on military records of soldiers, many of whom came to the Americas. Brief introductions recount the military history of Scotland and the forces that led these men to emigrate, including indentured servitude, military incursions, and adventure. Both books consist of alphabetical lists of names pulled from archives and other primary sources. Contact information for the repositories is lacking, so the reader will need to do the research to locate them. Sample entries are below.

You can read more about Dr. Dobson in the December 2018 issue of *The Bulletin*.

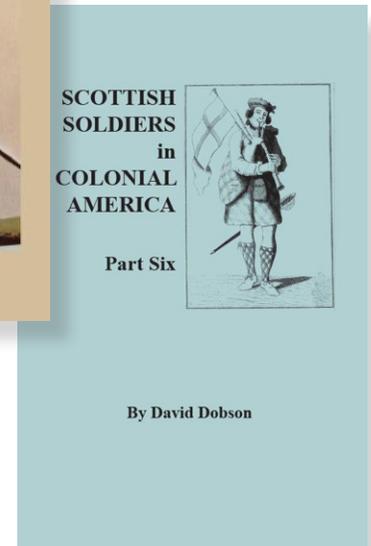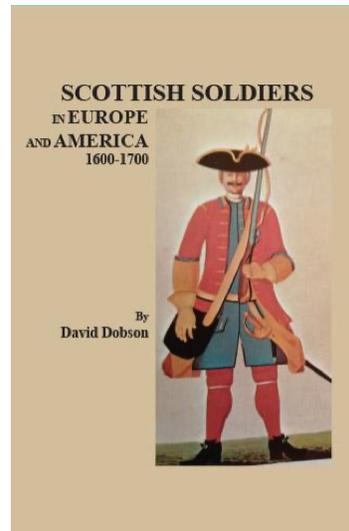# Scottish Soldiers in Europe and America 1600–1700

Author:	David Dobson, Ph.D.
Publisher:	Clearfield Company
Publication Date:	2021
Pages:	211
Price:	$30.00 plus shipping
Order from:	Genealogical.com
GFO Call No.:	941.6 .Mil-Yr 1600-1700 Dobs

BANKE, JOHN, a prisoner of war who was captured at the Battle of Dunbar on 3 September 1650, transported via London to Boston on the Unity of Boston in November 1650, an indentured servant at Lynn Ironworks in the 1650s. [Suffolk Court Files.1226] [LLNV.240]

LUNDY, Colonel ROBERT, born in Dunbarton, an officer of the Earl of Dunbarton's Regiment [later the Royal Scots] in France, to Tangiers with the Royal Scots Regiment from 1678 to 1680, later a Lieutenant Colonel of an Irish regiment, Governor of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1688. [NRS.GD26.7.37]; in Londonderry, a deed, 1693. [NRS.RD4.72.338]; and officer in Portuguese Service from 1706 to 1712.

MCKELLO, DONALD, a soldier in Argyll's Rebellion, was transported from Leith to Jamaica in August 1685. [RPCS.11.136]

SCOTT, Captain WALTER, of Major Farmer's Troop of Horse Militia in Barbados in 1679. [H.2.199]

# Scottish Soldiers in Colonial America, Part Six

Author:	David Dobson, Ph.D.
Publisher:	Clearfield Company
Publication Date:	2021
Pages:	166
Price:	$25.00 plus shipping
Order from:	Genealogical.com
GFO Call No.:	941.6 .Mil-Yr 1754-1783 Dobs

DONALDSON, JOHN, his Commission as a Colonel in North America, dated 1758, [NRS.GD105.391]; Lieutenant Colonel of the 55th [Westmoreland] Regiment of Foot, at New York, Rogers, and Albany, letters between 1757 and 1758, to Brigadier General John Forbes. [NRS.GD45.2.26.1-5]

MCDONNELL, ANGUS, served in the British Army for 25 years, a Captain of the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, settled in Upper Canada in 1781. [SHA]

RAMSAY, JAMES, son of Reverend James Ramsay in Glasgow, matriculated at Glasgow University in 1808, emigrated to Columbia by 1820, served in the Columbian Navy, was killed in 1826. [MAGU.7603]

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England, Wales, Scotland, and Scots-Irish.

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Learn about the RootsMagic genealogy database software.

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All aspects of Genetic Genealogy.

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Learn about Family Tree Maker genealogy software.

French Canada
French Canadian and Acadian ancestry and history.

The Q Review
Discuss an article from National Genealogical Society Quarterly.

Genealogy Problem Solvers (GPS)
Helping each other explore.

German
Explore your German-speaking ancestors.

Great Lakes Region
Focus on the Upper Midwest and Great Lake states.

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Virginia history and sound methods for genealogy research.

Irish
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Italian
Ciao! Explore and publish your Italian family heritage.

Learn & Chat
Discuss genealogy questions and provide support to others.

Writers' Forum
Writing and sharing with a peer group of genealogists.

GFO — DISCOVER YOUR HERITAGE
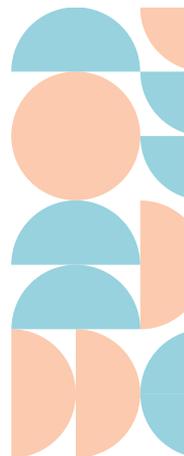
2022
Annual Member Meeting

18 JUNE 2022

2:30 PM PACIFIC TIME

- See new and returning officers installed.
- Discover this year's Hall of Fame recipient.
- Vote on proposed budget for 2022-2023 (Members only)

FREE REGISTRATION
GFO.ORG/GENTALK ▶

Followed by
Before You Go
End of Life Planning

with
Leslie Brinkley Lawson

GFO**GEN**Talk

GFO JUNE 2022 EVENTS

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

Wednesday, June 1

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	Learn & Chat

Saturday, June 4

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	Virginia Group
1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	German Group

Monday, June 6

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	RootsMagic Group

Thursday, June 9

6:00 p.m. –7:00 p.m.	The Q Review

Saturday, June 11

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	Access to GFO Resources

Tuesday, June 14

6:30 p.m.–8:30 p.m.	Board Meeting

Wednesday, June 15

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	Learn & Chat
1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	DNA Q & A
6:00 p.m.–8:00 p.m.	Irish Group

Saturday, June 18

9:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m.	Genealogical Problem Solvers
12:00 p.m.–2:00 p.m.	African American Ancestry
2:30 p.m.–2:45 p.m.	**Annual Meeting**
2:45 p.m.–3:45 p.m.	GenTalk Before You Go: End of Life Planning

Sunday, June 19

1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	Family Tree Maker Group
3:30 p.m.–5:00 p.m.	French Canada Group