



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 64, Number 3

March, 2015

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- **The Heirloom Cloisonné of Occupied Japan**
- **Additional Genealogical Information Related to Oregon Donation Land Claims**
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The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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THE BULLETIN

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Thank You

To all the people who helped put this issue together.

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CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

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

Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin:

March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1

GFO SPRING SEMINAR 2015

We welcome ...

LAURA G. PRESCOTT



SATURDAY
25 April 2015
9 AM - 4 PM
MILWAUKIE ELKS LODGE

Finding Your Family Beyond Vital Records

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- ~ Treasures Within the Ivory Tower - Finding Family in Academic Archives
 - ~ Turning Fiction into Fact
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- ◆ *Nationally Known Speaker* ◆ *Book Vendor*
- ◆ *Genealogical Treasures* ◆ *GFO Surplus Book Sale*
- Raffles*



Genealogical Forum of Oregon Spring Seminar 2015

~ Seminar Event Schedule ~

- 8:00 am Registration opens
- 9:00 am Opening remarks
- 9:15 am Session 1
- 10:15 am Morning break
- 10:45 am Session 2
- 12:00 pm Lunch
- 1:15 pm Announcements
- 1:30 pm Session 3
- 2:30 pm Break and Treasures
Raffle items claimed
- 3:00 pm Session 4



ABOUT OUR SPEAKER

Laura G. Prescott is a professional researcher, writer, and speaker, and currently the director of Ancestry Academy, a new online learning initiative. She worked for the New England Historic Genealogical Society for seven years before starting her own research business in 2005. Originally from Charleston, West Virginia, she lived in New England for nearly forty years before moving to Utah in 2015.

Laura graduated with a B.A. in History from Dartmouth College in 1980, ultimately putting her degree to good use when she discovered a latent passion for genealogy. She is past president of the Association of Professional Genealogists. She lectures for national audiences on a variety of genealogical topics including the use of manuscripts in genealogical research, genealogy online, military records, and merging history with genealogy. Her articles have appeared in many genealogical publications and online.

Watch for Laura as director and host of Ancestry Academy, online at Ancestry.com, in early April 2015.

Seminar Site

SATURDAY 25 April 2015

Milwaukie Elks Lodge

13121 SE McLoughlin Blvd., Milwaukie, Oregon

Situated on the west side of McLoughlin Blvd., Oregon Hwy 99E, 1/2 mile south of the town of Milwaukie.

Located between SE Park Avenue (traffic light to the north) and the Bomber (restaurant to the south).

Look for Milwaukie Elks Lodge sign.

Free parking available.

Lunch

Buffet lunch in the Elks Dining Room with payment of \$13 - Includes pot roast, vegetables and salads. Coffee, hot tea and juice are included.

No lunch available for those who register after 18 April 2015.

Breaks

Snacks and beverages (listed above) are included with admission and are available during breaks as well as lunch.

Refund Policy

For cancellations received after 18 April 2015, refunds will be made in the amount of the registration fee less a \$10.00 cancellation fee.

Lunch fees are non-refundable if canceled after 18 April 2015.

Laura G. Prescott - Spring Seminar Sign-up Form - 25 April 2015

Name _____ Member # _____

Email for confirmation _____ Telephone _____

Address _____

City, State & Zip _____

MEMBERS: { } \$43 received by Apr. 18th { } \$48 received after Apr. 18th (no lunch)

NON-MEMBERS: { } \$48 received by Apr. 18th { } \$53 received after Apr. 18th (no lunch)

LUNCH: { } \$13 must be received by Apr. 18th **SYLLABUS:** { } \$3 for Paper Copy - EMAIL FREE

TOTAL : \$ _____ Payment enclosed Paid online at PayPal using email address *payments@gfo.org*

Please make checks payable to Genealogical Forum of Oregon or "GFO"

Questions? Email *seminar@gfo.org*

Mail to Attn:Spring Seminar, GFO, 2505 SE 11th Ave, Ste B-18, Portland, OR 97202-1061

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On the Cover: Robert Norman Leppert, a singer for the Portland Civic Opera Association in his costume from *Carmen*; from Judith Leppert’s story “Opera Tales: Robert Norman Leppert,” page 3.

Letter from the Editor

Life occasionally throws roadblocks in your way. It is especially bad when it happens to multiple team members at the same time. Such was attempting to get this issue out. Both of the editors and a couple of the support people had life throw up a few roadblocks, including moving, being sick, and taking care of ill or injured family members. One of the nice things about having a team to work on the *Bulletin* is that between us all (with some assistance from friends and families), we were still able to get this issue out in a timely manner. Thank you to everyone for the assistance.

This issue has a lot of information from many of our members here at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. It was fun and enlightening to edit a “homegrown” issue. Our leading article is by Judith Leppert about her father’s role in the arts community here in Portland and includes some fascinating photos. We also have a useful and fun article about writing your own family history by Roger Hunt, and an article on Swedish research from David Anderson where he found some surprises. Finally, we have a lovely article about receiving assistance with a brick wall by Laurel Smith.

The *Bulletin* staff decided to add a few more columns that will be introduced over the next few issues. In this issue, you will see some expected columns, including more information about tracing the X-chromosome for genealogy purposes by Emily Aulicino, a great piece on blogs in the Tools column by Nanci Remington, and an interesting Relics column about cloisonné by Harvey Steele. Gerry Lenzen puts a Spotlight on cancelled or denied Donation Land Claims, and we introduce the first of our new columns. All genealogists have places where their research is stymied. The last three monthly programs of 2014 featured Connie Lenzen and Leslie Lawson providing solutions for attendees’ brick walls. This was so popular, the *Bulletin* editors decided to

add the occasional column on brick walls to help highlight this issue so common to all researchers. The column will present a particular brick wall that a member has submitted. If you, our readers, have any information or suggestions that might help in the search, please let us know and we will pass it on. Also, if you have a brick wall you would like featured, please forward as much information as you have and the specific questions you would like answered to bulletin@gfo.org, and we will consider it for a future column. We would love to be able to assist people with their brick walls, like Connie was able to assist Laurel regarding Lina. Another new column we want to start is on the history of individual Portland neighborhoods. If any of you are interested in contributing to this column, we have some beginning resources to find information on specific neighborhoods and would love to have more column contributors. If you have an idea for a new column, we would love to hear from you.

The *Bulletin* would not be possible without the excellent assistance from all of the team members. For this issue, all of the normal proofreaders, copy editors, Nanci Remington for her amazing image finding ability, my co-editor, and the group that makes sure it all gets printed and distributed were -again- wonderful. I also want to thank the new proofreaders we have (and we would love to have more), and my housemate, Elizabeth Bourne, who assisted me behind the scenes when I was sick.

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

Respectfully, *Marti Dell*

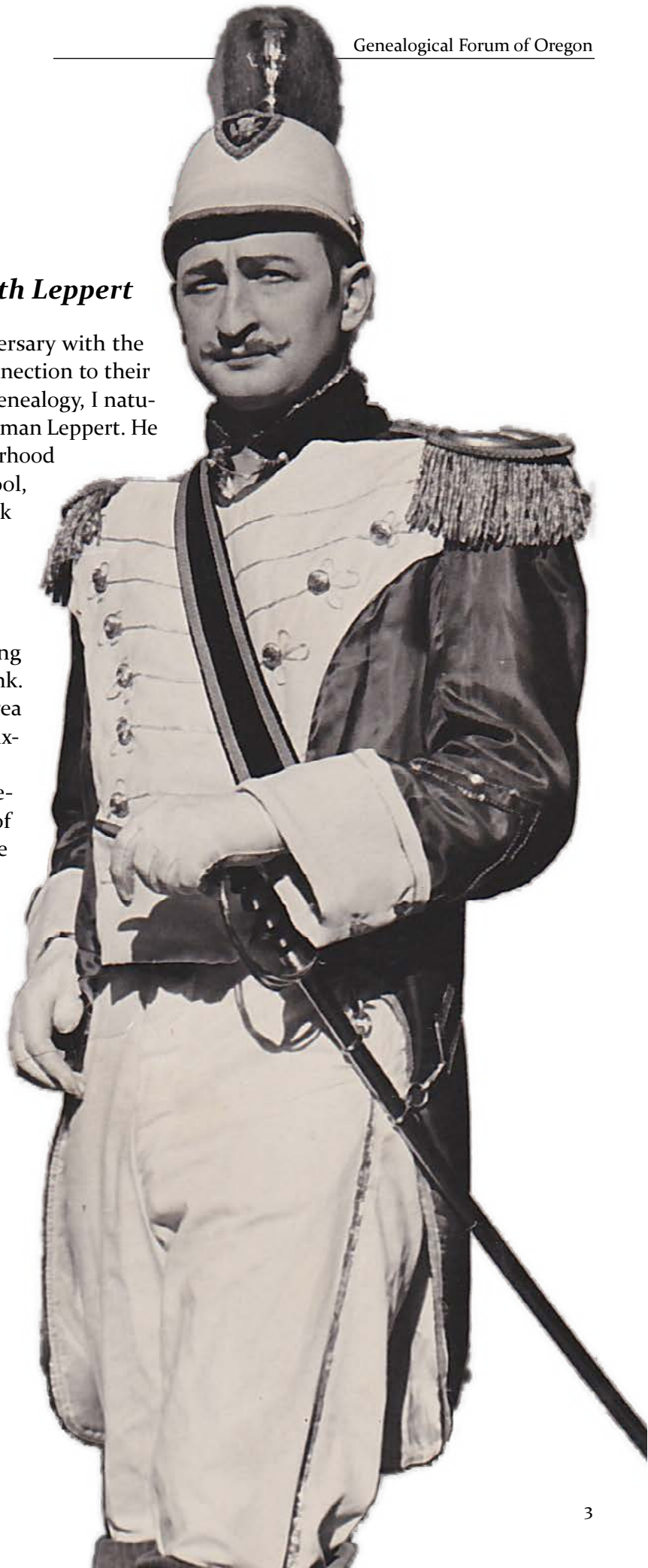


Opera Tales: Robert Norman Leppert

Judith Leppert

Portland Opera celebrates their fiftieth anniversary with the 2014-2015 season. My family has a special connection to their history. When I started researching my own genealogy, I naturally started with what I knew: my father, Robert Norman Leppert. He was born November 21, 1916 in the Sellwood neighborhood of Portland, Oregon, attended Benson High School, served as a bomber co-pilot in WWII, and settled back in Portland. The GI Bill allowed him to attain a college degree from the University of Portland, where he majored in music and English. A renaissance man, he held jobs as a journeyman lithography cameraman, teacher, singer, photographer, boat builder, driving instructor, and as a guard at the Federal Reserve Bank. Robert also sang classical music in the Portland area from 1946 until 1975. He died in 1981 at the age of sixty-six.

Robert N. Leppert's singing career probably began with school performances at the University of Portland when he studied there after service in the Army Air Corps during WWII. But his published reviews and programs begin in 1946, when D'Zama Murielle¹ featured him in an article. Thereafter, a few concerts followed. His big debut on the opera scene came in 1950, when he sang the principal role of Ramfis in Verdi's *Aida*, for the Portland Civic Opera Association. Those performances were held at Washington Park on August 19 and 20 of that year. This is where I saw my father star as the villain in a major spectacle with camels, dancers, a full orchestra, and other wonderful singers. Ariel Rubstein conducted as I rolled down the grassy hill² in the bowl-shaped amphitheater, typical of any five year old. That day, the *Oregonian's* classical music critic reviewed Robert's performance: "The next most felicitous realization was Robert Leppert as the high priest, Ramfis. His singing was of a superior order."³ As you might imagine, Robert became a bit difficult to live with after that. "A superior order," he would proclaim to anybody who would still listen.





Robert as the old Hebrew in Sampson and Delilah with daughter Judith

By the next summer, Robert understudied the lead, Nicoli Mascona, in the world premier of *The Bridge of the Gods*.⁴ He never got to sing, but a photo of the occasion erases any pomposity that might have ensued from such a prestigious role. Robert is shown with Mr. Mascona and Lila Leppert (Robert's wife and my mother). It is clear Robert is three sheets to the wind. He wouldn't have been able to sing if he had been called upon.

During the following couple of years, the Portland Civic Opera Association produced all the extant operas of Gian Carlo

Menotti and received recognition from the composer. I remember *The Consul*, because a scene featuring my father brought me to tears with its tense drama.⁵ It was performed at the Playhouse Theater.

Amahl and the Night Visitors was presented in 1953 at Lincoln High School, a fairly new building at the time. I remember as an eight-year-old, being awed as the three kings marched down the aisles of the theater on their way to the Christ child. As an adult, I had not realized that Robert had sung one of the kings until I read Hilmar Grondahl's review.⁶



Leppert as Ramfis in Aida

The now famous one-night stands of Beverly Sills and Jan Peerce singing a few operas around the nation included one in Portland in October of 1953. *La Traviata*,

by Giuseppe Verdi, does not have a great role for a bass. However, Robert had the privilege of singing the small part of the doctor with that famous cast.⁷ A photo of an angry child pointing at a poster advertising the opera concluded a family argument between Robert and me.

The next performance with big stars occurred at the Portland Civic Auditorium when Robert sang the Commendatore in Mozart's *Don Giovanni* in September of 1954.⁸ If you saw the film *Amadeus*, you will recognize the part Robert sang as the avenger-father from hell. I did not see the performance, but it starred Ellen Faulk, Dean Lieber, Jerome Hines, Salvatore Baccaloni, and others. My father was horrified that he was supposed to overpower the heroic-sized voice of Jerome Hines, if the story were to be properly performed.

Robert also produced Rossini's *The Barber of Seville*, with Salvatore Baccalone, Cesare Bardelli, and Barbara Gibson.⁹ This was another famous cast.

The West Coast Opera Theater presented Smetana's *The Bartered Bride* in 1955.¹⁰ Robert sang the comic villain, Kecal. He loved this role and it became one he sang several times.

(Twice in 1965!) "You see, daughter," he explained of Kecal, "all my other roles are 'hand-on-titty' parts..." Did I explain to you that Robert was often profane, sometimes obscene, but always funny or interesting in his pronouncements? I waited for the punch line. "In *Aida* and *The Magic Flute* I am a priest. Most of the rest



Judith with poster for father's performance



Leppert and Marie Hoffman in The Magic Flute



Leppert photo of *Il Trovatore*

of the time I am an authority figure or the soprano's father. I just stand there with my hands on my breast and sing. But with Kecal, I get to act, too. It's almost like Gayle Gordon in *The Lucy Show*."

Oh.

The year 1956 saw yet another *Aida*, this time in the Civic Auditorium with big stars.

Again, Robert sang Ramfis; but this time the performance was a bit of a family affair. Lila sang in the chorus and was costume mistress and I had a walk-on part in the grand triumphal scene.¹¹

Another role Robert came to repeat was Sparafucile in Verdi's *Rigoletto*.¹² Robert played an assassin in this production. At one point, he offered to carry the body of the soprano off the stage on his shoulder because she was tiny and he was over six feet tall. Although he could lift her easily, she couldn't sing afterward. Being slung over his shoulder ruined her breathing. So, instead she was dragged off the stage in a sack.



Leppert as Sparafucile in *Rigoletto*

Over the years, several repeats of roles came for Robert. One of his favorites was the role of Sarastro in Mozart's *The Magic Flute*. He sang several productions,¹³ and came to be known for the part. In one show, he wore a large headdress shaped like the sun. He acquired the nickname "Big Sun Daddy," and was featured as such in the daily paper.¹⁴

Another production at Washington Park was stopped during rehearsal by the conductor. Speaking for the entire cast, Robert asked, "I thought we were doing it well, sir.

What was wrong?" "There's a kitty-cat from the neighborhood walking between the legs of the chorus members," came the reply.

Robert learned other roles in his later years that were not repeated so often. They included:

Angelotti, *Tosca's* pivotal character, in some ways, starts out the Puccini opera and causes the plot to unfold. But he's actually a minor character. Fortunately, Robert sang it with big stars and did a good job.¹⁵



Trovatore

Verdi's *Il Trovatore* calls for a small part of Ferrando, the captain of the guard. Like a similar role in *Carmen*, Robert sang it well and looked good.¹⁶

During the 1973-1974 Portland Opera Association season, Stephan Minde heard a wedding was being held in the second floor lobby of the Keller Auditorium while rehearsing the full complement of musicians for Donizetti's *Don Pasquale*. Impulsive to the core, Stephen hustled everybody upstairs and had them perform the beautiful last act love serenade for the bride and groom. I do not know if they even liked opera! Just before the actual production, Robert sang a concert version of the opera with Virginia Holter and Betty Bell at the Fort Vancouver Library. Someone backed out at the last minute, so Robert sang both male parts, baritone and bass, although skipping their duets, of course. I was very impressed with his singing that day (March 17, 1974), and wished I could have heard him sing more roles in that style. They just never presented themselves.



Of course, Robert Leppert sang *Bartered Bride*, Kecal

numerous other roles. He also was the opera company's⁷ photographer for most of the time he performed with them. Very few of the photographs were of him because he was behind the camera. We donated his amazing collection of photos to the Oregon Historical Society after his death in 1981. We will always remember his fine musicianship and sense of humor.

ENDNOTES

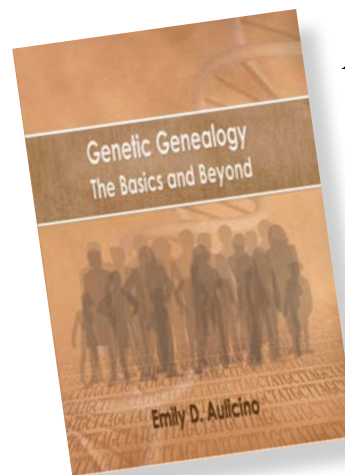
1. D'Zama Murielle, *Voice of the American Woman*, (January, 1946), p. 22.
2. "Relax at Amphitheater for Outdoor Performance of Aida," *Sunday Oregonian*, (August 20, 1950), Portland, Oregon.
3. Hilmar Grondahl, *Oregonian*, (August 20, 1950), p. 26.
4. William A. Schroeder and Fredda Reinhart, *Bridge of the Gods*, Boris Serpo conductor (Sunday, August 5, 1951), Hood River, Oregon program.
5. *Oregon Journal* review Sunday, December 9, 1951, with photograph by Robert Leppert.
6. Hilmar Grondahl, *Sunday Oregonian*, (February 1, 1953) with a photo by Robert Leppert.
7. *Sunday Oregonian*, (October 4, 1953), article and photo by Robert Leppert, page 78; and review by Hilmar Grondahl, (October 24, 1953).
8. Frederic Rothchild, *Review, Oregon Journal*, (September 25, 1954).
9. Brochure, (Friday, November 6, 1954). Robert did produce, but not sing, in some operas. The one listed here is an example of that. The three singers whose names are listed here were internationally known.
10. Announcement, *Oregonian*, (July 29, 1955), page 25.
11. Hilmar Grondahl, *Review, Oregonian* (February 7, 1956), page 12.
12. *Sunday Oregonian* (July 28, 1957), page 69; and *Review, Oregonian* (May 14, 1966), page 8
13. August 2-4, 1964; July 31, 1970
14. *Oregonian*, Thursday, July 23, 1964 "Opera's Star Many-Talented": "Leppert, who has been nicknamed 'big sun-daddy' because of his large headdress, besides singing opera has been a school teacher and photographer."
15. Hilmar Grondahl, *Review, Oregonian* (January 31, 1967), page 10. Athena Lampropoulos and Ermano Mauro.
16. Hilmar Grondahl, *Review, Oregonian* (July 28, 1969).
17. It was first called the "Portland Opera Association" and later became "Portland Opera."



Leppert as Sarastro in *The Magic Flute*

Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond

by Emily D. Aulicino



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Writing the Family History

Roger Hunt

Some tips on finally writing that family history you've put off for years

Okay, Ernest Hemingway or John Steinbeck you're not. Neither am I, but I managed eventually to write six large family history books totaling nearly 2800 pages. During my 30 years of doing genealogy research, I looked at thousands of family histories. Most were mind-numbingly boring - a lot of William begat Robert, who begat John, etc. If you are going to write something like that, let me offer a suggestion - don't bother. It will provide the same appeal to a reader as does the telephone book. Probably less. However, there are ways you can improve on that format.

At some point, after years of researching our family's origins, many of us begin to think about documenting all that history in a book of some sort. We generally accumulate piles of paper, in my case several large file cabinets worth, and then spend weeks, or months, sifting through the copies of hundreds of documents trying to organize it. We stare at the papers, thinking about the book we need to write, and stare at the papers some more. Writer's block has begun, but it does not need to end there.

