



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 64, Number 4

June, 2015

In This Issue:

- The Link between the Willson Line and Frontier Ferryman Daniel Sturgis “of John”
- Keyser Family Bible
- DNA Lessons: To SNP or not to SNP, That is the Question
- Tools For Genealogy: How to Find Newspapers for Specific Locations and Time Periods
- Relics: From Trade Tokens to Pockets Full of Rocks: Oregon Currency Before Banks
- Spotlight, Book Reviews and more!



*The Battle after the War: the Story of
Nelson Alexander Flinn of Virginia*

The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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To all the people who helped put this issue together.

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CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

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

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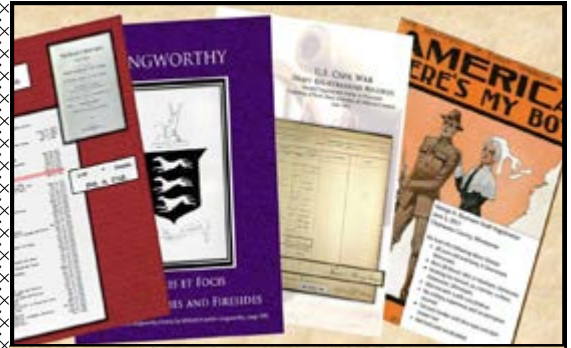
March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

Simple Illustrations in Microsoft Word

28 Jun 2015



Half Day Workshop with Laurel Smith

If you want to print a census and highlight a specific family or individual, or illustrate your family story without investing in Photoshop, attend this class to learn the magic of illustration in Microsoft Word. This is a hands-on workshop, so **bring your laptop!**

EVENT SCHEDULE:

Understanding the concepts 1:00—2:30 pm

Attendees will learn about three types of backgrounds and how to create and edit text boxes. We will discuss layering, rotation, and insertion of symbols. And we will explore online sites where you can find images to use to highlight your family projects..

Break from 2:30-3:00 pm

Using what you have learned 3:00—5:00 pm

Attendees will create three images-

1. Highlight a specific family on a census image and insert an arrow.
2. Insert a background image and add a box with descriptive text
3. Create an image with more than one text box to practice layering and/or rotation.

SUNDAY

28 June 2015

1 PM — 5 PM

GFO Reading Room



Limited to 40

attendees

No refreshments
provided -
plenty of restaurants in the
neighborhood.

**Bring your tablet or
laptop!**

Illustration in Word Workshop with Laurel Smith - 28 June 2015

Name _____ Member # _____

Email for syllabus _____ Telephone _____

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On the Cover: A portrait of Nelson Alexander Flinn, from Deborah (Flynn) Guinther’s story *The Battle after the War: the Story of Nelson Alexander Flinn of Virginia* on page 2

Letter from the Editor

I started this letter the day after our Spring Seminar featuring Laura G. Prescott who spoke about potential sources that were new to me—collections at universities and colleges. Laura is vibrant, obviously loves what she does, and loves to share what she finds. It was an entertaining and educational day for those of us who were able to attend.

We have a sad, yet inspiring article in this issue by Deborah (Flynn) Guinther, about a long battle that took place after the Civil War. Our veterans have done so much for this country, and this is the story of one veteran trying to get some assistance in times past. Even though I know there are still problems in our modern system of support for veterans, I hope it is currently not as difficult as it was for this poor veteran.

Genealogy research frequently happens in fits and spurts. Have you ever gone back over old research notes and found something that ties a bunch of other information together or leads to the discovery of many more generations? Such is the story of a frontier ferryman by Elizabeth Stepp.

We also have an article by Nanci Remington about a Bible that was donated to the GFO and once owned by a local Keyser family. We receive donations of this sort sometimes, and when we do, we like to highlight the family information found inside.

For our columns in this issue, we have a fun piece about items used in lieu of currency by Harvey Steele in his Relics column. We also learn about SNP's in Emily Aulicino's DNA column, and Nanci Remington's Tools column looks at another place our seminar speaker

mentioned; newspapers found at the Library of Congress website. There is the first part of what will be a GFO research guide by Gerry Lenzen in the Spotlight column.

The GFO receives many free books from publishers, on condition that we provide them with a written book review. These are the reviews you see in the *Bulletin*. For some time, the books have been accumulating as more arrive monthly. We are fortunate to have so many new books to add to our collection, but this also means there is a need for more people to review them and for more reviews to run in each *Bulletin*. Therefore, for this issue and some of the future issues, you will be seeing an increase in the book reviews. After reading the reviews in this issue, I plan to take a closer look at each of them. If you are willing to review a book, please let us know.

Even with life being busy and ever changing for everyone who works on the *Bulletin*—all volunteers with full lives of their own—try hard to put out a quality publication that is approachable, educational, and interesting for our members. Every article, column, or other submission to the *Bulletin* is reviewed by between eight and twelve people, multiple times, before it is finalized. All of these people, even as volunteers, work hard to preserve the author's voice while still producing a quality product. I hope we succeed.

As always, we hope you enjoy this issue, and we welcome your feedback.

Respectfully, *Marti Dell*



The Battle after the War: the Story of Nelson Alexander Flinn of Virginia

Deborah (Flynn) Guinther

Today's generation of military personnel is not altogether different from the soldiers of years past. Family and friends are left behind. Injury and death are a constant threat to the soldier. When the brave men and women return home from war today, many are able to obtain different types of aid from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Thanks for this branch of the government can be given, in part, to the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) who rallied aid for themselves and for the families of fallen or wounded heroes of the Civil War. My second great-grandfather, Nelson Alexander Flinn of Virginia, was one beneficiary of this aid in the form of a pension, but it did not come easily.

A young Nelson A. Flinn was one of four family members to enlist in the Civil War. Being a wife and mother myself, I can only imagine the flood of emotions that my third great-grandmother, Tabitha (Buckley) Flinn, must have felt as she watched her husband William, and three oldest sons, Nelson, Washington, and Benjamin leave to join the Union troops. Fear, anger, worry, hope, and despair must have gripped her heart. She would



Nelson Alexander Flinn, date unknown

be left to care for the five remaining children, while her thoughts would be on the news of the war and the welfare of her husband and sons. "How will I manage?" must have gone through her mind each day. News of the dead and wounded was reported in the local newspapers and from the church pulpit. Every conversation would have been filled with worry and anticipation of unwanted news of death and injury. Would her husband and sons become sad statistics or would the soldiers return home unharmed? Tabitha's fears would be realized when she received the news of Nelson's fate in March of 1862 and her husband William's capture in August of 1864. William would spend six months in the Danville Prison. Nelson would survive his war wounds, but not without enduring problems.

Barely 21 years of age, Nelson signed up for three years of military service on January 4, 1862 in Parkersburg, Virginia, which became West Virginia on June 20, 1863. The dark-haired and dark-eyed new private was assigned to Company E of the First Regiment Voluntary Calvary of Virginia under the command of Captain William Harris. In addition to his father and his two brothers, other family members of this unit included

| | | | |
|----------|----|----|---------------|
| Lewis D | 6 | mo | |
| Wm Flinn | 41 | mo | Shir Matten ✓ |
| Tabitha | 41 | f | wife |
| Nelson A | 19 | mo | |
| Memor | 17 | mo | |
| Benjamin | 15 | mo | |
| George | 11 | mo | |
| Politha | 8 | mo | |
| Solomon | 6 | mo | |
| Henry G | 3 | f | |
| Amanda | 2 | f | |

1860 U.S. Census image showing the Flinn family in Wood County, Virginia, three years before William and three sons left to fight in the war, leaving Tabitha at home to care for five younger children.

many uncles and cousins. Just three short months later, Nelson's military career would come to a painful end. While on duty in early March of 1862 in Philippi, (West) Virginia (not to be confused with the famous Land Battle of Philippi on June 3, 1861), Nelson was hit by an enemy's bullet approximately three inches above his right knee. He was hospitalized and formally discharged due to the gunshot wound he suffered.

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE

The date of Nelson's discharge was October 9, 1862. The regimental surgeon reported, "false ankylosis* right knee joint result gunshot wound received in March, the ball must have leaped from behind forwards just above the knee grazing the femur on the outside, several pieces of bone having exfoliated. The joint is semi-flexed, immovable and pressure upon the femur is painful." [*Ankylosis is a type of joint immobility that results from abnormal inflexibility of body parts outside the joint.]

Apparently Nelson's original filing for a pension was lost or misplaced as it is not in his military record. This conclusion is further supported by his sworn statement before a notary in March of 1870:

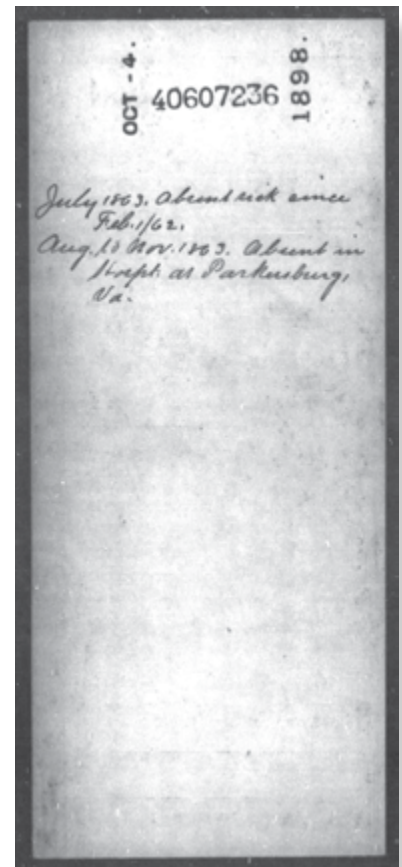
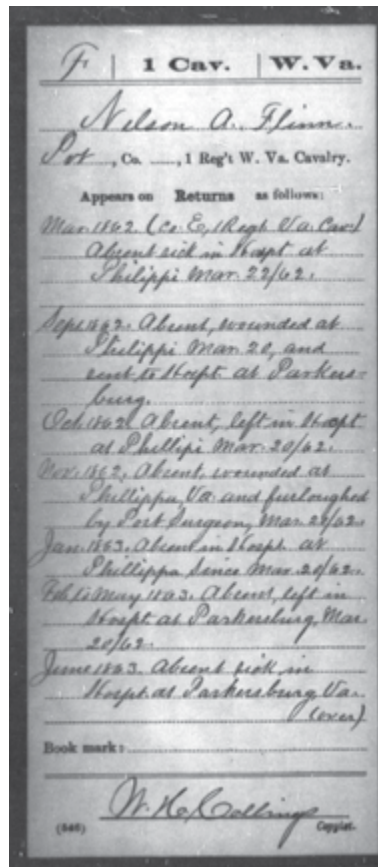
State of Illinois
Hancock County:

Nelson A. Flinn being duly sworn before me deposes & says that he was wounded at Philippi, Barbour Co, W VA on or about the 6th day of March 1862 while in the line of duty--He also states under oath that he has not been in the service of the United States, Since his discharge in Oct. 9th 1862. Nelson A. Flinn

"I was examined by Dr. J.K. Bonde of Carthage, Illn. late last autumn & he said he would forward his certificate to Pension Office which I suppose he did--If missing I will report to Dr Hay of Warsaw. Nelson A. Flinn"

Subscribed & sworn to before me
this 22nd day of March A.D. 1870
Wm M King Notary Public

Nelson's condition must have worsened because 1888 records show he was admitted to the U.S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Leavenworth, Kansas. By 1892, Nelson and his family are found in Oregon.



Papers from Nelson Flinn's pension file document his stay in the hospital from the time he was wounded in March 1862 until at least November 1863.

In a general affidavit, dated January 20, 1892, Nelson made an amendment to his original application: "I make this statement with a view to amend my original application filed Sept. 12, 1888 in which I alleged Catarrh.* I desire to claim pension for disease of the lungs which I contracted at the time I was wounded. I was confined in a private house there being no hospital at the place. I remained there under treatment about thirty days. When I was sent home to Parkersburg, W.Va. to be placed in the hospital . . . on the way to the railway it rained continually and I got wet and became chilled having no protection and as a result of this sudden exposure I took a severe cold which settled in my head resulting in catarrh. Also affecting my throat and producing lung trouble." [*Catarrh is an inflammation of the respiratory tract in which the nose and air passages become filled with mucus which can cause loss of smell, taste, hearing and sight, and in many cases leading to consumption.]

On March 18, 1902, Nelson once again put pen to paper, writing to the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington, D.C., in which he repeated how and when he was injured, and how his health had deteriorated. He went on to say that the regiment surgeon was shot



Nelson Flinn and his wife Jane (Mooney) Flinn in front of their home in Cherryville, Clackamas County, Oregon, date unknown.

and died just a few days after Nelson himself was injured. He mentioned that he was pensioned under the old law, but with the new law, he should be receiving an increase in his pension. He stated, "I am in awful bad condition. I am totally disabled. My leg and foot is continually numb and cold. There is not flesh enough on it for the blood to circulate through . . . If you doubt what I have stated please investigate my case . . . Eight months out of the last eighteen months I have not been able to dress myself. My wife died last May. I have no home, nothing but my pension for support."

This letter continued with Nelson asking, "Can I apply for pension under the law that I was first pensioned under, if so send the necessary papers. Can you recommend an honest attorney? I was swindled out of a hundred dollars addition Bounty by a claim agent some thirty years ago and I have been suspicious of them ever since."

Nelson would see numerous doctors and all stated that he was unfit for manual labor. A June 3, 1903 Surgeon's Certificate stated in part, "struck on lower outer aspect of right femur about three inches above knee joint, caries of the lower third femur and resulting ankylosis of right knee joint was the result, the scar is adherent, the knee is slightly flexed about ten degrees and he is not able to extend it beyond that point, he is able to flex it to within 10% of complete flexion, the whole right leg is from knee down is atrophied until it is

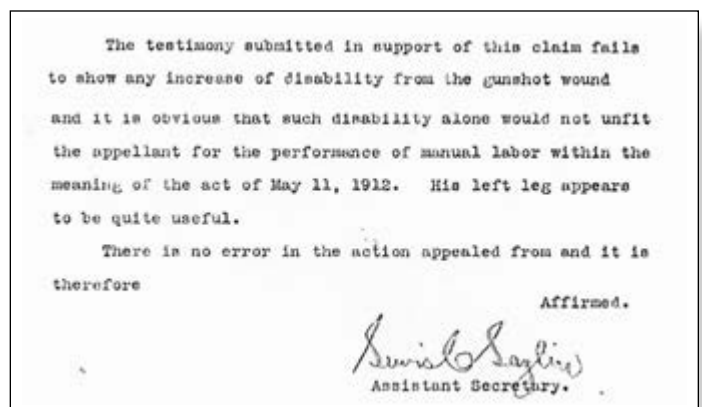
about one third smaller than the left one the difference would be more marked if the man was in more robust physical condition, he is emaciated and this is what is termed skinny, has no fat and very slim flabby muscles that he has for several years been idle on account of the above described disability. We do not believe the disabilities are due to or aggravated by vicious habits. The sum of his disability is equal to total disability 17/18."

In 1906, at the age of 65, the elderly veteran who stood 5' 10" tall weighed a mere 107 pounds! He was nothing but skin and bones to even the untrained professional. The surgeon stated, ". . . emaciated to the extreme . . . looks like a skeleton . . . on a rapid decline, his mind is clear and bright, but in our opinion he will not live more than a few months."

However, Nelson surprised the doctors. He lived beyond the predicted months and continued to fight for his pension. In 1911 he wrote, "I don't think I will live much longer. I have no resources save my pension. I am not able to be out of bed only a little while at a time."

Nelson was not the only family member suffering through the mounds of paperwork that were requested by the government. Minnie, his eldest daughter, wrote many letters and filled out forms on her father's behalf. Her father's physical pain and anger with each notice of rejection for a pension increase was just as difficult for her as it was for her aging father. Not only was she caring for an elderly parent, she was the wife of David Douglas, a foreman in the timber industry, and the mother of three young children.

In August 1913 Nelson wrote, "I received note that my



Nelson's appeal in 1913 was denied because "his left leg appears to be quite useful."

claim . . . was rejected on the ground that I am not unfit to perform manual labor . . . I am down and out and all I ask is a square deal." Nelson appealed this decision, and his appeal was granted, but it came too late.

SOURCES:

Department of Veterans Affairs, VA History in Brief, page 5, http://www.va.gov/opa/publications/archives/docs/history_in_brief.pdf accessed on 20 Apr 2015

America's Story from America's Library, "West Virginia Admitted as the 35th State in the Union June 20, 1863" http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_wv_1.html, accessed on 20 Apr 2015.

Catarrh definition: NYTimes.com, "Chronic Catarrh: Its Symptoms, Causes and Effects.; A Few Practical Remarks by Dr. Lighthill, Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh." No. 34 St. Mark's-Place, New-York. Symptoms of Catarrh. Causes of Catarrh. Treatment of Catarrh. From J.S. Beecher, Esq., firm of Ives, Beecher and Co., No. 98 Front-St. From Maj. Alvin Walker, Paymaster, U.S.A. From W. Larrabee, Esq." NYTimes.com, 3 March 1965, accessed 11 Apr 2015.

Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 8th edition. S.v. "false ankylosis." Retrieved April 20 2015 from <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/false+ankylosis>

From March 22, 1870 to August 22, 1913, a span of 43 years, the Civil War Veteran would tell and retell his story of pain and suffering to notaries and justice of the peace magistrates. With each form that Nelson was required to complete in order to receive his pension and subsequent increases, his account of how he was wounded, the medical treatment he received, and his life of pain was unchanged.

The pain in Nelson's leg would plague him until his death on December 5, 1913 in Cherryville, Oregon. He told his daughter Minnie, "I am going upstairs to lay down and I won't be getting up." The official cause of death would be influenza. He was laid to rest in the Cherryville Cemetery next to his wife, Jane (Mooney) Flinn.



His official headstone, provided by the Nation he served, was not placed on his grave until May 19, 1939.



Nelson Flinn's headstone in Cherryville Cemetery, Clackamas County, Oregon.

Looking over the many pages of my second great-grandfather's pension file, I'm in awe of the volume of material and the details it reveals. Pension increases were not automatic. Pensioners had to stay on top of new laws, and changes to existing laws, and then fight for their rights.

I am so proud of Nelson and the battle he waged to receive everything to which he was entitled, despite the difficulty in doing so. The process of filling out forms has not changed over the years, although the format has. Nearly everything today is done electronically. However, the headaches of rejection for requested aid are as painful for today's military personal as they were for the soldiers over 150 years ago. Some things never change.

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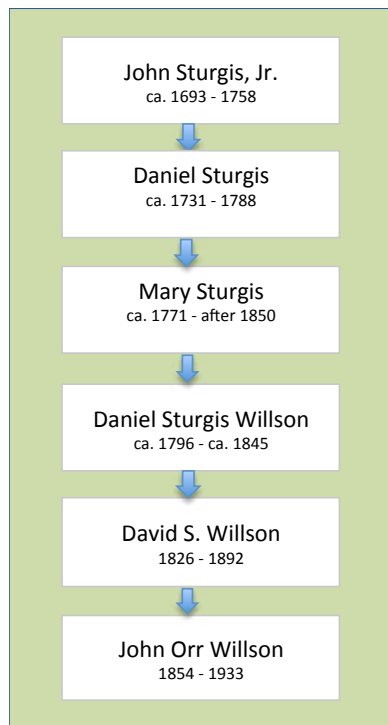
John D. Thomas, owner

The Link between the Willson Line and Frontier Ferryman Daniel Sturgis “of John”

Elizabeth Stepp

Grandma Martha Willson’s odd collection of scribbled notes on scrap paper sat untouched and forgotten in a drawer for over 25 years until they were transcribed. They held valuable clues that when corroborated, through records involving previously unknown female ancestors, revealed a whole new branch of my family tree.

Grandma Martha’s father, John Orr Willson (1854-1933), was a livestock dealer and like his father, a farmer.¹ The family was aware that his forebears came to Ohio in the early days of European settlement, primarily from southwestern Virginia and South Carolina backcountry. Grandma Martha’s handwritten notes say that a Daniel Sturgis Willson, who was born in South Carolina, was the first of the Willson family to come to Ohio in 1821,



Sturgis-Willson descendent chart
Source: Elizabeth Stepp

due to opposition to slavery.² Sturgis was an unfamiliar name. Research revealed where Daniel Sturgis Willson fits into both the Sturgis and the Willson families.

