



# The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the  
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

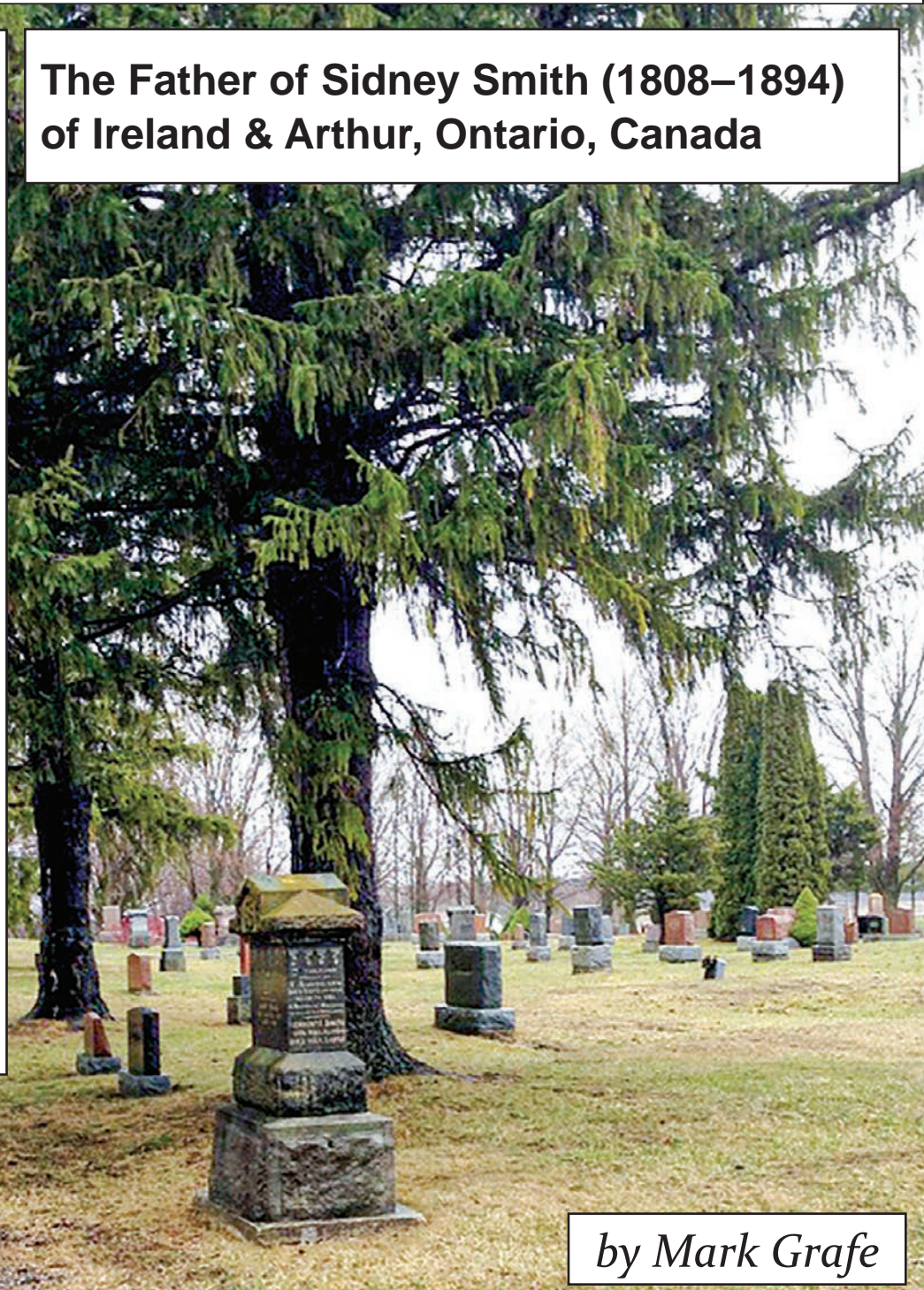
Volume 70, Number 4

June, 2021

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- The Story of Silvio Dodi From Italy to Mississippi to Oregon
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- Lorenzo Dow Who???
- The Family Bibles of Anson Leslie and Mary Jane (Howland) Dayton and Adelbert M. and Mattie (Smale) Dayton
- Book Reviews
- Calendar & More!

## **The Father of Sidney Smith (1808–1894) of Ireland & Arthur, Ontario, Canada**



*by Mark Grafe*

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

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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](mailto: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 <https://gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html>.

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Cover photo: Col. Thomas Smith family memorial, Clifford Cemetery, Howick Township, Huron County, Ontario, Canada, by Mark Grafe. The father of Sidney Smith is identified here as “T. Smith, Sen.”

## Letter From the Editor

This issue continues to celebrate 75 years of the GFO. Though not quite as old as the organization, *The Bulletin* was published in one way or another for most of that time. Beginning as a simple list of books, it soon evolved to add meeting notices and indexes created by volunteers. As the organization grew, so did the size of the *Bulletin*. In 1990, *The Insider* was started to keep members informed between issues of the *Bulletin*. In September 1991, the *Bulletin's* content included a letter from president Stanley Clarke, an article about Willis Gregg Corbitt who was the new inductee into the Hall of Fame, two obituaries, a list of new members, a list of periodicals from the Multnomah County Library, a plea for help from the cemetery committee, transcripts of Bible records, book reviews, a list of new books in the GFO library, a long list of queries, and abstracts from the records of The Portland Marble Company. There was one article about how to write a successful query.

There was a major shift in focus for the *Bulletin* when Lyleth Winther became the editor in 2005. The emphasis shifted to more informative articles and contributions from members about their own research. Indexes were included for a while but eventually moved to the website. We still do book reviews, but new books are found through our online catalog. We publish obituaries but no longer share personal information about new members. The goal of the *Bulletin* is to give members tools to be successful with their research and a way to share what they find. Members teaching members. This issue continues that tradition.

We have two articles about family research that reflect very different styles. "The Father of Sidney Smith" details efforts to connect the dots to identify Sidney's father. The author's search takes him to Canadian ar-



chives and his conclusion is supported by DNA. "The Story of Silvio Dodi" uses historical context to fill in the gaps of an immigrant's story. There are also two articles that continue our tradition of publishing Bible records. And an article to help you grow your research skills by using legal opinions.

Finally, we have a compilation of how the look of the *Bulletin* has changed over the decades. And, sprinkled throughout, a few throwback pieces that still ring true today. Enjoy.