Begin by choosing your writing tool, i.e., your word processing software. Because Microsoft Word holds well over 90 percent market share of such software, for many people that choice is automatic. Other word processing software, like WordPerfect, have a much smaller but avid customer base who maintain that its features such as macros, reveal codes, and a large range of formatting options, make it a superior product to Word. Before undertaking a huge project like writing a book, you should do your research and make sure you are comfortable with the features of the writing tool with which you will eventually come to have an intimate (but hopefully not repugnant) relationship.

I then recommend that you organize research findings by sorting your papers into a chronological stream from the earliest confirmed ancestor to the present day. This may coincide with a series of moves through the decades. For example, say your immigrant ancestor arrived



All books start with a painful, but vital, pile of research.

in New York, and over the next 250 years his descendants moved to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, and then Oregon. You probably have a file of documents associated with research in each location. If you generate a rough one- or two-page outline of your book using the same timeline and series of moves your ancestors made, then that outline can be modified as the project evolves. Now you have a starting point, and the writer's block is starting to crumble.

One of the biggest problems with writing a family history is deciding how to organize the chapters or sections. One way is to correlate the chapters with the generations of your ancestors. If you have eight known generations of ancestors, that might mean at least eight chapters. Of course, if all you have for the earliest generation is a name and a date of death, that won't require a whole chapter unless you use a writing style like James Patterson. It is not uncommon for the first few generations to easily fit in one chapter, while two or three chapters may be required to document the most recent generation, based upon the amount of research you have completed.

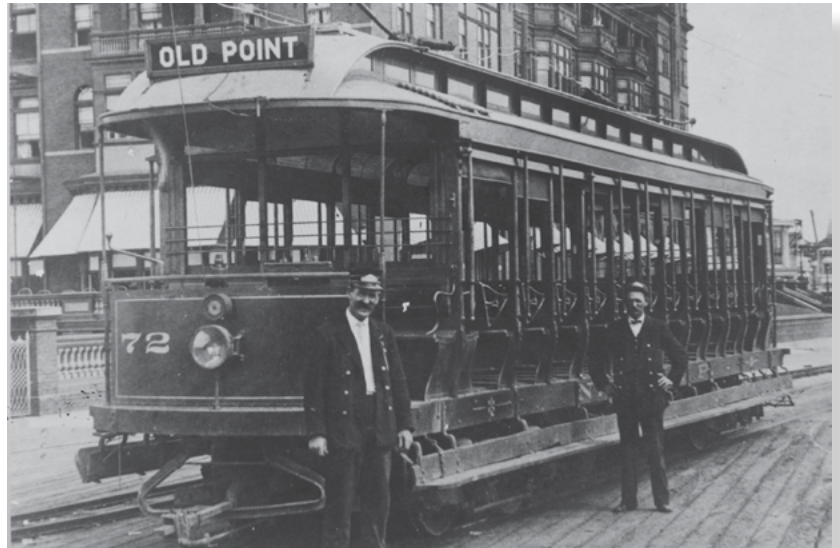
Dealing with other family branches that merge into the main line of descendants can be especially difficult. For example, you have written about the first three generations of your primary family line, but the fourth generation ancestor married a woman with a large and well-documented family. This type of situation may call for you to make a "right angle turn" at the end of a chapter and go off to describe the other family lines in one or more chapters before returning to the primary line of descendants. If you do that, I recommend an indication

at the end of that chapter about what is happening to minimize confusion for the reader.

If you plan ahead and have a general outline of the book before starting to write, the organization of the book should fall into place fairly well. Each generation, or each time your ancestors moved from one state to another, is a logical break point. But another big question when writing about your family lineage is when do you stop writing? If you attempt in your book to document every individual with a given surname, you're looking at a very large project. If the primary surname is Smith, you are really in trouble.

Choosing the criteria for when to include and especially when not to include a family line in your book is important. As an example, for a particular generation in your direct lineage, you might record everything you know about the parents, and then at the end of that section, simply list all their children. With the rest of that chapter, you proceed to briefly document what is known about each of the children: who and when they married and a list of their kids. Then I'd recommend you stop and proceed to the next child, otherwise you are going to have a 1000-page book and a 10-year writing project. I have found that having enough information to write about is never the problem, if you have done exhaustive research. Instead, the problem is having too much information and figuring out when to stop documenting your family lineage. I also do not include a family history of a living generation.

So what do you write about? As stated earlier, if your writing focuses primarily on who begat who and little else, you can do so in a dozen pages or less, which falls short of what most people describe as a "book." So in



A direct ancestor worked as a fireman for the Des Moines Electric Railway Company before 1890. In this case, a "fireman" didn't put out fires, he kept them going, working in the steam power plant that provided electricity for the electric trolley cars. Having images that bolster the story about your ancestor makes for a better book.

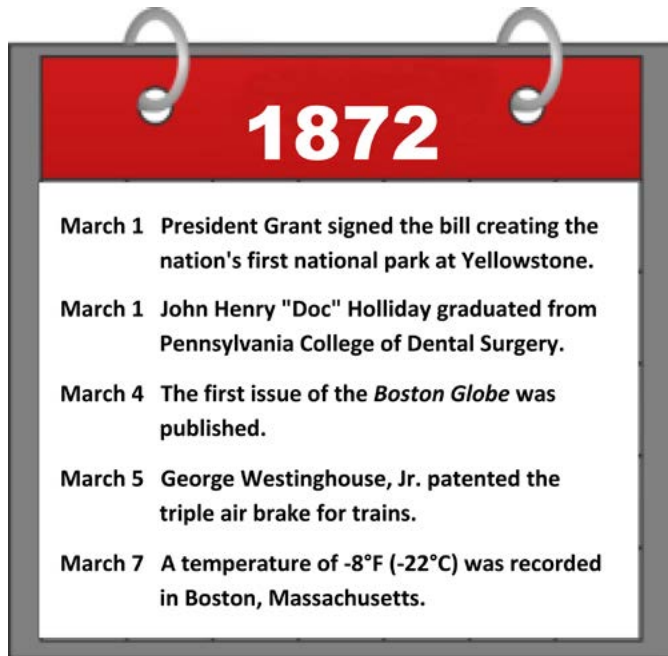
addition to the names and dates, describing what was going on at the time, what was happening in the area where they lived, elaborating on the ancestor's profession or religion, or the action involving the militia group that your ancestor joined, can all add to the flavor of the narrative. Perhaps it isn't possible to instill a feeling of excitement into any historical work, let alone a family history, but do attempt to document the historical beginnings of your family by writing about what was occurring during their lifetimes and other relevant information about the everyday lives of your ancestors.

For example, you might want to add some context to your book by noting what happened the same year or month (or maybe even day) that your ancestor was born or married, or some other significant date in their lives. There are numerous websites that can assist you with this information. Doing this for every ancestor would become very tiresome for the reader, but if used occasionally it can add an interesting perspective. In one book, it was noted that a grandfather named Cecil was born "the same year as Al Capone, Humphrey Bogart, Duke Ellington, Fred Astaire, James Cagney, Ernest Hemingway and Alfred Hitchcock. Cecil outlived them all." Now does that make the book more interesting or rather boring? It's your book, so it's your call.

Another approach you can take while writing your book is to mention the significance of a particular town or county where an ancestor lived. Maybe it later became famous because of an outlaw who robbed a bank there, or because a famous person was born there. In



Choose the right software for your style.



This is a list of things that occurred in early March 1872. There are a number of Internet websites that provide "this day in history" information (this information is from <http://timelines.ws/>, one of my favorites). This permits you to write something like "she was born the same week Yellowstone became a national park and George Westinghouse patented the air brake," which adds a little flavor to your story.

one of my books, an ancestor had lived in Galena, Illinois, and was listed as a miner there in the 1860 census. Galena was a booming mining town named after lead ore. I mentioned there was also a man named Grant in the same census for Galena who worked in a leather shop and had a total net worth of \$200. A decade later that same man, Ulysses S. Grant, was listed in the 1870 census as living in Washington, D.C., where his occupation was noted by the census taker as "President U.S." A rather large swing in social status in just 10 years. For a self-avowed, unabashed history buff like me, a historical side bar like this is fascinating. If you agree, you might occasionally use the technique to add a little flavor to your family story.

Be careful when it comes to family legends. Traditions repeated through generations are notorious for their inaccuracy. Henry Thoreau once wrote, "the rarest quality in an epitaph is truth." Always identify a family legend as just that if it cannot be verified.

19	1/13	Ulysses S. Grant	27	eb	Bartholomew	200	Phia		
20		Julia P.	24	br			Phia		
21		Frederick	10	eb			do		W
22		Myra	8	br			Phia		W
23		John	4	br			do		
24		Jessie	2	eb			do		
25		Emily	16	br	Love Grant		Phia		
26			

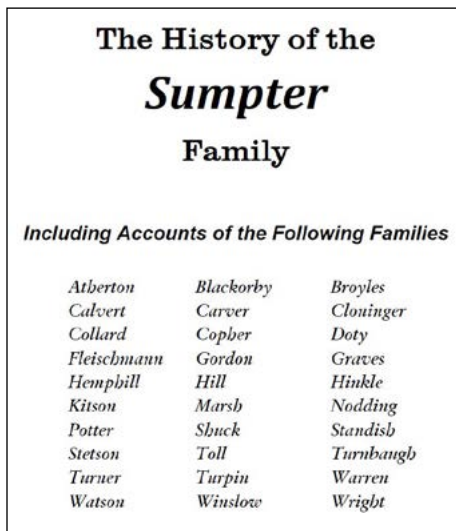
An ancestor who lived in Galena, Illinois in 1860 had this family living nearby. Though the name of the head of household was badly mangled by the census taker (a common occurrence), the rather ordinary, working class Ulysses Grant would be listed as President of the United States in the census ten years later. Small sidebars of history like this help make a book more interesting.

As with most genealogical works, your book may benefit from the research of others in addition to your own research. When you discover research done by others that appears to be of high quality, you might be tempted to include it in your own work. Think twice, and then again, before you do this. Do some comprehensive fact checking before you even consider including someone else's research findings. If errors exist in other works, and you don't do the research yourself to find them, then they will exist in yours as well. Also, if you do use or mention the research of others, please be courteous and identify the source of the information. Don't just "cut and paste" the information without attribution. Besides being a probable copyright violation, it is very rude. And resist the urge to use sources that appear poorly documented or based solely upon family legend, no matter how much they might further your ancestral tree.

There is an anecdote about a family historian who discovered one of his ancestors was a horse thief and had been hanged. Very reluctant to include that fact in his written history, the person wrote: "He died during a public ceremony, when the platform upon which he was standing collapsed beneath him." Try to avoid such vanity in your work. Things should be told as they were discovered. Simply put, one cannot change the past, and a few hangings make for a far more interesting book.

In one of the books I wrote, the immigrant ancestor had come to this country after serving a prison sentence in Belgium for accidentally killing his brother in a late-night drunken brawl as a young man. He lived until 1932, and a now elderly granddaughter had quite fond memories of him from her childhood. She had great difficulty believing this about her grandfather, but the court records from the Rijksarchief Beveren (the equivalent of a State Archives in the Belgian town of Beveren) provided a full transcript of the ancestor's trial, complete with witness testimony and crime scene drawings. Once again, it contributed to a more interesting family history, regardless of a few raised eyebrows from its readers.

Be careful with old dates (especially Quaker dates). If you reference documents with dates like “17th 7^{ber} 1724” (17 September 1724) or “30th day 11th mo 1738” (30 January 1738/1739), you need to be familiar with both Julian and Gregorian systems and know how to translate such dates. Speaking of translating, references to land plats like “N½ of SW¼ of Sec. 17, T20N, R4W” should additionally be described using modern-day road names and other present-day references to assist the reader. And keep an open mind when it comes to spelling. The spelling of names in old records, when only a small portion of the population was literate, is always interesting to say the least. Quoted records should use the original spelling as it appeared in the record source. Likewise, when quoting historical accounts, the original text should be reproduced, complete with misspellings and bad sentence structure, except when changes are absolutely necessary for the quoted text to be even marginally readable.



Example of title page listing additional families documented in the book.

If your book is titled “The History of the Harris Family,” or something similar, list other family lines documented in the book, so it can be of use to researchers pursuing other families. I recommend that such a list be part of the title page itself. Add an ancestral chart to your book if possible; they are like road maps to someone trying to follow your lineage. If possible, also include a bibliography, despite the fact they are a serious pain in the neck or some other body part. An index at the end of the book and a table of contents at the beginning are invaluable. Word processing software programs have ways of producing these with some extra work on your part. Of course, color images like maps, photos, and old documents make for a much better book.

It is also a plus if you have an introduction to your book, where you can provide a first person narrative about the “story” you are telling and how it came to be. This may be of considerable interest to readers. It is also

an opportunity to explain to readers the research you did, the trips you made, or what you hope to accomplish by publishing your work.

Speaking of publishing, it can be expensive. With publishing costs that might run \$30-40 a book (or more for hard covers or books with numerous color images), printing very many copies can be quite prohibitive. None of the six books I wrote were undertaken with a goal of financial success in mind. They were privately published and none of the six had even a hundred copies printed. The goal is simply to not lose any more money than necessary. You might consider putting your family history book online in a PDF format so that people have unlimited access to it. Please see <http://www.k7mex.com/family.html> as an example.

Writing a book documenting your family’s history is a huge task, but one that is extremely fulfilling. It will likely take you at least a year, probably several. But in the end, you will be very glad you did, and it will likely become one of the more memorable accomplishments in your life. Remember, the past is what actually happened; history is only what has been written down. To that extent, your book changes history ever so slightly.

Editor’s note: If you decide to print your book, many options are now available. Here are just a few of the local resources.

Good general writing information:

www.newwritersinterface.com/ (has helped with family histories)

Copy editing:

www.constellationediting.com/ or
www.editingmckennas.com/

Content formatting:

www.lulu.com/create/books (fairly do-it-yourself)
www.createspace.com (good for formatting and perhaps selling through Amazon)

Classic Bookbinders (for hard bound copies):

B&J Bookbinders, 108 s 3rd, Corvallis, Oregon (recommended by a member who has used them) or
www.lyndasbookbinding.com 13012 NE 68th, Vancouver, Washington, or
www.saveyourbooks.com Ashland, Oregon (expert book restoration)

Lina Knocke: An Immigration Brick Wall

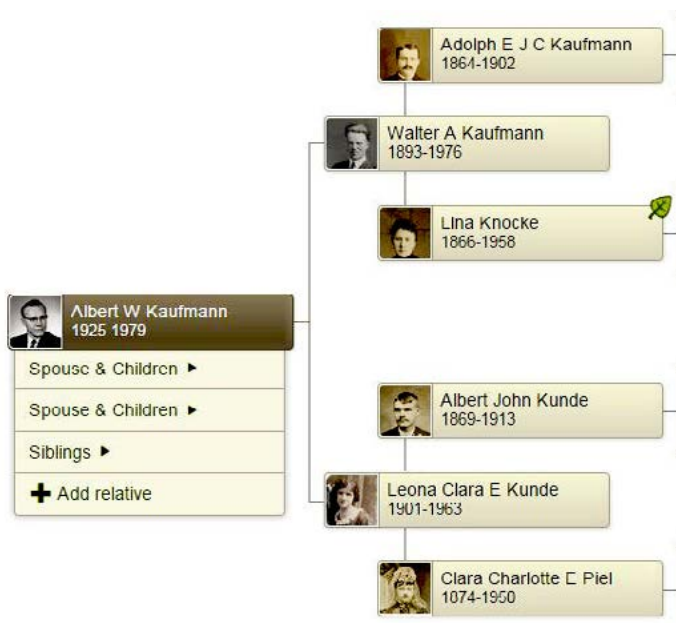
Laurel Holifer Kaufmann Smith

Last fall, the GFO Education Committee gave us two wonderful new programs. The first was "Hunting and Gathering," which was facilitated by Nanci Remington, Harold Hinds, and Tom O'Brien, and designed to help all of us discover new resources in our search for genealogical answers. The other program was a presentation about brick wall solutions based on a problem presented to Connie Lenzen or Leslie Lawson by a researcher.

The September and October programs went smoothly, but as November approached, no suitable brick wall had been presented. At the Fall Seminar, Connie Lenzen asked the audience for a problem to solve. The only requirements were that it be a specific question or problem, and that she be provided a timeline of what was known.

Surely Connie would have lots of folks take her up on this fabulous offer to solve a nagging problem. At the end of the day, no one had come forward with a problem, so I told Connie I had a problem for her.

My adoption was arranged before I was born. I grew up knowing I was adopted, but knowing nothing of my



Family tree created by the author on Ancestry.com showing where Lina fits in.



Lina Knocke Kaufmann

birth family. My journey into genealogy began clumsily when Alex Haley's *Roots* aired in 1977. Beyond collecting information from my adopted family, no real research was done. I discovered my birth family in December 2004, but that is a story for another time.

My birth family welcomed me with open arms and freely shared all the information they had on our ancestors. On my father's side they knew very little. I had to know more! Lina (or Lena) Knocke (pronounced Kano-ka) is my father's paternal grandmother. Very little was known about her beyond her name and that she was a pastry chef who came from Germany. She lived (and died) in the Grand Army Home in Wisconsin.

I followed the trail as it led from my father, census by census and record by record, to his father, and from there to Lina. Bit by bit facts were gathered, but two major pieces of information were missing: evidence of her arrival in the U.S. and information about her marriage to husband, Adolph Kaufmann.

Here is what I sent to Connie Lenzen at 11:04 p.m. on Saturday night:

Connie,

Here's what I have as of this moment. If you need information on Adolph or her children, copies of any documents—just let me know. Thanks for the opportunity. There are probably lots of stones left unturned and I'm probably just too frustrated to see them.

I would like to find Lina's arrival, but even more I would like to find her marriage to Adolph.

When Lina gave testimony to the judge in the probate case for Adolph Kaufmann, she stated that she met him in 1887. She consistently told census takers that she arrived in 1887. Her husband, Adolph, took two ships when he emigrated from Germany, also arriving in 1887. I have checked both passenger lists without success. Searches for Lina have not yielded results.

I estimate the year of marriage to be between 1887 (when Lina arrives and states she met Adolph) and 1892 (possibly 1891) when she appears as Mrs. Lina Kaufmann in the 1892 Chicago City Directory. (Kaufmann, Lina Mrs. boarding 173 Milwaukee Avenue) I acknowledge it's possible they married in Europe, but that seems less likely as they come from different areas (she from Lower Saxony and he from Mecklenburg), and if they both came in 1887, then why not on the same ship?

I found Adolph living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1888 and 1889. I have not found anyone I associate with Lina in Wisconsin during this time, but think there must be some connection as this is where Lina ultimately moved after Adolph's death. Again, I have found no one with an obvious connection to Lina after her return.

Looking for the marriage I have contacted:

- State of Wisconsin
- Milwaukee County, Wisconsin
- State of Illinois
- Cook County, Illinois
- Church in Chicago where their first child, Walter, was baptized. (This is still a possibility for clues but they will not respond to my repeated requests over the years.)
- Spent several hours at the Newberry Library, on two separate occasions, working with volunteers, trying to discover which church or churches Lina and Adolph might have attended, but left more confused than when I arrived and without any likely candidates. Search was complicated by the fact that they moved almost every year and there were multiple street name and numbering changes.

This is all I can think of tonight. I'm sure you'll have questions that will prompt more information from me. Thanks, Connie.

Laurel

The next morning, at 10:36 a.m., I received this from Connie:

Hi Laurel,

Thanks for the info. You have a good research "brick wall" that will lend itself to a monthly program. It appears you have two goals: find Lina's passenger manifest and find her church marriage record.

In the level of research complexity, locating church records is more involved than passenger lists. So, I'll use the passenger list question for the November program. If we continue in 2015 with the monthly program theme of "Brick Walls," church records could be another topic. I could use your "brick wall" for that, too.

I hope you can attend the November 15th monthly program where I solve the problem for you. (And I have! Now I just need to find the hours necessary to prepare the presentation.)

Connie

"And I have!" Seriously?!? How did she do that? This led to some serious online searching and a whole round of second guessing on my part. How had she found the answer so quickly? What had I missed?

As I reviewed my assumptions regarding Lina and her arrival, I realized I was very committed to the 1887 date for her arrival, because she repeated this information every time she was asked. What if it wasn't true? There is a record of a Lina Kaufmann arriving in New York on 26 Sep 1892 on the *Auguste Victoria*, having departed from Southampton, England. A look at the image revealed a woman with the correct name and age, but it stated she was a U.S. citizen. There were things that fit and things that did not, but I was able to imagine an elaborate story to make the facts fit my need.