John Willson’s grandfather, the Ohio settler Daniel Sturgis Willson (ca. 1796-1845), was the fifth generation of his family born in America.³ The first-known Sturgis ancestor to live in America was John Sturgis “the first” (ca. 1637-1684) who had his passage

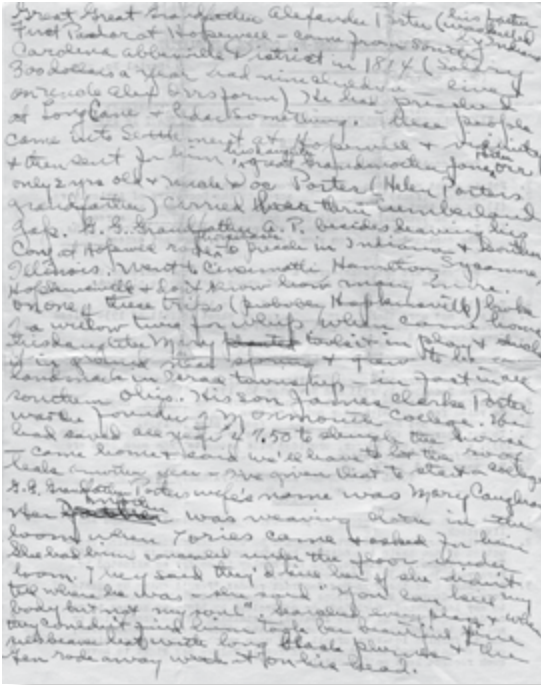


Wedding photo of John Orr Willson and Ida C. Lybrook, 1885 in Iowa. Source: Elizabeth Stepp, personal collection

from England to Virginia, circa 1660, paid by another man in exchange for a land certificate.⁴ Both his son, John Sturgis Sr. (1662-ca. 1739), and grandson, John Jr. (ca. 1693-ca. 1758), were born in Accomack County, Virginia. The next generation, Daniel Sturgis “of John” (meaning son of John), was born ca. 1731 in Somerset County, Maryland and died in 1788 in York County, South Carolina.⁵

The Willson-Sturgis family link was initially discovered through Jane (Bratton) Sturgis’s 1798 will.⁶ The will names Jane, the widow of Daniel Sturgis “of John,” as the grandmother of Daniel Sturgis Willson (who is the son of Jane’s daughter Mary Sturgis Willson). About 1796, daughter Mary Sturgis married David Willson (ca. 1760-after 1850). These are the parents of the Ohio settler, Daniel Sturgis Willson.⁷

Jane’s residence is listed in the will as “of Indian Land” in “Old Nation Ford,” York County, South Carolina. (See sidebar for more about Old Nation Ford, also known as Catawba Ford, and the road associated with it.)



One example of Grandma Martha's notes that provide important genealogy clues and family stories. Source: Elizabeth Stepp, personal collection

At that time, this land belonged to the Catawba Indian nation. By the 1780s, after more than a century of regional inter-tribal warfare, territorial upheavals and disease, the Catawba population was decimated. The tribe, now allied with the European settlers, was known to lease their remaining land for desperately needed income. A record listing Daniel and Jane Sturgis, daughter Mary, and husband David Willson as "occupants of Catawba Indian Land" together with a lack of land or tax records would indicate they probably held Indian leases.⁸ In the late 1700s, only two remaining Catawba Indian villages existed, located on opposite sides of the Catawba River.



Catawba Indians, Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1913

The Catawba Ford crossing located there was of strategic importance during the American Revolution.⁹

In 1786, "Thomas Sprot" and "Daniel Sturges" were authorized by the South Carolina government to run a public ferry on the Catawba River near the Catawba Ford.¹⁰ The ferry permit had to be witnessed by state-appointed agents and signed by the heads of the Catawba Tribe.¹¹ Through this and other records, more details about Daniel Sturgis emerged.

In about 1749, Daniel Sturgis married Jane Bratton (ca. 1733-1801).¹² Land and tax records put him in Maryland and Delaware between 1760 and 1780.¹³ By 1786, Daniel (then about 55), his wife Jane, and at least two of their sons, Joshua and Daniel Jr., were in York County, South Carolina. Daniel Sr. died two years later.¹⁴ His 1788 will states "one half of the profetts [sic] arising from my boat as she now stands" go to his son Joshua. Because Daniel Sturgis and Thomas Spratt are named in the ferry's 1799 re-authorization, we know that the vested interests in the ferry remained in the Sturgis and Spratt families.¹⁵



This detail from a 1781 map shows the location of the Catawba Indian settlement and the Catawba Ford, shown on either side of the Catawba River. Charlotte, North Carolina, is to the north. Source: Map courtesy of the University of Virginia Library Special Collections.

The ferries used during this time were sturdily built for rough daily use. The duties of public ferry owners included keeping and maintaining enough safe, serviceable boats to handle transport of all manner of goods, people, animals, and vehicles both day and night.¹⁶ As shown in the photograph, the upcountry ferries were typically flat-bottomed with sloped ends and sturdy railings to keep livestock and goods from falling overboard.¹⁷



The Sturgis and Spratt ferry on the Catawba River would have been similar to the one pictured. Source: Goodhue County [Minnesota] Historical Society <http://pastblog.areavoices.com/tag/mississippi-river-red-wing-mn-ferry-boat/>

Thomas “Kanawha” Spratt (ca. 1731-1807) also had business interests in the ferry. The Catawba Indians knew Thomas as a loyal, lifelong friend who played a key role in protecting their interests.¹⁸ Surely, this bond of trust was a key factor in obtaining permission for the ferry charter. Thomas’s parents were among the first white settlers to come into the upland country of South Carolina, near present day Charlotte. He grew up in the wildness of the frontier’s edge and typified the general characterization of Scots-Irish frontiersman as rough, raucous, quick-tempered, and litigious. As a young man, he was known for going on wild “sprees” with his friends and could display a vicious temper.¹⁹

Discord between the partners appeared in 1787, one year after the ferry charter was granted, when, in April, Daniel Sturgis Sr. sued Thomas Spratt and Bishop Hicks in the York County court for trespass. Three Catawba Indian Land Commissioners were assigned to investigate and return with a report. The next entry in the County court minutes is another lawsuit: “State vs. Thomas Spratt,” and another entry in July 1787 is headed “State vs. Bishop Hicks.” On July 10, 1787, the court ordered a jury assembled, and they found for Sturgis and held he was due payment for damages and costs from both Thomas Spratt and Bishop Hicks.²⁰

Soon after, on August 11, 1787 a statement, signed by four Delaware men, was recorded in a York County, South Carolina, deed book. It said: “We whose names are hereunto sub-

scribed do hereby certify that Daniel Sturgis late of Sussex County in the Delaware State, lived in good repute for several years in said County, and that during the late Contest between America and British, he and his sons acted as good citizens of these United States and otherwise supported reputable Characters as far as hath come to our knowledge.”²¹ A January 1788 York County court entry states: “A certificate from under the hands of several Gentlemen in the state of Delaware respecting the Character of Daniel Sturgis & family was ordered to be recorded.”²² From this circumstantial evidence, including the post-lawsuit timing of the certificate’s submittal to the court, it seems reasonable to as-

sume that because he was new to the area and with his and his family’s good standing and his ferry operation interest at stake, Daniel Sturgis wanted to set the record straight regarding his character. Thereafter the ferry is referred to as “Sturgis’s ferry” in the York County court record entries regarding road building and appointment of road overseers.²³

What motivated the Sturgis family to move to York County remains unknown, but it may have been to join other family, or perhaps the lucrative ferry opportunity was presented to Daniel Sturgis Sr. Just as the will provided me with the first verifiable link between my Willson and Sturgis lines, I hope additional research in the future will help me answer this question.



A house or trading post along the Great Wagon Road would be of a similar structure as this family’s house, source: Washington County [Minnesota] Historical Society www.projects.wchsmn.org

THE GREAT WAGON ROAD: THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY OF ITS TIME



The crossing at Catawba Ford was a major route for goods and people moving through York County, South Carolina. It was part of the network of roads that made up the Great Wagon Road, stretching over 700 miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Augusta, Georgia. Originally Indian paths and sometimes buffalo traces, this road came into increased use for movement of goods, animals, and people. Soon after the Treaty of Lancaster was signed in 1744, the lands east of the Appalachians became off-limits to the warlike Iroquois and the Cherokee Indians, and therefore the area became relatively safe for European settlement. The Great Wagon Road's heyday lasted about 100 years, until the building of railroads began around 1850. Before upland cotton was planted, goods going to market on the Wagon Road included skins, fur, wool, hemp, ginseng, grain, cheese, and butter. Incoming wagons brought patent medicines, shoes, salt, iron, and other hardware. Drovers herded cattle, pigs, and sheep to market. Stagecoaches and mail wagons made scheduled runs. The heavy traffic caused portions of the road to be either a sea of slippery mud, or deep ruts filled with clouds of dust. With few established churches, traveling ministers and preachers of various religions would ride in regular circuits, performing marriages and baptisms, and giving sermons to followers and new converts. Fords and ferries, roadside inns, taverns, and trading posts made of hand-hewn logs were commonplace.²⁴

ENDNOTES

1. David Sturgis Willson: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); Washington, D.C.; Consolidated Lists of Civil War Draft Registration Records (Provost Marshal General's Bureau; Consolidated Enrollment Lists, 1863-1865); Record Group: 110, Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau (Civil War); Collection Name: Consolidated Enrollment Lists, 1863-1865 (Civil War Union Draft Records); ARC Identifier: 4213514; Archive Volume Number: 3 of 6; Obituary for John Orr Willson, *Genealogical and Historical Records of Preble County, Ohio*, accessed online 10 September 2014, (www.pcdl.lib.oh.us/), record ID obill1933102.
2. Martha E. Willson Gray, Personal papers.
3. Gerald E. Collins, *John Sturgis (1757-1825) of York County, South Carolina and Morgan County, Illinois: some of his ancestors, siblings and descendants who lived in Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia and Illinois and other points* (Maryland: self-published, undated), pp. 8-41.
4. Minor T. Weisiger, compiler, *The Virginia Land Office, Library of Virginia Research Notes Number 20* (Virginia: Revised September 2009), (www.lva.virginia.gov/): accessed 20 April 2015. Author's note: From about 1624 through 1775, a private land distribution method evolved in the royal colony of Virginia, known as the headright system. Under this colonial policy, each person who came to settle in Virginia was awarded 50 acres. In common practice, the land was given to the person who paid the cost of the emigrant's transportation. Only those emigrants who paid their own passage received land. Gerald E. Collins, p. 8. Author's note: According to this book, the first immigrant was John Sturgis "the first," born about 1637 in England, who in 1661 married Dorothy Savage in Hunger's Parish, Northampton County, Virginia.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 8, 14, 21, 31. Author's note: Another Daniel Sturgis "of Daniel" also lived about the same time in Accomack County, Virginia, and I am thankful that past researchers have revealed land, will, tax, and marriage records that sort out the two individuals as uncle and nephew.
6. Occupants of Catawba Indian Land of York District, South Carolina, 1786-1807, *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. 8, No. 2, Spring 1985. Jane Bratton Sturgis's will abstract: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scyork/Wills/6.htm>. Accessed 15 July 2014; Original data: York County, South Carolina Wills (1770-1812), Microfilm #C1689, C1695.
7. Gerald E. Collins, *John Sturgis (1757-1825) of York County, South Carolina and Morgan County Illinois: Some of His Ancestors, Siblings and Descendants who lived in Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Illinois and Other Points* (Maryland: self-published, undated), pp. 32, 41.
8. "Catawba People," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catawba_people): accessed 20 April 2015. Occupants of Catawba Indian Land of York District, South Carolina, 1786-1807, *South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. 8, No. 2, Spring 1985, p. 86.
9. "Multiple Property Documentation Form, Resources of the Nation Ford Road Area," *United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places* (<http://nationalregister.sc.gov/MPS/MPS047.pdf>). Author's note: "It can be argued that the Catawba River is responsible for the surrender of the British army at Yorktown, Virginia because a swollen Catawba River prevented the British from catching the patriot forces and caused the British to burn many of their supplies in order to lighten the load so that they could cross the river." Excerpt from "Early History," *Catawba Riverkeepers* (<http://www.catawbariverkeeper.org/about-the-catawba/history-of-the-catawba-wateree-river>); "Nation Ford Road is

a historic roadbed located near Fort Mill, York County, South Carolina. It dates to pre-historic times and is one of the oldest documented travel routes in the southeast. It provided one of the few reliable crossing places on the Catawba River and was being used by white traders as early as 1650. The presence of the road led many early European settlers to locate in the area.” – excerpt from “Nation Ford Road” Wikipedia (www.wikipedia.org): accessed 2 September 2014.

10. David J. McCord, editor, *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, Vol. 9, Containing the Acts Relating to Roads, Bridges and Ferries, with an Appendix Containing the Militia Acts Prior to 1794*, (Columbia, S.C.: A. S. Johnston), 1841, p. 304. Author’s note: On page 472, reference is made to the location of the ferry being “at the plantations of Thomas Spratt and Daniel Sturges, on the Catawba River” implying a more complex business relationship between the two men.
11. Gerald E. Collins, p. 36.
12. *Ibid.*, pp. 31, 32.
13. *Ibid.*, pp. 29, 20, 24, 32-36.
14. *Ibid.*, pp. 36, 37.
15. *Ibid.*, p. 37; Daniel Sturgis’s will abstract: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scyork/Wills/6.htm> . Accessed July 15, 2014 Original data: York County, South Carolina Wills (1770-1812), Microfilm #C1689, C1695.

16. David J. McCord, editor, *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, Vol. 9, Containing the Acts Relating to Roads, Bridges and Ferries, with an Appendix Containing the Militia Acts Prior to 1794*, (Columbia, S.C.: A. S. Johnston), 1841, p. 305.
17. Parker Rouse, Jr., *The Great Wagon Road: from Philadelphia to the South*, (Virginia: The Dietz Press, 1995), p. 101.
18. Daniel W. Patterson, *The True Image: Gravestone Art and the Culture of Scotch Irish Settlers in the Pennsylvania and Carolina Backcountry* (Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 2012), p. 273.
19. *Ibid.*, pp. 164, 271-272.
20. Laurence K. Wells, *York County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court, 1786-1797*, (Columbia, S.C.: [South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research], ©1981), pp. 27, 29, 30, 39.
21. Gerald E. Collins, p. 34.
22. Gerald E. Collins, p. 40.
23. Laurence K. Wells, pp. 159, 162, 169.
24. Parker Rouse, Jr., *The Great Wagon Road: from Philadelphia to the South*, (Virginia: The Dietz Press, 1995) pp. 51, 161; “Great Wagon Road,” Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org>), accessed 10 September 2014.

Elizabeth is a retired land use planner. She enjoys gardening, cooking, spending time with her rambunctious rat terrier and cat, and doing a variety of research.

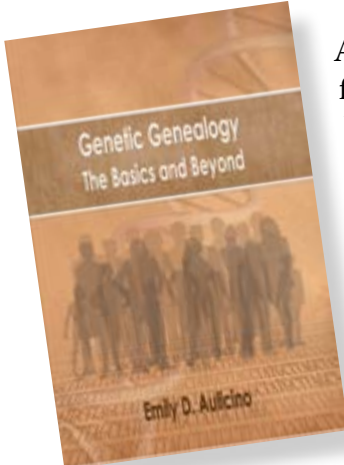
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Keyser Family Bible

Nanci Remington



Paul and Aimee Keyser at Paradise Inn in Mt Ranier National Park, the Tatoosh Range in background. Picture by L.C. Pier in August 1922.

Editor's Note: Occasionally the GFO receives a donated family Bible. The family information in the Bible is extracted and images are captured. When there is an interesting story to tell about the Bible or its owners, Nanci Remington has graciously provided an article for us to share in the Bulletin. If you find a family Bible at a local bookstore, thrift store, or yard sale and donate it to the GFO, the valuable family information within its covers will be collected and retained so it may be found by researchers in the future, and perhaps Nanci will be inspired to share another story with us.

The Keyser Family Bible, published in 1838,¹ was first owned by Jacob Keyser according to the name and date written inside the front cover. The migration of the Keyser family can be followed using the birth, marriage, and death records that were recorded in this Bible, beginning with the first entry of his marriage to Susan Frances Burner on 22 Jan 1839.

According to the Bible, Jacob Keyser, the son of Noah Keyser and Ann Roads (of Page County, Virginia) was born on 16 Dec 1812. Shortly after his marriage, Jacob moved to Cooper County, Missouri, where his first child was born in 1839. Later records show the family in

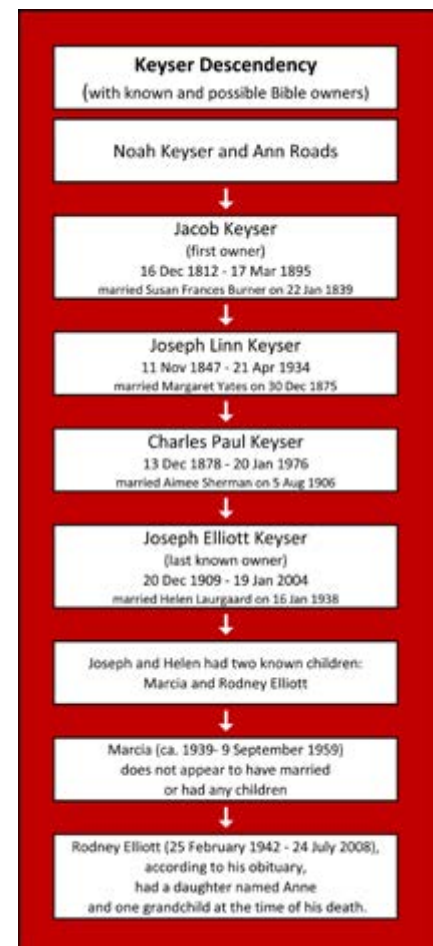
Howard County, Missouri, where Jacob died on 17 Mar 1895. Jacob fathered sixteen children between Susan and his second wife Virginia Chandler, and all are listed with birth information and a few other dates in the Bible.

The Bible does not name the next owner. It may have been Jacob's son, Joseph Linn Keyser. Joseph was born in Cooper County "thursday at 11 o'clock a.m. the 11th November AD 1847." A biography in *Sons of Confederate Veterans*² notes that he enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1864, but was captured before being assigned to a unit. He later moved to Elko, Nevada, where he married Margaret Yates in 1875.

The next named owner was Charles Paul Keyser, son of Joseph and grandson of Jacob Keyser. According to several records, including his World War I draft registration,³ Charles was born 13 Dec 1878 in Elko, Nevada.

A biography in *History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea*⁴ states that he married Aimee Sherman in 1906 and had one son, Joseph, who was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1909. Charles was a prominent figure in the early development of Portland Parks Bureau and served as its first superintendent.⁵ His son, Joseph, was a life-long resident of Portland and died there in 2004.

Who owned the Bible after Charles



Keyser's fine 'idears'

Most residents of the metropolitan area probably did not recognize the name Charles Paul Keyser, which appeared in the obituary columns the other day. But they owe a lot to him.

Keyser died at 97, almost 67 years after he went to work in developing Portland city parks and 27 years after his retirement as park superintendent in 1949.

His achievements in that office were remarkable. His career should be an inspiration currently for local officials confronted by a diminishing availability of green spaces in and around the city.

The statistics are impressive — an increase in Portland park acreage from less than 200 to more than 5,000 during Keyser's tenure in the bureau. But it is more productive to consider the particular projects that remain as evidence of his zeal in promoting Portland's outdoor recreational facilities. Just a few of these are Eastmoreland Golf Course, the first public course in the state; the 3,000-acre Forest Park, unique in the nation, and the International Rose Test Gardens.

If it had not been for Keyser, these community assets would probably not exist today, because he employed extraordinary ingenuity in acquiring the necessary properties and in finding public funds to pay for the developments.

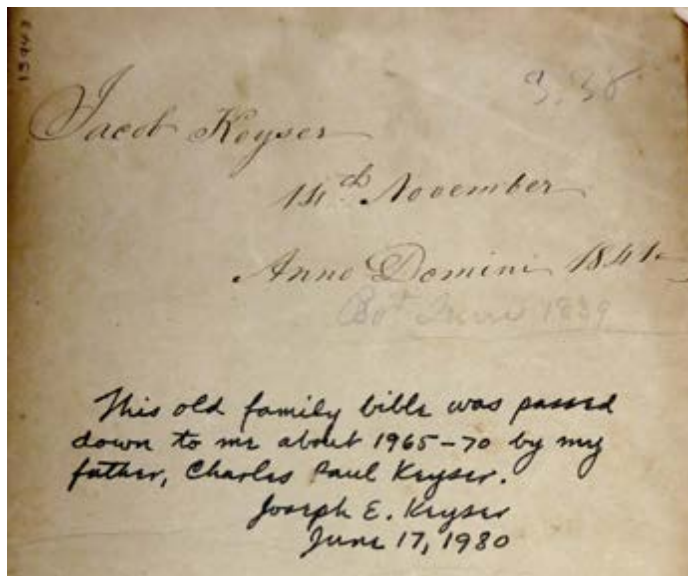
When Keyser was appointed park superintendent in 1917, Portland Mayor George Baker introduced him as "a kid with funny 'idears'." That's the kind we are in need of today.