—Nanci Remington





# The Father of Sidney Smith (1808–1894) of Ireland & Arthur, Ontario, Canada

Mark Grafe

**S**idney Smith was born in Ireland; his life is fairly well documented. His father apparently left Ireland between 1827-1830 and died in Canada with an unproven past. Descendants recorded Sidney's father as Thomas, or William, or Joseph. A confusing family history begins with sketches on those in Figure 1. Sidney's conflicting family history is then compared to census and religious records in a genealogical format. A letter from Sidney's cousin in Ireland and a letter to his granddaughter in Canada also link cousins across the pond.

## GRANDPA'S SMITH LINEAGE

### *Reginald Heber Radcliffe*

My grandfather, "Heber" Radcliffe, had an interest in genealogy, but did not know the name of this second great-grandfather, Thomas Smith, Senior. Born in Canada,<sup>1</sup> Heber's maternal line surprisingly lacked documentation. This was possibly due to a common name (Smith), probably due to challenges of researching in Canada, England, and Ireland, but definitely due to an attitude.

Among the memories which I have of my early trips to Canada are the ones of "damned Yankee" which meant I had to defend myself. I was small for my age and sometimes had two attackers which left impressions on me. Later when World War I came along, I did not even consider joining up with the Canadians, I was a "damned Yankee."<sup>2</sup>

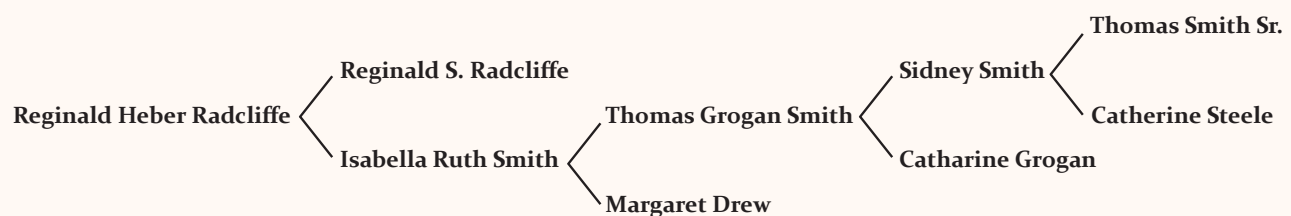
Heber wrote about his grandparents, Thomas Grogan Smith and Margaret (Drew) Smith; but he had only aged a year-and-a-half when his great-grandfather, Sidney Smith, died.<sup>3</sup>

We have a very interesting letter from Grandpa's cousin in Mount Mellick, Queens Co. Ireland. Sent on ahead to Ontario, Canada, Grandpa [Thomas Grogan Smith] located his father on the "White House Farm" just outside Mt. Forest. I have a picture taken in 1893, showing Great-Grandfather, Grandfather, Uncle Will and myself a few months old.<sup>4</sup>



My "damned Yankee," Heber Radcliffe, circa 1905, image courtesy of the Radcliffe family.

Figure 1  
*Selected Ancestors of Reginald Heber Radcliffe*



Websites were accessed from 2014-2021.

1. County of Wellington (Ontario, Canada), Mount Forest, Schedule A Births, No. 034938, 18 November 1892, Reginald Heber Radcliffe; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org>), image 240; citing Archives of Ontario, Toronto.

2. Heber Radcliffe, "Life Histories of Ruth and Heber Radcliffe," 1984, unpaginated; held by the author (2020).

3. "Royal Irish Constabulary Pension 1826-1925," Sydney Smith; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>) > Sydney Smith, date of death 25 April 1894.

4. Heber Radcliffe, "Life Histories of Ruth and Heber Radcliffe," 1984. Queens County is now called County Laois.

Heber knew his great-grandfather's name was Sidney Smith but guessed wrong about Sidney's wife; her name was not Norah, as Heber thought.<sup>5</sup> This Smith lineage was challenging due to Sidney's second marriage. Heber did have a correct year of birth for Sidney, he had the beginning of a story about "Major" Sidney Smith of the Royal Irish Constabulary, but he did not find Thomas Smith, Sr.

### **Reginald Shield Radcliffe and Isabella Ruth Smith**

Reginald Shield Radcliffe, born 27 October 1854 in Hilcott, Wiltshire County, England, died 13 December 1941 in Ridgway, Elk County, Pennsylvania.<sup>6</sup> Reverend

R. S. Radcliffe married on 6 June 1890 at Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada,

Isabella Ruth Smith.<sup>7</sup> Ruth was born 18 December 1864 at Mount Forest, she died 21 April 1943 in Ridgway.<sup>8</sup>

Reginald immigrated to Canada in 1872. He visited his father in England in 1887.<sup>9</sup> It is a shorter, possibly safer voyage from Canada to Ireland. Reginald also visited his fiancé's family in Ireland.



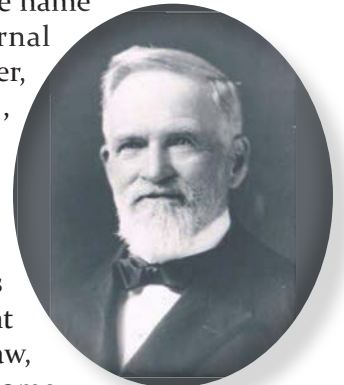
Isabella Ruth Smith

Images courtesy of the author.

### **Thomas Grogan Smith and Margaret Drew**

Isabella's father, Thomas Grogan Smith, was born 9 May 1831 at Rosenallis, County Laois, Ireland, he died 27 October 1920 in Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada.<sup>10</sup> Thomas Grogan Smith married 9 November 1859 in Glengarry, Ontario, Canada, Margaret Drew.<sup>11</sup> Margaret was born 17 March 1833 in Glengarry County, she died 1 January 1911 at Mount Forest.<sup>12</sup>

Thomas Grogan Smith immigrated to Canada in 1852. His middle name would link to his maternal family; both he and his sister, Hannah (Smith) Cole, were baptized in an Irish Catholic church.<sup>13</sup> Thomas Grogan Smith and his family attended Church of England (Anglican) services at St. Paul's Church in Mount Forest.<sup>14</sup> His mother-in-law, half-brother, and aunt at some point lived in his household.