No.	NAME IN FULL	AGE		SEX	CALLING OR OCCUPATION	Real	Write	THE COUNTRY OF WHICH THEY ARE CITIZENS
		Yr.	Mo.					
8	Robert W. Hebrich	24		m	teacher			U. S. A
9	G. Bishop	25		m	servant			do
130	Lina Kaufmann	26		f	do			do

Arrival Date: 26 Sep 1892

Port of Departure: Southampton, England

Port of Arrival: New York, New York

Ship Name: *Auguste Victoria*

A new hypothesis emerged: Lina and Adolph somehow met and married in Germany despite the geographic distance (190 miles). He came ahead in 1887 and she followed in 1892. This might explain why I found her

Timeline for Lina Knocke¹

Parents:	Wilhelm Knocke ²⁹ and Johanna Schaeffer ²⁹
Birth:	Abt. 1866; Hannover, Germany ³ and 1866 in Germany ^{2, 4, 6}
Birth:	18 Feb 1866; Possibly Bad Lauterberg, Osterode am Harz, Niedersachsen, Germany ⁷
Arrival:	1887; Age: 20 ^{3, 6, 8} and Age: 21 ⁴
Adolph's Arrival:	29 May 1887, Port of Philadelphia ³¹
Marriage:	Bet. 1887-1892; with Adolph Elias Johann Carl Kaufmann
Residence:	1892; 173 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Illinois ⁹
Residence:	1893; 62 Whiting Street, Chicago, Illinois ¹⁰⁻¹¹
Son born:	28 Jun 1893; Walter Adolph Kaufmann ¹⁰
Residence:	1894; 19 Cornell, Chicago, Illinois ¹²
Residence:	1895; 514 W Superior Street, Chicago, Illinois ¹³
Residence:	1897; 337 Cornell, Chicago, Illinois ¹⁴
Residence:	Bet. 1898-1899; 29 Fry Street, Chicago, Illinois ¹⁵
Residence:	1900; 313 Milwaukee Ave Rear, Chicago, Illinois ¹⁶
Residence:	Bet. 1901-1902; 344 N Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois ¹⁷⁻¹⁸
Death of spouse:	10 Jul 1902; Adolph Kaufmann dies of complications from an earlier railway accident.
Residence:	Bet. 1903-1905; 865 W Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois ¹⁹
Residence:	1909; 3 R 1060 Island Avenue, Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²⁰
Census:	1910; Milwaukee Ward 13, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Age: 44; Marital Status: Widowed; Relation to Head of House: Head ⁵

Residence:	Bet. 1910-1911; 2 R 1060 Island Avenue, Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²¹
Residence:	Bet. 1912-1916; R 146 Center, Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²²
Residence:	1919; Milwaukee, Wisconsin ²³
Census:	1920; Milwaukee Ward 25, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Age: 53; Marital Status: Widowed; Relation to Head of House: Head ⁵
Residence:	1920; H 1444 First, Milwaukie, Wisconsin ^{3, 24}
Residence:	Bet. 1921-1923; 1440 First, Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²⁵
Residence:	1926; 1361 Second, Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²⁶
Census:	1930; Milwaukie, Wisconsin; Age: 64; Marital Status: Widowed; Relation to Head of House: Mother-in-law ⁴
Census:	02 May 1930; Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²⁷
Residence:	Bet. 1931-1933; R 2724 N 46 th , Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²⁸
Residence:	Bet. 11 Oct 1933-22 Feb 1958; King, Waupaca, Wisconsin; Wisconsin Veterans Home ⁷
Residence:	1935; Milwaukie, Wisconsin ²
Census:	01 Apr 1940; Farmington, Waupaca, Wisconsin; Age: 74; Marital Status: Widowed; Relation to Head of House: Member ²
Death:	22 Feb 1958; Farmington, Waupaca, Wisconsin ^{7, 29}
Funeral:	25 Feb 1958; King, Waupaca, Wisconsin; Grand Army Home Chapel, arrangements by Bammels Funeral Home ³⁰
Burial:	25 Feb 1958; King, Waupaca, Wisconsin; Central Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery, Section 12, Lot 14, Grave ^{7, 27, 29}

1. Marriage certificate for Leona Kunde and Walter Kaufmann (son).
2. 1940 United States Federal Census; Census Bureau, National Archives Building, Washington, DC; Census Place: Farmington, Waupaca, Wisconsin; Roll: T627_4535; Page: 61A; Enumeration District: 68-12.
3. 1920 United States Federal Census; Census Bureau, National Archives Building, Washington, DC; Census Place: Milwaukee Ward 25, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Roll: T625_2004; Page: 15A; Enumeration District: 301; Image: 1059.
4. 1930 United States Federal Census; Census Bureau; National Archives Building, Washington, DC; Census Place: Milwaukie, Wisconsin; Roll: 2595; Page: 83B; Enumeration District: 0262; Image: 948.o.
5. 1910 United States Federal Census; Census Bureau; National Archives Building, Washington, DC; Census Place: Milwaukee Ward 13, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Roll: T624_1726; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 0301
6. Ibid.
7. Susan J. Halverson, Program Assistant, Letter from Veterans Affairs, King, Waupaca, Wisconsin.
8. Probate Record for Adolph Kaufmann, Circuit Court of Cook County (Illinois), Clerk of the Circuit Court Richard J. Daley Center Room 113 Chicago, Illinois 60602, www.cookcountyclerkofcourt.org
9. Chicago City Directory, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street Chicago, IL 60610-3380, 801, third column, bottom.
10. Birth Certificate - Kaufmann, Walter Adolph.
11. Chicago City Directory, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street Chicago, IL 60610-3380, 1892 p 877, third column, bottom.
12. Ibid. at 1894 p 900, third column, top.
13. Ibid. at 1895 p 930, first column, top.
14. Ibid. at 1897 p 1100, first column, middle.
15. Ibid. at 1898 p 960, second column, bottom; 1899 p 979, first column, top.
16. Ibid. at 1900 p 1012, first column, bottom.
17. Ibid. at 1901 p 1046, first column, top; 1902 p 1079, second column, top.
18. Death Certificate for Lena Kaufmann.
19. Chicago City Directory, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street Chicago, IL 60610-3380, 1903 p 1131, third column, top; 1904 p 1135, 3rd column, top; 1905 p 1180, second column, middle.
20. Milwaukee, Wisconsin City Directory, p 750.
21. Milwaukee, Wisconsin City Directory, 1909 p 750; 1910 p 758; 1911 p 788.
22. Milwaukee, Wisconsin City Directory, 1912 p 798; 1913 p 810; 1914 p 905; 1915 p 924, 1916 p 784.
23. Ancestry.com, U.S. City Directories, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1900 (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011), <http://www.Ancestry.com>, Database online. Record for Lena Kaufmann.
24. Milwaukee, Wisconsin City Directory, 1920 p 912.
25. Milwaukee, Wisconsin City Directory, 1921 p 863; 1922 p 864; 1923 p 858.
26. Milwaukee, Wisconsin City Directory, p 963.
27. Ancestry.com, 1930 United States Federal Census (Provo, UT, USA, The Generations Network, Inc., 2002), <http://www.Ancestry.com>.
28. Milwaukee, Wisconsin City Directory, 1931 p 958; 1933 - no page number.
29. Death Certificate for Lena Kaufmann.
30. Funeral Card for Lina Kaufmann.

first in Chicago in an 1892 city directory. The information in that directory probably would have been collected in late 1891 or early 1892, which was still before the September 1892 manifest. However, it does support the birth of Lina and Adolph's first child, Walter, in 1893—nine months and ten days after her arrival. If I just overlooked some of the facts, I could tie everything up with a nice big bow and the question of Lina's arrival is answered. Or is it? Am I hearing hoof beats and thinking zebras? Many hours were spent mulling over the possibilities.

I set the problem aside and began promoting the November presentation. Member Lisa McCullough asked me to send the problem to her. She wanted to do some research before the program to enhance her learning experience. We exchanged multiple emails discussing questions and answers and suppositions. When I saw Lisa at the GFO library, we talked in more detail. She said, "I have a hint for you. I'm not sure if it's important." Lisa led me back to the German section, and pointing at *Germans to America* she said, "Connie was taking pictures of these books."

My mouth flew open and my jaw hit the floor! NO! It couldn't be that easy!

The 1887 immigrants' records are split in two volumes, one for the first half of the year, and one for the second. I grabbed the first book off the shelf and quickly flipped to the page where Knocke would appear. Nothing! I grabbed the next book, and with Lisa looking



North German Lloyd Steamship "Weser"

over my shoulder, turned to the correct page and there it was—clear as a bell—bold as brass: Lena Knoche. Only one letter off. How could I have missed this before? I was certain I had exhausted all the book resources at the GFO long ago.

LINA KNOCKE SAILED FROM BREMEN TO BALTIMORE ON THE SS WESER, ARRIVING ON 10 AUGUST 1887.²

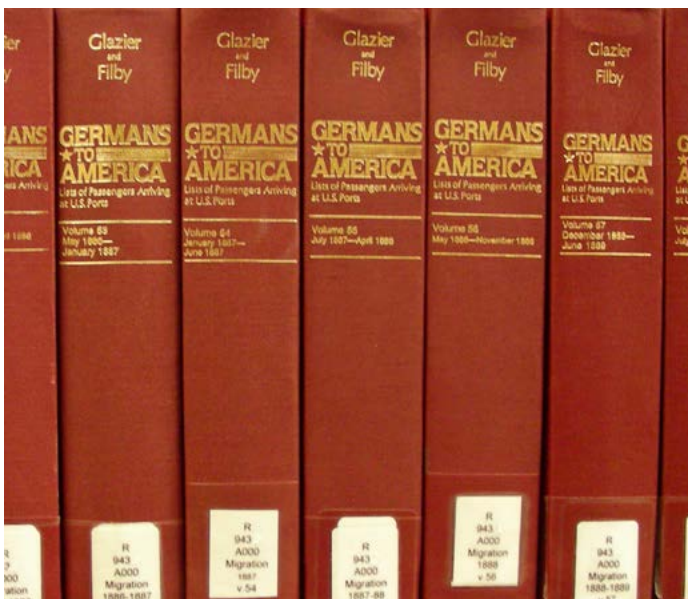
I spent the days between this find and Connie Lenzen's presentation beating myself up. While this was not productive in itself, it did give me the opportunity to think about the lessons I'd learned:

1. The first item of the Genealogical Proof Standard is conducting a reasonably exhaustive search.

Avoid the trap of searching only online. Use the resources right at your fingertips—in this case, the books in the GFO library. Talk with other researchers and the research assistants in the library. Any one of them might give you a new perspective on places to search. Keep an open mind and keep searching. Getting frustrated can lead to overlooking the obvious.

2. Keep a research log.

If someone had asked me if my search included reviewing the book, *Germans to America*, I would have said, "Yes! Of course!" However, had I kept a research log related to Lina's immigration, it would have been clear that I had never consulted the book that had the answers. I now believe keeping a record of places searched without success is crucial. Remember the famous Thomas Edison quote, "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."



Germans to America found at the GFO



Adolph Kaufmann and Lina Knocke Kaufmann

3. Check multiple indexes for the same document.

This is a lesson that I (usually) live by. As a member of the library development committee, I am asked why we keep more than one census index for the same county and the same year. It is because different individuals or groups while indexing the same document may interpret what they see differently.

As a side note, I was driven to find out why I had been unable to find Lina on Ancestry.com. I discovered that

reverse engineering a search to find the indexed page corresponding to the image was even harder than regular searches—at least in this case. I selected Passenger Lists; then narrowed it to “Baltimore, Passenger Lists, 1820-1948 and 1954-1957.” A search for Lena Knoche yielded nothing. I entered all the undisputable facts: the date of arrival and the ship’s name, and checked the boxes for exact results. Next came gender and Lina’s year of birth, I allowed a margin of one year and again selected exact so I would get only those born in 1865-1867. I tried entering L*na using a wildcard for the vowel but not selecting exact—nothing! Out came her given name and in went Kno* and still nothing. I knew she must be there, but what had some crazy indexer done with her name? I scanned the list of names looking for a likely match, and finally settled on Gua Kneche. Yes, that’s her.

Baltimore, Passenger Lists, 1820-1948 and 1954-1957 about Gua Kneche

Name:	Gua Kneche
Arrival Date:	10 Aug 1887
Age:	21
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1866
Gender:	Female
Port of Departure:	Bremen, Germany
Ship Name:	Weser
Port of Arrival:	Baltimore, Maryland
Page:	17

[View original image](#)

Ancestry.com record for Gua Kneche.³ No wonder I couldn’t locate her record on this site!

NAME	AGE		SEX	CALLING	The country of which they are
	Years	Months			
110 Ludwig Schum	25		m	Farmer	Germany
111 Carl Levi	22		m		Germany
112 August	21		f		Germany
113 Carl	16		f		Germany
114 Gua Kneche	21		f		Germany
115 Gustav	20		f		Germany

The best part is that, with Connie Lenzen’s and Lisa McCullough’s help, my immigration brick wall for Lina has come tumbling down, and I can move on to the next item—that pesky, elusive marriage record. Does anyone have any ideas for me?

(ENDNOTES)

- Source: Ancestry.com. *New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957* [database on-line] Microfilm Serial: M237, 1820-1897; Microfilm Roll: Roll 598; Line: 26
- Glazier, Ira A. and P. William Filby, *Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, Vol. 55: July 1887 to April 1888* (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, Inc. 1997) 63.
- Baltimore, Passenger Lists, 1820-1948 and 1954-1957, record for Gua Kneche, Ancestry.com, (<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=bpl&h=1124705&indiv=try>) : accessed 6 February 2015), citing NARA microfilm RG36; Series: M255; Roll: 43.

Editor’s note: information in the timeline and the endnotes may have been condensed or abbreviated for space considerations.

Olaf Larson (Ole/Olof Larsson): previously forgotten Swedish Oregonian

David A. Anderson

While copying death certificates at the Oregon State Archives in Salem, I found the death certificate for Olaf Larson. Olaf, as his given name is spelled on the death certificate, was of special interest to me because he was born in Sweden, and he is buried at Multnomah Park Cemetery.

One of my interests has been to update and share information about people of Swedish heritage on the Swedish American Heritage Online (sweame.org) website – with emphasis on those people most likely overlooked by other researchers. When I was beginning to search for my Swedish ancestors, during the age when a lot of research was conducted using “snail” mail, I was helped by Swedish genealogists who generously gave of their time and knowledge. Now, I hope to help repay that debt by listing people (like Olaf), so Swedish researchers might easily find out what happened to relatives who immigrated to America.

From his death certificate, I learned that Olaf’s death was due to a fracture of the skull resulting from an accidental fall on a sidewalk in Portland. The vital information given about him on the death certificate showed that although he lived in Hood River, Oregon, he had been in Portland, Oregon, for one month and six days when he died. He was single; born in Sweden on 11 November 1870; not employed at the time of his death, but was otherwise a teamster; and his death occurred at St. Vincent’s Hospital on 21 May 1920.¹

On page four of the *Morning Oregonian* published 22 May 1920, a short note appeared about Ole Larson. It said that a logger from Dee (Hood River Co.), who fell on the sidewalk at Second and Couch Streets, was transported to St Vincent’s. The doctors there reported that he may have fractured his skull.² Ole’s funeral

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

State Registered No. **1504**
Local Registered No. **176**

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

2 FULL NAME **Olaf Larson**
(a) Residence. No. **Hood River Ore.**
(Usual place of abode)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs./mos. **6** ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX **Male** 4 COLOR OR RACE **white** 5 Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word) **single**

6a If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of _____

6 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) **Nov 11-1870**

7 AGE Years Months Days If less than 1 day, hrs. or min.
49 6 10

8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work... **Teamster**
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)
(c) Name of employer **Not employed.**

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

10 NAME OF FATHER **Not known**

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

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER _____

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

14 Informant **H. White**
(Address) **Portland Ore.**

15 Filed **5728** 19**20** **Pearson** Registrar

CORONER'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) **May 21 1920**

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY that I took charge of the remains described above, held an **Inquiry** thereon (Inquest, Autopsy or Inquiry) and from the evidence obtained by said **Autopsy** find that said deceased came to **his** death on the day stated above.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: **Fracture of skull**
(duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days

CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) **accidental fall on sidewalk**
(duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days

18 (Signed) **Harry Blair** Examining physician, M. D.
Paul Smith (Coroner)
May 29 1920 (Address) **By his Medical Agent**

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

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL **Multnomah Cemetery** DATE OF BURIAL **May 29 1920**
20 UNDERTAKER **Pearson** ADDRESS _____

Oregon Death Certificate for Olaf Larson from 21 May 1920.

was held 29 May 1920 from the Pearson’s Russell Street undertaking parlor and friends were invited to attend. Interment took place at Multnomah Park Cemetery. According to his funeral notice a few days later, Ole was “late of the Hood Hotel.”³ Because the funeral notice did not mention survivors, it reinforced the information on the death certificate that Ole was not married and had no family.

Prior to indexing of records, it was difficult to obtain information on the origins of someone from Sweden unless you knew the parish in which they were born. Once the parish is known, it is usually easy to trace someone during the course of their life, provided the records were not destroyed. The Husförhörslängd, or household survey records, are awesome records of surveys that were taken annually at the parish level by



Ole Larson marker to the left of the upright marker and behind Israel Vance's crypt – photo by the author.

the parish pastor. Information recorded may include a person's occupation, when/where someone was born/died, when/where someone moved to/from, and when and to whom someone was married. Often, there are notes made as to the person's character. Imagine how easy it would be to follow someone around the United States if our censuses were taken every year!

A search on Ole's name, using both Olaf and Olof, (Ole is a form of Olof/Olaf, like Dave is for David) along with his birth date was made in the "Sweden, Indexed Birth Records, 1860-1941" on Ancestry.com. Five births are recorded in Sweden on 11 November 1870 for boys whose name includes "Olof." There are two Olofs, a Karl Olof, a Jonas Olof Albert and an Olof August. Only one had a father with the name of Lars, and that Olof was

View Record	Karl Olof [Karl Olof]	11 nov 1870	Singö, Stockholm	Karl Olof Mattsson, Greta Olsdotter	
View Record	Olof [Olof]	11 nov 1870	Lysvik, Värmland	Lars Nilsson, Maria Larsdotter	
View Record	Jonas Olof Albert [Jonas Olof Albert]	11 nov 1870	Njurunda, Västernorrland	Jon Andr Nordin, Kajsa Stina Olsdotter	
View Record	Jonas Olof Albert [Jonas Olof Albert]	11 nov 1870	Njurunda, Västernorrland	Jonas Andreas Nordin, Cajsa Stina Olsdotter	
View Record	Olof [Olof]	11 nov 1870	Rättvik, Kopparberg (Dalarna)	Hans Olsson, Karín Andersdotter	
View Record	Olof August [Olof August]	11 nov 1870	Markaryd, Kronoberg	Pehr Pehrsson, Johanna Petersdotter	

"Olof" search results from Ancestry.com.

born in Lysvik parish, Värmland (Sweden). Sweden's naming pattern at the time was patronymic and a child was either the son, or daughter, of the father. Olof's name, in our terms, would have been "Olof Lar's son," but in Swedish it is "Olof Larsson." This is a very easy way to find the father of a person, even for women since they usually kept their surname in marriage. Not only do you have annual recordings of where someone is located through the census, but you can generally figure out the given name of a person's father from that person's surname. There are exceptions, of course, for royalty, soldiers, and tradesmen.

I could have stopped searching for Olof's birth place because I had an Olof/Ole/Olaf born on the right date to a father with the name of Lars, but I wanted to see what additional information I could find. Because many of the Swedish records on Ancestry.com are black and white images of the transcribed back-up copies of the parish records, I went to the color digital images of the original church records that are found on ArkivDigital.net's website.

The birth record for Olof is the 113th birth recorded in Lysvik in 1870. It was faithfully recorded in the parish church record Volume C:8 for the years 1861-1870. In that record I found the name of his parents (Lars Nilsson and Maria Larsdotter) and that he was born in the house, or on the farm, named Öjenäs (also spelled Öyenäs). Under the house name is the number 532, which indicates the page number on which the family is found in the then-current Husförhörslängd for Lysvik.⁴ Here I found Olof, his parents, and two older brothers, Lars, and Nils Gustaf, with their birthdates and birth locations.⁵

I followed Olof over time using the Husförhörslängd and subsequent Congregation Records from Lysvik. More siblings were born and a few died. Those who sur-

vived started reaching the age when they apprenticed for a year or so before marriage. Then they started marrying. In the Husförhörslängd for 1891-1895 I found an entry that indicated even Olof got married! On 26 December 1893, Olof married Ida Kristina Persdotter, who lived on the neighboring farm of Backa, Lysvik.⁶ This was a surprise because according to his Oregon death certificate he was reported as single.