Charles Paul Keyser's outstanding accomplishments are well-summarized in this article from The Oregonian, January 24, 1976; © Oregonian Publishing Co. Reprinted with permission.

is uncertain. An envelope and a note were found inside the Bible. The envelope was addressed to Joseph E. Keyser with a return address from Charles Paul Keyser. The note reads: "Given to Jack Keyser by Rodney E. Keyser 7/2/04." A year ago, this Bible made its way to a used book store and was then donated to the GFO.

Author's note – Additional information about this family, including homestead photos, cemetery maps, and another Bible transcription, can be found in the Virginia Historical Inventory of the Library of Virginia. <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/opac/vhiabout.htm>

INSIDE FRONT COVER



Jacob Keyser

14th November

Anno Domini 1841

Bot June 1839

This old family bible was passed down to me about 1965-70 by my father, Charles Paul Keyser.

Joseph E. Keyser

June 17, 1980

Family Records [from center of Bible]

MARRIAGES

Jacob Keyser and Susan Frances Burner were married on Tuesday evening the 22nd January A.D. 1839 by Elder A.C. Boston Bapt Church

Noah Keyser and Ann Roads of Page Co Va were married on the 14th of March A.D. 1809

Jacob Keyser and Virginia Ann Field (formerly V.A. Chandler) were married Thursday 22nd February 1855 by Eld Robt Harris Baptist Church

Mary Isabella Keyser & James Taylor in Franklin, MO. were married thursday evening 5th February 1857 By Thos A. Gaines of the Reform Baptist Church

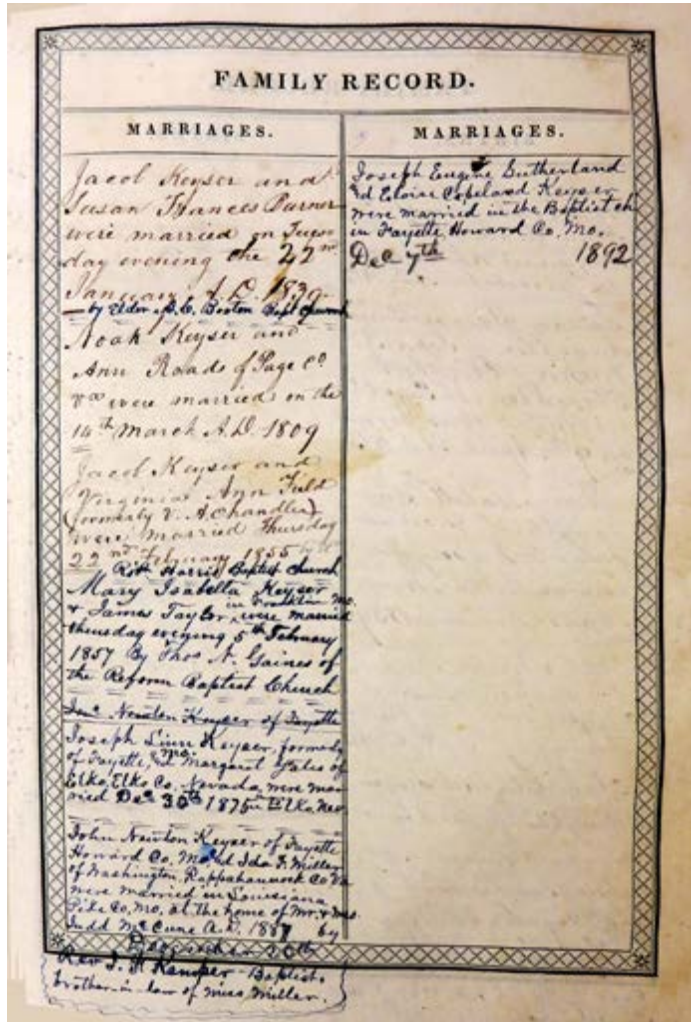
Jno Newton Keyser of Fayette

Joseph Linn Keyser, formerly of Fayette, and Margaret Yates of Elko, Elko Co. Nevada were married Dec 30th 1875 in Elko, Nev.

John Newton Keyser of Fayette, Howard Co. Mo. and Ida F. Miller of Washington, Rappahannock Co Va were married in Louisiana, Pike Co, Mo, at the home of Mr. & Mrs.

Judd McCune A.D. 1887 by December 20 Rev I F Kemper - Baptist, brother-in-law of Miss Miller

Joseph Eugene Sutherland and Eloise Copeland Keyser were married in the Baptist ch in Fayette, Howard Co, Mo. Dec 7th 1892



BIRTHS

Jacob Keyser son of Noah Keyser & Ann Roads (of Page Co Virginia) was born on 16th December A.D. 1812

Susan Frances Burner daughter of John R. Burner & Elizabeth Strickler (of Page Co Virginia) was born on 9th April A.D. 1815

Mary Isabella Keyser Daughter of Jacob and Susan F. Keyser was born on the 25th of Novm Anno Domini 1839.

John Newton Keyser son of Jacob & Susan F. Keyser was born friday morning 17th Sept A.D 1841

Ann Elizabeth Keyser daughter of Jacob and Susan F. Keyser was born Sunday morning 3rd March A.D. 1844 and died Saturday October 21st at 1:30 oclock P. M 1922 Fayette, Howard Co. Mo, aged 78 years - 7 months and 18 days, of Pleur-Pneumonia.

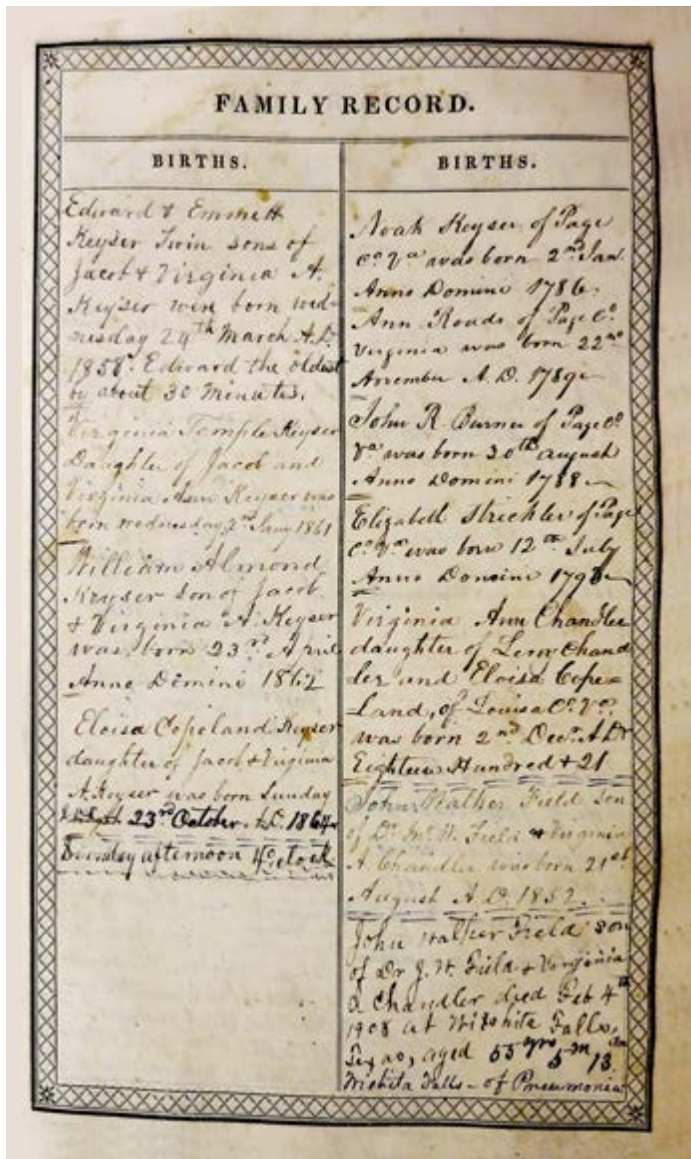
Eliza Jane Keyser daughter of Jacob and Susan F. Keyser was born on friday morning 10th October A.D. 1845.

Joseph Linn Keyser son of Jacob & Susan F Keyser was born thursday at 11 oclock a.m. the 11th November A D 1847

Emma Susan Keyser daughter of Jao & Susan F. Keyser was born Wednesday 9th Janry A.D. 1850

Charles Lee Keyser son of Jao & Susan F. Keyser was born Friday morning 6th Dec. A.D. 1850





Edwin Burner Keyser son of Jacob & Susan F. Keyser was born Wednesday morning the 31st Dec. A.D. 1851

(margin note) All the 1st wives children were born in Cooper Co Mo

Leroy Keyser, Son of Jacob & Virginia Ann Keyser was born Tuesday morning 11th March A D. 1856 in New Franklin, Howard County Missouri and died at Mangum, Oklahoma January 8th 1902 of Pneumonia

Joseph Linn Keyser died in Elko, Nevada April 21, 1934 of coronary occlusion.

Edward and Emmett Keyser Twin sons of Jacob & Virginia A. Keyser were born Wednesday 24th March A.D. 1858. Edward the oldest by about 30 minutes.

Virginia Temple Keyser Daughter of Jacob and Virginia Ann Keyser was born Wednesday 2nd Jan 1861

William Almond Keyser Son of Jacob & Virginia A. Keyser was born 23rd April Anno Domini 1862

Eloisa Copeland Keyser daughter of Jacob & Virginia A. Keyser was born Sunday night eve 23rd October A.D. 1864 Sunday afternoon 4 o'clock

Noah Keyser of Page Co Va was born 2nd Jan. Anno Domini 1786

Ann Roads of Page Co Virginia was born 22nd November A.D. 1789

John R. Burner of Page Co Va was born 30th August Anno Domini 1788

Elizabeth Strickler of Page Co Va was born 12th July Anno Domini 1793

Virginia Ann Chandler daughter of Leroy Chandler and Eloisa Copeland, of Louisa Co Va was born 2nd Dec. A D. Eighteen Hundred & 21

John Walker Field son of Dr JnW. Field & Virginia A. Chandler was born 21st August A.D. 1852

John Walker Field son of Dr J. W. Field & Virginia A Chandler died Feb 4th 1908 at Wichita Falls, Texas, aged 55 ^{yrs} 5 ^m 13 ^{da} Wichita Falls - of Pneumonia

DEATHS

Noah Keyser died on the 7th August A.D. 1842 in Page Co Va aged 56 years 7 months & 5 days

Elizabeth Burner wife of Jno R. Burner of Page Co Va died on 23rd Oct. A.D. 1838 aged 45 yrs 3 mos & 11 days

Emma Susan Keyser daughter of Ja. & Susan F. Keyser died 1st Febry 1850 aged 24 days (nearly)

Charles Lee Keyser son of Jac & Susan F. Keyser died 15th Feby 1851 aged 2 months and 9 days

Susan Frances Keyser wife of Jacob Keyser died Tuesday night at 11 o'clock 23rd March A.D. 1852, aged 36 years 11 mos & 14 days of Pulmonary Consumption.

Edwin Burner Keyser son of Jacob & Susan F. Keyser died 21st Septem A.D. 1852 aged 8 mos & 21 days

Eliza Jane Keyser died in Fayette Mo. Feb. 4th 1923. Found dead in her house alone on Sunday morning. Age 77 yrs 3 mon 24 d. cause. Probably mitral insufficiency

Ann Keyser wife of Noah Keyser of Page Co Va died 28th August 1861 Aged 71 years 9 mos & six days

Virginia Temple Keyser daughter of Jacob & Virginia A. Keyser died 21st October Anno Domini 1872 aged 11 years 9 mos & 19 days

Mary I. Taylor died 15th March 1886 in Henry Co Mo Aged 46 yrs 3 mon & 20 ds

Jacob Keyser died March 17th 1895 in Fayette, Mo. aged 82 yrs 3 mon 1 day

Virginia Ann, second wife of Jacob Keyser died near Harrisburg, Boone Co Mo, Nov' 14th A.D. 1911. Sat eve about 2 o'clock, of cancer of The Liver, aged 89 yrs, 11 mon & 18 days.

John Newton Keyser son of Jacob and Susan F. Keyser departed this life June 29th A. D. 1912, at 10 min past 10 o'clock Saturday evening, aged 70 years, 9 months and 12 days, in Fayette, Howard Co, Mo, of Heart Failure and Blood-poison from Carbuncles.



ENCLOSURES

Envelope (not stamped) inside Bible addressed to

Joseph E. Keyser
7406 S.E. 27th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97202

Return address

Charles Paul Keyser
1225 S. W. 6th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Handwritten note:

Given to Jack Keyser by Rodney E. Keyser 7/2/04

Snapshot of two adults on bench

[note on back] Paul and Aimee Keyser at Paradise Inn in Mt Ranier National Park. Tatoosh Range in Background Picture taken by L.C. Pier in August 1922

Accompanying Card:

Mrs. L.C. Pier
187 E 31st St.

Dear Mr Keyser

Just this little sweet story to let you know I am thinking of you at this Christmas Time

1922

ENDNOTES

1. Keyser Bible Records, 1786-1980. *Holy Bible.*, New York: A. Chandler for the American Bible Society, 1838
2. Harold Roberts, II, *Sons of Confederate Veterans* (<http://www.dixon-hunley.org/>). Rec. Date: 22 Nov 2014.
3. "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/K6ZY-Q4D>; accessed 22 Nov 2014), Charles Paul Keyser, 1917-1918
4. Fred Lockley, *History of the Columbia River Valley from The Dalles to the Sea* (Chicago, Illinois: S. J. Publishing Co., 1928)
5. "Keyser's fine 'idears,'" *Oregonian*, 24 Jan 1976, p. 17, col. 3; digital images, *Multnomah County Library* (<https://multcolib.org/>; accessed 22 Nov 2014), *The Historical Oregonian*, 1861-1987

Editor's Note: Some of the handwritten information in superscripts was difficult to read in the typed extractions, so they were changed to normal typeface size for legibility.

DNA Lessons

To SNP or not to SNP, That is the Question

Emily Aulicino

Every plant and animal has a phylogenetic tree, including humankind, of course. A phylogenetic tree shows the inferred evolution of a species. Genetic genealogists often refer to the human phylogenetic tree as the haplogroup tree. There are haplogroup trees for the all-male and all-female lines. Haplogroups are decided through testing either the Y-chromosome DNA or the mitochondrial DNA. Testing the full mitochondria provides the haplogroup in detail, and no other testing is needed. However, further testing is needed to fine-tune a haplogroup for the Y-chromosome DNA (“Y-DNA”); therefore, additional SNP testing is done only for the Y-chromosome.

Many people who are new to genetic testing for genealogy are confused by the terms STR (short tandem repeat, pronounced by the individual letters, S-T-R); SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism, pronounced SNiP); haplotype (DNA results – explained further below); and haplogroup (a group of related haplotypes constituting a twig on the world family tree). That is, STR marker results make up a Y-chromosome haplotype or Y-test results, and a group of haplotypes who share the same common SNP form a haplogroup. Knowing these terms will help the researcher more clearly understand the various Y-DNA tests and how they relate to genealogy.

STRs and Haplotypes

An STR is a short pattern of the four bases in our DNA, namely adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), and thymine (T) repeated in tandem. The number of times this pattern is repeated determines a marker result for a Y-STR test. For example: GATAGATAGATA is a pattern repeated three times. Thus, the marker result would be “3” on a report. The repeating pattern can be two to five bases long. Each marker has a range in which it repeats. For instance, DYS 393 is an area on the Y chromosome known to repeat its pattern from 9 to 17 times (nor-

mally), so the result of that marker in a tested person could be any number from 9 to 17. Y-DNA test results are determined by the number of STRs or short tandem repeats on different places on the Y chromosome. The test results are referred to as the DNA signature or haplotype.

| DYS 393 | DYS 390 | DYS 19 | DYS 391 | DYS 385a | DYS 385b | DYS 426 | DYS 388 | DYS 439 | DYS 389-1 | DYS 392 | DYS 389-2 |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 13 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 |

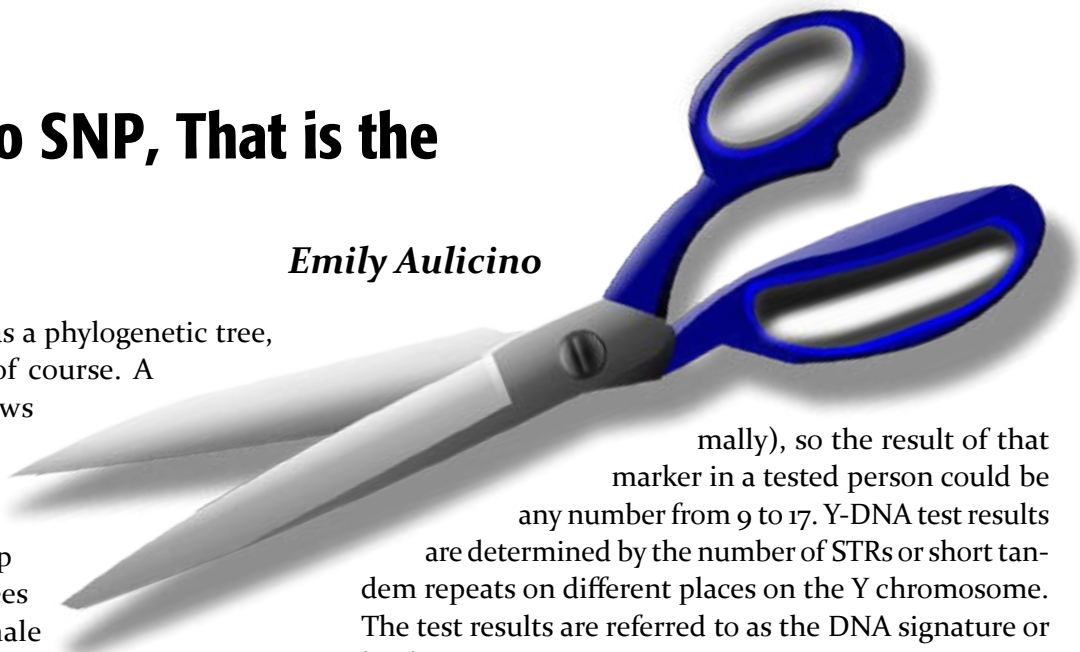
An example of a Y-DNA STR Result

Note that Y-37, Y-67, and higher number Y tests are really Y-DNA STR tests, but most people just refer to them as Y-DNA tests, thus adding to the confusion. The number after the “Y” indicates how many STRs are being tested.

SNPs and Haplogroups

A SNP is the most common type of genetic variation among people. Each SNP represents a difference in a single DNA building block, called a nucleotide, which is also comprised of one of the four bases in our DNA, among other things. For example, the base cytosine (C) may be replaced with the base thymine (T) in a certain stretch of DNA (public domain information from the National Library of Medicine [NLM]). To be classified as a SNP, a change must be present in at least one percent of the general population.

SNPs have unique names such as M207 or P224. The letter indicates what lab found the SNP (M is for Peter Underhill, Ph.D. of Stanford University and P is for Michael Hammer, Ph.D. of the University of Arizona) while the number indicates the number of SNPs that have been located by the lab. That is, M207 is the 207th SNP found by this lab.





DNA Double Helix graphic is courtesy of Aperson, via Wikimedia Commons

A person tests either positive or negative for a particular SNP, and this helps determine where a tester is on the phylogenetic tree (the world's family tree). That is, testing SNPs helps determine the haplogroup. The more SNPs tested, the more detailed or refined the haplogroup will be. DNA testing companies originally used an alternating letter and number system; however, these strings of letters and numbers became quite long as more information was acquired and tests improved. Therefore, companies use the terminal SNP as the haplogroup designation. The terminal SNP is the last (as in chronologically the most recent) SNP for which a person tests positive. Of course, as more SNPs are discovered and more testing is done, the terminal SNP will change. No company, lab, nor organization has a full list of Y-DNA SNPs - yet.