T. G. Smith

### **Sidney Smith and Catharine Grogan (and Eliza Ensko)**

Sidney Smith was born 16 January 1808 in Ireland, he died 25 April 1894 in Arthur Township, Ontario, Canada.<sup>15</sup>

5. Ibid.

6. Alston William Radcliffe (North Newnton, Wiltshire, ENG) to Reginald Shield Radcliffe (Ridgway, PA), letter, undated list of Alston's children's birth dates; glued into book owned by R. S. Radcliffe, held by the author (2020). Also, "England & Wales Births, 1837-2006," database, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>), entry for Reginald Shield Radcliffe; citing Pewsey, Wiltshire, England, General Register Office, Southport, England. Also for death, Pennsylvania, Dept. of Health, certificate of death 106116, Elk Co., Ridgway, Reginald Shield Radcliffe, 13 December 1941; digital image, *Ancestry* "Pennsylvania Death Certificates 1906-1967" (<https://www.ancestry.com>), image 3332.

7. Diocese of Niagara (Toronto is crossed off), Mount Forest (Ontario, Canada), marriage book, 6 June 1890, Reginald Shield Radcliffe and Isabella Ruth Smith; photograph, June 1970, by Heber Radcliffe, held by the author (2020).

8. Pennsylvania, Department of Health, certificate of death 37676, Elk County, Ridgway, Isabella Ruth Radcliffe, 21 April 1943; digital image, *Ancestry* "Pennsylvania Death Certificates, 1906-1967" (<https://www.ancestry.com>), image 1126. Also, "Funeral Saturday For Mrs. Radcliffe," unidentified newspaper clipping (Ridgway, Pennsylvania), 22 April 1943, p. unk.; held by the author (2020).

9. "North Newnton," unidentified newspaper (Wiltshire, England), 1887, p. unk.; held by the author (2020).

10. Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, (Laois, Ireland), parish register, page 26, baptism, Thos, son of Sidney Smyth and Catharine Grogan, 28 May 1829; digital image, *National Library Ireland* > Catholic Parish Registers > Rosenallis microfilm 04205/11 > 1831, June > Thos. Smith. Also, County of Wellington (Ontario, Canada), Mount Forest, Deaths, p. 429, Thomas Grogan Smith, 27 October 1920; digital image, *FamilySearch*, "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947" (<https://www.familysearch.org>), image 680; citing Archives of Ontario.

11. "50th Wedding Anniversary," unidentified newspaper (Ontario, Canada), undated, Smith-Drew anniversary; photocopy held by the author (2020); Wellington County Museum & Archives, 2017.

12. "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937 and Overseas Deaths, 1939-1947," digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org> : 19 May 2015), image 1078; citing Archives of Ontario, Toronto.

13. Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, (Laois, Ireland), parish register, page 21, baptism, Hanna, daughter of Sidney and Catharine Smyth of Garroon, 28 May 1829; digital image, *National Library Ireland* (<http://registers.nli.ie>) > Catholic Parish Registers > Rosenallis microfilm 04205/11 > 1829, May > Hanna Smith.

14. 1881 Canada census, Ontario, District 153, N R Wellington, Mount Forest, p. 46, house 209, family 210, Thos. G. Smith; digital image, *Library and Archives Canada*, (<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e328/e008192624.jpg>); citing Government of Canada.

15. Funeral Card for Sidney Smith, 25 April 1894, Arthur Township (Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada); photocopy held by the author; Wellington County Museum & Archives, A1978.148, Series 3, item 10. Also, *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 13 March 2020), memorial 119947110, Sidney Smith (1808-1894) gravestone, Mount Forest Cemetery, Southgate, Grey County, Ontario, Canada, image by Bonnie, 5 August 2019.



Sidney married (1) Catharine Grogan *circa* 1828,<sup>16</sup> and (2) Eliza Ensko on 12 August 1838 at Miltown Malbay, County Clare, Ireland.<sup>17</sup> Catharine Grogan, baptized 30 January 1812 in a Catholic church, possibly died in 1831.<sup>18</sup>

By the time Sidney was about 20 years old, some siblings and his parents, Thomas and Catherine (Steele) Smith, had emigrated to Canada.<sup>19</sup> Sidney probably chose to stay in Ireland. He and his brothers Robert and Samuel worked as weavers before Sidney enlisted in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He served from 1831 to 1851, retiring as a constable.<sup>20</sup> Sidney stated his religion as Protestant when enlisting at age twenty-three.<sup>21</sup>

Sidney had eleven children, almost all were born in Ireland between 1828 and 1855. Ireland experienced mass starvation around this time. Sidney, Eliza, and children immigrated to Canada *circa* 1852. A land transaction links

Sidney to his youngest brother, Col.

Thomas Smith.<sup>22</sup> Sidney was a Major in the local Canadian militia and was active politically as an Orangeman. This would have aligned with his presumed English (pre-1690) Smith heritage.<sup>23</sup>

On 12 August 1888, Sidney and Eliza (Ensko) Smith celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. The local



Sidney Smith

Courtesy of the Smith family.

newspaper covered the party and invitations included some family history. Sidney's children from his first marriage, Thomas Grogan Smith and Hannah (Smith) Cole, attended the event. Thomas Grogan Smith's daughter, Isabella Ruth Smith and her husband to be, Rev. Reginald Shield Radcliffe were there. Thomas Grogan Smith's spouse, Margaret (Drew) Smith, along with almost everyone else, had her height and weight listed! Margaret's 202 pounds was corrected to 201 pounds.<sup>24</sup> When Sidney died, he had two surviving brothers, "Thomas of Clifford" and "Alfred of Brantford."<sup>25</sup>

### **Thomas Smith Sr. and Catherine Steele**

Thomas Smith Sr. was born around 1778 in Ireland, based on his marriage to Catherine Steele in 1798.<sup>26</sup> Thomas has an unknown burial location.

In Howick, Huron, Ontario, there is a memorial for his wife, "Catherine, relict of T. Smith Sen. died Sep. 14, 1856, aged 75 years. A native of Mellick, Queens County, Ireland."<sup>27</sup> Also named on this memorial in Clifford Cemetery are Col. Thomas Smith Jr., and his family.<sup>28</sup> Descendants wrote that Thomas Smith Sr. "died over seventy years old."



Smith Memorial  
Clifford Cemetery

Photo by the author, 2017

16. The marriage date for Sidney and Catharine was based on the birth of their first child. Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, (Laois, Ireland), parish register, page 21, baptism, Hanna, daughter of Sidney and Catharine Smyth of Garroon, 28 May 1829.

17. "Ireland Diocesan and Prerogative Marriage Licence Bonds indexes 1623-1866 Transcription," database, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>), entry for Smith, Sidney and Eliza Ensko, 1838; citing the Public Record Office of Ireland, "Marriage License Bonds of Killaloe."