On page 287 of the Husförhörslängd for 1891-1895, I found that Ida Kristina lived with her widower father and two older brothers. Also noted with Ida Kris-

tina is her "o.ä.s. [son] Per Adalf" (oäkta barn or child born without benefit of a father), who was born and then died 5 August 1893, 11 days old, both before the marriage of his mother to Olof Larson. No cause of death was given for Per Adalf whose short life began and ended in Backa.⁸ Another son, born after the marriage, is Lars Oskar who was born 28 January 1895 and died in Backa, 16 days old, on 14 February 1895 of "Laefersjukdom" (liver disease). Lars Oskar's death record reads in part: "Ägares, Olaf Larssons i Öjenäs o.h.h. Ida Kristina Persdr. son Lars Oskar."⁹ This implies that Olof was still living in Öjenäs at the same time his wife was living in Backa.

The last child born to Olof and Ida Kristina was Ragnar Fridolf, born in Backa, Lysvik on 26 September 1896. His birth record gave his parents' names as: "Olof Larsson, hägareson, i Öyenäs o.h.h. Ida Kristina Persdotter i Backa."¹⁰ The English translation is: Olof Larsson, farm owner's son, in Öjenäs (or Öyenäs) and his wife, Ida Kristina Persdotter, in Backa. This record also indicates that Olof and Ida Kristina were not living together, but had a son.

The Husförhörslängd for the period of 1891-1895¹¹ revealed that a work permit was issued to Olof so he could go to work in Norrland in 1895. There was no specific place mentioned, but when men went to work in Norrland at this time, it was possibly to work on the expanding Swedish rail system. It was probable that Olof could make more money, at least temporarily, working on the railroad than he could at home in Lysvik. It was also reasonable for him to leave his wife and child at home, rather than subject them to the living conditions in a railway workers camp.¹² Olof was finally recorded living with his wife in 1896 when the parish Pastor has recorded him living in Backa.¹³

B. Lars Nilsson	31 ¹⁰ / ₂₀	Lysvik	
H. Maria Larsson	31 ²³ / ₉	do	
Barn Lars	6 ² / ₁₀	do	
Mikl. Gustaf	6 ² / ₈	do	
Olof	7 ⁴ / ₁₁	do	
Pig. Maria Larsson	27	Lysvik	u. f. 546 83 2067
Pig. Maria Larsson	48 ²¹ / ₃	do	u. f. 54 7 1070

Lysvik Parish, AI:17 (1866-1870), p. 532, Öyenäs; ArkivDigital.net, image 577 : accessed 30 Sep 2014.

During the time period of 1900-1904, Olof's name is crossed over¹⁴ in the Congregation Records. Names being crossed over in the survey records indicate that person is no longer living at that location because they have moved away or have died. It is noted that Olof left for "N. Amerika" on [19]02 15/3.¹⁵

In the congregation record book of 1905-1914 Olof was listed with his wife, Ida Kristina, and son, Ragnar Fridolf, as "Äg[are] Olof Larsson i Amerika."¹⁶ Ägare is an owner, or landowner, which suggests that although Olof was in America, he still theoretically owned property in Sweden.

Finally, in the congregation record book for 1915-1924, in the comments section it is noted that Olof went "till Amerika 15/3 02. Mannen dog i Amerika 21/5 20."¹⁷ It recorded Olof leaving for America, as well as his death in America on 21 May 1920. This comment implies that Olof somehow kept in contact with his family in Sweden because word of his death in Oregon was sent to Sweden. How did word of Olof's death in Portland reach Sweden? We don't know. There could have been someone in Oregon who knew of Olof's family, or there could have been information in Olof's belongings that told of his family.

Olof's death was followed by the death of his only surviving son, Ragnar Fridolf, on 9 June 1926. Ida Kris-

Backa. Nov 16 18.									
1	Olof Larsson i Amerika 1892								
2	Ida Kristina Persdotter Larsson	74	23	8	0	93	25	25	
3	Ragnar Fridolf	96	25						

Lysvik AI:5 (1915-1924) Image 270 / page 12 (AID:V176324.b270.s12, NAD:SE/VA/13349)

1	Olof Larsson								
2	Ida Kristina Persdotter Larsson								
3	Ragnar Fridolf								
Ses Amerika 15/3 02. Mannen dog i Amerika 21/5 20.									
August 15 1920 1920/5/21 Amerika 1920									

From Lysvik's Husförhörslängd AI:5 (1915-1924) with Olof as the husband of Ida Kristina Persdotter (Larsson) and that Olof went to America in 1902 and died there on 21 May 1920.

tina, on the other hand, was recorded as living at Backa, Lysvik, where she was born, until her death on 15 October 1937.¹⁸

Olof's Oregon death certificate stated that he was single. In reality this was not the case because he had a wife and son in Sweden. Although it seems strange that Olof did not live with his wife for much of their marriage, it appears that he supported them as best he could by finding employment in Norrland and then eventually moving to America where he sought employment in Hood River County. The raising of his son, Ragnar Fridolf, was left to his wife, Ida Kristina. There is no indication in the Husförhörslängd and Congregation Records that Ragnar Fridolf ever married or had children of his own. Likewise, there is no indication that Ida Kristina had children out of wedlock either. The separation of this family raises many obvious questions that just can't be answered at this time. However, we



Ole Larson - Temporary grave marker - photo by the author.

do know that Olof's life ended as a result of a fall on a Portland sidewalk, which was deemed accidental, and that he is buried in a grave at Multnomah Park Cemetery that is marked by a "temporary" cement marker.

ENDNOTES

- Oregon State Board of Health, Certificate of Death no. 1504, Olaf Larson (1920); Oregon State Archives, Salem; digital scan made 14 Feb 2012.
- "Logger Injured by Fall," *Morning (Portland) Oregonian*, 22 May 1920, p. 4, cols. 7-8; digital images, Newsbank, Inc (<http://www.newsbank.com/>) : accessed 30 Sep 2014 thru Multnomah County Library portal).
- "Funeral Notices," *Morning (Portland) Oregonian*, Larson, Ole, 29 May 1920, p. 14, col. 4; digital images, Newsbank, Inc (<http://www.newsbank.com/>) : accessed 30 Sep 2014 thru Multnomah County Library portal).
- Lysvik Parish (Värmland Län (S), Sweden) C:8 (1861-1870), 1870, no. 113, Olof; digital images, ArkivDigital.net, Image 118 : accessed 30 Sep 2014.
- Lysvik Parish, AI:17 (1866-1870), p. 532; Öyenäs; ArkivDigital.net, image 577 : accessed 30 Sep 2014.
- Lysvik, AI:22 (1891-1895), p. 606; ArkivDigital.net, image 616 : accessed 30 Sep 2014
- Lysvik, AI:22, p. 28; ArkivDigital.net, image 39 : accessed 30 Sep 2014
- Lysvik, F:5 (1889-1900), 1893, 5 Aug, Per Adalf; ArkivDigital.net, image 26 : accessed 22 Oct 2014
- Lysvik, F:5 (1889-1900), 1895, Backa, 14/2, Lars Oskar; ArkivDigital.net, image 28 : accessed 22 Oct 2014
- Lysvik C:12 (1895-1913), pg 25; ArkivDigital.net, image 34 : accessed 22 Oct 2014.
- Lysvik AI:22 (1891-1895), pg 606; ArkivDigital.net, image 616 : accessed 23 Oct 2014
- Ingela Martenius, Sweden, message posting, 30 Sep 2014, Swedish-American Genealogy Group, Facebook.
- Lysvik AI:23 (1896-1900), pg 3; ArkivDigital.net, image 7 : accessed 23 Oct 2014
- Editor's Note: "crossed over" is similar to American's term of "crossed out" or "lined through"
- Lysvik AI:1 (1900-1904), pg 6; Arkivdigital.net, image 170 : accessed 23 Oct 2014
- Lysvik AI:3 (1905-1914), pg 9; Arkivdigital.net, image 190 : accessed 27 Oct 2014
- Lysvik AI:5 (1915-1924), pg 12; Arkivdigital.net, image 270 : accessed 27 Oct 2014
- Lysvik AI:7 (1925-1938), pg 12, Arkivdigital.net, image 260 : accessed 27 Oct 2014

	Do you have Swedish Heritage?
	How can I help trace your Swedish ancestors?
	Contact: David A Anderson davidsgensrch@gmail.com 503 772 0471

Brick Walls

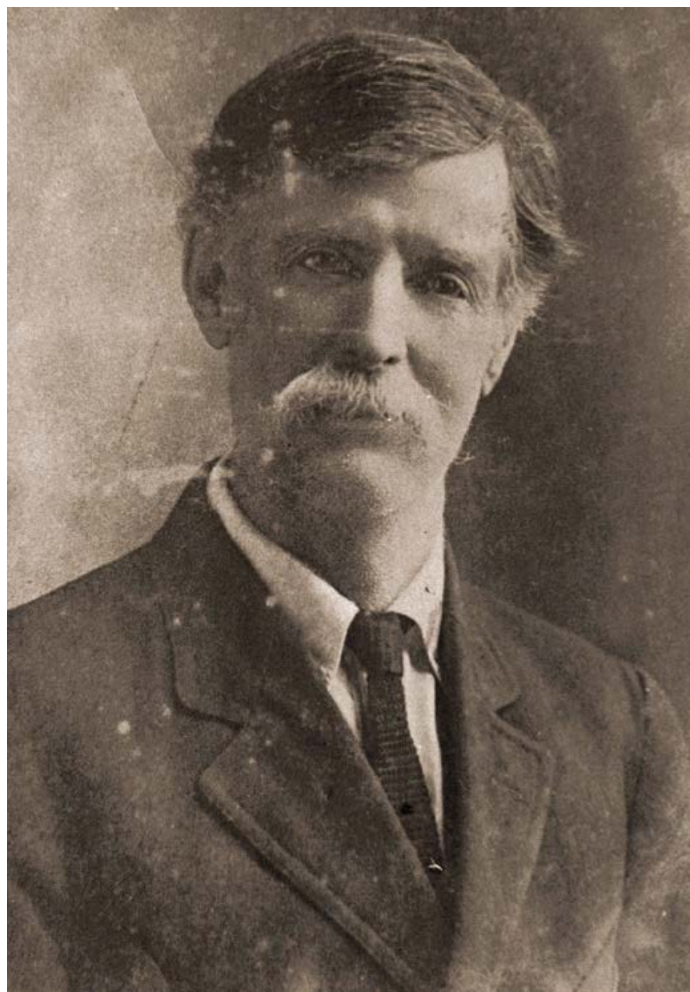
William Henry Davison

Marti Dell

Editor's Note: In this issue, we are starting a new column. To keep content fresh, we like to offer a variety of columns to inspire, inform, and entertain. If you have an idea for a column, please let us know.

A few months ago, Connie Lenzen and Leslie Lawson offered three monthly, brick wall presentations at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. You can read about one of them in the article called Lina Knocke in this issue. This gave your editors the idea to add a column about brick walls to the *Bulletin* because all researchers eventually run into a brick wall. Readers can see what others are hunting, and if they want to join in the hunt, they can. Also, if you have a brick wall you would like to submit for a future issue, please send it to bulletin@gfo.org.

We are starting with my family's longest-standing brick wall. Like the Lina Knocke story, I feel I must be missing something obvious. My brick wall is William Henry Davison ("Grandpa Bill"). My goals are to find, with certainty, (1) the names of Grandpa Bill's parents and any other information about them (like birth or death dates/places) that can be located, and/or (2) more information about his siblings (again, birth or death dates and places, spouse(s), if they had children, where they lived, etc.).



William Henry Davison circa 1920

William Henry Davison was born on February 10, 1854, in Canada and died March 13, 1928, in Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska. He is a second great-grandfather on my maternal line. According to his obituary, his family emigrated from Canada to Leavenworth, Kansas,

Davidson Wm	Wm 25		Yasenas		Kansas
Maggie	W 17	Wife	Keelsona house		Louis Ind. Ind
Maudie	W 1	Daughter			" Kansas Iowa

1880 Census showing William Davi(d)son. I am presuming his wife gave the information as it shows William being born in Kansas, not Canada. The child, Maudie, apparently died young as they name a later child Maude.

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Birth Date	Birth Place	Residence	Parents Birth Place	Year
Davison William H	Head	M	24	Feb 1854	Canada	Canada	Canada	1873
Maggie	Wife	F	17	Apr 1861	Iowa	Indiana	Indiana	97
Edwin H	Son	M	24	Oct 1850	Iowa	Canada	Iowa	
Victor E	Son	M	16	Sep 1888	Iowa	Canada	Iowa	
Ida B	Daughter	F	17	Oct 1886	Nebraska	Canada	Iowa	
Alford B	Son	M	24	Dec 1859	Nebraska	Canada	Iowa	
Franklin	Son	M	24	Dec 1890	Nebraska	Canada	Iowa	
Allice I	Daughter	F	11	Dec 1897	Nebraska	Canada	Iowa	

1900 Census listing Bill, his wife, and six of the seven then-living children.

Davison, W. H.	Head	M	W	56	M	32		Can-Irish	Can-Irish	Can-Irish	1867	Pa
Margaret	Wife	W	W	47	M	32	1/2	Iowa	Iowa	Indiana		
Mildred	daughter	F	W	14	S			Nebraska	Can-Irish	Iowa		
Frank	Son	M	W	18	S			Nebraska	Can-Irish	Iowa		
Mirrio	Daughter	F	W	8	S			Nebraska	Can-Irish	Iowa		
Burgess, Eugene	Grand-son	M	W	2	S			Nebraska	Nebraska	Nebraska		

1910 Census listing Bill, his wife and their three youngest children, and a grandson.

Davison W H	Head	R	M	W	65	M	1867	Pa		yes	yes	Canada
Margaret A	wife		F	W	58	M	X	D		no	no	Iowa
Mirrio L	Daughter		F	W	18	S				no	yes	Nebraska
Eugene H	Son		M	W	11	S				yes	yes	Nebraska

1920 Census listing Bill, his wife, youngest daughter, and a grandson, Eugene, who as adopted by his grandparents.

circa 1862. On census records, it shows that he immigrated in either 1867¹ or 1869².

He married Margaret "Maggie" Calvert on April 2, 1878, in Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa. Neither my mother nor I have been able to find him (with certain-

ty) in any census record in either Canada or the United States prior to 1880. Grandpa Bill is very easy to track from 1880 forward until his death. But not before 1880.

As usual, we have some additional "facts" and unsubstantiated "family stories" surrounding Grandpa Bill. The facts include:

- His obituary says he is survived by his wife and children; a brother, Frank Davison of St. Joseph, Missouri; and a sister, Mrs. T. J. Patton of Iola, Kansas.
- His death certificate lists his father's name as William Henry Davison also, and the informant was his wife.
- His death certificate says "no record" where his mother's name would be listed.
- Through DNA testing, we know our Davisons are related to a Davison family in Ireland. However, we have been unable to connect through actual people yet, because none of our family trees have been traced back far enough.

As for the "family stories" and other unsubstantiated facts:

- Allegedly, Charles (an older brother) and Grandpa Bill ran away from home about 1868-69.
- This same older brother Charles, we believe, was killed in a shootout in Montana in the 1920s. My great-aunt (born in 1912) said that she remembered Grandpa Bill going to the funeral and returning with Charles' pocket watch and black overcoat.
- My grandfather and his siblings all said, "Grandpa Bill refused to talk about his family."
- His brother "Frank" may be "Francis" or "Franklin."

WILLIAM H. DAVISON DIES AT HOME IN WEST BEATRICE

William H. Davison, 74, died suddenly at his home, 920 West Court street, Tuesday, after an illness of two years. He came to Beatrice nearly forty-four years ago where he resided continuously until his passing.

He was born in Canada, Feb. 10, 1854. At the age of eight years he moved to Leavenworth, Kans., with his parents, later locating in Beatrice.

Had he lived until April 1, next, he and Mrs. Davison would have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Margaret Davison and five sons, Elmer, Joseph, Frank, Alfred E., and four daughters, Mrs. A. P. Elliott, Mrs. Gilbert Pefferman, Mrs. Ida Jefferies, all of Beatrice, and Mrs. T. J. Dunn of Council Bluffs, Ia. He also leaves one brother, Frank Davison of St. Joseph, Mo., and a sister, Mrs. T. J. Patton of Iola, Kans.

The body is at the family home pending funeral arrangements. Scott service.

Obituary for William Davison in Beatrice Daily Sun on March 14, 1928.

- His older brother, Charles, may have changed his surname, either by dropping the “on” to become “Davis” or to something completely different, but he allegedly kept his first name.
- To the best of our knowledge, Grandpa Bill only rented property and never owned any. All census records (which record such things) list him as renting.

- Because of the destruction of the courthouse, probate records are not available.
- Being unable to find either Frank Davison or Mrs. T. J. Patton – with certainty – in any census or in the city directories for those two towns circa 1928 when William died.

The research my mother and I have done includes:

- Looking at all of the Canadian and U.S. Census records we could find for the times applicable to Grandpa Bill and his siblings. (Although I could find some Frank Davisons and a T. J. Patton (or J. T. Patton) who was married, I was unable to determine they were Grandpa Bill’s siblings with certainty.
- Reviewing newspapers in multiple areas (Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio) for Grandpa Bill and the siblings who survived him to see if I could find more information. (I may have recently found an additional child born to Bill and Maggie that died young.) I have also reviewed what newspapers I could find online regarding people who have died in shootouts in Montana during the 1920s.
- Looking for immigration records. The 1910 Census shows him as naturalized (“NA”), but the 1920 Census lists it as “PA” not “NA”. I have never been able to find naturalization papers for him, or even an application. Unfortunately, the Gage County (Nebraska) courthouse burned down in 1949, and, according to the Nebraska State Archives, naturalization records during this time frame were at the county.

T I M E L I N E

Here is a brief timeline about what we do know about Grandpa Bill, and from where the information was gleaned.

Date	Event	Location	References/Proof/Notes
10 Feb 1854	Birth	Canada	Census records, obituary
1862-1869	Immigrated to US with family		Census, obituary (dates conflict)
2 Apr 1878	Married Margaret Calvert	Sidney, Fremont, IA	Marriage record
1879	Daughter Maudie born	Iowa	1880 census
July 1880	Census	Anderson, Mills, IA	Note: shows his birthplace as Kansas
1 Oct 1880	Son Elmer born	Iowa City, Wright, IA	Census, death, WWI draft records
1883/1884	Unknown Daughter born		(See newspaper in 1890 below)
9 Sept 1884	Son Joseph V.E. born	Iowa	Census, death, WWI draft records
1885	1885 IA census	Iowa	NOT FOUND
12 Oct 1886	Daughter Ida born	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census, marriage, death records
1888	Daughter Maude born	Nebraska	Census, death records
24 Dec 1889	Son Alfred Ebner born	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census, newspaper, death records
26 July 1890	Unknown daughter dies	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Per newspaper article
25 Dec 1890	Son Frank M. born	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census, WWI draft records
4 Dec 1894	Daughter Mildred Veronica born	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census, death records
1900	Census	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census
11 Sep 1901	Daughter Merieo born	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census, death records
1903	Son Elmer married Grace Morrison	Beatrice, Gage, NE	1969 newspaper article on their 66th anniversary
8 Jun 1905	Grandson Hugh born (Elmer’s son)	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census, WWII, and death records
17 Oct 1906	Grandson Orville born (Elmer’s son)	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census, death records
Mar 1907	Daughter Ida married Charles Burgess	Gage County, NE	Need proof
5 March 1908	Grandson Eugene Burgess (Davison) born (Ida’s son)	Nebraska	Census, Death Records
28 April 1908	Son Alfred married Ruth Pulver	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Marriage certificate, newspaper, census records
1910	Lives on 920 Court Street Occupation: Farmer	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census record
1920	Lives on 920 Court Street Occupation: Farmer	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Census record
1925	Lives in Beatrice	Beatrice, Gage, NE	City directory
1927	Lives in Beatrice	Beatrice, Gage, NE	City directory
20 Feb 1928	Death	Beatrice, Gage, NE	Obituary, death certificate

Note: I also have the names and approximate birthdates of the rest of his 27 known grandchildren – all of whom were born before Grandpa Bill died in 1928 (one of whom predeceased him). However, due to space considerations I listed only the first three. Editor’s note: information was condensed or abbreviated for space considerations

- Seeking information at the funeral home which handled Grandpa Bill's funeral in Beatrice, Nebraska; it also burned down, so we are unable to get records (if any) from them.

This has been a particularly frustrating search for both my mother and me, because we have what seems to be enough tangential information to find something more on his family. If I could find anything further on his siblings, I might be able to get death certificates to learn more about their father. Additionally, if either of his brothers had children, I could potentially locate living descendants willing to be DNA tested. If I could find his family in Canada, I might be able to verify his father's name, birth year, whether he emigrated from Ireland, and maybe find his mother's name. Even though we have William, the alleged name of his father, and the names of three siblings, we still have what appears to me to be an insurmountable brick wall. Let's see if any of you



William Henry Davison, his wife Maggie Calvert Davison, and their eight children who lived to adulthood. Photo taken circa 1920

have ideas of places my mother and I have overlooked or missed.