Old-style haplogroup: **R1a1a1b2a2b1b**

New-style haplogroup: **R- F2935**

The International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) Tree places SNPs based upon evidence of where they belong on their haplogroup tree. They have a public standard so people can know how the organization determines what SNPs to place where. ISOGG attempts to update the tree and the new haplogroups frequently. You can find the listing criteria standard for inclusion of SNPs into the ISOGG Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree here: http://www.isogg.org/tree/ISOGG_SNP_Requirements.html. The ISOGG Y-DNA SNP tree is at <http://www.isogg.org/tree/>.

Members of a haplogroup share the same common ancestor. Unfortunately, this common ancestor is very

likely beyond genealogical records. Therefore, haplogroup project administrators are interested in more ancient migration patterns whereas the usual DNA tester is a genealogist trying to further his or her family history.

After receiving the result of a Y-DNA STR test, it is important to join the appropriate haplogroup as well as your surname group. Haplogroup administrators run projects that look at ancient ancestry which tend to be quite different from projects for a surname. Y-DNA testers may receive a request from their haplogroup administrator to do testing for particular SNP markers. These requests, seemingly out of the blue, can be quite a puzzle for genealogists. So why are they beneficial, and how can they help the tester?

WHY IS SNP TESTING BENEFICIAL?

The more refined the haplogroup, the closer the testers of that haplogroup are to each other genetically.

Haplogroup trees have grown immensely since the recent increased interest in SNP testing. The following N haplogroup for Y-DNA currently seems to be one of the smallest and, therefore, a relatively easy group to use as an example. If you think of a haplogroup as its own tree with branches and twigs, then in this case N is the trunk of the tree with N* and N₁ being major branches. N (or any other solo letter in the phylogenetic tree) is sometimes called the parent haplogroup. When the parent haplogroup designator is followed by an asterisk, it is possible that those testers who fall under the haplogroups with the asterisk may not possess any additional unique markers or those unique markers have yet to be discovered. When (or if) such additional unique SNP markers are discovered then such a tester(s) involved will be given a new, unique subclade (branch of the tree).

Off the major branch N₁, there are smaller branches N₁*, N_{1a}, N_{1b}, and N_{1c}, as seen in the following chart. The term subclade is used for any haplogroup that is beneath (contains more alternating letters and numbers) the basic haplogroup. In this case N*, N₁, N_{1b}, etc. are all subclades of Haplogroup N.

SNPs break down the haplogroup and subclades into smaller subsets. As previously stated, these SNPs have unique names determined by the lab that discovered them; however, if multiple labs discover the same SNP each may name it, so some SNP may have multiple names. Notice in the following chart, some SNPs are sep-

arated by a forward slash (/) while others are separated by a comma (.). Those with the slash were discovered and named by multiple labs while the others were not.

The SNPs listed on each line are those required for that subclade. For example, a person who is in subclade N1b1, must test positive for every SNP on that line (L731 and L733) as well as every SNP above it back to N. Of course, a person in a haplogroup like N must also test positive for every SNP from N back to Y-DNA Adam. Remember N is just one of the branches of the oldest known haplogroup Aoo (Y-DNA Adam). (See the ISOGG Y-Haplogroup Tree as previously mentioned.)

- N M231/Page91, M232/M2188**
- N* -
- N1 CTS11499/L735/M2291
- N1* -
- N1a P189.2
- N1b L732
- N1b* -
- N1b1 L731, L733
- N1c L729.1/M2087.1/Z15.1/Z548.1
- N1c* -
- N1c1 M46/Page70/Tat, L395/M2080, P105
- N1c1* -
- N1c1a M178, P298
- N1c1a* -
- N1c1a1 L708/Z1951, F4325/L839

After more people do SNP testing on any of these branches, more branches and twigs will appear. These would be named N2, N3, etc. which would line up in the same column as N1 with their own subclades and SNPs. See the contrived haplogroup tree below.

- N M231/Page91, M232/M2188**
- N* -
- N1 CTS11499/L735/M2291
- N1* -
- N1a P189.2
etc.
- N2 (plus newly found SNPs)
- N2* -
- N2a (plus newly found SNPs)
etc.
- N3 (plus newly found SNPs)
- N3* -
- N3a (plus newly found SNPs)
etc.

One of the goals of a haplogroup administrator is to narrow the distance between written records and the ancient migration pattern(s) of their group. By doing some selective SNP testing, the administrator can deter-

mine what groups were established more recently than others because SNPs mutate over time. Geneticists have designated some periods when particular SNPs occurred and the more data they discover from additional SNP testing will help them perfect their timelines and determine more recent haplogroups, thus placing testers into groups that occurred more closely to genealogical time.

When a haplogroup administrator asks a tester to take a SNP test, that administrator is trying to narrow this gap and determine which participants are more closely related to each other than they are to the whole group. SNP testing helps the entire haplogroup in establishing closely related testers. But how does this benefit the tester who is more interested in his genealogy?

HOW DO SNP TESTS BENEFIT GENEALOGISTS?

Genealogists use DNA tests to verify their lineage and to find others with whom they can research. Taking advantage of all types of DNA testing helps all aspects of our genealogy and ensures the accuracy and understanding of our results. The following examples may illustrate how SNP testing is important to the genealogist.

Confirming a Haplogroup

A few years ago, a DNA testing company reported a wrong haplogroup for an accountant from Florida, stating that the man was a genetic descendant of Genghis Khan. Two major U.S. newspapers reported this finding, and after Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) tested the man, his haplogroup was clarified. The newspapers wrote retractions, and Bennett Greenspan, President of FTDNA began the company's SNP assurance program that, in essence, states if the haplogroup cannot be derived from the haplotype, then the SNP testing would be performed free of charge.

With a few marker results it can be difficult to assess the haplogroup, especially in the more common haplogroups. For this reason, a tester should test at a Y-37 marker level or higher.

Source: <http://www.isogg.org/whysnp.htm>

Confirming the Paper Trail

An African American member of a surname group was predicted by the testing company to be in Haplogroup 1b. This haplogroup suggests that his paternal line came from Europe, rather than Africa. The participant had traced his ancestry through traditional genealogical research back to a slave who lived in the mid-1800s, and he wondered if the slave might have been the son of someone in the family who owned him. However, a

descendant of the owner's family in the project did not match his STR profile. SNP testing was ordered and the participant was found to be in Haplogroup B, which is found almost exclusively in sub-Saharan Africa. Now the participant knows the real origin of his paternal line.

- Contributed by Whit Athey

Source: <http://www.isogg.org/whysnp.htm>

Determining Extremely Rare DNA

Several dozen people tested positive for M201, so they were within Haplogroup G, but they were found to be negative for every other SNP within G then being offered commercially. Finally, a few members of this group were tested in a small research study for what was thought to be an extremely rare SNP, M377; this resulted in defining Haplogroup G5, which had only been observed previously in two Pakistani men. Now the European branch of this haplogroup has something that clearly unifies them and adds to their sense of identity. Essentially all in this group are Ashkenazi Jews from Eastern Europe, though some did not previously know their origin.

- Contributed by Whit Athey

Creating Subgroups within a Larger Haplogroup

SNP testing refines ancestral origins and helps to differentiate between members of the same haplogroup. Testing positive for additional SNPs puts a person in a more select group with others in the same haplogroup. This means you can narrow the people with whom you match. For those who do not match you on the SNPs you are not related for thousands of years. With each SNP for which you test positive, your DNA signature gets closer to indicating relationships within recorded history.

The Talley Project had three to four people whose haplogroups could not be determined without doing SNP testing. The testing helped determine if those with no haplogroup predictions were related, even remotely or not recently at all. It also showed if there would be a new haplogroup for the surname. SNP testing would also indicate if these testers could be a product of convergence; that is, they are matching the haplotype, but are not a member of the haplogroup and therefore not related. The result of testing indicated that the testers were more closely related to each other than to the entire group. They became their own subgroup within the haplogroup.

- Contributed by Emily Aulicino - Administrator for the Talley DNA Project

Narrowing the Gap

SNP testing narrows the gap between written genealogy and ancient genealogy. I tested my paternal Doolin cousin with the Y-111 test. He matches a couple of Doolins and many other surnames, such as Lawlor, Kelley, Moore, etc. The paper trail ends about 1750 in Virginia. I know the line was Irish or Scots-Irish, but where in the native land, I had no idea. I joined my cousin to a subclade haplogroup according to his terminal SNP at that time.

The haplogroup administrators e-mailed to ask him to take a SNP test when they saw that my Doolin cousin and the six other names had common markers. I did so for the sake of the group and because I know those administrators are trying to use the SNPs to lessen the gap between the genealogical records timeframe and ancient migrations. I followed their suggestions and now know that the surname was probably O'Dowling in the mid-1600s in County Loais, Ireland. We are one of the Seven Septs of Loais that the British tried to disband in the mid-1600s. I now have about a 100 year gap between my paper trail and my ancestral origins, instead of infinity. Recent analysis by the haplogroup administrators estimates that my surname existed about 1300 AD and that the terminal SNP L1402 began about 800 AD. I realize that my line may have lived in other locations before coming to America, but it gives me a place to start re-searching, and in time, haplogroup administrators will learn more through their SNP testing.

- Contributed by Emily Aulicino

Determining Unique Novel SNPs

With the advent of the Big Y test at FTDNA (www.familytreedna.com), a male can be tested for 25,000 SNPs. Although not everyone will test positive for all 25,000, the more people who take this test the higher the likelihood that testers in the same haplogroup subgroup will find that they are more closely related than one thought. A great benefit from this test is that novel (newly found) SNPs will allow the creation of more subclades within a haplogroup thus bringing the common ancestor nearer to genealogical time. Private SNPs can be discovered as well. These SNPs may or may not remain private; that is, belonging to a family for the past few generations. Over time, some of these private SNPs may be found more extensively and thus help narrow the subclades as well. The Big Y test is not a test to use for finding matches within a genealogical time frame, but is for more ancient ancestry which makes it of more interest to the haplogroup administrators. However, the test could be of interest for those who wish to contribute to the overall knowl-

edge of genetic testing. Besides the Big Y, FTDNA offers individual SNP testing along with various haplogroup SNP panels which are being created in collaboration between haplogroup administrators and FTDNA. See http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Y-DNA_SNP_testing_chart.

SNP TESTING RESOURCES

Astrid Krahn who, along with her husband Thomas Krahn, owns YSEQ (<http://www.yseq.net/>) states that their company “offers every public or private SNP on the male specific region of the Y chromosome as long as it can be technically tested with the Sanger sequencing method” and that “there is no practical limit to the number of SNPs that YSEQ offers since every SNP can be wished for. The number on the menu (top left) on our website only reflects the SNPs that have been practically ordered and that we have confirmed with actual sequencing results.” As of printing time, their website lists over 11,000 SNPs and 59 Custom SNPs. Tests can be ordered separately or in panels.

Other companies conducting SNP testing include Genographic Geno 2.0, although it is not used as much as it used to be (<https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com/>) and YFull that is helpful to people with ancestry in Eastern Europe or Asia (<http://www.yfull.com/>.) Also, both Full Genomes (<https://www.fullgenomes.com/>) and BritainsDNA Chromo 2.0 (<https://www.britainsdna.com/>) are used by those very interested in SNP testing.

ISOGG has a comparison chart for some of these companies at http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Y-DNA_SNP_testing_chart. The ISOGG Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree is so powerful that not only the genetic genealogists use it, but various genetic labs around the world also visit.

SUMMARY

SNP testing can be beneficial to the genetic genealogy community as a whole as well as to individual testers depending upon their desire to determine who is more specifically related on the Y-chromosome as well as narrowing the gap between genealogical time and ancient migrations. The exact number of SNPs for the Y-chromosome is not yet known, but as of February 2015 Alice Fairhurst (team leader for the ISOGG Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree) reported that there are 15,888 uniquely named SNPs whose location on the tree are identified. ISOGG YBrowse has more than 120,000 SNP names, but as of this writing, the site is not operational.

Both Thomas Krahn’s company YSEQ and the ISOGG tree show the equivalent names of SNPs that

were discovered by multiple labs and so given multiple names.

When you know a little about a subject, it is easy to make judgements based on the knowledge. However, as knowledge increases, beliefs change. In the early years, geneticists discovered SNPs that helped them place testers into haplogroups. More SNPs were discovered and those haplogroups were refined, creating many subclades. Some testers’ haplogroups were changed completely. Now that thousands of SNPs have been discovered, geneticists are seeing some unique situations surrounding these special markers. Some scientists question the quality of some SNPs, believing that they are not viable enough to use for haplogroups while others are not in agreement with how some SNPs are placed on the haplogroup tree. All this will take time to sort out as we gain more knowledge in understanding these markers. And, just as scientists now believe that Haplogroup R is more recent than previously thought based on new discoveries; we may find major changes in the structure of the phylogenetic tree as more information surfaces.

No doubt, the SNP testing currently available is only a small step toward what the future holds for genealogy testing as this is just scratching the surface of the estimated 12.8 million SNPs in the human genome according to the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44423/>). The decision to SNP or not to SNP should be left to the individual tester with guidance from the haplogroup administrators.

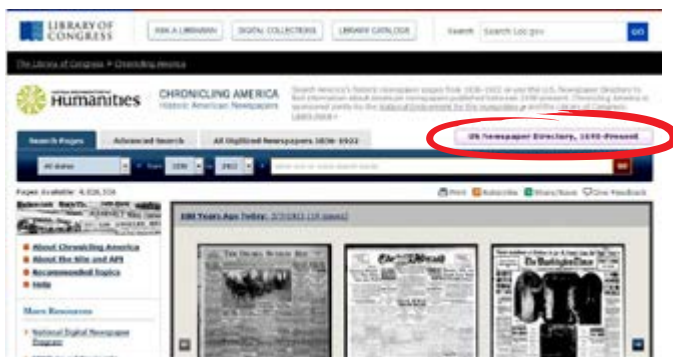
Permission has been given by the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) to use any references to their website, including the Success Story examples.

Tools For Genealogy

How to Find Newspapers for Specific Locations and Time Periods

Nanci Remington

Chronicling America is a website being developed and maintained by the Library of Congress. In partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Digital Newspaper Program, a library of online digital newspapers, currently including the years 1836 to 1922, is being created. In addition, this site also has a directory of newspapers that have been published from 1690 to present.



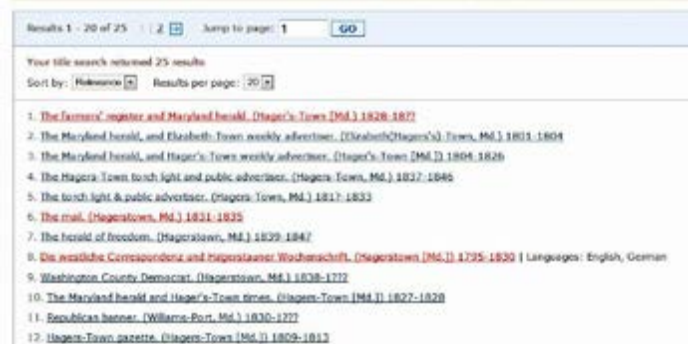
Clicking on this link (<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/search/titles/>) will take you to a search page. Here a search may be done by state, county, and city. Results can be further defined by time period as well as type of newspaper, language, ethnicity, and more.

Example 1 – I would like to find papers published between 1800 and 1832 in Leitersburg, Washington, Maryland. There is no listing for Leitersburg, so I am going to search all of Washington County during the years 1790 to 1840. The screen looks like this:

 A screenshot of the 'Search U.S. Newspaper Directory, 1690-Present' search form. The form includes a search bar, a dropdown menu for 'Browse the Directory by newspaper title', a dropdown menu for 'Select where the newspaper was published' (set to 'Washington'), a dropdown menu for 'Select when the newspaper was published' (set to 'From 1790 to 1840'), and a text input field for 'Enter keywords'. There are also checkboxes for 'More search options' and 'Language', and a 'Search' button at the bottom.


Clicking on “search” produces 25 results, several from the period of interest.

US Newspaper Directory Search Results



The first one I select is “The mail. (Hagerstown, Md.) 1831-1835” (<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016303/>). This reveals a screen with the following information: title, place of publication, geographic coverage, publisher, dates of publication, description, frequency, language, subjects, notes, LCCN and OCLC numbers, preceding titles, succeeding titles, and holdings.

Clicking on “View complete holdings information” near the bottom of the page will display a list of repositories.

This shows seven locations where some issues of this newspaper are held as originals, as well as five locations with microfilm copies of some issues. The Microfilm Service Copy may be available by interlibrary loan through a local library, thereby saving a trip to the east coast.

Here is a partial screenshot:

HOLDING: Library of Virginia, The, Richmond, VA
[View more titles from this institution](#)

Available as: Microfilm Service Copy
 Film 1267. Summary holdings.

Dates:
 • <1831:4:29-1835:1:2>

Last updated: 04/1999

HOLDING: Maryland Hist Soc Libr, Baltimore, MD
[View more titles from this institution](#)

Available as: Original

Dates:
 • <1831:4:29-6:24>

Last updated: 11/1989

Available as: Microfilm Service Copy

Dates:
 • s-<1831:4:29-1835:1:2>

Last updated: 11/1989

Tip – Be sure to search for papers in neighboring cities and counties. If your ancestor lived near a state line, the closest paper may have been across the border.

Example 2 – I am going to repeat the search, this time looking for papers in Putnam County, Ohio, where the family settled after leaving Maryland. I am going to narrow this to the city of Kalida between 1830 and 1860.

Search U.S. Newspaper Directory, 1690-Present
This directory of newspapers published in the United States since 1690 can help identify what titles exist for a specific place and time, and how to access them. Use the options below to select a particular place and time, using keywords to locate specific titles. (Data courtesy WorldCat.)

Browse the Directory by newspaper title:
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Select where the newspaper was published:
 Ohio Putnam Kalida

Select when the newspaper was published:
 from 1830 to 1860

The results page lists two papers in Kalida for this time period, one of which is the *Kalida Venture*, published 1841-1865. After selecting it, I find that in addition to the publication information, the screen has an image of a digital newspaper, indicating that there is an online version available on Chronicling America.

About The Kalida venture. (Kalida, Ohio) 1841-1865
KALIDA, OHIO (1841-1865)

Title:
 The Kalida venture. (Kalida, Ohio) 1841-1865.

Place of publication:
 Kalida, Ohio

Geographic coverage:
 • Kalida, Putnam, Ohio | [View more titles from this City/County/State](#)

Publisher:
 S.A. Fall

Dates of publication:
 1841-1865

Description:
 • Super with Feb. 20, 1841 issue; ceased in 1865.

Frequency:
 Weekly

Language:
 • English

Subjects:



The Kalida Venture

The Kalida venture, February 21, 1845, Image 1

Keywords:

All text images

[First image](#) | [Last image](#)

Now, more options are available. I can browse the newspaper using the calendar view or check out the front pages, scroll to the bottom of this page to check holdings of the paper in other repositories to see if there are issues that have not been digitized, or return to the home page of Chronicling America and do an advanced search looking for specific surnames.

Tip – Ohio Memory has short tutorials, webinars, and pdfs about using Chronicling America at <http://www.ohiohistoryhost.org/ohiomemory/resources/tutorials>.

Next steps – As noted above, microfilms can often be borrowed through interlibrary loan, or there may be local researchers who will check the papers for you. Local libraries, historical, and genealogical societies may have created indexes of the vital records in their regional newspapers. Be sure to search for the title on the Internet and in WorldCat (<https://www.worldcat.org/>). When I do that for the *Kalida Venture* I find the titles of books that have lists and abstracts from the newspapers. The Genealogical Forum of Oregon has many books containing newspaper indexes in the county sections of our library, but if you cannot find what you are looking for there, many of these books are available through interlibrary loan.

Newspapers are being digitized every day by state, local, and commercial entities. I have not been able to find a comprehensive site that lists all digitized papers. You may have luck doing an online search such as “Pennsylvania digitized newspapers” or “historic Pennsylvania newspapers.”

Finally, you can see an example of a story I told through newspaper clippings found on Chronicling America at <http://pieceofpast.blogspot.com/2015/02/a-sad-story.html>.

Editor’s note: *I always learn a lot from Nanci’s column. On my very first search using Chronicling America, I found a piece of information I never knew, telling the story of an ancestor’s home being burned down by Indians!*

Relics

From Trade Tokens to Pockets Full of Rocks: Oregon Currency Before Banks

Harvey Steele

In the summer of 1974 the Oregon Archaeological Society was excavating the location of the first store in the Oregon Territory, the European Sale Shop at Fort Vancouver. It was publicized as the largest National Park Service (NPS) amateur project in history and included 56 volunteers in the field. I was making the rounds with my trowel and clipboard when my NPS supervisor, Lester Ross, called to me. He was uncharacteristically excited, and as he advanced he declared, "We have the cover picture for our report!"