18. Diocese of Ossary (Ireland), Durrow parish register, unpaginated, baptism, 30 January 1812, Catharine, daughter of Jno. Grogan and Bridgett McEvoy; digital image, *Ancestry* "Ireland, Catholic Parish Registers, 1655-1915," (<https://www.ancestry.com>), image 53; citing the National Library of Ireland. Catharine's son was born in 1831, Sidney joined the RIC in 1831.

19. "The Late Col. Smith," obituary, unidentified newspaper clipping (Ontario, Canada), October 1904.

20. "Royal Irish Constabulary Pension 1826-1925," Sydney Smith; digital image, *Findmypast*, constable, annual pension 16 pounds.

21. Ireland, "Royal Irish Constabulary Records 1816-1922," p. 86, entry for Sidney Smith, 1831; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>) > Education & Work > Occupations > Sidney Smith 1831.

22. Township of Arthur, Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, Land Abstract Index, Vol. 1, part 1, page 148; photograph, held by the author (2020), showing transfer of Lot No. 3 from Thomas Smith and his wife to Sidney Smith in 1859.

23. "Death of Sidney Smith, Esq.," unidentified newspaper clipping (Ontario, Canada), 26 April 1894, page unknown; held by the author. Also, *Wikipedia*, "Battle of the Boyne [1690]," ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_the\\_Boyne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Boyne)), last edited 22 February 2020. Still celebrated by the Orange Order in Northern Ireland; the earliest records found while researching this Smith family show 1721.

24. "A Memorial and Happy Social Event," unidentified newspaper clipping (Ontario, Canada), 1888: photocopy held by the author; Wellington County Museum & Archives. Notes: *Primrose*, and "his father and several brothers had been living here for some time." Also, Rantoul family records, photo and list of attendees at Smith wedding anniversary, 1888.

25. "Death of Sidney Smith, Esq.," 26 April 1894.

26. County of Eire, Ireland, Ossory Marriage Licence Bonds 1691-1845, Vol. 617, double page 44 and 88, Thomas Smith and Catharine Steel 1798; filmed at the Genealogical Dept. Dublin Castle by the Genealogical Society Salt Lake City Utah, 1949, Family History Library (FHL) microfilm 8,098,256.

27. *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 176539626, Catherine (Steele) Smith (1780-1856) gravestone, Clifford Public Cemetery, Howick, Huron, Canada, image Bruce Ottley, 17 March 2017.

28. *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 178263622, Col. Thomas Smith (1819-1904) gravestone, Clifford Public Cemetery, Howick, Huron, Canada, image by Bruce Ottley, 17 March 2017.

Family history suggested that Thomas and Catherine had eleven children, but named only ten:<sup>29</sup>

- i. Ann Smith, twin, date of birth unknown, died at twenty.
- ii. Samuel Smith, twin, died an infant.
- iii. Robert Smith, born in 1802 in Ireland.
- iv. William Smith, born in 1804 in Ireland.
- v. Sidney Smith, born in 1808 in Ireland.
- vi. Eliza Smith, unknown date of birth.
- vii. Samuel Smith, born in 1813 in Ireland.
- viii. Henry Smith, born in 1816 in Ireland.
- ix. Alfred Smith, born in 1819 in Ireland.
- x. Thomas Smith Jr. born in 1821 in Ireland.

## RECORD NOTES

### *Census of Canada*

Clues for census data about the Smith family were provided by Dr. L. H. Yeomans (1842–1913). He transcribed notes taken by Dr. G. B. Smith. George B. Smith (1851–1940) was the youngest son of Sidney Smith.<sup>30</sup>

By 1851, Smith families of interest were in Wellington County, Grey County, and St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.<sup>31</sup> Census of Canada records prior to 1851 are lacking in detail. People with these common names are easily disordered.

However, Thomas Sr.'s son Robert Smith and his wife Jane lived with their twelve-year-old daughter Ann in 1851.<sup>32</sup> Then in 1871 Jane was widowed and lived with Ann Paden, who was 31.<sup>33</sup> In 1881, Jane Smith lived with her nephew Thomas Grogan Smith, establishing that Sidney and Robert are brothers as was reported in family history.<sup>34</sup> Although family notes suggest Thomas Smith Sr. and some family immigrated between 1827–1830, they were not convincingly identified in Census of Canada records from 1831 or 1842.

Smith family history gets some recognition with over twenty pages of notes from the Wellington County Museum and Archives. Sidney's father was recorded as Thomas Smith by Dr. G. B. Smith. Notes in different handwriting have Sidney's father as Thomas' brother



Photo by the author, 2017.

Rockwood Cemetery, Ontario. A few old white memorials are displayed in the back.

William Smith Sr., buried at Rockwood, Wellington County, Ontario. And a handwritten list with corrections and items crossed out says another brother Joseph Smith was Sidney's father!

### *Hearsay*

The Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) noted that Catherine (Steele) Smith and a granddaughter's remains were possibly moved to the cemetery after it opened in 1887. They could not confirm that they are actually buried in Clifford Cemetery. Still, the memorial established a link from Col. Thomas Smith to his parents, Thomas and Catherine.<sup>35</sup>

When the following quote was first read, "he" was not identified, but it was the key to linking Quaker records to my Smith family. "He had two or more sons, one of whom was my mother's (Elizabeth Ensko (Smith) Yeomans) great-grandfather. He also had a daughter who married a potter named Jonas Shaw, who owned a farm. He (Shaw) was a Quaker and lived in Grague [Graigue], Queen's County [now Laois], Ireland."<sup>36</sup>

The father of my immigrant ancestor was Samuel<sup>A</sup> Smith, he linked this Smith family to the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Mountmellick, Ireland. Several quotes follow individuals of interest after the genealogical data. Although Thomas Smith and sons immigrated circa 1830, Sidney did not immigrate until 1852. Sidney's job took him around Ireland; he was familiar with relatives. The following is in a descending format.

29. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910; Rantoul family records, A1978.148, Series 10, item 1; Wellington County Museum & Archives (Ontario, Canada). Dr. Yeomans transcribed notes of Dr. G. B. Smith's conversations with his father, Sidney Smith.

30. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910. Also; Bible records; Rantoul family records, A1978.148, Series 6, item 7a.