ENDNOTES

- 1910; Census Place: Beatrice Ward 3, Gage, Nebraska; Roll: T624_846; Page: 8B; Enumeration District: 0043; FHL microfilm: 1374859
- 1900; Census Place: Beatrice Ward 3, Gage, Nebraska; Roll: 928; Page: 11A; Enumeration District: 0040; FHL microfilm: 1240928, and 1920; Census Place: Beatrice Ward 3, Gage, Nebraska; Roll: T625_986; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 48; Image: 723

Remember to send us your brick walls, and we will try to highlight some of them in a future issue.

STATE OF NEBRASKA	
WHEN THIS COPY CARRIES THE RAISED SEAL OF THE NEBRASKA HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SYSTEM, IT CERTIFIES THE BELOW TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL RECORD ON FILE WITH THE NEBRASKA HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SYSTEM, VITAL STATISTICS SECTION, WHICH IS THE LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR VITAL RECORDS.	
DATE OF ISSUANCE JUN 23 2008 LINCOLN, NEBRASKA	<i>Stanley S. Cooper</i> STANLEY S. COOPER ASSISTANT STATE REGISTRAR HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE Division of Health - Division of Vital Statistics	
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
1. PLACE OF DEATH County: Gage Township: Midland City: Beatrice Street: West Court	2. YEAR OF DEATH 1921
3. FULL NAME: William H. Davison Residence: 920 West Court Beatrice Nebraska	
4. PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS	
SEX: Male COLOR OR RACE: White MARRIAGE: Married MOTHER: Margaret Davison DATE OF BIRTH: February 10, 1854 AGE: 74 OCCUPATION: Retired Farmer INDUSTRY: Agriculture COUNTRY OF BIRTH: Canada NAME OF FATHER: Wm. H. Davison MOTHER: Mrs. Margaret Davison EDUCATION: No record	5. MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH DATE OF DEATH: March 13, 1928 I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I examined the body of <u>William H. Davison</u> on <u>March 13, 1928</u> and that death occurred on the date above stated, at <u>7 A.M.</u> CAUSE OF DEATH: <u>Arteriosclerosis of the heart and brain.</u> COURTNEY: <u>Beatrice</u>
6. SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR: <i>Stanley S. Cooper</i>	

Death Certificate of William Henry Davison

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DNA Lessons

X-Chromosome: The X-tra Special Chromosome

Emily Aulicino

What makes the X-chromosome so special? Mainly it is a pattern of inheritance. Like the other twenty-two chromosomes, it randomly recombines in meiosis, but unlike the other twenty-two, only certain ancestors are contributors. Furthermore, males and females inherit differently.

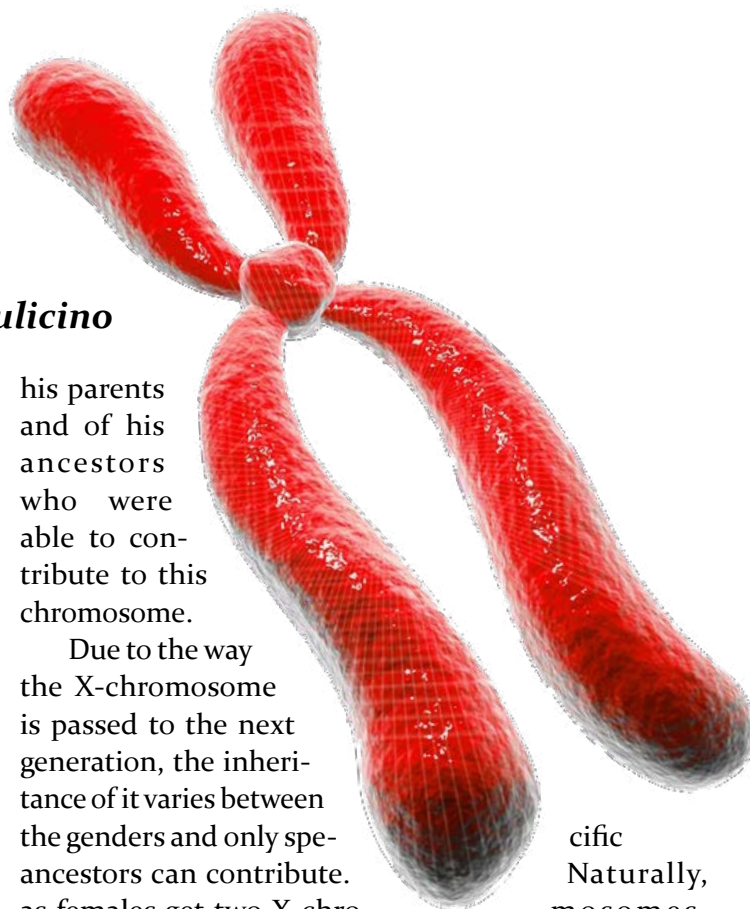
INHERITANCE

The X-chromosome is one of the two sex chromosomes, and it helps determine gender. A female receives two X-chromosomes, one from her father and one from her mother. A male has only one X-chromosome, which he receives from his mother. At conception (actually at meiosis), a mother’s two X-chromosomes go through a recombination process, thus scrambling segments on the two chromosomes and even moving some segments from one chromosome to the other. The mother gives one of the randomly recombined X-chromosomes to her child (son or daughter), but each child receives a different randomly-recombined X-chromosome. Fathers, however, have only one X-chromosome that is passed only to their daughters without going through the recombination process. Fathers do not give an X-chromosome to their sons because they give them the Y-chromosome. However, the father’s X-chromosome is a random mix of

his parents and of his ancestors who were able to contribute to this chromosome.

Due to the way the X-chromosome is passed to the next generation, the inheritance of it varies between the genders and only specific ancestors can contribute.

as females get two X-chromosomes, they receive more matches than males, and because males receive their X from their mothers, their matches will be only on their mother’s half of their pedigree chart. As it can be difficult to visualize the route of inheritance for each gender, using the appropriate list of numbers (figure 1) from an ahnentafel chart or completing the fan chart created by Dr. Blaine Bettinger (figure 2) is quite helpful. The percentages in parenthesis after the numbers in the second table (figure 1) are the estimated average amounts contributed by that ancestor



FEMALE INHERITANCE WITHOUT PERCENTAGES

1	15	43	62	106	125	183	219	246
2	21	45	63	107	126	186	221	247
3	22	46	85	109	127	187	222	250
5	23	47	86	110	170	189	223	251
6	26	53	87	111	171	190	234	253
7	27	54	90	117	173	191	235	254
10	29	55	91	118	174	213	237	255
11	30	58	93	119	175	214	238	
13	31	59	94	122	181	215	239	
14	42	61	95	123	182	218	245	

MALE INHERITANCE WITH PERCENTAGES

1	31 (12.5%)	109 (12.5%)	213 (12.5%)	238 (3.125%)
3 (100%)	53 (25%)	110 (6.25%)	214 (6.25%)	239 (3.125%)
6 (50%)	54 (12.5%)	111 (6.25%)	215 (6.25%)	245 (6.25%)
7 (50%)	55 (12.5%)	117 (12.5%)	218 (6.25%)	246 (3.125%)
13 (50%)	58 (12.5%)	118 (6.25%)	219 (6.25%)	247 (3.125%)
14 (25%)	59 (12.5%)	119 (6.25%)	221 (6.25%)	250 (3.125%)
15 (25%)	61 (12.5%)	122 (6.25%)	222 (3.125%)	251 (3.125%)
26 (25%)	62 (6.25%)	123 (6.25%)	223 (3.125%)	253 (1.5625%)
27 (25%)	63 (6.25%)	125 (6.25%)	234 (6.25%)	254 (1.5625%)
29 (25%)	106 (12.5%)	126 (3.125%)	235 (6.25%)	255 (1.5625%)
30 (12.5%)	107 (12.5%)	127 (3.125%)	237 (6.25%)	

Figure 1 from *Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond*, p. 43

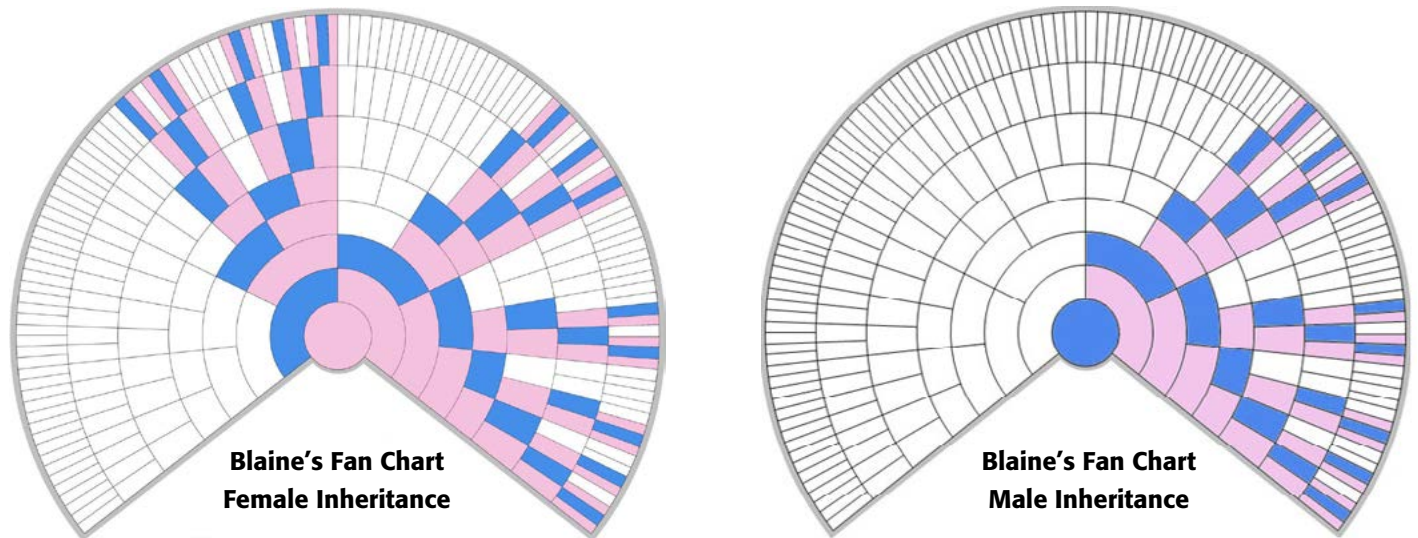


Figure 2 Courtesy of Blaine Bettinger, Ph.D.

for the male inheritance. Due to recombination from a mother's X-chromosomes, actual percentages cannot be confidently provided.

With recombination, it is unlikely that a female will receive 50 percent of her X-chromosome from her mother's father and 50 percent from her mother's mother. It is more likely to be a far different percentage anywhere from 0 percent to 100 percent for either of the parents. This means any ancestor can be over or under represented in the X-chromosome, according to Dr. Bettinger, the Genetic Genealogist (<http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/2009/01/12/more-x-chromosome-charts/>). For this reason, one should not assume that finding the common ancestor for a match will be easy. However, you can more easily determine who may have contributed a segment of the X-chromosome by using the tables (See Figure 1) or by using the fan charts prepared by Dr. Blaine Bettinger (See Figure 2). Remember to use the correct one for your gender.

FINDING COMMON ANCESTORS

Although the X-chromosome and the autosomal DNA are sequenced at the same time, only Family Tree DNA and 23andMe (of the three major testing companies) allow you to view your X-chromosome matches directly at their website with a chromosome browser feature. With AncestryDNA, you must download your autosomal DNA results into GEDmatch.com to view the X-chromosome results.

The Family Tree DNA chromosome browser offers the option of viewing your results by name and several other categories, including X matches. This allows you to see only those matches with whom you share the X-chromosome.

If more than one person appears with the same segment, email them to determine if everyone matches everyone else. This can help females determine if the match is on one X-chromosome versus the other. Males do not have to compare their matches with each other to determine which side of their family has the match, as they only inherit their mother's X-chromosome.

CREATING AN X-CHROMOSOME AHNENTAFEL

Because the X-chromosome is inherited differently between the genders, and because not every ancestor has the possibility of contributing to the X-chromosome, it is important to create an X-chromosome ahnentafel to help you focus on the ancestral lines to assist in finding the common ancestor.

Using your genealogy software, create an ahnentafel chart, then delete all the numbered ancestors that do not correspond to the table for your gender. When generating a list for how the X-chromosome is inherited, a male starts with his mother and a female starts with herself. Keep this ahnentafel in a document you can share with your matches. (See Figure 3)

The following is only five generations of my ahnentafel chart for the X-chromosome, but I offer all I have on my ancestors to my match. Notice that the following numbers are omitted as I do not inherit information on the X-chromosome for these ancestors: 4, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25 and so on. I tend to leave the data for each ancestor who is deceased in case location could be a factor. I also retain the children of the ancestors in hopes that my match recognizes someone. If I do not know an ancestor for a particular number, I list the person as in this example: **90. UNKNOWN father of Elizabeth Pryor who m. Daniel Simpson**

Figure 3: ANCESTORS OF EMILY DOOLIN
for X Chromosome Matches

GENERATION NO. 1

1. Emily Doolin

GENERATION NO. 2

2. Donald Doolin

3. Beverly Williams

GENERATION NO. 3

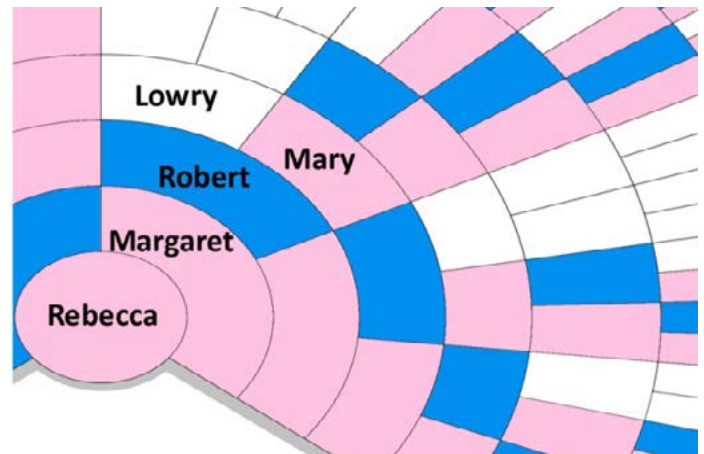
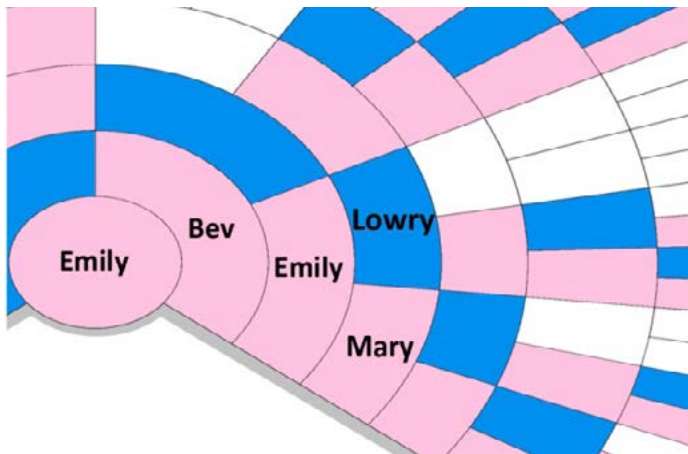
- 5. Georgia Faye Williams**, born 25 Mar 1898 in Waynesville, Pulaski Co, MO; died 03 Jan 1980 in Kansas City, Wyandotte Co, KS. She was the daughter of **10. Benjamin Franklin Williams** and **11. Tina May Simpson**.
- 6. Clyde Mills Williams**, born 22 Nov 1887 in Fort Scott, Bourbon Co, KS; died 08 Aug 1957 in Fort Scott, Bourbon Co, KS. He was the son of **12. John Joseph Williams** and **13. Urvilla Victoria McCoon**. He married **7. Emily Helen Gilmore** 09 Jun 1921 in Olathe, Johnson Co, KS.
- 7. Emily Helen Gilmore**, born 14 Dec 1890 in Grays Harbor, Grays Harbor Co, WA; died 31 Aug 1942 in Fort Scott, Bourbon Co, KS. She was the daughter of **14. Lowry Graham Gilmore** and **15. Mary Adeline Ogan**.

GENERATION NO. 4

- 10. Benjamin Franklin Williams**, born 22 May 1875 in Cooper Hill, Osage Co, MO; died 05 Nov 1952 in near Waynesville, Pulaski Co, MO. He was the son of **20. Henry Jefferson Williams** and **21. Syrena Simpson**. He married **11. Tina May Simpson** 06 Feb 1896 in Dixon, Pulaski Co, MO.
- 11. Tina May Simpson**, born 12 Aug 1879 in Waynesville, Pulaski Co, MO; died 13 Mar 1968 in Kansas City, Wyandotte Co, KS. She was the daughter of **22. James E. Simpson** and **23. Nancy Williams**.
- 13. Urvilla Victoria McCoon**, born 09 Jun 1854 in Dane Co, WI; died 09 Sep 1890 in Fort Scott, Bourbon Co, KS. She was the daughter of **26. George Henry McCoon** and **27. Laura Almeda Parker**.
- 14. Lowry Graham Gilmore**, born 14 Jun 1855 in Rochester, Monroe Co, NY; died 16 Mar 1934 in Winfield, Cowley Co, KS. He was the son of **28. Robert Grey Gilmore** and **29. Helen Storrier**. He married **15. Mary Adeline Ogan** 06 Mar 1887 in Montrose, Henry Co, MO.
- 15. Mary Adeline Ogan**, born 11 Aug 1866 in Bureau Co, IL; died 27 Oct 1935 in Fort Scott, Bourbon Co, KS. She was the daughter of **30. Simon Peter Ogan** and **31. Emily Jane Studyvin**.

GENERATION NO. 5

- 21. Syrena Simpson**, born 06 Mar 1843 in Cooper Hill, Osage Co, MO; died 05 Jan 1919 in Bland, Gasconade Co, MO. She was the daughter of **42. James Simpson** and **43. Rebecca Syrene Miller**.
- 22. James E. Simpson**, born 03 May 1849 in pos. Bates Co, MO; died 29 Mar 1924 in Helm, Pulaski Co, MO. He was the son of **44. Daniel Simpson** and **45. Elizabeth Pryor**. He married **23. Nancy Williams** ca 1869.
- 23. Nancy Williams**, born 1849 in IL; died Bet. 1880 - 1910 in MO.
- 26. George Henry McCoon**, born 19 Jul 1828 in Catskill, Green Co, NY or MA; died 10 Mar 1917 in Berkeley, Alameda Co, CA. He was the son of **52. James Timothy McCoon** and **53. Olive Miller**. He married **27. Laura Almeda Parker** 18 Feb 1853 in Albion, Dane Co, WI.
- 27. Laura Almeda Parker**, born 1834 in NY. She was the daughter of **54. Simon Parker** and **55. Lauran Unknown**.
- 29. Helen Storrier**, born 28 Apr 1812 in Dundee, County Angus, Scotland; died 22 Dec 1891 in Fredonia, Wilson Co, KS. She was the daughter of **58. David Storrier** and **59. Margaret Lyall**.
- 30. Simon Peter Ogan**, born 24 Aug 1826 in Columbus, Franklin Co, OH; died 23 May 1912 in Bear Creek Twp, Henry Co, MO. He was the son of **60. Evan Ogan** and **61. Susan Wical**. He married **31. Emily Jane Studyvin** 25 Jan 1855 in Dover, Bureau Co, IL.
- 31. Emily Jane Studyvin**, born Apr 1836 in Dover Twp, Bureau Co, IL; died 14 Nov 1912 in Henry Co, MO. She was the daughter of **62. Madison Studyvin** and **63. Frances Ellis**.



Example of using Dr. Bettinger's fan chart to find the common ancestor between author and her cousin.

To use the fan charts in Figure 2, simply photocopy the appropriate chart large enough to enter the names of your ancestors. I usually copy each fan chart on two 8 x 11 inches pages and tape them together. Having both versions (male and female) handy allows you to complete a sample for yourself and for a match. If you are not familiar with a fan chart, it is just a different form of a pedigree chart. The tester is number one on the chart (the center circle). Then starting on the row above the circle and to the far left, enter the parent's name that would fit in the colored box, blue for males and pink for females. After finishing each row, go to the next row above it and to the far left again and repeat the process for your grandparents, etc. Have your X-chromosome match follow the same procedure.