Like a carnival magician displaying a silver prop, he handed me a British shilling dated 1817. At first glance, it



The IB shilling found during the summer 1974 excavation. Photo from the author's collection.

appeared to have a scratch over the image of George the third. As Ross noted, the scratch, roughly spelling "IB" (for Hudson's Bay) signified that the item was to be used only for barter, not for any currency system, regardless of the value of the nonferrous metal.¹

From early times, furs, blankets, beads, and "made beaver" were the standard of value. Made beaver was the term applied first to a clean, stretched beaver skin and later to the tokens given in exchange for a fur.² The beaver skin was particularly important. In some cases, tokens were made with inscriptions of "pro pelle cutem" and "Hudson's Bay Company," but all of these were subordinate to the beaver pelt itself. These types of tokens have become collector's items with prices up to \$175 or more per token. The scratched shilling would be a museum piece, bringing more than a thousand dollars.³

The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) scratched shilling represents a phase in the early history of Oregon, one that was dominated by the company and its economic system. There was no U.S. minted currency circulated during the 1825-1854 period at Fort Vancouver. The barter economy was based on the value of furs and the wheat in the bins at the two big warehouses of the HBC, located at Vancouver and at Champoege. At that time, only a few items had the role of commodities in the barter system; mostly products from the eight flourmills and fifteen sawmills in the area. The scratched shilling and other tokens could be used at the few stores in the territory, not as money, but as an equivalent of the trade goods they



The meaning of the HBC motto, "pro pelle cutem," has been long-debated. A rough translation is "for skin, skin." This may mean that the skin (cutem) was desired for the sake of the pelt (pelle). It may also mean that for the sake of the pelt, the traders risked their "skin." Made beaver coin photos by Jimtrewthey [CCo], via Wikimedia Commons.



A set of “Made Beaver” Hudson’s Bay Company brass tokens, used circa 1854. The denominations are in “Made Beaver” [pelts] or fractions thereof: 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8. The die-cutter for these coins is responsible for the error of using an “N” instead of an “M.”

represent. The value of all these items, whether tangible goods or representative tokens, fluctuated constantly.

As a means for transacting business among Euro-Americans, the HBC used the common currencies of the day as well as Company promissory notes. Accordingly, any minted Euro-American coinage of the mid-nineteenth century was accepted by the HBC as payment for goods. However, coins were not necessarily accepted at their face value, but were weighed by the clerks and traders and assigned a value based on their silver or gold content. Some of the coins accepted or used by the HBC were then marked with symbols or initials to help identify their acceptability, as was the case with the shilling marked IB.

HBC traded globally, and this trade was responsible for bringing coins of many nations to their stores. Settlers who may have brought a few coins with them when they crossed the continent, traders who travelled the West, and those in need of supplies as they moved through the area left behind a variety of coins. Historically, the Company purchased coins from the Bank of England (mainly Spanish dollars because of the purity of the silver). From archaeological excavations at Fort Vancouver and other HBC posts in the U.S. and Canada, many British, American, and Mexican coins were also recovered.



1820 beaver token. Photos from the author’s collection.

American coins found in Vancouver included silver dimes dated 1838 and 1849 and silver half-dimes. One dime had an impressed mark like a bow tie on the backside, and one-half dime may have had a stamp indicating another mint or the HBC accepted valuation. British coins included one 1844 copper farthing and the 1817 shilling mentioned above. Other businesses such as the North West Company also issued fur trade tokens such as the “1820 Beaver” pictured at the bottom of this page.

It is important to remember that none of these coins or tokens was regarded as money; none had a fixed value. Their worth was in the tangible trade goods they represented or the purity of the metal they contained, and so the value went up and down as with any commodity. All mediums of exchange, from beaver pelts to wheat to silver coins, were of changing and uncertain value.⁴

Beginning in 1848, the Oregon territory was greatly influenced by the changes brought about by the gold rush in California. Gold dust began to show up in the territory, often in exchange for farm products. The dust was impure and the quality varied, and there was no way to assay the material to fairly judge its value. Scales were not uniform and were subject to tampering. Technicalities precluded any accurate exchange system and many people suffered loss in the trades that occurred.⁵

This situation brought about the birth of “Beaver Money.” The provisional legislature fixed the value of gold at \$16.50 per ounce, and a group of pioneers formed the Oregon Exchange Company for the purpose of minting coins. They made them of pure gold, in \$5 and \$10 denominations, so there would be no question of their value or redemption. Because they were pure, they were more valuable than government-minted alloy coins. The coins were made in Oregon City for a short time in 1849, producing 6,000 \$5 coins and 2,850 \$10 coins with a total value of \$58,500. According to J. G. Campbell, one of

Corbett and others, dominated currency for the next dozen years.

GEORGE ABERNETHY AND THE EUROPEAN SALES SHOP

Abernethy was a New Yorker who came to Oregon in 1840 tasked with the job of overseeing the Methodist missionary finances and accounts; he thereby ran the Methodist Mission store of goods at the Oregon City Falls. He soon had acquired the proprietorship of his own business, the only significant privately-owned store in the Oregon territory. Stephen H. Bibler, in an article about Abernethy, credits him with being “the first merchant to go into business and operate a store in competition with the Hudson’s Bay Company monopoly.”⁷ Trading was conducted with whatever cash was to be had, but ultimately by bartering trade goods.

The European Sale Shop at Fort Vancouver was well stocked because of the regular, annual shiploads of goods coming from England, whereas Abernethy had to depend on irregular, infrequent, and high-priced shiploads to stock his shop. The currency for the Fort Vancouver Sale Shop was mostly wheat and beaver pelts and an occasional marked English coin. Because Abernethy was buying and selling at a smaller scale and he frequently dealt in what modern bankers would call fractional currency (defined as pennies, nickels, and dimes), he hit upon the idea of using rocks to make change. Abernethy’s makeshift money was usually a piece of flint, shaped into a piece about the size and shape of a domino. To this he glued a little piece of tough paper on which he had penned his name, the year, the word “change,” and the denomination. This form of “coinage”



The only confirmed Abernethy Rock still in existence is the thirty-five cent specimen pictured here. From the collection of the Oregon Historical Society, OHS Neg. #12879.



Beaver Money, pure gold coins minted by the Oregon Exchange Company in 1849; \$5 coin on top, \$10 coin on the bottom. Photos from the Smithsonian National Museum of American History, National Numismatic Collection, <http://americanhistory.si.edu/numismatics/>.

the members of the Exchange Company, these efforts effectively raised the price of gold dust and stopped the influx of South American currency. Production ceased when new governor Joseph Lane arrived and declared the operation unconstitutional. The coins remained in circulation for several years until 1854 when coins of the U.S. Mint at San Francisco came into use.

The government called for Beaver Money to be collected to be melted down and recoined. They paid a premium of fifty cents on the five dollar coin and a dollar on the ten dollar coin. These historical gold coins are very scarce and of great value. In 2007, one was sold by a collector in Rogue River to a man in Bend for \$125,000.⁶

When the Hudson’s Bay Company moved its operation to Fort Victoria, Canada, in 1860, there was a good supply of circulating U.S. currency minted in San Francisco. Couch and Company advertised themselves as bankers and several other companies advertised banking services, although they were largely importers and exchangers of gold dust and devoid of the skills and public trust that bankers achieved just before the Civil War. Wells Fargo was prominent among this group of bankers, but William S. Ladd and C. E. Tilton established a bank at the center of Portland that, with Henry

was known as a “pocket full of rocks,” a term that continued in use until the mid-1890s.

At Fort Vancouver, the purchases were exchanged or bartered on a much higher level (e.g., a bushel of wheat or made beaver), and there was no need for a pocket full of rocks.

CHINESE WEN IN THE NORTHWEST

In the 1850s, Chinese men were brought to the Pacific Northwest to work in the canneries, on railroad building, in the lumber industry, and other low-paying, labor-intensive jobs. Invariably, they brought Chinese coins, usually brass or bronze, in the form of “wen,” also known as “cash,” often with a range in size from approximately 19 mm to 26 mm. Most had a square hole in the center.⁸ Although few could read them, Chinese lettering indicated the reign period of production. Kang Xi (1661 to 1722) and Qian Long (1736-1796) were the most common.



Chinese wen or cash by 冷玉 on zh.wikipedia CC-BY-SA-3.0 via Wikimedia Commons

Although found frequently at Chinese archaeological sites, it is thought that these Chinese coins were never used as currency. Their use was reportedly talismanic, gambling, decorative, medicinal, and even as hardware.

PEACE MEDALS

In the long period of contact with Indians, the federal government often minted peace medals to establish dip-



Jefferson Peace Medal photo by Wehwalt, public domain via Wikimedia Commons.

omatic relationships. Many of those medals ultimately became a valuable part of the grave of noted Indians and chiefs. Beginning with John Adams, medals were coined and distributed in each administration, although the most notable (and currently most valuable) were the Jefferson Medals. They are considered works of art that have no numismatic value, but do have enormous collector’s value.⁹

CONCLUSION

Heinz Pyszczuk and several other historians of the fur trade in Canada and the Pacific Northwest have studied the evolution of the barter system based on beaver pelts and wheat to a monetary system and banking society. Their study was aided by discoveries at sites like Fort Vancouver.¹⁰

Specimens of Jefferson Medals, Chinese wen, Beaver Money, fur trade coins, and British shillings are highly sought by private collectors and by museums as they tell a story about Oregon’s history. Jefferson Medals can bring tens of thousands in New York and London auctions. Rare gold Beaver Money is coveted and can demand a price tag over \$100,000. Extremely rare objects, like a piece of flint rock with a glued note from George Abernethy are treasured museum pieces. And a little British shilling, scratched “IB” can lead a historian on a search for answers about Oregon’s economic past.

Editor's note: While discussing this article with the author, I posed the question, "Why IB for HB?" Harvey said he was not sure. When I suggested a possibility, he insisted that the information be added to his article.

When looking at the HB on the Made Beaver, and comparing it to the IB on the shilling, there was obvious similarity. However, the "I" mark on the shilling has horizontal lines at the top and the bottom.

Is it possible that the person who made the marks on this shilling was accustomed to writing letters in the serif

style, that when written next to the "B" (as in the logo) would look like this?

H → B = HB

Perhaps the person had never looked closely at the logo, or there may be some other explanation. What do you think?

ENDNOTES

1. Harvey W. Steele, Lester A. Ross, Charles H. Hibbs, Fort Vancouver Excavations—XII : OAS Sale Shop Excavation. Ms., Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Washington, July 1975
2. During the early years of the fur trade, money was not exchanged for furs and trade goods. After a large beaver skin had been cleaned and stretched for trading it was known as a Made Beaver or 1 MB. Sometimes a trapper was given a Made Beaver token in exchange for a fur. The tokens were made of brass or copper and could be spent like cash at the Hudson's Bay Company. Made Beaver at <http://www.ece.gov.nt.ca/>, accessed 30 Apr 2015.
3. Arthur Throckmorton, Oregon Argonauts: Merchant Adventurers on the Western Frontier, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1961.
4. Steven Bibler, "Specimen of Abernethy Rock: A Medium of Exchange," Oregon Historical Quarterly, September 1943, 249-252.
5. Leslie M. Scott, "Pioneer Gold Money, 1849," Oregon Historical Quarterly, March 1932, 25-30.
6. Richard Cockle, "Tiny gold piece carries weight of frontier history," Oregonian, (Portland, OR), January 22, 2006: Co6, accessed May 08, 2015, <http://infoweb.newsbank.com/resources/doc/nb/news/10F52DC114E4E080?p=AMNEWS>.
7. The Ladd & Tilton Bank was formed in 1859 and was located on the corner of First and Stark. It was the first bank in the Pacific Northwest. In 1925 it was purchased by the United States National Bank. "Financial Institutions," PdxHistory.com, http://www.pdxhistory.com/html/portland_banks.html, accessed 9 May 2015.
8. Steven H. Bibler, "Specimen of Abernethy Rock: A Medium of Exchange," Oregon Historical Quarterly, September 1943, 250.
9. The square hole in the center allowed the coins to be threaded onto a square pole, during manufacture, so the rough edges could be polished until they were smooth. The hole was then used to keep coins together, threaded on a string, for ease in handling. Ancient Chinese coinage, Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Chinese_coinage, accessed 9 May 2015.
10. Francis Paul Prucha, "Early Indian Peace Medals," Wisconsin Magazine of History, Summer 1962.
11. Heinz Pyszczyk, "Consumption and Ethnicity," Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 1987.

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Spotlight

Genealogical Materials in Federal Land Resources in the Forum Library

Gerry Lenzen



"Oregon Trail (Campfire)," by Albert Bierstadt (1830 – 1902), public domain image via Wikimedia Commons.

Editor's Note: This article, together with a subsequent article in the Bulletin will be turned into a research guide for visitors to the GFO Library.

Early settlers to the Oregon Territory received land under a variety of provisions and land acts. Over seven thousand claims were filed in Oregon under the Oregon Donation Land Law. Indexes and books of abstracts of these claims have been published by the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO). In addition, the GFO has copies of the original donation land entry files on microfilm. The originals are located in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

These documents cover settlements from roughly the early 1840s through 1855, although papers may have been filed after that period. The applications often contain an abundance of genealogical detail. They may include dates and places of births and marriages, names of spouses, dates of arrival in Oregon, and names of those who signed affidavits (often family and friends). Anyone

with early Oregon settlers should check this resource.

Viewing these documents will require multiple steps. This first *Bulletin* article will explore where the indexes are located in the library as well as the claim applications and what type of information may be found on them. It will be important to know the difference between microfilm and microfiche as well as their location in the library. Our Research Assistants (RA) are available to help. If you are unable to get the images you seek during your visit, leave a message for our research team to locate them when a team member is available.

MICROFILM

The microfilm for all the various record types may be read on either of our two readers. One is in front near the whiteboard; the other is in the multi-purpose room in the back of the library. Once the images are located on the film, mark its location with one of the sticky tabs located near the readers, and then move the film to one of the reader/printers. There is one in the front and one in the back of the library.

MICROFICHE

The microfiche can be read and copied only on the reader/printer in the multi-purpose area. It can be found in a cabinet nearby.

FINDING YOUR EARLY SETTLER OR PERSON OF INTEREST (POI) IN AN INDEX

If your POI filed a claim, they will most likely be found in one of the land claim indexes on the GFO website: provisional claims (<http://www.gfo.org/provisional/index.htm>) or donation land claims (<http://www.gfo.org/donation/index.htm>). The index gives the settler's name, Donation Land Claim number, and the page in

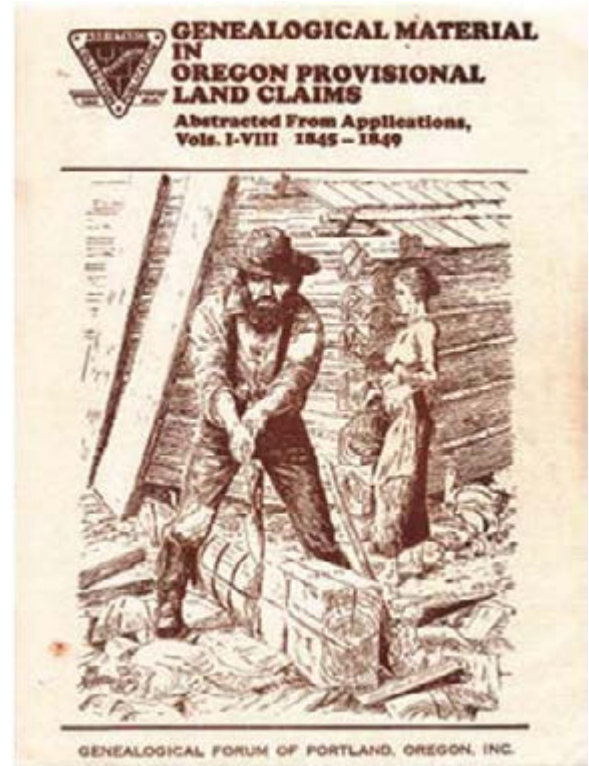
the respective land office book. To look at the actual application, you must come to the GFO, or for a fee our research team will look it up and send you hard copies or digital images of the claim (research@gfo.org).



Names may also be searched at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) website (General Land Office [GLO] division) (<http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/>). In addition, the GFO has published multiple indexes located in the library, call number 979.5, A000, Land. (See the *Bulletin* March 2015 edition for a complete description.) This set of books includes provisional and donation land claims, rejected claim applications, and railroad lands (which were treated differently).

OREGON PROVISIONAL LAND CLAIMS

In 1843, settlers in the Willamette Valley organized a provisional government, and in August 1848, Congress created the Oregon Territorial Government. If your POI might have been in the Oregon Country during this time and might have applied for an Oregon Provisional Land Claim between 1843 and 1850, use the *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims* (979.5, A000, Land, 1845-1849). This volume is more than an index and contains a complete transcription of all the material found in the original records, including but not limited to the general locality and names of neighbors. There are over 3,700 entries; however some people may have multiple claims. The GFO does not have these records on microfilm.

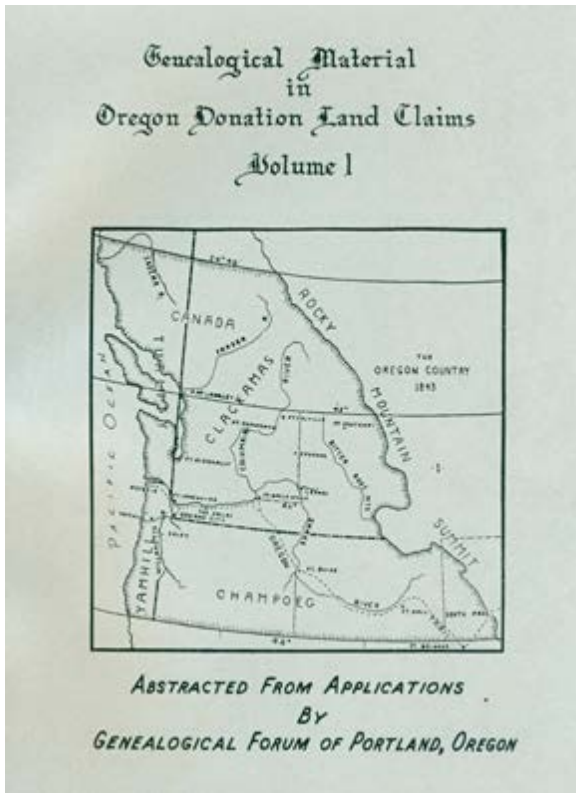


OREGON DONATION LAND CLAIMS INDEXES

Congress passed the Donation Land Act in 1850 which included a provision for settlers who were residents of the Oregon Territory before December 1, 1850. Settlers were required to re-register their Provisional Land Claims to secure them under the Donation Land Act. In other localities, under different federal land laws, this was known as exercising pre-emption rights. It applied to settlers who were already on the land when the new land law passed; therefore, they could claim the same land under the new law. If your POI was suspected of having an Oregon Donation Land Claim (ODLC), use the *Index to Oregon Donation Land Claims, Second Edition* (979.5, A000, Land). This volume is an index of the abstracts found in Volumes 1 through 3, which cover claims based upon the land office where the applications were filed.

If you do not find your POI and you know the correct land office, you can look at the volume specific to that land office. The Oregon City Land Office abstracts are found in *Volume 1, Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims*, and its supplement, *Volume 5, Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims, Supplement to Volume 1*. The abstracts for the Roseburg, The Dalles, and La Grande offices, are found in *Volume 3, Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims*.

Author's note: I have found several errors in this index. The errors are usually in transcribing the actual certificate number. If the POI is not found in the film as indicated by the index, be creative in looking for another certificate number similar to the one indexed.



OREGON DONATION LAND CLAIM MICROFILM RECORDS

Once you have located your POI in one of the indexes, the next step is to locate the application on microfilm. You will need all of the information you find for the claimant, including:

- Claim number
- Date filed
- Land claim office where the claim was filed
- Name of claimant and anyone else listed (as in deceased spouse, children, or others)
- How many acres claimed and where they are located. The "where" will be listed probably as something like "Sections 15 and 16 of Township 2 South, Range 3 East" or abbreviated as "2S 3E 15,16."



With this information in hand, you will need to get the correct microfilm to see images of the actual land entry file. The land office and the certificate numbers are listed on the green boxes in the microfilm drawer. First, using the land office code from the index, locate the boxes for the correct land office:

- LG: La Grande
- OC: Oregon City
- RB: Roseburg
- TD: The Dalles



Next, within that land office group, locate the reel with the correct claim number. The microfilm reels are arranged numerically by ODLC Certificate number and display beginning and ending numbers on the reel.