31. 1851 Canada census, Canada West, Wellington County, Eramosa, p. 77, line 37, Robert Smith; *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e095/e002371981.jpg>). Also, *Ibid.*, Grey, Normanby, p. 13, line 39, Alfred Smith; digital image, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e095/e002350333.jpg>).

32. *Ibid.*, Eramosa, p. 77, line 37, Robert Smith.

33. 1871 Canada census, Ontario, Grey, Egremont, district 36, p. 62, dwelling 208, family 208, Jane Smith; digital image, *Library and Archives Canada* ([http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1871/jpg/4396751\\_00613.jpg](http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1871/jpg/4396751_00613.jpg); accessed 19 March 2020).

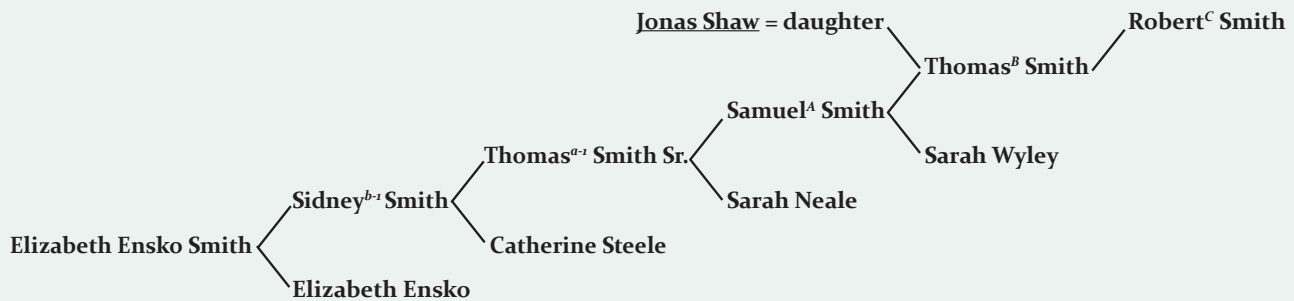
34. 1881 Canada census, Ontario, N.R. Wellington, Mount Forest, district 153, p. 46, dwelling 209, family 210, Thos. G. Smith; digital image, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e328/e008192624.jpg>).

35. Reg Thompson, Huron Co. OGS (Ontario, Canada) to Mark Grafe (Beaverton, OR), letter, 3 November 2017; citing Howick history.

36. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910. Also, *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 145855535, Elizabeth (Smith) Yeomans (1844–1908), database, Mount Forest Cemetery, Southgate, Grey, Ontario, Canada, 1 May 2015.



Figure 2  
*Selected Ancestors of Mrs. Yeomans (Elizabeth Ensko Smith) with Emphasis on Jonas Shaw.*



## GENERATION ONE

1. **Thomas<sup>B</sup> Smith** (Robert<sup>C</sup>), of County Offaly, Ireland, with no known date of birth, was buried at Rosenallis, County Laois, Ireland, 20 May 1775.<sup>37</sup> Thomas Smith, son of “Robert and [unknown] of Killeen, Q’s Co. [changed to] King’s Co. QMR” married at Mountmellick, Laois, Ireland, 15 September 1738, **Sarah Wyley**.<sup>38</sup>

“Sarah Wyly,” daughter of “William Wily, of Killeen, Kings County,” had no known date of birth. Sarah and Thomas were both Quakers of Killeen, Kings County, Ireland.<sup>39</sup> Sarah died on 19 June 1778.<sup>40</sup>

The children of Thomas and Sarah were:

- 2 i. ELIZABETH SMITH, born 15 July 1739, died 24 December 1815. Elizabeth married 22 March 1775, John Neale of Mountmellick.<sup>41</sup>
- + 3 ii. SAMUEL SMITH, born 16 April 1741, died 5 August 1795.<sup>42</sup> Samuel married 20 November 1765, Sarah Neale.<sup>43</sup>
- 4 iii. WILLIAM SMITH, born 2 May 1743, died 7 November 1744.<sup>44</sup>



*All similar Smith family artifacts were held by the Grafe family in 2021 and photographed by the author.*

37. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), burial register, unpaginated transcription from Book 1, page 159, Thomas Smith husband of Sarah Smith, buried at Rosenallis, 22 May 1775; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Search Catalog > Film # 7765136 > Register Transcripts of Monthly Meetings > FHL British Film 571397 Notes, browse online > image 190 of 278.

38. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), marriage book, page 5, Thomas Smith and Sarah Wyley, 15 September 1738; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > Thomas Smith & Sarah 1738.

39. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), register transcripts of monthly meetings, 1605-1872, Thomas Smith and Sarah Wyley, 15 September 1738; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Search Catalog > Film # 7765136 > Register Transcripts of Monthly Meetings > FHL British Film 571397 > browse online > image 143 of 278.

40. *Ibid.*, burial register, unpaginated transcription from Book 1, page 159, Sarah Smith wife of Thomas Smith, buried at Rosenallis, 19 June 1778; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Sarah Smith 1778.

41. Ireland, Society of Friends (Quaker), Births Register, family book, page 45, Elizabeth, John Neale, and 4 children; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>) > A-Z Records > Quaker births > Elizabeth Smith 1739. Also, *Ibid.*, death register, p. 48, Elizabeth, 24 December 1815; digital image, *Findmypast* > A-Z Records > Quaker deaths > Elizabeth Smith 1815.

42. *Ibid.*, family notes, page 30, Samuel Smith, Sarah Neale, Humphrey Smith; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Samuel Smith 1795.

43. *Ibid.*, marriage book, page 88, Samuel Smith and Sarah Neale, 20 November 1765; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > Samuel Smith & Sarah 1765.

44. Society of Friends. Ireland, Mountmellick, register transcript of monthly meetings, births 1613-1860, William Smith, 1743; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Search Catalog > Film # 7765136 > Register Transcripts of Monthly Meetings > FHL British Film 571,397 > image 53 of 278. Also, *Ibid.*, deaths 1613-1860, William Smith, 1744, son of Thomas and Sarah; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Search Catalog > Film # 7765136 > Register Transcripts of Monthly Meetings > FHL British Film 571,397 > image 189 of 278.