For a copy of both fan charts, see: <http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/2008/12/21/unlocking-the-genealogical-secrets-of-the-x-chromosome/>
<http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/2009/01/12/more-x-chromosome-charts/>

A variation of these charts can be seen at: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hulseberg/DNA/xinheritance.html>

It would seem that the process of viewing who can contribute to the X-chromosome would easily provide you with the name of your common ancestor, and in some cases it does. However, many of the matches received on the X-chromosome are not large enough to ensure success. That is, due to recombination, a great number of those matches will not share enough centimorgans ("cMs") to discover the common ancestor. The segments look bigger on a chromosome browser graphic than they do in the table that provides the centimorgans; therefore, view the information in the table or download it into a spreadsheet. Algorithms for the X-chromosome are not as accurate as those which determine the match-

es on our other chromosomes. For these reasons focus on segments that are quite large, perhaps above 20 cMs, at least. For example, I currently have 239 matches on my X-chromosome with only three matches above 20 cMs. Smaller matches could be IBS (Identical By State¹) so work with substantial segments.

SUCCESS VS. NO SUCCESS

My cousin Rebecca and I match several places on our chromosomes as well as on two segments of the X-chromosome. The largest segment is 39.54 cMs. I used Dr. Bettinger's fan chart to determine our common ancestor. Although I knew Rebecca was a cousin on my mother's line, I did not know which ancestor provided that segment of our X until we completed the charts. As you can see from the charts below, the only name which is the same for both of us is Mary. This portion of our X came from her, but no doubt this segment has some elements of several of her ancestors. We can be certain that this portion of the X did not come from Mary's husband Lowry as Lowry could not have given his X to his son Robert, the grandfather of Rebecca.

In comparing lineages with another match who shares 24.33 cMs, our common ancestor cannot be determined for several possible reasons. Knowing these reasons may help you understand why finding common ancestors can be difficult.

1. She does not know some of her X-chromosome ancestors.
2. I do not know some of my X-chromosome ancestors
3. The common ancestor's segment could be under- or over-represented.²
4. Her lines go back to Hungary (now Slovakia) and Germany, very recently, and mine do not.

5. We do not know all the siblings of our ancestors who could have inherited this portion of the X-chromosome; therefore, it may be difficult to trace the lineage to the common ancestor.

SUMMARY

It bears repeating that the X-chromosome is one of the two sex chromosomes. Females receive one X from each

ENDNOTES

1. identical by state (IBS) — a half-identical region (HIR) in the DNA that is a small segment of DNA that came from a very distant ancestor. The smaller the segment, the less likely it is to be cut by a crossover in passing to the next generation. This means that these small segments generally get passed along whole or not at all. There is a chance that a small segment may have been passed along whole for several generations. These small segments may be from an ancestor who lived so long ago that they are beyond genealogical records.
2. Although a child receives an X-chromosome from his or her mother, it is unlikely that that X would represent 50 percent of their maternal grandfather and 50 percent of their maternal grandmother. It is more likely that some other random amount between 0 percent and 100 percent would be inherited as the chromosome recombines. Therefore, an ancestor is likely to be under-represented (i.e., less than 50 percent) or over-represented (i.e., more than 50 percent) in the X-chromosome. The natural distribution of “under and over” is always possible. Therefore, we could be looking at a segment that gives false information in

of their parents, but males only receive the X from their mothers. The X-chromosome recombines in meiosis as do the other twenty-two chromosome, and is inherited differently by men and women. Use either the table, or Dr. Bettinger’s fan charts, to create an X-chromosome ahnentafel chart to determine which ancestors could have contributed to your X. Focus on twenty centimorgans or more for locating common ancestors.

regard to the generation in which we share the common ancestor. That is, the larger the segment, usually we deduce the closer the relationship and the smaller the segment the more distant the relationship.

Emily Aulicino writes on her blog “DNA – Genealeem’s Genetic Genealogy,” <http://genealeem-geneticgenealogy.blogspot.com> and can be e-mailed at aulicino@hevanet.com

Written for the GFO DNA Special Interest Group, 18 Jan 2015. For more information about DNA, please consider getting Emily’s book, *Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond* which can be purchased online at AuthorHouse.com, Amazon.com, and Barnes and Noble in paperback or as an e-book. The book can be ordered at any bookstore. (See page 6)

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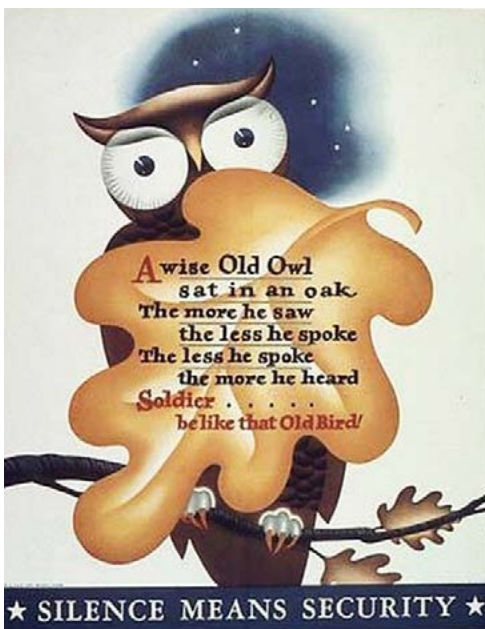
The Heirloom Cloisonné of Occupied Japan

Harvey Steele

The year was 1955 and the U.S. Army sent me via troopship to Japan. The final destination was unknown, but after a few weeks in Yokohama, I was headed for the 38th parallel. A truce had been reached in the Korean War and I was to be one of the cryptographers at First Corps headquarters.

I wasn't thrilled with this assignment. After receiving advanced Pentagon training in cryptography, I was to encode and decode troop movement messages only a few miles from North Korea. I was told that I would do a lot of deciphering, and some training too, for 18 months. I taught field cryptographic methods to Marines and a handful of medical folk, including those in the MASH tents similar to those later glorified in the movie and well-loved television series of the same name.

The Warrant Officer who explained my duties was sympathetic but firm about my importance. In closing, he pointed to an old and battered item in the office. It was a hand-painted sign that said:



A wise old owl sat in an oak

The more he saw the less he spoke

The less he spoke the more he heard

Soldier... be like that wise old bird



Japanese Inaba School cloisonne valuables box circa 1910, 2.5"H x 5"W x 4"D

Photo from OneofAKindAntiques.com: <http://oneofakindantiques.com/product/8453/Japanese-Inaba-School-cloisonne-valuables-box-1910-1.htm>

He nodded solemnly at the sign and added a reassuring note: "And by the way - once every quarter you will earn an R&R week in Tokyo."

My imagination fluttered for a moment as I envisioned Japan as a region in ruins and citizens paralyzed by fear and hatred of the occupying force. Fortunately, I found my imagination didn't match the reality of the situation in Japan.

APRIL 1955: THE WONDERS OF CLOISONNÉ

My life in Uijeongbu, Korea was one big pothole after another, courtesy of "Bedcheck Charlie." However, the food was good, and First Corps had transformed an ancient (as early as 200 A.D.) Korean Buddhist monastery into a library, music hall, and archives. I was on the swing shift in the Cryptocenter, so I spent nearly every day (except Sunday, when I was the Chaplain's assistant) reading about early Asian history and art, and planning my trips to (then) occupied Japan.

The U.S. Army's Korean headquarters were in Seoul, only 38 miles away from the Cryptocenter via an un-

paved roadway. The only souvenir stores in the area were close to U.S. headquarters. They had little in the line of relics or souvenirs for Americans except brownish stoneware pots, which soon had the nickname “honey buckets.” They were real works of folk art, but hardly qualified as something you wanted to send back to the States. Fortunately, the *Stars and Stripes* (weekly newspaper) printed a handy little booklet on touring Japan. It included good maps of Tokyo and listed various attractions, which ranged from museums and department stores to manufacturers who wanted to sell their goods in U.S. markets. The Warrant Officer, knowing I was not the drinking type, suggested a few places that were intriguing to me; the Ginza, the National Museum, the Concert Hall, the Diet (legislature), and four small manufacturing firms. I chose the cloisonné factory for my first trip and saved Imari (porcelain) and a samurai sword factory for subsequent trips.

INABA CLOISONNÉ



Inaba cloisonné, manufactured before production ended around 1980, is readily available for sale. This piece shows a simple design with the complexity of shades of enamel typical of the Inaba craftsmen. Photo courtesy of DKD whose cloisonné items are currently available in his store DKDMERCHANDISE on eBay http://stores.ebay.com/dkdmerchandise?_trksid=p2047675.l2563

The Inaba company was about an hour’s ride from the Finance Center. Two Navy nurses, both antique collectors, also signed up for the tour. We were all new to Tokyo traffic which was punctuated by neatly dressed

Japanese police at every crossroads, apparently armed, who blasted lawbreakers with shrill whistles. Most of the traffic consisted of “kamikazes” or taxis, so named because they dodged in and out of traffic with little care for safety. Most of the cars were Volkswagens, but a few, including our tour bus, were Toyopets (a precursor of Toyota). Inaba was an old firm, founded around 1875 by a retired samurai. At the time of our visit, they employed approximately 50 people, and those we talked to, including two master craftsmen, spoke perfect English. They didn’t sell their product at the factory, but they did give us fine souvenir miniatures in the hope we would share our new knowledge back in the States. In all of my life, I have never seen a small artisan company as impressive as Inaba. Later, in the U.S., I learned that for most of the 20th century, they were the largest manufacturer of cloisonné in the world. Eventually Inaba dropped to second place behind another Japanese firm called Ando, which was formed in about 1905 by another samurai. Ando was financed by Mitsubishi. In 1965, both Ando and Inaba were importing to Norcrest China Company in Portland, Oregon. During this time, they were making special pieces for the Queen of England, Marilyn Monroe, and Perry Como, in addition to their traditional products.

THE CLOISONNÉ PROCESS²

In the Japanese enamel industry, the cloisonné branch is known as “shippo” (based on the words, “shichi” meaning “seven” and “ho” meaning “treasure”). The phrase implies that each work is a combination of seven precious items (gold, silver, emerald, coral, agate,



Detail of box shown above – about 3 inches square, a fine example of “gosu,” the purplish oxide used from 1875-1930.



Detail of underside of box showing thin cloisons clearly.

crystal, and pearl) which are the most valuable things the Japanese can imagine. Two master enamel workers demonstrated the process for us at the Inaba factory. The master workers constantly hinted that the cloisonné they were making was the essence of all precious things. At the very beginning of the demonstration, we saw what they meant.

Each of the masters was making two sizes of small boxes to hold valuables. Both sizes used a copper base to which inked floral motifs were added as a guide for soldering the design. Using a stand, much like that of a Williamsburg silver worker, they outlined the floral motif with a graver as they peered over a small lighted base. Each linear element was mere millimeters - a tiny ribbon. A completed box (about five inches square), had over a hundred enamel flowers. Each master did a box in about an hour.

They worked on what appeared to be a long covered porch, seated facing the outside to maximize the sunlight on their work. They explained that Inaba had 12 porches for production and that, before the war, they had 8-10 workers on each porch.

Once the base stage was completed, they passed it around for us to examine while they unrolled the very thin wire ribbons into little "cloisons" (in their English, "chambers"). The two Navy nurses and I looked on in wonder as they soldered the wire floral chambers using the engraved designs. This took about 45 minutes. Their thin fingers whirled like spiders as they squinted at the tiny design elements. The nurses and I were amazed, certain we were in the presence of artisanal wizards.

They laughed at the suggestion that their work was hard, explaining that they were doing a simple design and that some of the bigger or more complex pieces might take many days or weeks to complete.

As the soldered cloisons cooled, the two masters turned in the space to several small wooden and metal drums, each containing a different color of finely ground enamel, which, using a small tool, they carefully pushed into the cells to form elegant designs. They then heated the boxes for several minutes, pulling them out of a small heating rack several times to see if bubbles or other imperfections had intruded.

The nurses and I sighed. We now knew why the Japanese artisan masters (often called national treasures) were revered. The masters were somewhat satisfied by their work, but they weren't finished yet. With a tiny flat tool, they burnished the cells one by one. They then proclaimed the result to be "kodai-moyo" (meaning "like the old masters"). Note: they were not seen as surpassing the old masters, but working only somewhat like them.

This was 1955 and good cloisonné items, like those described, were available at Tokyo's Ginza Mart for only 3600 yen (U.S. ten dollars). When I began my U.S. Customs appraisal work in 1963, I sometimes examined cloisonné works imported from several countries, including Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, the People's Republic of China, and Japan. I began to understand that even under simple magnification (30-100X) I could see obvious differences. The Japanese cloisons were like very small ribbons of metal, whereas the Chinese (including those of Hong Kong and Taiwan) were not ribbon-like but much larger. The Japanese colors were sharp and uniform, while the other types were pock marked and crude. With just a little magnification, even the untrained eye could easily see how color style and quality proclaimed the geography of manufacture. By 1970, the Japanese artisans were using pigments of chromium reds and yellows, and a modern cobalt blue oxide had



Closeup of Chinese cloisonné bottle. George Walter Vincent Smith Art Museum. By Daderot (Own work) [CC0], via Wikimedia Commons

replaced the blue of the old Japanese “gosu” (which was a purplish oxide used on 1875-1930 pieces).

TYPES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Taiwan/Korea/ Hong Kong:	Enamel powders imported from U.S. or Japan Copper and brass imported
People's Republic of China:	Local, not fine-grained powders Local metals using old metalworking methods
Japan:	Local but exceptionally fine-grained powders High standard brass and bronze

Those items from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea were intricately designed, but used enamel powder imported from the U.S., Japan, or even Germany. Under the scanning electron microscope, the colors of these low priced objects lacked depth and there was no burnishment like the 1955 samples. These items frequently used low quality piano wire and crude solderless adhesives for the cells.

The Chinese (PRC) cloisonné pieces were ancient-looking, with crude wirework and unburnished enamels. The oddity was that their wire was made with old-fashioned drawplates so you had the illusion of ancient artisanship. However, they used thicker wires and their cells had pinholes in the enamel.

From 1963 to 1994, I appraised several shipments of cloisonné imported by the Norcrest China Company in Portland. The two owners, Sam and Bill Naito, had begun importing both Ando and Inaba for sale in their store near the foot of the Morrison Bridge. As Sam told me, his father imported cloisonné objects, from vases to jewelry boxes, from 1934 to 1945, but could not sell the Occupied Japan items. He had to warehouse those products. He was surprised how good the market was

once “Occupied Japan” was no longer marked on the items. Norcrest continued to import from Ando and Inaba until those firms ceased production about 1980. I showed Sam my Occupied Japan cloisonné and he said, “Very good work. I wish I could get that quality now.”

ANTIQUES AND HEIRLOOMS

On my other two 1955 visits to Tokyo and the Ginza mart, I located several other small shops selling cloisonné with the same details which characterized the period from 1920 to 1945. Small boxes, like the ones we saw at Inaba, were priced for the R&R trade, rarely exceeding 3600 Yen (\$10). I asked the biggest dealer whether large pieces (e.g. vases, snuff bottles, appendages for samurai swords, etc.) or very old items were being sold. He told me that he had only tourist goods and rare (in size or age) pieces would be hard to find anywhere in Japan.

The cloisonné of the Occupied Japan period was some of the best craftsmanship purchased by tourists or the troops on R&R during the military occupation. Over a million R&R troops passed through Japan during the decade of 1945-1955, and continued to do so during the many years troops remained in South Korea. Perhaps you have an ancestor who served in those theaters and brought home a cloisonné treasure. Heirloom cloisonné comes in many shapes and sizes and may be found frequently in those locked glass showcases near the entrance of mall antique shops.³

When I returned to Korea from my R&R back in 1955, I had two small samples from Inaba, which my hard-drinking co-workers admired. However, few of them returned from R&R with any real Asian treasures. Back at the Korean Cryptocenter, I thought I noticed that the wise old owl was smiling.

ENDNOTES

1. The basic metals and tools changed during the period when I studied cloisonné (1955 to 1980). The system of the master artisans I witnessed in 1955 was similar to those used at the turn of the century, but was gradually replaced as large Japanese companies were creating factories. The boxes created by the two artisans in 1955 were relatively simple because the Inaba company was then re-building after complete destruction during the Doolittle raids.
2. The author acknowledges assistance from Christopher Steele, who photographed some of the graphics in personal files, dating from about 1990, and from valuable transcribed discussions with Sam Naito, a partner in the Norcrest China Company, a Portland, Oregon, importer from Inaba, Ando, and several other small-scale manufacturers between 1955 and 1985.
3. There are many brilliantly colored books on cloisonné that illustrate mostly large vases and other museum pieces but rarely provide detailed charts. An exception is *Cloisonné and Related Arts*, by W.F. Alexander (Des Moines, Iowa: Wallace-Homestead, 1972). Alexander was an electro-mechanical engineer, well known for contributions to the space industry. His book, reprinted many times, features excellent drawings and photographs to use in studying your heirloom cloisonné. In the new century, there are many modern versions of cloisonné (and champlevé) that involve shortcuts like metal stamping the base, odd selenium oxides, and other expedients. The People's Republic of China now manufactures cloisonné snuff bottles and jewel boxes with cloison wires that use hand drawn wire that is not annealed so that it will have an antique split look. The enamels are then squirted into the cloisons using tools that look like small electric drills. The wise old artisans would be outraged!

Spotlight

Additional Genealogical Information Related to Oregon Donation Land Claims

Gerry Lenzen

A complete collection of Oregon Donation Land Claims (ODLC) files for Oregon and Washington is available on microfilm at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO). The ODLC date to the 1850s, and came about through a series of Congressional Acts enacted to patent certain federal lands to private citizens.

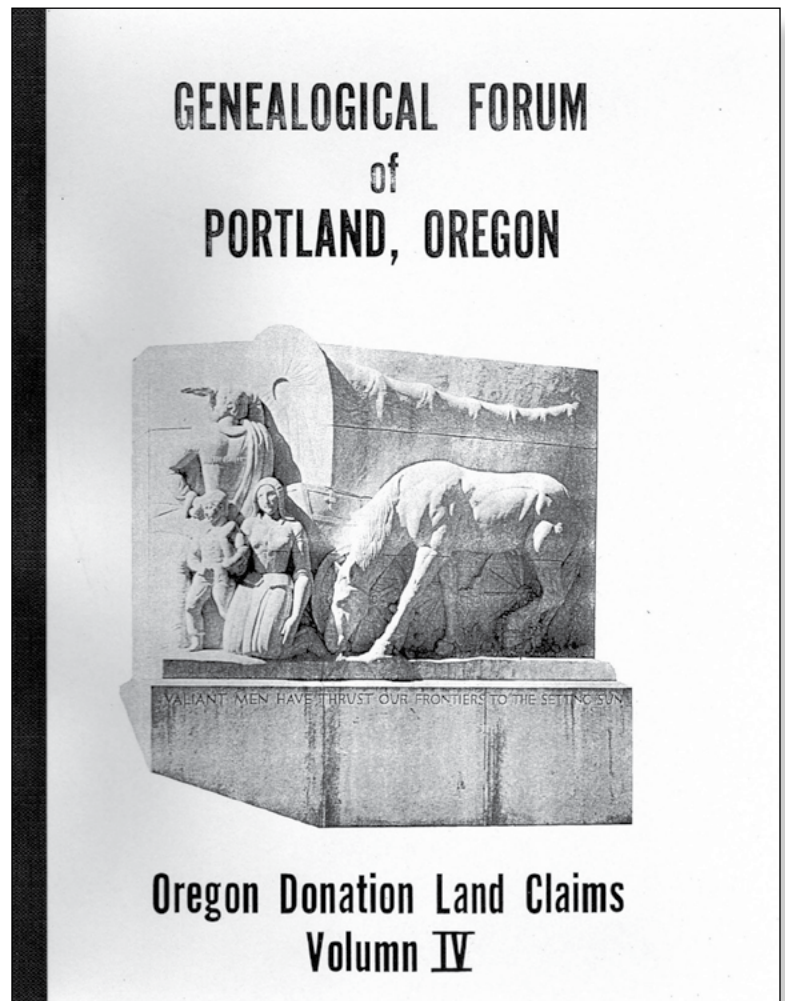
The microfilm records have been abstracted by the GFO, appearing in several volumes under the general title of *Genealogical Material in the Oregon Donation Land Claims*. These abstracts, under various subtitles, were started in 1957 and accumulated in 1959, 1962, 1967, 1975, and 1987. Several volumes were reprinted during that time, and each volume contains an index for all the names in the abstracts. Each volume also includes a detailed description of the records abstracted from the original microfilm.

There also are microfilm records for individuals who applied for an ODLC, but whose claims were rejected, cancelled, or found to be incomplete. These records are in Volume 4 and discussed next, and this is followed by a summary of all of the ODLC volumes published by the GFO.