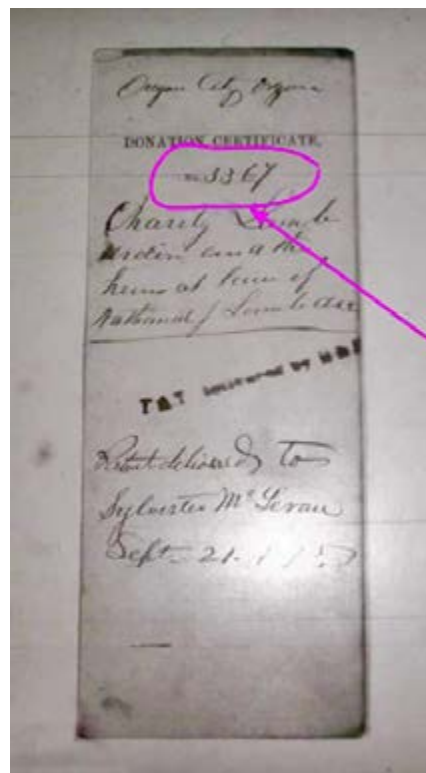
After you find the microfilm reel, take it to one of the readers. Instructions for threading the film appear on the back wall of the reader, or ask an RA for help.



Scroll through the film looking for the claim or certificate number which appears on the image of each jacket cover. The pages that follow each jacket cover are the records included in that file. Claim applications may be as short as two pages (basically just the jacket), and as long as 50 pages.

So what might you expect to find in the claim application? These application records have been described as containing the most comprehensive and detailed records ever produced by any government land record system and are also called Land-Entry Case Files. Most of the files are from the Oregon City Land Office (5,289 files). Next largest was Roseburg with 2,141 files. The Dalles has five entries and La Grande has two entries.

Originally, all the pages in each claim were folded and tucked into a pocket. That pocket was labelled and is called a jacket cover. There you may find notes that pertain to recording and entry dates. There may also be notes that bear a date of 1940-1941 with the name J. Nielson Barry who did much research on early Oregon settlers around that time. If Barry's name appears on the jacket for your POI's claim, his material may be of interest. Much of his research was published in the *Oregon Journal* and has been reprinted in books, magazines, and other reference materials.



Each file usually contains records that indicate the applicant's name, age, birthplace, marriage date and place, given name of wife, and date of arrival in the territory. They may also contain date and court of naturalization, date of settlement, record of land improvements, description of donation claim, depositions of acquaintances, purchase agreements (deeds) from the next owners of the land, and other items such as maps and drawings of the donation land claim. The original naturalization records for the applicant were included in each ODLC file; however, at the time the files were filmed, it was not legal to make copies of original naturalization records. Therefore, they still reside in the original file, but are not included on the microfilm.

The microfilm does contain an affidavit from the applicant that includes name, residence at the time of application, deposition that applicant was 18 years of age on a specific date, reference to an annexed naturalization record, court and county in which naturalization was registered, place of birth (country or county and state), date of birth, dates of continuous occupation and cultivation of selected land, given name of wife, date of marriage, place of marriage, and date of court deposition.

WHAT IF I AM UNABLE TO FIND MY PERSON OF INTEREST?

If your POI is not found in any of the indexes for the Oregon Land Claims, there are additional places you can look; the *Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims* (979.5, A000, Land, 1845-1849) or in *Vol. 4, Abstracted from Rejected Applications* (979.5, A000, Land, v4).

If your POI is found in the Provisional Land Claims, you may want to investigate the neighbors who were identified in the transcription. Try to locate an ODLIC for each of them. This may give some indication of where your POI was living at the earlier date.

Many French Canadian settlers left the Willamette Valley to live with the families of their native wives. They may have gone anywhere in the Pacific Northwest, or east of the Rocky Mountains, or to the Canadian country north of the 49th parallel. However, their names may be represented in the Provisional and Donation Land Claims. If they patented their land through the federal government, the land sale will appear in the county deed books and you will have a better idea when they may have left the area.

Do not overlook *Vol. 4, Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims: Abstracted from Rejected Applications* (979.5, A000, Land, v4) which includes claims not included in the *Index to Oregon Donation Land Claims*. These are rejected, cancelled, or otherwise ineligible claims under the various ODLIC rules for obtaining claims. There is a detailed index in the back of this volume. The index is by claimant's name followed

by the cancelled claim number. This volume may contain individuals who had qualified under the original ODLIC opportunities, but waited too long to file. If they waited until after 1862, individuals who had obtained land under the Homestead Act may have preceded the late-claiming ODLIC applicant for a specific parcel. Details of these conflicts are usually included in the rejected abstracts. This may be the only place an early settler's name is found in the original land records, and this index does not yet appear on the GFO website.



The microfilm boxes in the Oregon collection of land records that have details for rejected ODLIC claims/applications have the title “Cancellations” on the boxes. The word “Rejected” does not appear on these boxes. The rejected/cancelled claims for any land office can be found at the back end of each set of land claims by land office. There are several boxes for Oregon City.

In the September *Bulletin* “Spotlight” column we will discuss in more detail the land itself, how you can find where the land is located on a map, how to read legal descriptions of land, and some of the history of creating these maps.

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Book Review

Genealogy at a Glance: Italian Genealogy Research

Review by Joan Galles

Author: Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG, MFA
Publisher: Genealogical.Com; 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, Maryland, 21211, 1-800-296-6687.
Website: www.genealogical.com
Publication Date: 2012
Pages: 4
Price: \$8.95

AUDIENCE: People of Italian lineage are the most likely audience for this brief overview of Italian history, culture, and genealogy.

PURPOSE: This laminated pamphlet suggests other books and magazines, civil and parish directories in Italy, and websites that are useful in seeking Italian genealogical information. It is not an in-depth study but is useful for someone beginning to search for Italian information.

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS: Sharon Carmack is a noted genealogist who specializes in Irish and Italian genealogy and has published many books, as well as multiple "Genealogy at a Glance" guides with Genealogical.com.

CONTENT: This four-page guide begins with immigration and ports of departure and arrival. It explains some customs that are specific to different communities in Italy. Cities in the United States that have large populations from certain areas of Italy are listed, such as the Panther Hollow district in Pittsburgh that is dominated by people from Abruzzi.

There is a discussion of patron saints and the significance of the individual saints to particular towns. The town or towns your ancestors came from can signal to other Italians an enormous amount about your place in the lexicon of Italian genealogy and culture.

A brief review is included about using the civil and church records available. Italy is a document-rich country because the Church and civil governments have been

highly organized for centuries. However, most is not online. You must know the town, the province, and the parish, because there may be multiple places to apply for relevant documents. Acquiring information can depend upon the goodwill of the person at the copy machine. There is usually a charge.

Lastly, there are a number of online resources mentioned. A good one is Comuni-Italiani.it (<http://en.comuni-italiani.it/>). It has local maps, phone numbers, and addresses.

ORGANIZATION: Ms. Carmack organizes this pamphlet first with an examination of migrants and patterns of migration, then by both entrance and departure locations, followed by civil and church records, and suggested online resources at the end.

There is enough specific information in this pamphlet to whet the appetite of the beginning genealogist with Italian roots and to point their research efforts in the right direction.



BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

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

Book Review

Italian Genealogical Records

How to Use Italian Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Other Records in Family History Research

Review by Joan Galles

Author: Trafford R. Cole
Publisher: Ancestry.com. 360 West 4800 North; Provo, Utah 84604.
Publication Date: 1995
Pages: 251
Price: \$15-\$26 at various websites.

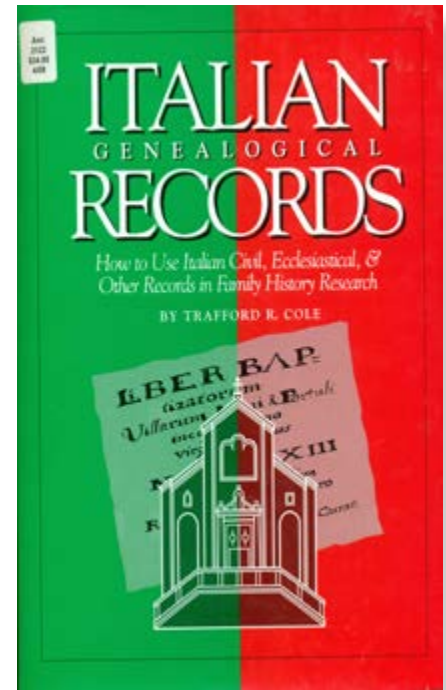
AUDIENCE: This book was written for those with Italian ancestry; however, anyone studying Italian, church, or European history will find this book an excellent resource. According to Keith Pyeatt, the instructor of a recent Italian Research seminar at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, this is the “bible” of Italian genealogy.

PURPOSE: This book is to be a resource for understanding the various documents that are important when researching your Italian family.

AUTHOR’S QUALIFICATIONS: Mr. Cole is a professional genealogist who has been accredited since 1978 for Italian research by the LDS Genealogical Department. This book is considered the most complete work on Italian genealogical research. He has taught at various military bases in Italy, and for the European division of the University of Maryland.

CONTENT: Cole uses real examples of birth, marriage, and death records from multiple locations in Italy to both translate and explain document types. Most document types began during the Napoleonic era, as the records were standardized and codified at that time. When Napoleon was defeated, some areas retained the method he started while others returned to older ones or developed different methods. The author lists important genealogical categories including dates, numbers, and occupations.

He explains the origin of family names which sometimes were based on physical descriptions of the individual. For example, the name Rossi is quite common in Italy.



However, one Rossi is probably related to another only if their families originated in the same locality. This is because, when people were first adopting surnames, the name Rossi, meaning red in Italian, was probably given to a person with red hair living in each location. If your surname ends in “-one” e.g. Mangione, it means that your first ancestor to adopt that surname was probably very large.

Cole also explains that records can appear in Latin, Italian, colloquial Italian, or any combination of these. Abbreviations are frequently used, and the author sets forth the abbreviated word and its meaning. On page 106 is a paragraph with several examples such as “fig.a” for “figlia” which means daughter, or if spelled with an “o” means son.

Another interesting feature is the use of witnesses in various documents. In many instances, third parties were required to verify that they had seen the event or child, or that they observed the recording of the event with the proper authorities. A review of these parties might give you more information about your ancestors because frequently such witnesses were relatives.

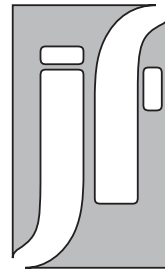
ORGANIZATION: The book begins with a history of Italy, followed by a history of the genealogical records from ancient times to the present. The next sections contain the meaning of names (most have some specific meaning), and lastly there are explanations of various records.

In his explanation of all of the different types of records, Cole takes examples of birth, marriage, and death records from each of the areas of Italy and from the various time periods and examines them by translating them into English for ease of understanding. These records

can include the civil, Napoleonic, parish, and alternative records such as military, Jewish, and Greek Orthodox records. Cole concludes his book with tips and places for research information.

The historical information, the understanding of what documents mean within the context of the culture, the prodigious translations, and the lists of necessary vocabulary make this book an absolute necessity for anyone tracing an Italian family tree.

The call number for the copy in the GFO library is 945 Aooo .How-To.



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Book Review

Colonial Families of Maryland II: They Came, They Flourished, and Some Moved On

Review by Dale Deatherage

Author: Robert W. Barnes
Publisher: Genealogy Publishing Co. for
Clearfield Co.
Publication Date: September 7, 2014
Pages: 277
Price: \$29.95
Ordering: Genealogical.com

Audience: The introduction claims that the audience will be researchers worldwide, especially those unable to travel to the repositories where the original records are kept. Because the information contained in the book is primarily pre-Revolutionary War and includes between one and three generations, the actual user will be the intermediate researcher who has already confirmed that they have ancestors in colonial Maryland and are related to one of the surnames given.

Purpose: The purpose is to make these colonial family surnames available so others can find the missing generations in their ancestry.

Author's Qualification: An online search for the name of the author revealed that he has written at least eight other books on Maryland, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel counties, and on colonial families. That alone may be a good recommendation as to his competency.

Content: This book, the second in the series, (the first (2007) is subtitled *Bound and Determined to Succeed*) covers 183 family surnames found in many Maryland counties, but primarily in Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties. The surnames are listed in the introduction as

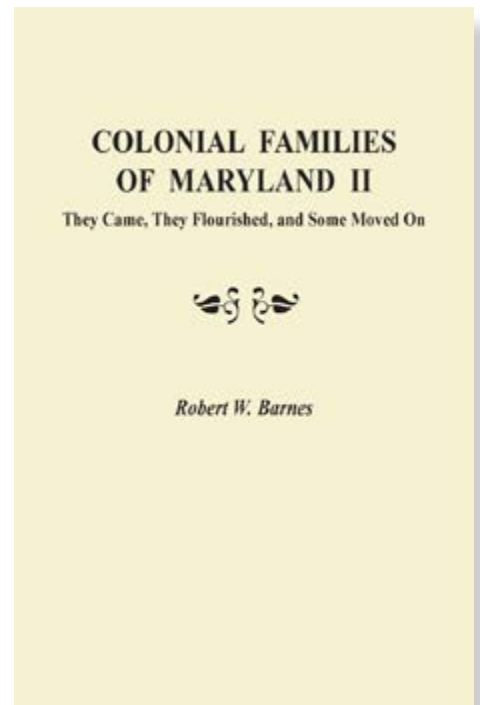
well as in the index with specific page references. There is a good bibliography of principally Maryland books, CD's, church, state, and county records. As the title of the book suggests, some of the families are followed beyond 1776, including a number who vacated Maryland.

Writing Style: The writer's style is direct. He uses several paragraphs for each surname and numbers each person consecutively. Because he generally addresses only a couple of generations in each surname, this does not present a tracking problem.

Organization: The book is organized alphabetically. In the introduction the surnames are listed with a location; i.e. "Cobb Family of Baltimore County." Each surname is addressed in a paragraph with information on the surname families completed in a few pages. At the end of some surname paragraphs are additional entries for persons the author has classified as "Unplaced." The bibliography is included in the introduction.

Accuracy: The facts in the book appear to be well documented. Rather than using footnotes the author uses abbreviated references enclosed in parentheses.

Conclusion: If you have ancestors who immigrated to Maryland in pre-Revolutionary times you may be able to finish your American lines and even "jump the pond" with this book.



*Book Review***Sustainable Genealogy: Separating Fact from Fiction in Family Legends***Review by Mary Ellen Farr*

Author: Richard Hite
Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland
Publication Date: 2013
Pages: 110
Price: \$18.95
Ordering: Available through Genealogical.com

Audience: *Sustainable Genealogy* is geared toward beginning and intermediate researchers who have gone beyond family oral genealogy and are at the point of questioning the accuracy of oral and written sources.

Purpose: Richard Hite focuses on the pitfalls of using oral history and “written oral history” in tracing genealogy. Written oral history includes written sources which have unquestioningly incorporated oral history, thereby committing fallible human memory to writing. Hite wants to encourage genealogists to question all sources, particularly sources based on oral narrative. Hite uses personal and public examples to show how accepting oral family lore can cause a researcher to make fundamental errors in genealogy and how increasing the number of original source documents and DNA analysis can help a researcher avoid mistakes.

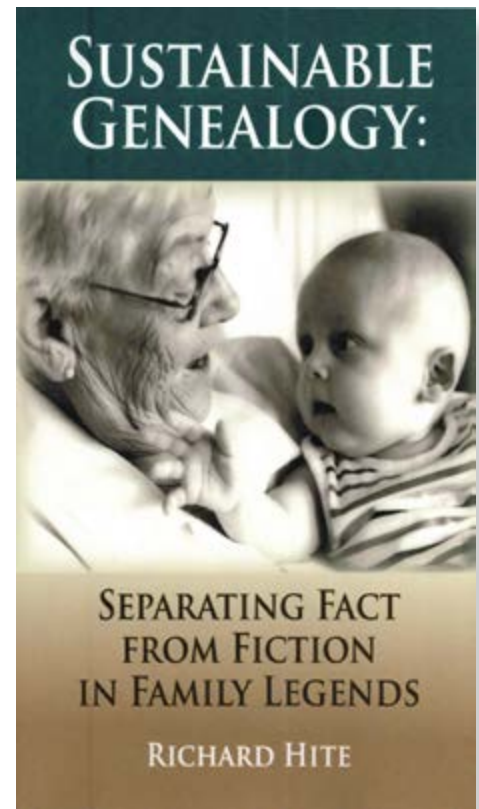
Author’s Qualifications: Hite is the State Records Coordinator of the Rhode Island State Archives and Public Records Administration and a professional genealogist. He is also a member of the extensive and multi-branched Hite family, the genealogy of which is part of the subject of this book. *Sustainable Genealogy* is both an analytical resource and a personal narrative of how fact confronts family mythology. Hite began his study in 1979 and completed the book in 2013, a time frame which underscores the detailed analysis he performed.

Content: When Hite first became interested in genealogy, he started with his family’s acceptance that they were related to Jost Hite, a friend of George Washington and

wealthy American colonist whose genealogy has been much studied. Jost Hite was commonly believed to be an Alsatian Baron and husband of the daughter of a wealthy Huguenot. In fact, research has demonstrated that he was actually the son of a butcher and a weaver by trade, and his wife was born to parents who were not prominent. More to the point, however, as the author began to research his family, he discovered that his family was not even related to Jost Hite.

Hite starts with the oral family history that he received from elderly relatives. Some was accurate; some was not. Hite sees the greatest value in oral family history as sparking an interest in finding out verifiable facts. But he also points out how very simple errors can enter into such oral histories. In his own case, his family had “Pennsylvania Dutch” antecedents from which his family had constructed a history of immigration from the Netherlands. However, as Hite discovers, “Dutch” in that case actually meant “Deutsch” or German. Hite discusses how to research ethnic origins of names, noting that the same name in the United States may not necessarily indicate even the same nationality because spellings were often fluid.

Hite talks about how oral history often turns into written oral history through such books as family, local, and regional histories. Although these sources have an appearance of reliability, they are no more reliable than the original oral source. One example in the book is of Gerald Posner, the well-respected writer and researcher who wrote a history of James Earl Ray, assassin of Martin



Luther King Jr. In that book, Posner documented that the Ray family had a century-long history of violence, including Ned Ray who was hanged in 1871 for robbery and murder. Posner relied on oral family history of the Ray family that Ned Ray was James Earl Ray's great-grandfather, and Posner neither challenged nor otherwise verified that oral history. Hite uses census records to demonstrate that this particular family connection was incorrect.

Similarly, Hite explains how such documents as death certificates should be treated as written oral history and are only as reliable as the informant who orally gave the family historical data. Hite contrasts death certificates with marriage certificates which are more likely to contain data given by the people themselves and to be more reliable.

Many of the research techniques Hite proposes are based on a common sense approach. Hite proposes challenging facts of oral or written oral history by asking common sense questions. One of the sections of Hite's book focuses on the frequency of oral family histories to find associations with famous people and royalty. As with Jost Hite, a combination of confirmed written history, chronology, and common sense questions often reveals such relationships to be no more than family legend.

One of Hite's most interesting chapters deals with the fact that American families often trace ancestry to Native Americans. Hite points out that only a very small number of Native Americans came into contact with European settlers in the colonial era. When European/Native American children were born, the children were generally raised in the tribe rather than in the European community. Although Hite could have focused more on frontier families, he has a number of potential explanations for the phenomenon of finding Native American ancestors.

Hite uses the public example of Senator Elizabeth Warren's statement that her family believed it had Native American ancestors. Tracing the senator's family through documentation, Hite shows that she has no

Native American ancestry. Ironically, however, she has an ancestor who was a member of the military who accompanied the tribes on the Trail of Tears. Hite suggests that family historians may be aware of a link to Native American history and may garble that link from negative connotations to positive connection. There is certainly no way to prove why family history becomes garbled, but throughout his book, Hite poses interesting possibilities to explain such changes.

The book suffers from the lack of an index. The number of names which are either the same or very close makes it difficult to follow Hite's analysis in the absence of an index. Hite could also have made the examples more useful by including more descriptions of where and how he found sources. Nonetheless, Hite's thoughtful analysis of family history sources, coupled with the concrete examples he provides, makes this book worthwhile reading.

Writing Style: The book is so detailed that reading it can be laborious. However, the examples which Hite chose are engaging and illustrate his themes well.