- 5 iv. ROBERT SMITH, born 7 October 1745, died 15 November 1745.<sup>45</sup>
- 6 v. SARAH SMITH, born 7 May 1752, died 28 July 1822.<sup>46</sup> Sarah married 4 February 1776, Jonas Shaw, of Drinagh, County Laois, Ireland.<sup>47</sup>

*Shaw had three daughters and one son. His son, Thomas Shaw, married a lady of Mount Mellick. After his father and mother's death, he sold out the old homestead and emigrated to Canada locating near Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. He died about the year 1848 and his widow on her return from the burial of her husband called on my mother's Uncle Thomas [Col. Thomas Smith 1821–1904], who then kept the Egremont Hotel [tavern in the 1851 census], about three miles north of Mt. Forest. She stayed with him for a couple of days. This is the last she has been heard of.*

—W. Lewis Yeomans, M.D., transcriber.<sup>48</sup>

Sarah Smith married Jonas Shaw. This account matches Sidney Smith's personal knowledge.<sup>49</sup> Drinagh, County Laois, Ireland is about thirty-two miles from Graigue, County Laois, Ireland. Thomas Shaw and his son, Jonas Shaw have memorials in Mono Cemetery, fifty-five miles from Clifford, Ontario.<sup>50</sup>

- 7 vi. THOMAS SMITH, born 8 December 1756, had no known date of death. He married 20 March 1785, Hannah Annessly (various spellings), daughter of Joseph Annessly of Mountmellick and his wife Elizabeth.<sup>51</sup>

No children are mentioned for Thomas and Hannah (Annessly) Smith; they are not the parents of Sidney Smith. Hannah Smith, wife of Thomas, died 2 August 1825, aged sixty-eight.<sup>52</sup> Thomas and Hannah were both Quakers. Meeting records from 1800 report that Hannah Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, was “guilty of intemperance in drinking.”<sup>53</sup> She was drunk.



Permission to use photo granted by Aisha Bewley, 31 May 2017.

Rosenallis Burial Ground gate, near Mountmellick, Ireland. The oldest Quaker burial ground in Ireland.



45. Ireland, Society of Friends (Quaker) Births Register, transcriptions, from book 1, page 159, Robert Smith; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>). Also, *Ibid.*, death register, page 69, Robert Smith, 15 November 1745; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Robert Smith 1745.

46. *Ibid.*, birth register, transcriptions, from book 1, page 159, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>). Also, *Ibid.*, death register, Sarah Shaw, 28 July 1822; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Sarah Shaw 1822.

47. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), marriage book, page 104, Sarah Smith and Jonas Shaw, 4 February 1776; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > Sarah Smith 1776.

48. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910.

49. 1851 Canada West census, Grey, Egremont, SD 88, page 21, line 49, Thomas Smith; digital image, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/e/e095/e002350115.jpg>). Also, 1861 Canada census, Ontario, Grey, Egremont, ED 5, page 55, line 39, Thomas Smith; *Library and Archives Canada* ([http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/1861/jpg/4391551\\_00022.jpg](http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/1861/jpg/4391551_00022.jpg)).

50. *Find a Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 170546638, Thomas Shaw (-1845) gravestone, St. John's Cemetery, Lucille, Dufferin County, Ontario, Canada, by Audrey Allman 24 September 2016.

51. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), family summary, page 159, Thomas Smith, Sarah Wiley, and six children, last entry 1778; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker births > Thomas Smith 1756. Also, *Ibid.*, marriage book, page 104, Thomas Smith, Hannah Annessly, 20 March 1785; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > Thomas Smith & Hannah 1785.

52. *Ibid.*, burial register, no. 140, Hannah, wife of Thomas Smith, buried at Tinneel, 2 August 1825; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Hannah Smith 1825.

53. *Ibid.*, Congregational Records, Hannah Smith wife of Thomas Smith, guilty of intemperance in drinking, 1800; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>: accessed 16 March 2017) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker Congregational Records > Thos Smith 1800.



## GENERATION TWO

3. **Samuel<sup>1A</sup> Smith** (Thomas<sup>B</sup>, Robert<sup>C</sup>) born 16 April 1741, died 5 August 1795. He married 20 November 1765 at Mountmellick, Ireland, **Sarah Neale**.<sup>54</sup>

*He had issue, five sons and two daughters, whose names were: —Sarah, Thomas, Joseph, William, Humphrey, Samuel, and Margaret.*

—W. Lewis Yeomans, M.D., transcriber.<sup>55</sup>

Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Neale of Mountmellick, born 4 November 1743, was buried 30 November 1811. Sarah and Samuel were buried at the Society of Friends Burial Ground at Tinneel, just southeast of Rosenallis, Laois, Ireland. Sarah (Neale) Smith did not remarry a William Smith after the death of Samuel.<sup>56</sup>

Samuel Smith was Elizabeth Ensko Smith's great-grandfather. Elizabeth's son, Dr. Yeomans, recorded the children of Samuel and Sarah. Dr. Yeoman's grandfather Sidney Smith named his father, aunts, and uncles. Humphrey, Joseph, William, and Thomas also have data in Quaker records that link them to Samuel and Sarah (Neale) Smith.

The children of Samuel and Sarah in unknown birth order were:

- 8 i. SARAH<sup>a</sup> SMITH, had no recorded date of birth or death.<sup>57</sup>
- + 9 ii. HUMPHREY<sup>a</sup> SMITH, born 18 September 1766 at Mountmellick, Ireland,<sup>58</sup> died at Drinagh, Laois, Ireland, 28 September 1822.<sup>59</sup> He married at Mountmellick, 28 October 1789, Susan Millner, of Enaghan, County Offaly, Ireland.<sup>60</sup>

*Humphrey Smith lived in Drinah, Q. County. Married Susannah Miller (Milner?) of Mount Mellick. They were both of Quaker belief. Issue: 9 in all, Samuel, William, Thomas, Deborah, Sarah [sic], Susanna, Bess [sic], Hulda, Elizabeth.*

—W. Lewis Yeomans, M.D., transcriber.<sup>61</sup>

- 10 iii. WILLIAM<sup>a-1</sup> SMITH, born in Ireland circa 1772, died near Eramosa, Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, in 1858.<sup>62</sup> William Smith of Drinagh, son of Samuel and Sarah, married at Mountrath, County Laois, Ireland, 31 May 1795, Rebecca Wyly, daughter of John and Rebecca of Mountrath.<sup>63</sup>



Southwest approach to Mountmellick.

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54. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), family notes, page 30, Samuel Smith, Sarah Neale.

55. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910.

56. Society of Friends. Ireland, Mountmellick, register transcript of monthly meetings, deaths 1648-1860, citing book 5, page 30, Sarah, wife of Samuel Smith, 30 November 1811; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Search Catalog > Film # 7765136 > Register Transcripts of Monthly Meetings > FHL British Film 571,397 > image 191 of 278.

57. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910.

58. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), family birth register, Humphrey Smith, 18 September 1766; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Humphrey Smith 1766.

59. *Ibid.*, death register, Humphrey Smith of Drinagh, buried at Tinneel, died 28 September 1822; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Humphrey Smith 1822.

60. *Ibid.*, marriage book, page 124, Humphrey Smith and Susanna Millner, 28 March 1789; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > Humphrey Smith 1789.

61. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910.

62. *Find a Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 50258860, William Smith Sr. (1772-1858) gravestone (Rockwood Cemetery, Wellington County, Ontario, Canada), by "Smith Navarro" 26 March 2010.

63. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), marriage book, page 139, William Smith, of Drinagh, married Rebecca Wyly, of Mountrath, 31 May 1795; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > William Smith 1795.

*William Smith (brother of Humphrey), son of William [sic], was a merchant at Mount Rath, Q. Co. Married Sarah Neill [sic] sold out and emigrated to Canada in [circa] 1810. Went to States for two years then came to Eramosa, W. Canada. Had issue three children, William, Sarah & \*.*

—W. Lewis Yeomans, M.D., transcriber.<sup>64</sup>

William<sup>a-1</sup> Smith, Sr., was buried at Rockwood, Ontario, Canada. The memorial also names William Smith, Jr. Junior's wife Deborah, Junior's sister Sarah, and Junior's daughter Rebecca are also on the monument. There was no obvious memorial for Rebecca (Wyly) Smith. Rebecca had several other children who died young, the unknown [\*] was Elizabeth (Smith) Alleyne.

The family notes are invaluable but contain errors. Sidney said his father was Thomas; some said Sidney's father was William (buried at Rockwood). William and Rebecca had children born after the birth of Sidney's older brothers. William<sup>a-1</sup> is Sidney's uncle; Rebecca Wyly was William<sup>a-1</sup> Smith's spouse,<sup>65</sup> Sarah Neale was William<sup>a-1</sup> Smith's mother.<sup>66</sup>

William<sup>a-1</sup> and Rebecca were Quakers in Ireland and Canada. Although Sidney Smith, born 15 January 1808, fits nicely into William<sup>a-1</sup> and Rebecca's list of children. Sidney was not recorded in Quaker records like the other children were and is not their son.

- 11 iv. JOSEPH<sup>a-1</sup> SMITH, had no known date of birth or death. Joseph married at Dublin, Ireland, 12 April 1811, Mary Lynas, daughter of John and Ruth of "Lurgan, Co. Armagh [Northern Ireland, UK]."<sup>67</sup>

*Joseph Smith (brother of Humphrey Smith) kept flour mills near Mount Mellick, Q. Co. Married Mary Linass had issue three children, one boy William and two girls, Matilda & Sarah. Sold out his mills about 1815 and went to So. Carolina in company with his brother-in-law John Linass & his family. Here he was engaged as a miller and report says he was drowned while looking after a sluice. Both he and his wife were Quakers. No record of family.*

—W. Lewis Yeomans, M.D., transcriber.<sup>68</sup>

One note suggested Joseph Smith was the father of Sidney. There is no other collaborating evidence for that scenario. The family history with detail collaborates with Joseph and Mary's marriage. Joseph Smith, son of Samuel Smith and Sarah Neale, was not the father of Sidney Smith.



Ireland. Map by the author, 2021.



Memorial wall with older markers, Rockwood Cemetery, Ontario, Canada, 2017. Many graves are now unmarked.

Photo by the author, 2017.

64. L. H. Yeomans, Journal, circa 1910.

65. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), marriage book, page 139.

66. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), family notes, page 30.

67. Ireland, Dublin, Society of Friends (Quaker), transcripts, citing marriage book 5, page 353, Joseph Smith and Mary Lynas, 12 April 1811; digital image, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org>) > Search Catalog > Film # 7765136 > Register Transcripts of Monthly Meetings 1605-1872 > FHL British Film 571395 > browse online > image 425 of 582.

68. L. H. Yeomans, Journal, circa 1910.



- 12 v. SAMUEL SMITH, had no known date of birth or death.<sup>69</sup>
- 13 vi. MARGARET SMITH, had no known date of birth or death.<sup>70</sup>
- + 14 vii. THOMAS<sup>a-1</sup> SMITH, had no known recorded date of birth or death. He married *circa* 1798 in Ireland, Catherine Steele.<sup>71</sup>

*Thomas (son of William [sic], brother of Humphrey) was a weaver, lived in Mount Moses [sic], Q. Co. Married Catherine Steele of Edenderry, Kings Co. Had issue Ann & Sam (twins, Sam died in infancy) Robert, William, Sidney, Eliza, Alfred, Sam & Thomas. 11 [?] children in all.*

—W. Lewis Yeomans, M.D., transcriber.<sup>72</sup>

Dr. Yeomans transcribed the wrong father, an unknown city, and someone can't count or forgot. However, Thomas probably was a weaver, and Catherine Smith's memorial reads "Catherine, relict of T. Smith, Sen. died Sept. 14, 1856 aged 75 yrs. A native of Mellick, Queens Co. Ireland." There is a collaborating transcription of a marriage bond, and children have connections. The next event from Ireland was unique.

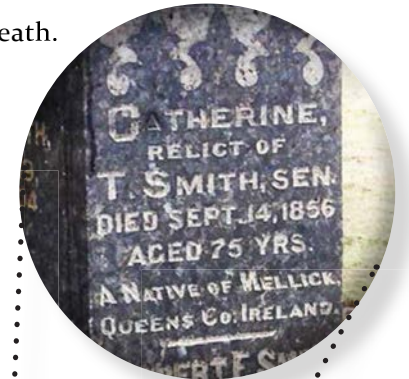
#### **Thomas Smith Sr.'s Disunion, 1799**

In January of 1799 there appeared a "report now made that Thos. Smith a member of Mountmellick meeting has been married to a woman not of our Society by a priest." By 20 February 1799, meeting minutes mention a Testimony of Disunion. The next meeting reports Thomas Smith had no objections to leaving the church.<sup>73</sup> The document was read publicly in Mountmellick and the Quakers denied Thomas Smith, son of Samuel and Sarah, "to be of our society."<sup>74</sup>

#### **GENERATION THREE**

9. **Humphrey<sup>a</sup> Smith**, (Samuel<sup>A</sup>, Thomas<sup>B</sup>, Robert<sup>C</sup>) born at Mountmellick, 18 September 1766, died at Drinagh, 28 September 1822. He married 28 October 1789 at Mountmellick, Susan Millner, daughter of Thomas and Deborah, of Enaghan, County Offaly, Ireland.<sup>75</sup>

Humphrey<sup>a</sup> and Susan "were both of Quaker belief" and are buried at Tinneel.<sup>76</sup> Humphrey<sup>a</sup> would have a grandson designated here as Humphrey<sup>c</sup>.