REJECTED (CANCELLED) APPLICATIONS:

Volume 4, Abstracts of Rejected Applications, Filed in Oregon City, Roseburg, and The Dalles Land Offices contains detailed abstracts, genealogies, and supplemental information for claims rejected, cancelled, or considered incomplete by the federal government through specific land offices. The index is by claimant's name followed by the cancelled claim number. Several pages cross-reference the rejected claims to other later land entries. The first page begins with "The following list includes homestead, land warrant, pre-emption and cash entries which covered all or a part of land originally described in a cancelled donation land claim."

These abstracts can be much more interesting than the regular ODLC files because they also include the conflicts, comments, and court references regarding why the claim was denied or cancelled. The names of

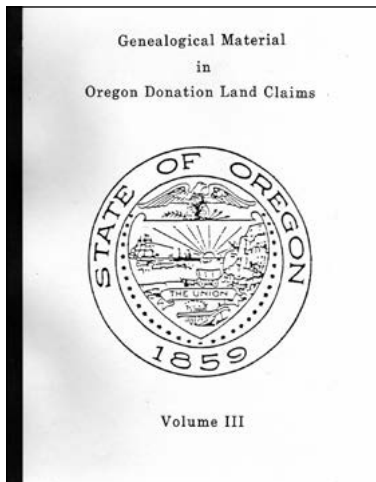


Cover of Volume IV with rejected and cancelled ODLC applications

the conflicted owners are listed with the type of land they eventually obtained. This volume may contain individuals who had qualified under the original ODLC 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 ODLC applicant for a specific parcel. Details of these conflicts are usually included in the rejected abstracts.

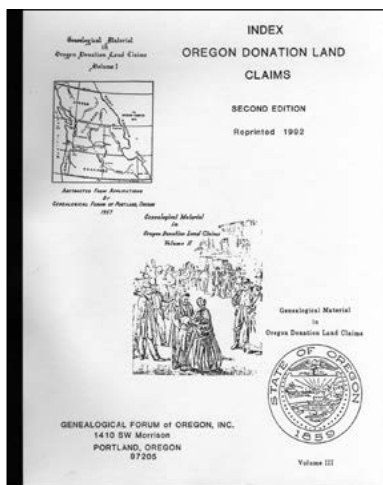
Published in 1967, this volume is not currently indexed on the GFO website. However, images of these rejected applications may be found in the GFO micro-

Roseburg, The Dalles, and La Grande Land Offices



Volume 3, *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims* contains abstracts similar to the Oregon City abstracts for Roseburg, The Dalles, and the La Grande Land Offices. The land offices are listed separately and use separate claim number systems. Included is a geographical index for claimants' place of origin. This volume was published in 1962.

Composite Index



Oregon Donation Land Claims, Second Edition exists for all four land offices (Oregon City, Roseburg, The Dalles, and La Grande). It was published in 1987 and reprinted in 1992. A small "Volume III" is printed on the cover of this volume; however, it is not the same as Volume 3 discussed above. This volume is a truncated transcription of the indexes in Volumes 1 through 3. This composite index compresses the abstracted information in the individual volumes for each land office. Occasionally, errors occurred in the transcription from the individual indexes for each land office to the composite

index, so it is recommended that after the researcher finds the claimant in the composite index, they verify the information in the individual land office index. Neither this composite index nor the individual indexes contain rejected land claims. Those are contained only in Volume 4.

Indexes on the GFO Website

ODLC Volumes 1, 2, 3, 5, Provisional Land Claims, plus the Composite Index for Donation Land Claims are reflected in the indexes found on the GFO website.



To search all of GFO's indexes from the GFO home page, click on "Indexes" in the blue Research box. The direct link is: <http://www.gfo.org/search.htm>, or there are separate search lists for claimants in both Provisional Land Claims <http://www.gfo.org/provisional/index.htm> and Donation Land Claims <http://www.gfo.org/donation/index.htm>.

NO INDEX FOR VOLUME 4, ABSTRACTED FROM REJECTED APPLICATIONS ON THE GFO WEBSITE

Please note that neither list on the website includes the names of rejected claimants who are in Volume 4. The Volume 4 material is available only in the microfilm collection and is arranged alphabetically by claimant. An index for Volume 4 regarding the Rejected/Cancelled Land Claims will be added to the GFO website in the future.

So remember that early arrivals in the Willamette Valley may not have applied for an ODLC when they were eligible. If they waited until a later date, they may appear only in this volume of rejections and cancellations (*Volume 4*) (and the associated microfilm, of course).

Tools For Genealogy

What is a Blog and How Do I “Follow” One?

Nanci Remington

The GFO *Bulletin* includes a column called “Blog Spots.” If you like what you read there, here is one way to follow the featured blogs and find others.

Definition: A blog (short for weblog) is a way for an individual or organization to share information with others over the Internet. The concept is similar to a newsletter. The writer composes articles, adds pictures or graphics, and publishes them on the Internet. These articles are called “posts.” The author of the blog is referred to as a “blogger.”

Genealogy Blogs: Hundreds of posts are put up each day to share information about genealogy and family history. These include blogs maintained by large sites such as Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org. There are also blogs by individuals sharing their own family photos and stories. These blogs are especially fun if you share ancestors. Many bloggers also write about specific topics of interest to genealogists, such as DNA, family tree software, Irish ancestry, or a specific surname.

Finding Genealogy Blogs: To find a blog on a commercial site, look for the word “blog” at the top or bottom of the home page. Click on it and you will go to the blog. Scroll down to look at the recent posts. These sites often have news about the latest additions to their databases, information about upcoming events, and some very good research lessons. Some bloggers have posts listing the best blogs that they have read that week, which has been my primary lead to the blogs that I follow.

A good place to search for special interest, non-commercial, blogs is GeneaBloggers (<http://www.geneabloggers.com/>), which lists over 3000 blogs related to genealogy. If you click on the Genealogy Blog Roll, you can search by surname or topic to see a list of registered blogs. Click on the link to view the blog.

How to Follow a Blog: Similar to subscribing to a magazine or newspaper, you can subscribe to or “follow” a blog in order to read the articles that are posted. There are several ways to do this, but one of the easiest ways is to use a news aggregator or “reader.” These programs use

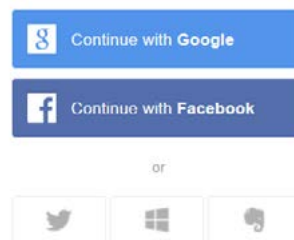
RSS feeds to keep track of when something new is published. RSS is an acronym for Really Simple Syndication.

Feedly is a free program that lets you read all of your blog posts in one place. It is highly rated and easy to use. It is tied to other accounts you may have, including Google, Facebook, or Windows. (If you do not have or want one of these, you can look for other readers as described below.) Here are the steps to set up and use Feedly:

1) Create an account at www.feedly.com. Click LogIn and you will get a choice of ways to sign in. The first time you log in you must agree to terms of service. Then you can start adding content.



Create an account and access your feedly everywhere.



2) If you know a blog that you would like to follow, click on the Add Content button at the left of the screen.

A box appears and you have a choice of typing the URL address or searching by title or topic. Open the blog in a different browser tab. Copy the URL from the address bar and paste it into the box on Feedly. Click on the +feedly button and it is added to your news feed.

For example, I can add the blog for Fold3, a database available at the GFO library. A link at the bottom of the homepage takes me to their blog. The URL for this page is <http://blog.fold3.com/>. When I paste the URL into the Feedly search box and click on the title, I get the

following screen and can add the blog with a click on the green button.

If you would rather browse for a blog, type the word genealogy into the search box. You can add the ones you want.

When you add a blog you have the option of putting them into existing categories such as Genealogy, Gardening, etc. or creating a new category.

3) Once you have added content you can play with the way the page looks by clicking on Preferences. I like the look of Cards, as pictured above. But I find it more efficient to just have a list of titles to scan. I then have the choice to read, delete, or save for later.

Eastman's Onlin...	4	Let's Talk About Plagiarism	Plagiarism raises its ugly head from time to time
Connie's comm...		Sy Lenzen and the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Applegate at Ruch,	
Ancestral Breezes	9	Joys of a Brickwall	On a recent excursion to the City Park with my family, I
Genea-Musings	9	Best of the Genea-Blogs - 26 October to 1 November 2014	Hundreds of
DNAeXplained...		William Harrell/Herrell (c1790-1859), White Wife, Black Wife, 52 Ancestors	

To read: click on the title of the article. If you want to go to the original website in order to add or read comments, click on the title again.

To save: click on the ribbon to the left – it is then added to your Saved for Later folder.

To delete: click on the X that appears to the right of the title when you hover over it with your mouse pointer.

4) Many blogs include a link to the RSS feed. Click on the RSS button...



...then choose Feedly or another option.

Hint: Be sure to bookmark your Feedly home page so you can easily read the posts!

Apps for your mobile devices: You can download Feedly Reader apps for your mobile devices to read your blogs on the go.

Reviews of other news readers:

<http://gizmodo.com/10-google-reader-alternatives-that-will-ease-your-rss-p-5990540>

<http://lifelhacker.com/google-reader-is-shutting-down-here-are-the-best-alter-5990456>

Blogs that have been featured in the *Bulletin*:

Ancestors from the Attic — <http://www.foxkellar.com/>

The Legal Genealogist — <http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog/>

Connie's Comments about Genealogy and Family — <http://connie-lenzen.blogspot.com/>

Gopher Genealogy — <http://gophergenealogy.blogspot.com/>

Genealogy Decoded — <http://genealogydecoded.com/blog/>

Some other GFO member blogs:

Genealem's Genetic Genealogy — <http://genealem-geneticgenealogy.blogspot.com/>

Genealogy and Other Thoughts — <http://lawsonresearch.blogspot.com/>

Pieces of the Past — <http://pieceofpast.blogspot.com/>

Book Review

The Migrants: Pennsylvania to Oregon

Dillman and Related Families: Baker, Brecht, Frame, Hoffman, Landes, Limbert, Lorah, Magill, Naas, Niswonger, Patterson, Smucker, Strader, Turner, Weinig and Zirkle

Review by Joan Galles

Author: Beverly Brice
Publisher: B. Brice
Port Townsend, Washington
Contact author at bb@olympus.net
Pub Date: 2013
Pages: 277
Price: \$25.00

Audience: The primary audience will be the various families who are documented in this book and who ultimately connect to the Dillman family. Images of many original deeds, wills, letters, and pictures are included, as well as fact sources annotated in footnotes.

Purpose: This book develops the story of the Dillman and related families as they progress from seventeenth century Europe to Portland, Oregon, via (primarily) Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is also a resource and guide for those studying the detailed history of American families as they travel across the country through the centuries.

Content: The Dillmans begin their journey in southwest Germany in the 1700s. The general history includes the author traveling the Rhine River to Amsterdam, experiencing and seeing some of the same sites as did her ancestors. The book explores religious, social, and economic themes (such as the concept of indentured servants) as they apply to the settlers.

Writing Style: The author's style is direct. Information is easily gleaned.

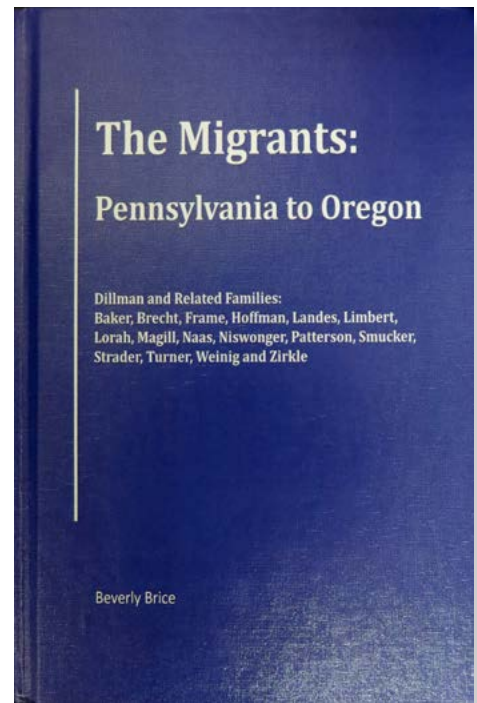
Organization: Ms. Brice begins the book with a general introduction regarding the origins of the families that were primarily German and Scots-Irish. She includes a European history to place the emigrations in context. She places some emphasis on the religious affiliations of the families, including the Mennonites, the Presbyteri-

ans, the Lutheran or Reformed Churches, and the German Baptist or Dunker faith.

Going from the general to the specific, the author begins with a Dillman family history and then discusses specific individuals. Chronologically Jacob Dillman is listed first. However, their actual early origin is somewhat cloudy. Thereafter, the next generation is chronicled together with any information, documents, and pictures that are available about them. When a new family name emerges, the same type of information is presented. Quilting has always been part of the American frontier heritage and there are many pictures related to quilting in the book.

Accuracy: It is a well-documented book with a very thorough bibliography and numerous footnotes on each page. The bibliography includes many government and/or vital documents as well as published books, manuscripts, and other sources.

Conclusion: *The Migrants: Pennsylvania to Oregon* is definitely a worthwhile read for those interested in the named families specifically, or the history of our nation as seen through the eyes of these people for over 300 years.



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***The Pennsylvania Associators, 1747-1777***Review by Molly Kernan*

Author: Joseph Seymour
Title: *The Pennsylvania Associators, 1747-1777*
Publisher: Westholme Publishing, LLC.
Publishing Place: Yardley, Pennsylvania
Publishing Date: 2012
Price: Hardcover - \$29.85, Kindle Price - \$10.28 through Amazon.com
Pages: 280

Audience: This book is about the Military Association of Pennsylvania, an all-volunteer military establishment that defied Pennsylvania's pacifist leadership and stood up to defend Pennsylvania during the War of Austrian Succession (King George's War) and again during the Seven Year's War (French and Indian War). It is both a social and military history, which would be of interest to any family historian who wants to learn more about what life was like in Pennsylvania during those troubling times.

Purpose: This book tells the story of the Pennsylvania Associators; a long-forgotten organization started by Benjamin Franklin, and made up of volunteers who did what the Pennsylvania Assembly failed to do – provide for the defense of the colony.

Author's Qualifications: Joseph Seymour is a historian at the U.S. Army Center of Military History in Washington, D.C.

Content: When French and Spanish privateers became busy on the Delaware River, the people of Philadelphia lobbied the Pennsylvania Assembly to provide for the defense of the city. Most of the members of the Assembly were Quakers and other pacifists, and they refused to take action. In 1747, Benjamin Franklin published *Plain Truth* in which he protested that the Assembly was not serving the interests of the people of Pennsylvania and that it was up to the people to provide for their own defense. Because Pennsylvania did not have a militia and the Pennsylvania Assembly was not about to authorize one, Franklin formed the Military Association of Pennsylvania, referred to simply as the Associators. Almost immediately, he found people willing to volunteer. The

articles of association required each volunteer to purchase a musket or some other firearm, purchase ammunition, keep his gun in good working order, and be prepared to defend his communities. By 1748, there were over 20,000 Associators throughout the colony, and the organization grew.

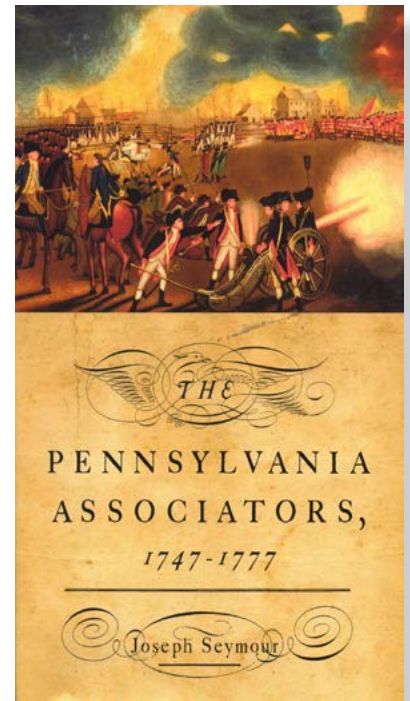
French trappers and traders entered the Ohio Valley and claimed it for France. The Lenni Lenape tribe, who were disenchanted with Pennsylvania, joined forces with the French and began raiding small communities in the western part of the province, killing settlers, and taking others captive. Once again, the Assembly refused to take action, and it was up to the Associators to provide for the safety of the province. This book includes a list of illustrations, an introduction, seven chapters, an appendix that lists the names of officers who served in the various units, endnotes, an extensive bibliography, an extensive index, and a list of acknowledgments.

Writing Style: This book is an impressive, well-documented masterpiece. Although a lot of people are mentioned in the book, the writer has managed to tell their stories without causing confusion for the reader. Not only does the author tell the story of the role played by Pennsylvania Associators, he tells the story of what England eventually did in working to defend its territory during the French and Indian War. It also demonstrates how the refusal of the Pennsylvania Assembly to provide for the common defense of the people weakened their ability to govern.

Organization: The book is organized in seven chapters:

One – Pennsylvania before the Military Association

Two – Founding the Association, 1740-1748



Three – War in Pennsylvania, 1754–1760

Four – The Philadelphia Associators and the Paxton Boys

Five – The Associators and the Making of Revolution

Six – To Trenton and Princeton

*Followed by Conclusion, Appendix, Notes, Bibliography,
and Index*

Accuracy: I have done a lot of research on the history of Pennsylvania from 1733 through 1800. I am familiar with some of what I read in this book, and it matches what I read in other books. Just about every fact is noted with a source, and many of those sources come from colonial records, *Pennsylvania Archives* records, articles published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, autobiographies and diaries, and numerous other sources.

I recently found a letter online that was written by Edward Biddle to George Washington. (Biddle was a member of the First Continental Congress.) In the letter, Biddle stated that my sixth great-grandfather, Peter

Withington, had an urgent desire to serve Washington and that he would like to receive a commission as Captain. Biddle recommended Peter Withington to George Washington, stating that he had served as a Quartermaster General in the Regulars at Quebec, and prior to that as an Associator. Not knowing anything about the Associators, I wrote to Pennsylvania State Archives to find out what records they had and what they could tell me about the Pennsylvania Associators. Archivist Aaron McWilliams wrote back, telling me that the best source for information about the Pennsylvania Associators was Joseph Seymour's book, *Pennsylvania Associators, 1747–1777*. To me, that is one heck of an endorsement.

Conclusion: I am writing a book about my Withington ancestors, and while I knew that my sixth great-grandfather, Peter, had been an Associator, I had not been able to locate much about what that meant. Seymour's book educated me not only about Associators, but also about the events, politics, and dangers of life in Pennsylvania during that time in our country's history.