Organization: Sustainable Genealogy is divided into an introduction and eleven chapters, along with a foreword by Henry Z. Jones Jr. of the American Society of Genealogists. The first chapter contains a general discussion of the problems of oral history and a discussion of written oral history. The other chapters deal with such subjects as ethnic origins of family names; maiden names of ancestors; relationships to famous people, royalty or nobility; birthplaces; military service of ancestors; and Native American ancestors.

Accuracy: It is impossible to determine if Hite accurately discovered his own family roots, unless you do all of the same research. However, the detail provided in analysis and the cautionary tales which he provides point out the importance of vigilance in finding accurate sources.

Conclusion: Sustainable Genealogy is a useful and engaging book for the beginning to intermediate researcher, in general, and a very valuable source for members of the extensive, many-branched Hite families, in particular.

Extracts

GFO's Biographical Books: Blaser-Bush

Submitted by Loretta Welsh

For more information about the source of this list, see the October 2014 *Bulletin*, page 33.

| Surname | Given Name | Comments | Book Code | Page |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|------|
| Blaser | E J | | Clar-HCRV3 | 21 |
| Blaser | Joseph | | Gast-CHO2 | 800 |
| Blau | Fred | | West-IHCO | 532 |
| Bleakney | Lewis | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 232 |
| Bledsoe | Albert Mathew | | Gast-CHO2 | 783 |
| Blevins | Alfred (Hon) | | Chap-PBRW | 1058 |
| Blevins | Andrew J | | Chap-PBRW | 1057 |
| Blitz | A I | | Clar-HCRV3 | 26 |
| Blodgett | R E | | CofC-MO | 63 |
| Blohm | Godfrey C | | Clar-HCRV3 | 236 |
| Bloodsworth | John W | | West-IHUW | 302 |
| Bloom | George A | | West-IHUW | 559 |
| Bloom | James M | | West-IHUW | 362 |
| Bloom | R W | | West-IHUW | 584 |
| Bloom | Samuel M | | West-IHUW | 371 |
| Bloomfield | John Talbot | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO4 | 144 |
| Bloomcamp | George W | | West-IHCO | 1010 |
| Blossom | Elizabeth Louise (Gates) | | Gast-POHB2 | 725 |
| Blossom | James Monroe | | Gast-POHB2 | 723 |
| Blount | William | | Chap-PBRP | 352 |
| Blowers | Amby S (Capt) | | West-IHCO | 373 |
| Blowers | Laurence N | | West-IHCO | 382 |
| Blumauer | Louis | | Hine-IHO | 983 |
| Blumauer | Simon | | Gast-POHB2 | 608 |
| Blumauer | Sol | | CofC-MO | 59 |
| Blumauer | Solomon | | Clar-HCRV2 | 833 |
| Blumenrother | Charles T (Col) | | Gast-CHO4 | 610 |
| Blumensadt | Nicolai Neiman | | Clar-HCRV3 | 91 |
| Blumhart | Frederick G | | Chap-PBRW | 1347 |
| Blurock | Charles A | | Gast-POHB3 | 535 |
| Blurock | E M | | Clar-HCRV2 | 97 |
| Blurton | William H | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 889 |
| Blythe | E N | | Clar-HCRV2 | 473 |
| Blythe | Samuel F | | Clar-HCRV2 | 295 |
| Boals | Robert Tilden (M D) | | Gast-CHO3 | 455 |
| Boardman | H L (Prof) | | Chap-PBRW | 640 |
| Boardman | John M | incl. portrait | Down-ENWB | 24 |
| Boatman | Marshall K | | West-IHUW | 570 |
| Boatman | W C | | Gast-CHO3 | 766 |
| Bodeau | Charles | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 518 |
| Bodine | Daniel H | | Chap-PBRW | 870 |
| BoDine | Ira D | | Clar-HCRV3 | 845 |
| Bodman | George Fisher | | Clar-HCRV3 | 208 |
| Bodmer | Armin R | | Gast-CHO3 | 653 |
| Boedigheimer | Bruno G | | Chap-PBRW | 1470 |
| Boelling | Conrad | | Hine-IHO | 437 |
| Bogart | Garrett | | Wall-IHLC | 496 |
| Bogart | William M | | Wall-IHLC | 497 |
| Boge | Hermann H | | Chap-PBRP | 231 |
| Boggs | James C | | West-IHCO | 354 |

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| Bogue | George H | | Gast-CHO2 | 359 |
| Bogue | William | | Chap-PBRW | 842 |
| Bohannon | W E | | Hine-IHO | 314 |
| Bohlman | Henry C | | Gast-POHB3 | 253 |
| Bohna | Thomas J | | Chap-PBRP | 394 |
| Bohoskey | Arthur R | | Clar-HCRV3 | 469 |
| Boice | David Harvey | | Clar-HCRV2 | 734 |
| Boice | Samuel | | Chap-PBRP | 823 |
| Boise | Reuben P | | Lang-HWV | 728 |
| Boise | Reuben P (Hon) | | Hine-IHO | 738 |
| Boise | Reuben P (Jr) | | Hine-IHO | 739 |
| Boise | Reuben P (Judge) | | Gast-CHO2 | 187 |
| Boise | Reuben Patrick (Hon) | incl. portrait | Chap-PBRW | 209 |
| Boise | Reuben Patrick (Judge) | | Gast-POHB2 | 427 |
| Boise | Whitney Lyon | | Clar-HCRV2 | 377 |
| Boise | Whitney Lyon | | Gast-POHB2 | 390 |
| Bolander | Henry Nicholas (Prof) | | Hine-IHO | 983 |
| Bold | F W | | Gast-CHO4 | 90 |
| Bollenbaugh | Daniel Jackson | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 844 |
| Boller | P J | | Wall-IHLC | 502 |
| Bolles | Jerome T | | Hine-IHO | 366 |
| Bollons | William | | Gast-POHB3 | 771 |
| Bolsby | Charles | | West-IHCO | 795 |
| Bolter | F J | | Gast-CHO4 | 1036 |
| Bolton | Absalom D | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 307 |
| Bolton | Lewis P | | West-IHCO | 311 |
| Bolton | Wilbur | | West-IHCO | 420 |
| Boly | James | | West-IHUW | 273 |
| Boly | John | | West-IHUW | 262 |
| Bomhoff | Dedrick H | | Chap-PBRW | 341 |
| Bond | Albert B | | Chap-PBRW | 1000 |
| Bond | Allen | | Wall-IHLC | 499 |
| Bond | B F | | Wall-IHLC | 499 |
| Bond | Isaac William | | Chap-PBRW | 1406 |
| Bond | Samuel Lincoln | | Chap-PBRW | 1063 |
| Bond | William | | Gast-POHB2 | 511 |
| Bondshu | E J | | Gast-CHO2 | 847 |
| Bonebrake | William I | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 894 |
| Boner | George W | | West-IHUW | 574 |
| Bones | J M | | Gast-CHO2 | 1027 |
| Bones | John W | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 984 |
| Bonham | B F | | Lang-HWV | 797 |
| Bonham | B F (Judge) | | Hine-IHO | 528 |
| Bonham | Benjamin F (Hon) | incl. portrait | Chap-PBRW | 241 |
| Bonham | Harry W | | Clar-HCRV3 | 393 |
| Bonnell | Julius John | | Down-ENWB | 459 |
| Bonner | John W | incl. portrait | Down-ENWB | 473 |
| Bonnett | A C | | Gast-CHO4 | 914 |
| Bonnett | A T | | Wall-IHLC | 494 |
| Bonnett | Charles A | | Gast-CHO2 | 318 |

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| Bonney | Augustus A | | West-IHCO | 331 |
| Bonney | Bradford S | | Chap-PBRW | 1161 |
| Bonney | Jairus | | Lang-HWV | 652 |
| Bonney | T L | | Chap-PBRW | 553 |
| Bonser | Alexander Hamilton | | Clar-HCRV2 | 896 |
| Bonser | Clinton | | Chap-PBRP | 497 |
| Bonser | Robert C | | Clar-HCRV2 | 648 |
| Boon | H D | | Lang-HWV | 632 |
| Boon | J D | | Lang-HWV | 632 |
| Boone | A L | | Gast-CHO3 | 415 |
| Boone | Alphonso D | | Gast-CHO3 | 248 |
| Boone | Daniel | | West-IHCO | 909 |
| Boos | John G | | Hine-IHO | 965 |
| Booth | Floyd W | | Gast-CHO4 | 325 |
| Booth | John R | | Hine-IHO | 966 |
| Booth | John S | | West-IHCO | 418 |
| Booth | R A | | Hine-IHO | 409 |
| Booth | Robert | | Lang-HWV | 752 |
| Booth | Robert Roy | | Gast-CHO4 | 252 |
| Booth | William A | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 768 |
| Booth | Winfield S | | Gast-CHO4 | 252 |
| Boothby | Albion H | | West-IHCO | 1029 |
| Boothby | R R | | Lang-HWV | 700 |
| Boothby | Wilbur F | | Gast-CHO4 | 1059 |
| Boren | Oluf | | Gast-CHO4 | 952 |
| Boring | Joseph H | | Gast-CHO2 | 1008 |
| Boring | William H | | Gast-CHO4 | 408 |
| Borman | George W | | Hine-IHO | 972 |
| Borthwick | Alexander E | | Gast-POHB3 | 602 |
| Borthwick | Alexander Elijah | | Hine-IHO | 372 |
| Borton | Joseph | | Gast-CHO3 | 111 |
| Borwick | James | | Gast-CHO2 | 997 |
| Boschke | George W | | Gast-POHB3 | 317 |
| Boscow | Peter | | Clar-HCRV2 | 528 |
| Bossen | Edgar | | Gast-CHO4 | 609 |
| Bosshart | Jacob | | Gast-CHO3 | 186 |
| Bostwick | Roy Noble | | Gast-CHO2 | 657 |
| Bostwick | W T | | Gast-CHO3 | 193 |
| Boswell | Benjamin | | West-IHUW | 591 |
| Boswell | W H | | Gast-CHO3 | 314 |
| Botefuhr | Frank | | Gast-POHB3 | 661 |
| Boteler | Charles R | | Clar-HCRV3 | 141 |
| Botkin | Amos W (M D) | | Gast-CHO3 | 145 |
| Botkin | Oscar F (M D) | | Chap-PBRP | 241 |
| Bottemiller | John H | | West-IHCO | 534 |
| Botts | H T | | Gast-CHO2 | 939 |
| Bounds | Jesse W | | Gast-CHO2 | 308 |
| Bounds | John | | Lang-HWV | 652 |
| Bourhill | George B | | West-IHCO | 553 |
| Bourland | Oliver M | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 322 |
| Bourne | J B E | incl. portrait | Clar-HCRV3 | 426 |
| Bouton | Edward F | | Gast-POHB2 | 564 |
| Bowden | John B | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 482 |
| Bowdish | William Johnson | | Down-ENWB | 417 |
| Bowditch | James T (Hon) | | Hine-IHO | 974 |
| Bowen | Edward Cranston | | Gast-CHO3 | 615 |
| Bowen | Ira B | | Hine-IHO | 354 |
| Bowen & Small - editors Baker City Democrat | | | Hine-IHO | 354 |
| Bower | John D | | Hine-IHO | 364 |
| Bower | Nathan W | | Gast-CHO4 | 103 |

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| Bowerman | Jay (Hon) | | West-IHCO | 612 |
| Bowerman | Mary (M D) | | West-IHCO | 607 |
| Bowers | John | | Wall-IHLC | 499 |
| Bowlby | Enoch R | | West-IHUW | 536 |
| Bowlby | J A (Judge) | | Hine-IHO | 463 |
| Bowlby | John Q A (Judge) | | Gast-CHO2 | 997 |
| Bowlby | Theodore F | | Chap-PBRP | 456 |
| Bowlby | Wilson (Dr) | | Hine-IHO | 408 |
| Bowlby | Wilson (MD) | | Lang-HWV | 753 |
| Bowles | Charles D | incl. portrait | Clar-HCRV2 | 118 |
| Bowles | J R | | Clar-HCRV2 | 388 |
| Bowles | Minerva C (Mrs) (Wilson) | | Chap-PBRP | 806 |
| Bowman | David | | Gast-CHO4 | 689 |
| Bowman | Frank G | | Gast-CHO2 | 561 |
| Bowman | George Jacob | | Gast-CHO3 | 894 |
| Bowman | J A | | Gast-CHO4 | 634 |
| Bowman | Walter S | | Gast-CHO2 | 361 |
| Bowmer | Harry L | | Hine-IHO | 451 |
| Bowron | Frank | | Gast-CHO4 | 671 |
| Bowron | William Francis | | Gast-CHO4 | 697 |
| Boyce | A W | | West-IHCO | 752 |
| Boyce | Edward | | Clar-HCRV3 | 234 |
| Boyce | William H | | Gast-CHO3 | 978 |
| Boyd | Daniel | | Gast-CHO2 | 377 |
| Boyd | Elsie | | Gast-CHO4 | 555 |
| Boyd | William H | | Gast-CHO3 | 903 |
| Boyd | William H | incl. portrait | West-IHUW | 609 |
| Boyer | Charles O (M D) | | Clar-HCRV3 | 558 |
| Boyer | Irvin D | | Hine-IHO | 974 |
| Boyer | Thomas B | | Gast-CHO2 | 580 |
| Boyhan | Michael | | Gast-POHB2 | 535 |
| Boyle | Daniel (Hon) | incl. portrait | Down-ENWB | 474 |
| Boyle | James W (MD) | | Lang-HWV | 632 |
| Boyle | Josephine (Mrs) | | Chap-PBRW | 364 |
| Boylen | Herbert | | Gast-CHO2 | 39 |
| Boynton | C O | | Hine-IHO | 500 |
| Boynton | Charles Oscar | incl. portrait | Chap-PBRW | 339 |
| Bozarth | A L | | Clar-HCRV2 | 727 |
| Bozarth | H C | | Clar-HCRV2 | 656 |
| Bozorth | John O | | Gast-CHO2 | 749 |
| Bozorth | Owen Willis | | Gast-POHB3 | 482 |
| Bozorth Family | | | Gast-POHB3 | 482 |
| Brachvogel | Walter Ted (D D S) | | Clar-HCRV3 | 432 |
| Bradbury | R E | | Gast-CHO4 | 411 |
| Braden | William | | Chap-PBRP | 703 |
| Braden | William | | Gast-POHB3 | 153 |
| Bradley | Clyde | | West-IHCO | 1009 |
| Bradley | E R | | Clar-HCRV2 | 518 |
| Bradley | Eber R | | West-IHCO | 333 |
| Bradley | George W | | Gast-CHO2 | 432 |
| Bradley | John Stone | | Gast-POHB2 | 166 |
| Bradshaw | William L | | West-IHCO | 315 |
| Brady | Mathew | | Gast-POHB3 | 743 |
| Brady | Michael Francis | | Clar-HCRV3 | 344 |
| Bragg | Edgar E | | West-IHUW | 297 |
| Brainard | William E | | Gast-CHO3 | 161 |
| Brainard | William E | | Hine-IHO | 929 |
| Brale | George A | | Clar-HCRV2 | 934 |
| Brale | John Columbus | | Clar-HCRV3 | 500 |
| Braly | Addison | | Hine-IHO | 940 |
| Braly | J C | | Clar-HCRV3 | 245 |

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| Braly | John M | | CofC-MO | 67 |
| Bramlet | F C | | West-IHUW | 565 |
| Bramwell | Franklin S | | West-IHUW | 388 |
| Brandeberry | Jason N | | Chap-PBRW | 402 |
| Brandenburg | John W. | | West-IHCO | 1050 |
| Brandes | Carl A | | Clar-HCRV2 | 537 |
| Brandes | F H | | Clar-HCRV3 | 288 |
| Brandt | John | | Scot-HPO | 619 |
| Brannin | W W | | Hine-IHO | 1261 |
| Branson | Benjamin B | | Lang-HWV | 693 |
| Branson | Benjamin Burden | | Hine-IHO | 807 |
| Branson | Byron | | Gast-CHO3 | 471 |
| Branson | Eli T | | Chap-PBRW | 643 |
| Branson | Ely T | | Lang-HWV | 728 |
| Branson | I N | | Gast-CHO2 | 705 |
| Branson | John A | | Gast-CHO2 | 342 |
| Branson | W A | | Gast-CHO4 | 999 |
| Brasfield | Thomas A | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 536 |
| Brattain | James C | | Chap-PBRW | 1137 |
| Brattain | Paul Jacob | | Gast-CHO4 | 407 |
| Brattain | Thomas Jefferson | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO4 | 86 |
| Braun | Fritz | | Clar-HCRV2 | 134 |
| Brawn | Harry S | | Gast-CHO4 | 181 |
| Bray | Ira | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 680 |
| Breck | John M | | Hine-IHO | 397 |
| Breeding | Christian | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 374 |
| Breese | Richard W | | West-IHCO | 789 |
| Brennan | R C (Commander) | | Clar-HCRV2 | 783 |
| Brennan | Thomas H | | West-IHCO | 779 |
| Brewer | C H (M D) | | Chap-PBRW | 1461 |
| Brewer | John F | | Chap-PBRW | 1426 |
| Brewer | Leigh Richmond (Bishop) | | Down-ENWB | 448 |
| Breyman | Arthur H | | Gast-POHB3 | 322 |
| Breyman | Ernest A | | Gast-CHO3 | 144 |
| Breyman | Werner | | Chap-PBRW | 1304 |
| Breyman | William Otto | | Gast-POHB3 | 327 |
| Brickell | George T | | Gast-CHO4 | 983 |
| Bricker | Edgar S | | Gast-CHO4 | 913 |
| Bridenbaugh | John Harlan (M D) | | Down-ENWB | 181 |
| Bridgefarmer | Alanson | | Chap-PBRW | 1059 |
| Bridgefarmer | D | | Lang-HWV | 665 |
| Bridges | B F | | Chap-PBRW | 800 |
| Bridges | J B | | Gast-POHB2 | 739 |
| Bridges | Joseph T (Hon) | | Gast-CHO4 | 953 |
| Bridges | Rufus | | West-IHUW | 653 |
| Briedwell | George W | | Lang-HWV | 838 |
| Briedwell | J W | | Hine-IHO | 971 |
| Briedwell | J W | | Lang-HWV | 709 |
| Briedwell | John W | | Lang-HWV | 753 |
| Briggs | Abner | | Chap-PBRP | 528 |
| Briggs | Abner (Hon) | | Gast-CHO2 | 731 |
| Briggs | George H | | Chap-PBRP | 527 |
| Briggs | James J | | Lang-HWV | 891 |
| Briggs | W W | | Lang-HWV | 797 |
| Brigham | F H | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 1014 |
| Bright | Cornelius J | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 480 |
| Bright | James W | | Gast-CHO2 | 349 |
| Bright | Jesse DeWitt | | Gast-CHO4 | 1051 |
| Bright | Thekla (Mrs) | | Gast-CHO2 | 486 |
| Brink | Thomas | | Lang-HWV | 878 |
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| Bristol | William Coleman | | Gast-POHB2 | 376 |
| Bristow | Darwin | | Chap-PBRW | 1419 |
| Bristow | Darwin | | Gast-CHO3 | 360 |
| Bristow | Darwin | | Hine-IHO | 505 |
| Bristow | Elijah | | Gast-CHO4 | 64 |
| Bristow | Elijah | portrait pg 296 | Wall-IHLC | 475 |
| Bristow | Elijah Lafayette | | Wall-IHLC | 476 |
| Bristow | Henry T | | Chap-PBRW | 946 |
| Bristow | John K | | Wall-IHLC | 497 |
| Bristow | W W | | Lang-HWV | 693 |
| Bristow | William L | | Gast-CHO4 | 803 |
| Bristow | William Wilshire | | Gast-CHO4 | 696 |
| Bristow | William Wilshire | | Wall-IHLC | 475 |
| Britt | Emil | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 530 |
| Britt | Peter | | Hine-IHO | 420 |
| Broadsword | F W | | Gast-CHO4 | 131 |
| Broadwater | Edward T | | Down-ENWB | 324 |
| Broadwell | Jacob C | | Lang-HWV | 710 |
| Brock | Eunice | | Lang-HWV | 652 |
| Brock | George W | | West-IHCO | 504 |
| Brock | Malcom | | Down-ENWB | 284 |
| Brock | Wilson E | | Gast-CHO3 | 1025 |
| Brodie | Edward Everett | | Down-ENWB | 253 |
| Brodie | George Alexander | | Gast-POHB2 | 59 |
| Broetje | John F | | Chap-PBRP | 491 |
| Broetje | John H | | Chap-PBRP | 491 |
| Brogan | Thomas | | Clar-HCRV2 | 538 |
| Brollier | Jacob Edward | | Gast-CHO3 | 261 |
| Bronaugh | Earl C | | Chap-PBRP | 287 |
| Bronaugh | Earl C | | Clar-HCRV2 | 629 |
| Bronaugh | Earl C | incl. portrait 548a | Scot-HPO | 547 |
| Bronaugh | Earl C (Hon) | | CofC-MO | 57 |
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| Bronaugh | Earl C (Jr) | | Gast-CHO4 | 21 |
| Bronaugh | Earl C (Jr) | | Gast-POHB2 | 112 |
| Bronaugh | Earl C (Sr) | incl. portrait | Chap-PBRW | 287 |
| Bronaugh | Earl C (Sr) | | Gast-POHB2 | 182 |
| Brong | Elias | | Gast-POHB2 | 334 |
| Bronner | Frederick Henry | | Clar-HCRV3 | 429 |
| Bronson | L | | Lang-HWV | 865 |
| Bronson | Malcolm (Dr) | | Gast-CHO3 | 389 |
| Brookhouse | William | | West-IHCO | 230 |
| Brooks | Adelbert | | Gast-CHO4 | 18 |
| Brooks | Edward Marvin | | Gast-CHO3 | 205 |
| Brooks | Emory E | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 978 |
| Brooks | Frank | | Gast-CHO4 | 18 |
| Brooks | Frank Martin (M D) | incl. portrait | Chap-PBRW | 357 |
| Brooks | Frank Martin (M D) | | Clar-HCRV3 | 639 |
| Brooks | Samuel L | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 332 |
| Brooks | Samuel L | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 400 |
| Brosius | Frampton Core (M D) | | Clar-HCRV2 | 487 |
| Brosius | Framton C (M D) | | West-IHCO | 394 |
| Broughton | George | incl. portrait | Clar-HCRV2 | 610 |
| Broughton | William | | Lang-HWV | 753 |
| Brower | William J | | Gast-CHO2 | 1029 |
| Brown | Adam | | Hine-IHO | 270 |
| Brown | Alvin C | | Hine-IHO | 695 |
| Brown | Alvin Clark | | Lang-HWV | 665 |
| Brown | Asa L | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 646 |
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| Brown | Charles E | | CofC-MO | 68 |
| Brown | Charles L | | Chap-PBRP | 237 |
| Brown | Charles W | | Gast-CHO3 | 596 |
| Brown | E M (MD) | | Lang-HWV | 838 |
| Brown | Ellis C (Dr) | | Hine-IHO | 617 |
| Brown | Ellis C (M D) | | Clar-HCRV2 | 644 |
| Brown | Frank | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 654 |
| Brown | Frederick Elliot | | Gast-CHO3 | 1012 |
| Brown | G L | | Gast-CHO2 | 965 |
| Brown | G M | | Lang-HWV | 754 |
| Brown | George | | Lang-HWV | 665 |
| Brown | George B | | Gast-CHO2 | 504 |
| Brown | George H | | Hine-IHO | 934 |
| Brown | George W | | Lang-HWV | 890 |
| Brown | Henry | | Gast-CHO2 | 436 |
| Brown | Hiram (Capt) | | Hine-IHO | 514 |
| Brown | Hobart A | | Clar-HCRV3 | 564 |
| Brown | J A (Capt) | | Hine-IHO | 472 |
| Brown | J Frank | | Gast-CHO2 | 435 |
| Brown | J T | | Gast-CHO2 | 152 |
| Brown | James E | | Gast-CHO2 | 722 |
| Brown | James H | | Chap-PBRW | 578 |
| Brown | James H | | Hine-IHO | 958 |
| Brown | James H | | Hine-IHO | 975 |
| Brown | James H | | Lang-HWV | 710 |
| Brown | James M | | Chap-PBRW | 1377 |
| Brown | Jesse | | Chap-PBRW | 1310 |
| Brown | John | | Gast-CHO4 | 545 |
| Brown | John | | Hine-IHO | 641 |
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| Brown | John J | | West-IHCO | 629 |
| Brown | John W | | West-IHCO | 390 |
| Brown | Joseph E | | Hine-IHO | 975 |
| Brown | Joseph H | | Gast-CHO3 | 295 |
| Brown | L W (M D) | | Chap-PBRW | 1096 |
| Brown | Matthew | | Gast-POHB2 | 505 |
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| Brown | Michael | | Hine-IHO | 972 |
| Brown | Michael L | | West-IHCO | 771 |
| Brown | Nathan A | | Hine-IHO | 976 |
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| Brown | Robert T | | Gast-CHO3 | 68 |
| Brown | Royal G | | Gast-CHO2 | 436 |
| Brown | S S | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 800 |
| Brown | Samuel | | Lang-HWV | 710 |
| Brown | Samuel A (Dr) | | Hine-IHO | 617 |
| Brown | Samuel Albert (M D) | incl. portrait | Clar-HCRV2 | 850 |
| Brown | Solomon K | | Hine-IHO | 977 |
| Brown | Theo B | | Clar-HCRV3 | 241 |
| Brown | Valentine | | Gast-CHO4 | 851 |
| Brown | W C | | Lang-HWV | 666 |
| Brown | W G | | CofC-MO | 66 |
| Brown | W N | | West-IHCO | 628 |
| Brown | W R | | Chap-PBRW | 528 |
| Brown | Walter S | | Hine-IHO | 882 |
| Brown | William | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 900 |
| Brown | William A | | Gast-CHO3 | 837 |
| Brown | William B | | Gast-CHO3 | 55 |
| Brown | William H | | Gast-CHO2 | 436 |