WANTED

Your ad in the GFO Bulletin

1/8 page - \$30

1/4 page - \$60

1/2 page - \$120

1 Year – 4 Issues

*Extracts***GFO's Biographical Books: Babbidge–Blanton***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
Babbidge	J G (Capt)		Clar-HCRV3	846
Babcock	Charles A		Clar-HCRV3	390
Babcock	Fred Jason	incl. portrait	Down-ENWB	163
Babcock	William Paul		Chap-PBRW	576
Baber	G H		Lang-HWV	631
Baber	Grandville H		Hine-IHO	997
Baber	Granville H (Judge)		Chap-PBRP	534
Babi	Nicholas	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO3	250
Bach	Stephen P		Gast-CHO4	864
Back	Seid (Sr)		Gast-POHB3	347
Backenstos	Edwin D		Lang-HWV	700
Bacon	Charles P		Hine-IHO	911
Bacon	J M		Lang-HWV	631
Bacon	James S		Chap-PBRP	232
Bacon	James S	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO2	750
Bacon	Lorenzo	incl. portrait	West-IHUW	626
Bacon	Patrick		Clar-HCRV2	192
Bacon	William H	incl. portrait	West-IHUW	624
Badollet	John		Clar-HCRV3	523
Bagley	George R (Hon)		Clar-HCRV2	709
Bagley	Harry T		Gast-CHO2	845
Bagley	O		Lang-HWV	838
Bailey	Arlie A (Hon)		Chap-PBRP	750
Bailey	Augustus B (M D)		Clar-HCRV2	869
Bailey	Blackgrove H		Wall-IHLC	498
Bailey	Caroline E		Lang-HWV	631
Bailey	Elijah		Chap-PBRW	783
Bailey	F A (M D)		Hine-IHO	285
Bailey	Henry F		Gast-CHO3	262
Bailey	John		Wall-IHLC	498
Bailey	John E		Clar-HCRV3	37
Bailey	John W		Clar-HCRV2	897
Bailey	Joseph		Gast-POHB2	688
Bailey	Joseph		Lang-HWV	877
Bailey	Lawrence		Chap-PBRP	849
Bailey	M (Prof)		Wall-IHLC	501
Bailey	Orrin E	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO4	184
Bailey	Thomas H		Wall-IHLC	500
Baillie	Frank Seymour		Gast-CHO3	53
Bair	Elias		West-IHUW	292
Bair	Katherine (Carter)		West-IHUW	292
Bair	W H		Clar-HCRV3	140
Baird	Benjamin Franklin		Gast-CHO2	159
Baird	George		Gast-CHO3	613
Baird	William E		Gast-CHO2	128
Baisley	Jeremiah Cobb	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO3	438
Baker	A B		Lang-HWV	881
Baker	Alfred		Chap-PBRP	828
Baker	Alfred		Clar-HCRV3	981
Baker	Alton F		Down-ENWB	261
Baker	Andrew J		Lang-HWV	612

Surname	Given Name	Comments	Book Code	Page
Baker	B F		Chap-PBRP	854
Baker	Daniel M		Clar-HCRV2	677
Baker	Dorsey Syng		Down-ENWB	37
Baker	Edwin	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO4	630
Baker	F S		Chap-PBRP	450
Baker	George Luis		Clar-HCRV2	413
Baker	George Luis		Gast-POHB2	447
Baker	George Washington	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO3	82
Baker	John		West-IHUW	373
Baker	John G		Lang-HWV	612
Baker	John Gordon		Gast-POHB2	685
Baker	John Gordon		Hine-IHO	335
Baker	John W		Chap-PBRW	1446
Baker	John W		Lang-HWV	796
Baker	L M		Lang-HWV	874
Baker	Leander Huston (Prof)		Hine-IHO	896
Baker	M A		Hine-IHO	998
Baker	Perry G		Gast-POHB3	699
Baker	William A		Wall-IHLC	496
Baker	William E		Chap-PBRW	372
Baker	William R	incl. portrait	West-IHCO	625
Balch	Charles P		West-IHCO	233
Baldra	William		Lang-HWV	599
Baldwin	Edward Arthur		Gast-POHB2	205
Baldwin	Matthias W			662
Balentine	Ulysses Simpson		Down-ENWB	348
Balfour	Thomas N		West-IHCO	763
Ball	Chauncey		Gast-POHB3	260
Ball	Edward J		Clar-HCRV2	557
Ball	Isaac		Hine-IHO	507
Ball	Isaac		Hine-IHO	1262
Ball	Isaac		Lang-HWV	692
Ball	Robert John	incl. portrait	Down-ENWB	389
Ball	Samuel		Gast-CHO4	985
Ball	Thomas L		Gast-CHO2	952
Ballard	David W (MD)		Lang-HWV	751
Balter	Julius A		West-IHUW	652
Bamford	George		Gast-POHB3	426
Bamford	Henry		Chap-PBRP	244
Ban	S		CofC-MO	39
Ban	Sinzaburo		Gast-POHB3	383
Bancroft	Fred A (Hon)		Chap-PBRP	235
Banfield	M C		Chap-PBRP	757
Bangs	Eli		Gast-CHO2	1009
Banister	R B		Gast-CHO4	915
Banks	George		Gast-CHO3	73
Banks	John C		Clar-HCRV3	415
Banks	John L		Chap-PBRP	467
Banks	Robert		Gast-CHO4	666
Bannon	Patrick J	incl. portrait	Clar-HCRV2	860
Banton	William N		West-IHUW	379

Surname	Given Name	Comments	Book Code	Page
Barber	Henry		Hine-IHO	962
Barber	Sumner J (D D S)		Gast-POHB2	71
Barbour	John Hoyt		Gast-POHB2	41
Barbre	Thomas		Chap-PBRW	1484
Barbur	A Lincoln		Gast-POHB2	339
Barbur	Asbury Lincoln		Clar-HCRV2	647
Barclay	Forbes (Dr)		Hine-IHO	980
Barclay	Forbes (M D)		Clar-HCRV2	433
Barclay	Isaac		Chap-PBRW	1422
Barclay	Mary W (Mrs) (Neill)		Chap-PBRW	1285
Barclay	William		Chap-PBRW	1309
Barclay	William D		Chap-PBRW	964
Barde	Moress		CofC-MO	68
Barenstecher	Charles		Gast-POHB3	666
Barger	S P		Lang-HWV	847
Barin	Louis T		Hine-IHO	605
Barker	Dellroy	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO4	734
Barker	Hiram		Chap-PBRP	336
Barker	John		Gast-CHO3	244
Barker	John L		Gast-CHO4	97
Barker	Lee		Gast-CHO4	1017
Barker	S B		West-IHCO	589
Barker	Simon B	incl. portrait	Clar-HCRV2	470
Barker	Thomas O		Hine-IHO	707
Barker	W L		West-IHCO	619
Barker	Wilfred E		Gast-CHO2	344
Barklow	Samuel S (Elder)	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO4	112
Barlow	John L		Lang-HWV	631
Barlow	William		Chap-PBRP	137
Barlow	William	incl. portrait	Chap-PBRW	137
Barlow	William		Hine-IHO	688
Barnard	Coe Durland		West-IHCO	689
Barnard	Guilford		Chap-PBRW	948
Barner	B B		Gast-CHO2	644
Barnes	Albert S		Gast-CHO2	506
Barnes	Charles O		Gast-POHB3	631
Barnes	F C		Hine-IHO	749
Barnes	Frank Grant (Hon)	incl. portrait	Clar-HCRV3	172
Barnes	Frank P		Lang-HWV	891
Barnes	George W		Hine-IHO	754
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Barnes	James B	incl. portrait	Gast-CHO3	930
Barnes	Marion S		West-IHCO	902
Barnes	Martha (Mrs) (Peterson)		Chap-PBRW	1079
Barnes	Richard Lea		Gast-POHB3	381
Barnes	William Byron		Gast-CHO4	641
Barnett	Charles Clinton	incl. portrait	Down-ENWB	106
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Barrett	C A		Hine-IHO	721
Barrett	Charles F		Chap-PBRP	398

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Barrett	Richard A		Lang-HWV	796
Barrett	W N (Hon)		Gast-CHO2	861
Barrett	William N (Hon)		Hine-IHO	543
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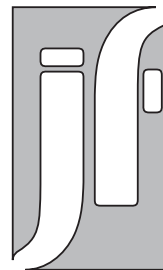
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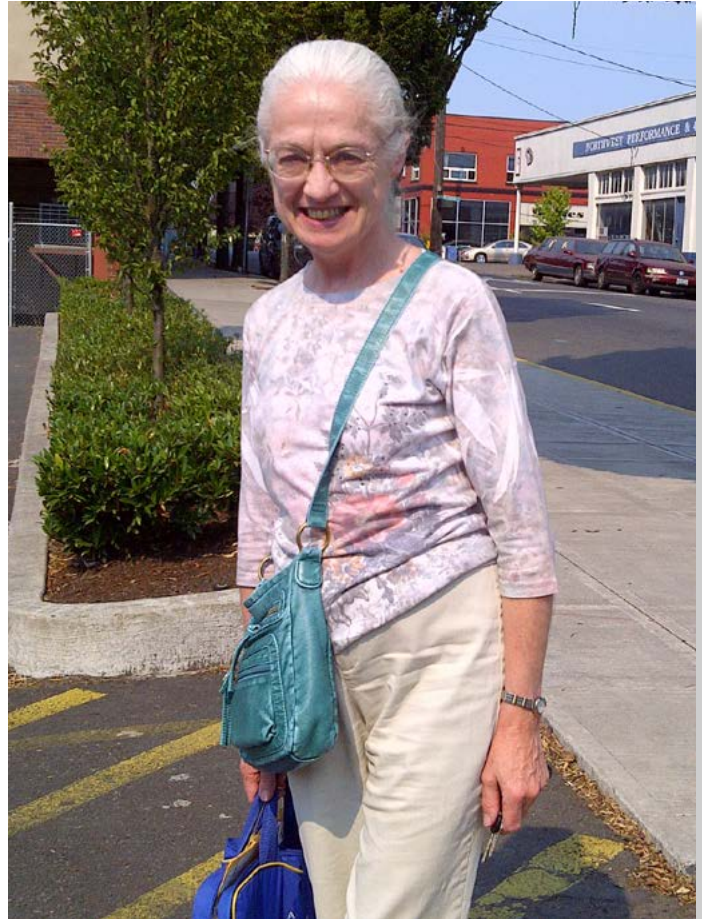
In Memoriam

Patti McCallig Bates

It is with a sad heart that we report to our readers the death of member Patti McCallig-Bates, who died on Saturday, February 7, 2015, from cancer. She was diagnosed with a stage four cancer in December 2014. She was only 68 years old. The cancer was painful and perhaps it is fortunate she did not live long with the pain, but her death comes as a shock to all her friends and family.

Patti was an active member of the GFO for many years and also a member of the Irish Interest Group. She contributed to the GFO in many ways throughout the years and most recently was instrumental in making the three-day Irish Festival (part of the GFO's Grand Opening in 2011) a great success. Patti was the primary organizer of the event and because of her personal involvement in Tir Eoghain and Céilí Irish dance and Irish music, she provided musicians and dancers for the festival and even performed herself. She loved to dance.

Patti grew up in the Burlingame area of Portland. Her father was a surgeon and one of the early graduates of Portland University. She and her sister both became nurses. She gave her time generously and regularly at St. Anthony's free dental clinics and participated in events and activities at the All Irish Cultural Society, the Portland Céilí Society, the Highland Games, as well as with the GFO. She enjoyed doing genealogy research and was able to travel to Ireland where she found relations and a historic home. She often talked about the pleasure that trip gave her and continued correspondence with a distant cousin in Ireland until her death. She was a kind, genuine, and caring person who always had time



for others and who would remember to call a friend on their birthday or take someone tea if they were not feeling well. She was happy to assist where she could, brought joy to many, and will be fondly remembered as a friend and colleague. Those who knew her will surely miss Patti's wonderful smile.

Patti is survived by her sister, Carol Wachsmuth, in Oysterville, Washington, and her family including her brother-in-law, two nephews, a niece, three grandnephews, a grandniece, and of course her loving cat, Jake. Donations may be made to DoveLewis or the GFO in her honor.

Written by Lenore LeMans

In Memoriam

Blaine Whipple

Blaine Whipple was a Genealogical Forum of Oregon member for many years. He was instrumental in moving the Roots Users Group of Portland to the Forum in 2000, and he shepherded the group's focus from Roots/UFT (when that program became orphaned) to the Master Genealogist software program. He was an avid genealogist—eventually publishing a four-volume set of the Whipple family in America. Copies are in the Forum library.

Blaine Whipple was born February 22, 1930. At that time, his parents, Blaine and Pearl Whipple, lived in a log cabin within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation near Martin, South Dakota. The family of five children also included Pat, Nancy, Dick, and Mary Anne. Blaine was the second oldest. A half-sister, Elaine, completed the family. Blaine's father was a printer, so it was natural that Blaine would pursue that work when he entered the U.S. Navy.

After earning his B.A. from the University of Minnesota, Blaine went on to acquire a M.S. in Journalism and Political Science at the University of Oregon. He worked in many jobs in a variety of places, including with the *Forest Lake Times* of Forest Lake, Minnesota,

and the Pacific Slope Newspapers of Seattle, the Democratic Party of Oregon, Randall Construction, and most recently as owner/broker of Blaine Whipple Realty of Portland. He served as an Oregon state senator, on the Washington County IED, and with the Tualatin Valley Fire District.

Blaine's charitable work with the Washington County March of Dimes helped him meet his wife-to-be, Ines Steele. They married August 6, 1966. Their son, "Scott" (also a Blaine) joined the family with Ines' two children, Judith and Bob. Blaine loved to travel, and visited many places across the globe, from England to Outer Mongolia.

Ines preceded Blaine in death seven months earlier. Blaine died January 3, 2015, amid loving family. He is survived by his children, his grandchildren (Sydney, Will, Miles, Breanna, Spencer, and Turner), and his great-grandson, Huck; also by his sister, Mary Anne McPherson (Bill). Contact blainewhipplecelebration@gmail.com for more information about a later celebration of life to be held in May.

Memorial provided by Roger Ostrom and edited by Judith Leppert.

In Memoriam

Merrill Hill Mosher

Merrill Hill Mosher, a former board-certified genealogist and author of several books, died recently in her home town of Coos Bay, Oregon.

Her death notice from the Coos Bay (Oregon) *The World* newspaper reads:

“Merrill Mosher - 84, of Coos Bay, died Feb. 2, 2015, in Coos Bay. At her request, no public service will be held. Arrangements are pending with Coos Bay Chapel, (541)267-3131.”

She donated her large collection of books to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon when we were located on Gideon Street. For some time, her fine assemblage of Virginia and other states' materials were in a dedicated space in the GFO library to honor her. More recently, her volumes were moved when we adopted the OPALS catalog system and determined how to reorganize our library in the Ford building. They are now shelved with the appropriate state under the Dewey Decimal system. The size and the quality of her donation enriches the GFO library even now.

Merrill Hill Mosher authored or coauthored multiple books. Her most widely held titles include:

John Freeman of Norfolk County, Virginia: his descendants in North Carolina and Virginia and other colonial North Carolina Freeman families (1994-2006 in four editions);

Coos County ancestors: where and how to find them (1985);

Coos County, Oregon index to Deed book A 1854-1871: includes Curry County 1854-1856, compiled by Lona Price Downing (1983);

Rice Pudding a la Caswell: research notes on Rice, Richmond and allied families of Caswell Co., N.C. (1978);

John Rice, Sr. of Louisa County, Virginia & Caswell County, North Carolina (1984);

Virginia the first colony and mother of the South (2001);

Making sense of Colonial handwriting (2001)

Connie and Gerry Lenzen recall visiting Mrs. Mosher to collect her donation of books:

“Merrill was permanently disabled when she was quite young, working on a ski patrol with her husband. So, her ability to walk was compromised during all her adult life. Her husband built her a home with a research library including wide doors and a ramp for access. That's from where we retrieved her research materials for Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and others. She had Board for Certification of Genealogists certification in Virginia research.”

Mrs. Mosher also contributed to the future of the genealogy profession by creating an award in her husband's name: Donald Mosher Award for Colonial Virginia Research. This competitive \$500 award is administered by the Board for Certification of Genealogists Education Fund, and is directed to colonial Virginia topics in the following categories; family genealogy, immigrant place or family origin, and publication of obscure or difficult Virginia resources.

Contributors: Connie and Gerry Lenzen, Judith Leppert

CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

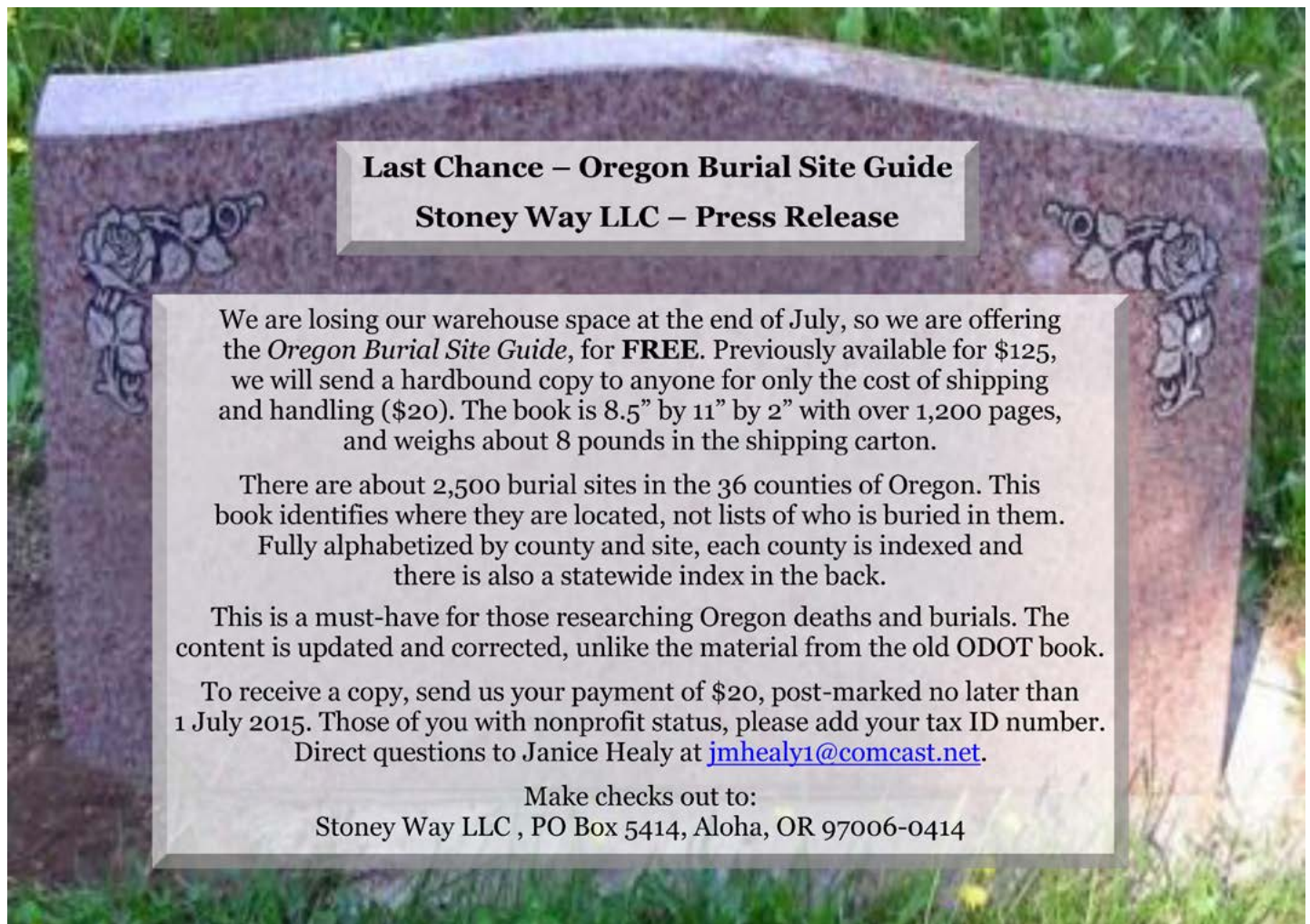
We also welcome book reviews, transcriptions or extractions from original sources, and posts from your blog. You are encouraged to attach photographs or other graphics.

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

Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin

March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1



Last Chance – Oregon Burial Site Guide
Stoney Way LLC – Press Release

We are losing our warehouse space at the end of July, so we are offering the *Oregon Burial Site Guide*, for **FREE**. Previously available for \$125, we will send a hardbound copy to anyone for only the cost of shipping and handling (\$20). The book is 8.5" by 11" by 2" with over 1,200 pages, and weighs about 8 pounds in the shipping carton.

There are about 2,500 burial sites in the 36 counties of Oregon. This book identifies where they are located, not lists of who is buried in them. Fully alphabetized by county and site, each county is indexed and there is also a statewide index in the back.

This is a must-have for those researching Oregon deaths and burials. The content is updated and corrected, unlike the material from the old ODOT book.

To receive a copy, send us your payment of \$20, post-marked no later than 1 July 2015. Those of you with nonprofit status, please add your tax ID number. Direct questions to Janice Healy at jmhealy1@comcast.net.

Make checks out to:
Stoney Way LLC , PO Box 5414, Aloha, OR 97006-0414

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MARCH OPEN HOUSE

All events are free to members and the public. Help spread the word and invite your friends.

More classes will be added. Full descriptions <http://www.gfo.org/calendar.htm>

Saturday, March 14

- 9:30 am Illinois and Its Neighbors
- 11:45 am Book Group
- 1:00 pm Writers' Forum
- 3:15 pm Introduction to Genealogy

Sunday, March 15 – DNA Day & GFO Book Sale

- 9:00 am Why Test? Which Test?
- 10:00 am DNA Testing Companies
- 11:00 am Autosomal DNA
- 1:00 pm I've Tested--Now What?
- 2:00 pm Getting Others to Test
- 3:00 pm DNA for Genealogical Problems
- 4:00 pm Q & A Panel

Monday, March 16

- 9:30 am Writing: Fattening Your Skinny Ancestors
- 11:00 am Simple Illustrations with MSWord
- 1:00 pm Create a Blog
- 2:30 pm Writing a Southern Family History

Tuesday, March 17

- 9:30 am Genealogy through Philately
- 11:00 am American Land Records
- 1:00 pm Google Maps for Genealogy
- 2:30 pm More Google

Wednesday, March 18

- 9:30 am Immigration & Naturalization
- 11:00 am Evidence Analysis -Break Down Brick Walls
- 1:00 pm Intro to Photoshop Elements
- 2:30 pm Newspapers for Genealogy

Thursday, March 19

- 11:00 am Footprints of Our Ancestors
- 1:00 pm Adoption Research and Finding Missing People
- 2:30 pm Using FindmyPast.com

Friday – March 20

- 9:30 am Ancestry.com
- 11:00 am Rootsweb
- 1:00 pm FindaGrave
- 2:30 pm FamilySearch

Saturday, March 21

- 9:30 am Hunting and Gathering
- 12:00 pm Irish Interest Group

Sunday, March 22 – Library closed for private event

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