| Surname | Given Name | Comments | Book Code | Page |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|------|
| Brown | William L | | Gast-CHO3 | 667 |
| Browne | Martin Van Buren (Gen) | | Chap-PBRW | 1032 |
| Browne | Samuel Clinton (M D) | | Chap-PBRW | 961 |
| Brownell | Albert | | Chap-PBRW | 1052 |
| Brownell | Albert | | Gast-CHO4 | 474 |
| Brownell | Cyril G | | Clar-HCRV3 | 291 |
| Brownell | DeWitt C | | Gast-CHO3 | 821 |
| Brownell | George C (Hon) | | Chap-PBRP | 89 |
| Brownell | George Clayton (Hon) | | Gast-POHB3 | 304 |
| Brownell | Howard M | | Gast-CHO4 | 946 |
| Brownell | P A | | Gast-CHO4 | 227 |
| Brownell | Russell | | Gast-CHO3 | 874 |
| Brownell | W E (M D) | | Gast-CHO3 | 786 |
| Browning | James J | | Gast-CHO3 | 269 |
| Browning | W H | | Gast-CHO2 | 75 |
| Brownnell | George C (Hon) | incl. portrait | Chap-PBRW | 89 |
| Bruce | James | | Chap-PBRW | 1348 |
| Bruce | James (Major) | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO4 | 54 |
| Bruchner | John C | | Clar-HCRV3 | 895 |
| Bruckhauser | John Peter | incl. portrait | Down-ENWB | 191 |
| Bruckman | F A | incl. portrait | Clar-HCRV3 | 950 |
| Bruere | Gustave E (M D) | | Clar-HCRV3 | 432 |
| Brumfield | Jordan T | | Clar-HCRV3 | 357 |
| Bruns | Hermann | | Chap-PBRP | 844 |
| Brush | John | | Lang-HWV | 666 |
| Brush | John (Deacon) | | Hine-IHO | 732 |
| Brutscher | Sebastian | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 880 |
| Brutscher | Sebastian | | Hine-IHO | 830 |
| Bryan | Ahaz Washington | | Gast-CHO4 | 1033 |
| Bryan | Ahaz Washington | | West-IHCO | 880 |
| Bryan | Frank O | | Gast-CHO2 | 633 |
| Bryan | R E | | Hine-IHO | 337 |
| Bryant | George K | | Chap-PBRW | 671 |
| Bryant | John Wallace (Rev) | | Gast-CHO4 | 351 |
| Bryant | John Wallace (Rev) | | West-IHCO | 1037 |
| Bryant | Omar J | | Chap-PBRP | 761 |
| Buchanan | Cornelius | | Gast-CHO4 | 462 |
| Buchanan | Grant | | Gast-CHO3 | 849 |
| Buchanan | J A (Hon) | | Clar-HCRV2 | 35 |
| Buchanan | James S | | Chap-PBRW | 749 |
| Buchanan | John A | | Chap-PBRW | 1150 |
| Buchanan | John Andrew | | Gast-CHO4 | 27 |
| Buchanan | T F | | West-IHCO | 793 |
| Buchanan | William A | | Chap-PBRW | 1260 |
| Bucher | Felix (Rev) | | Chap-PBRW | 1463 |
| Buchler | August | | West-IHCO | 295 |
| Buchner | John | | Gast-CHO4 | 835 |
| Buchner | W F | | Gast-CHO2 | 981 |
| Buchtel | Joseph | | Chap-PBRP | 628 |
| Buchtel | Joseph | | Gast-CHO3 | 971 |
| Buchtel | Joseph | | Gast-POHB3 | 432 |
| Buchtel | Joseph | | Lang-HWV | 754 |
| Buchtel | Joseph | | Hine-IHO | 392 |
| Buck | B C | | Clar-HCRV3 | 255 |
| Buck | Charles C | | Gast-CHO4 | 872 |
| Buck | George W | | Clar-HCRV2 | 643 |
| Buck | George W | | West-IHUW | 343 |
| Buck | Louis | | Gast-POHB3 | 159 |
| Buck | William W | | Lang-HWV | 632 |
| Buckingham | A L | | Lang-HWV | 835 |
| Buckingham | Augustus H | | Chap-PBRW | 210 |

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|------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|------|
| Bucklein | Philipp | | Chap-PBRP | 466 |
| Buckley | Charles A | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 529 |
| Buckley | David Peter | | Gast-CHO3 | 243 |
| Buckley | Maggie (Mrs) | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 468 |
| Buckman | Cyrus | | Gast-POHB2 | 673 |
| Buckman | Cyrus | | Hine-IHO | 375 |
| Bueermann | "Winfred Henry (PhD, M D)" | | Clar-HCRV3 | 86 |
| Buel | Arthur Victor | | Down-ENWB | 301 |
| Buel | W S | | Gast-CHO2 | 834 |
| Buell | Cyrus | | Hine-IHO | 664 |
| Buell | Hosmer L | | West-IHUW | 362 |
| Buffum | William G | | Lang-HWV | 632 |
| Buffum | William Gilbert | | Hine-IHO | 684 |
| Buhman | Charles | | West-IHCO | 522 |
| Bull | Ben F | | Gast-CHO4 | 954 |
| Bullard | Robert Wesley | | Gast-CHO4 | 329 |
| Bullier | Leon Henry | | Clar-HCRV2 | 565 |
| Bullington | Frank A | | CofC-MO | 63 |
| Bullock | Samuel | | Hine-IHO | 382 |
| Buman | Charles | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 998 |
| Bump | Mark Bailey | | Clar-HCRV2 | 889 |
| Bump | Mark Bailey | | Gast-CHO3 | 601 |
| Bump | William | | Lang-HWV | 844 |
| Bunch | Frank S | | Gast-CHO4 | 368 |
| Bunger | William John | incl. portrait | Down-ENWB | 172 |
| Bunn | Alvis W | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 724 |
| Bunn | George | | West-IHCO | 414 |
| Bunn | John Marion | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 1036 |
| Bunnell | C B | | Chap-PBRP | 236 |
| Bunnell | Charles Ernest | | Down-ENWB | 308 |
| Bunnell | N P (M D) | | Hine-IHO | 977 |
| Bunnell | R H | | Gast-CHO4 | 370 |
| Bunting | Franklin O | incl. portrait | West-IHCO | 904 |
| Bunting | S G | | Hine-IHO | 327 |
| Buoy | Noah | | Chap-PBRW | 1513 |
| Buoy | Noah | | Wall-IHLC | 496 |
| Buoy | Thomas P | | Chap-PBRP | 446 |
| Burbank | A R | | Lang-HWV | 797 |
| Burbank | Augustus Ripley (Hon) | | Hine-IHO | 697 |
| Burch | Benjamin F | | Lang-HWV | 633 |
| Burch | Benjamin F (Hon) | | Hine-IHO | 994 |
| Burch | Charles H | | Chap-PBRW | 502 |
| Burchard | Ephraim H | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO4 | 866 |
| Burchard | William J | | Gast-CHO4 | 173 |
| Burchett | William John | incl. portrait | Down-ENWB | 236 |
| Burckhardt | Adolph | | Gast-POHB3 | 43 |
| Burden | Charles A | | Gast-CHO3 | 620 |
| Burdett | David S | | West-IHUW | 575 |
| Buren | A B | | Hine-IHO | 991 |
| Burg | T J | | Wall-IHLC | 500 |
| Burgan | J W | | CofC-MO | 50 |
| Burgard | John Henry | | Clar-HCRV3 | 447 |
| Burgard | John Henry | | Gast-POHB2 | 137 |
| Burgess | C O | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO2 | 848 |
| Burgess | J Newton (Hon) | | West-IHCO | 405 |
| Burgess | M E | | Gast-CHO3 | 173 |
| Burget | Charles N | | West-IHCO | 277 |
| Burggraf | Charles H | | Hine-IHO | 991 |
| Burk | Lorenzo D | | Gast-CHO4 | 1087 |
| Burke | Daniel W (Gen) | | Chap-PBRP | 720 |
| Burke | Ed | | Gast-CHO2 | 744 |
| Burke | James Albert | | Down-ENWB | 373 |

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|--|---------------------|----------------|------------|------|
| Burke | John | | Gast-POHB3 | 132 |
| Burke | John L | | Clar-HCRV3 | 815 |
| Burke | Thomas | | Gast-POHB3 | 74 |
| Burke | Thomas Carrick | | Gast-CHO3 | 771 |
| Burkhardt | Gustave J | | Gast-POHB2 | 537 |
| Burkhart | C G | | Lang-HWV | 832 |
| Burkhart | C P | | Lang-HWV | 728 |
| Burkhart | George Fred | | Gast-CHO4 | 1075 |
| Burkhart | George W | | Chap-PBRW | 449 |
| Burkhart | J H | | Lang-HWV | 729 |
| Burkhart | Jonathan W | | Gast-CHO4 | 839 |
| Burleigh | J F | | West-IHUW | 601 |
| Burleigh | James A | | Gast-CHO2 | 548 |
| Burley | Robert M | incl. portrait | Clar-HCRV2 | 920 |
| Burmester | Henry E (Jr) (M D) | | Gast-CHO4 | 622 |
| Burnaugh | Samuel L | | West-IHUW | 372 |
| Burnaugh | Samuel L (Jr) | | Gast-CHO2 | 386 |
| Burnell | C B | | Lang-HWV | 797 |
| Burnett | George W | | Lang-HWV | 652 |
| Burnett | John (Hon) | | Hine-IHO | 416 |
| Burnett | John (Judge) | | Chap-PBRW | 1340 |
| Burnett | M P | | Chap-PBRW | 976 |
| Burnett | N I | incl. portrait | Gast-CHO3 | 856 |
| Burnham | Allison | | Clar-HCRV2 | 72 |
| Burnham | Charles | | Chap-PBRP | 414 |
| Burnham | Horatio Hill | | West-IHCO | 1021 |
| Burnham | Justus (Prof) | | Hine-IHO | 992 |
| Burns | Carrie B (Mrs) | | Gast-CHO4 | 773 |
| Burns | David N | | Lang-HWV | 694 |
| Burns | H C | | Chap-PBRW | 620 |
| Burns | John | | Hine-IHO | 981 |
| Burns | John | | Lang-HWV | 694 |
| Burns | Mark L | | West-IHCO | 1052 |
| Burns | W E | | Lang-HWV | 694 |
| Burr | George | | Gast-CHO2 | 638 |
| Burrage | Charles W | | Gast-POHB3 | 725 |
| Burrel | Walter Frazar | | Gast-POHB3 | 278 |
| Burrell | Martin Strong | | Chap-PBRP | 820 |
| Burrell | Walter F | | Chap-PBRP | 870 |
| Burrell | Walter Frazar | | Gast-CHO4 | 38 |
| Burris | Isaac W | | West-IHCO | 1053 |
| Burrows | Thomas | | Lang-HWV | 854 |
| Burt | Ella (Wilson) (Mrs) | | Clar-HCRV3 | 759 |
| Burt | George W | | Clar-HCRV3 | 763 |
| Burton | Alvin A | | Chap-PBRW | 906 |
| Burton | Alvin A | | Hine-IHO | 982 |
| Burton | E M | | Gast-POHB2 | 772 |
| Burton | Edwin | | Hine-IHO | 982 |
| Burton | J J | | Lang-HWV | 633 |
| Burton | Luman | | Hine-IHO | 982 |
| Burton | Percy | | Hine-IHO | 982 |
| Burton Bros. (Alvin A.; Luman; Edwin; Percy) | | | Hine-IHO | 982 |
| Busch | Frank | | Gast-CHO4 | 894 |
| Busey | David S | | Chap-PBRW | 812 |
| Bush | Asahel | | Chap-PBRP | 33 |
| Bush | Asahel | incl. portrait | Chap-PBRW | 27 |
| Bush | Asahel | | Down-ENWB | 78 |
| Bush | Asahel | | Gast-CHO2 | 264 |
| Bush | Asahel | | Lang-HWV | 710 |
| Bush | H M | | Chap-PBRP | 692 |
| Bush | J Henry | | Clar-HCRV2 | 803 |

In Memoriam

Imogene Sittner

Imogene Sittner joined the Genealogical Forum of Oregon on October 6, 1990 with her husband Wilhelm “Bill” and was an active member through July, 2006, when ill health forced her to reduce her participation.

Imogene died at the age of 96 on Friday, April 24, 2015.

A multi-talented woman, Imogene pursued genealogy, vocal and instrumental music, reading, designing custom greeting cards, and painting in oils and watercolors. She maintained associations with the Multnomah Athletic Club, First Presbyterian Church, Oregon Society of Artists, and the PEO Sorority.

She was born on September 22, 1918 in The Dalles, Oregon, to Frank and Edith Leghorn and moved to Portland with her family in 1925. There, she attended Gregory Heights Elementary School and graduated from Grant High School. She attended classes at the Portland Extension of Albany College (Lewis & Clark College), and ultimately graduated in 1940 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. She attained her Oregon teacher’s certificate in 1940 from the University of Washington in Seattle. Paisley and Dufur were her first teaching positions in 1941-1942.

World War II loomed and Imogene joined the Women’s Army Corps in 1944. Army boot camp, Leadership school, and Officers Candidate School at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, followed. Graduating with the rank of second lieutenant, she served the war effort until 1947. She



was awarded the WWII Victory Medal and American Theater Ribbon during her distinguished service.

Shell Oil lured Imogene to a position as private secretary to the Portland division manager.

Imogene met her future husband, Wilhelm John Sittner, M.D., at a gathering held at Lydia Hendrickson’s home (his sister). Bill and Imogene married May 21, 1955. Surviving family include her daughters; Valerie Aitken (and son-in-law, Edward) of Trabuco Canyon, California, and Carol Wright (and son-in-law, Thomas) of Phoenix; grandchildren, Tara Aitken and Andrew Aitken; two nieces; and a nephew. She was preceded in death by her husband Bill and a son, Clark.

A memorial service was held at First Presbyterian Church on May 4, 2015.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

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

Deadlines for submission to the *Bulletin*

March issue: December 15
June issue: March 15

September issue: June 15
December issue: September 15



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GFO CALENDAR: JUNE – AUGUST, 2015

JUNE

1 9:30-5 Free Monday
3 10 am Learn and Chat
3 1:30 DNA Q&A
6 10 am Virginia Group
6 1 pm German Group
7 1 pm Create a Blog Group
9 6 pm Board meeting
10 1:30 pm Photoshop Elements
13 9:30 am Illinois Group
1 pm Writers' Group
20 9:30 am Hunting and Gathering
2 pm Annual Meeting
2:30 pm Ask the Experts Panel
21 1 pm Family Tree Maker Group
24 10 am Learn and Chat
28 **Library Closed for Workshop**
1 pm Illustrating with MS
Word Workshop

JULY

4 **Library closed for holiday**
6 9:30-5 Free Monday
8 1:30 pm Photoshop Elements
7 pm Book Group
14 6 pm Board meeting
19 1 pm Family Tree Maker
25 10 am DNA Group
1 pm Italian Group

AUGUST

3 9:30-5 Free Monday
5 10 am Learn and Chat
11 6 pm Board meeting
12 1:30 pm Photoshop Elements
16 1 pm Family Tree Maker
22 Eastern Europe Research
Workshop

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