Clifford Cemetery, Ontario, Canada, memorial for "Catherine, relict of T. Smith, Sen.," 2017.

Photo by the author, 2017.

69. Ibid.

70. Ibid.

71. Ibid. Also, *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 176539626, Catherine (Steele) Smith (1780-1856) gravestone (Clifford Public Cemetery, Howick, Huron, Canada), by Bruce Ottley 17 March 2017. Also, Ireland, Diocese of Ossary, Public Records Office, Marriage License Bond, unpaginated transcriptions, Catharine Steel & Thomas Smith, 1798; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>).

72. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910.

73. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), Congregational Records, Thomas Smith, married to a woman not of our society, 1799; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker Congregational Records > Thomas Smith 1799.

74. Ibid. Disownments and Testimonials, 28 March 1799; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.co.uk>) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker Congregational Records > Thomas Smith 1799.

75. Ibid., family birth register, Humphrey Smith.

76. Society of Friends. Ireland, Mountmellick, register transcript of monthly meetings, deaths 1648-1860, citing book 5, p. 88 Susanna Smith of Drynah, 19 November 1849; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Search Catalog > Film # 7765136 > Register Transcripts of Monthly Meetings > FHL British Film 571397 > browse online > image 191 of 278.



Humphrey and Susan probably had at least seven children, including:

- 15 i. DEBORAH<sup>b</sup> SMITH, born 28 May 1791, died 4 June 1868.<sup>77</sup> She married at Clonmel, County Tipperary, Joshua Miller of Birr, County Offaly, Ireland.<sup>78</sup>
- 16 ii. SARAH SMITH, born at Mountmellick 7 July 1793, had no death record.<sup>79</sup>
- 17 iii. WILLIAM SMITH, born 15 April 1795, possibly died in South Carolina.<sup>80</sup>
- + 18 iv. SAMUEL<sup>b</sup> SMITH, born at Mountmellick 6 July 1797, died 31 March 1868.<sup>81</sup> He married at Mountmellick on 3 March 1822, Sarah Robinson.<sup>82</sup>

*Samuel married Sarah Robinson of Mt. Mellick, occupation baker, grocer, etc. Lived and died in Quaker belief. Was a great sportsman, kept horses and hounds. He lived in Edenderry, Kings Co. Issue: - Lucy, Humphrey, Elizabeth, William Robinson, Isabella, Sarah Matilda.*

—W. Lewis Yeomans, M.D., transcriber.<sup>83</sup>

- 19 v. THOMAS SMITH, born at Mountmellick 26 March 1800.<sup>84</sup>
- 20 vi. ELIZABETH SMITH, born at Mountmellick 2 September 1802.<sup>85</sup>
- 21 vii. HULDA SMITH, born at Mountmellick 10 May 1807, died at Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, 25 March 1877.<sup>86</sup>

14. **Thomas<sup>a-1</sup> Smith Sr.**, (Samuel<sup>A</sup>, Thomas<sup>B</sup>, Robert<sup>C</sup>) of Mountmellick, Ireland, has no documented date of birth or death. He married in 1798, Catherine<sup>a-1</sup> Steele, of Edenderry, County Offaly, Ireland.<sup>87</sup> Catherine, born circa 1780, possibly died near Clifford, Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, on 14 September 1856.<sup>88</sup> After the infant death of Sam, another child was named Samuel.



Photo courtesy of the Cole family

*Memorials for descendants of Humphrey Smith, Rosenalis, Ireland, circa 2016.*



*“In Memoriam, Nannie, Jan. 13, 1894,” on back “Church of S. Paul,” held by the Grafe family. Probably Jane (Heaslane), wife of Robert Smith, next page.*

77. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), Register of Members, family page 72, for Humphrey Smith and Deborah Millner, last entry dated 1807; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker births > Deborah Smith, 1791. Also, *Ibid.*, burial register, unpaginated, no. 471, Deborah Miller, 14 June 1868; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Deborah Miller 1868.

78. *Ibid.*, marriage book, page 19, Deborah Smith and Joshua Miller, 5 January 1832; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > Deborah Smith 1832.

79. *Ibid.*, Births Register, transcriptions, from book 5, page 72, Sarah, daughter of Humphrey and Susanna; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>).

80. *Ibid.*, Births Register, William, son of Humphrey and Susanna; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>).

81. *Ibid.*, Births Register, Samuel, son of Humphrey and Susanna; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>). Also, *Ibid.*, burial register, unpaginated, Samuel Smith, died 31 March 1868; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Samuel Smith 1868.

82. *Ibid.*, marriage book, page 19, Samuel Smith and Sarah Robinson, 3 March 1822 digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker marriages > Samuel Smith & Robinson 1822.

83. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, circa 1910.

84. Ireland, Society of Friends (Quaker) Births Register, transcriptions, from book 5, page 72, Thomas, 26 March 1800; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>).

85. *Ibid.*, Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey and Susanna, 1802; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>).

86. *Ibid.*, Hulda, daughter of Humphrey and Susanna, 1807; digital image, *Findmypast* (<http://search.findmypast.com>). Also, Ireland, Dublin, Society of Friends (Quaker), Burial Ground at Clonmel, Parish of St Mary's, Tipperary County, Certificate of Burial, Huldah Smith, died 25 March 1877; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker deaths > Huldah Smith 1877.

87. Ireland, Diocese of Ossary, Public Records Office, Marriage License Bond, Catharine Steel & Thomas Smith, 1798.

88. *Find A Grave*, memorial 176539626, Catherine (Steele) Smith (1780-1856) gravestone.

Thomas and Catherine had at least ten children, including:

- 22 i. ANN<sup>b</sup> SMITH, died at age twenty, no record found for birth or death.<sup>89</sup>
- 23 ii. SAM SMITH, died an infant, no documentation found for birth or death.<sup>90</sup>
- 24 iii. ROBERT<sup>b-1</sup> SMITH, born in Ireland in 1802, died before 1871 in Canada.<sup>91</sup> He married, possibly at Mountmellick in 1827, Jane Heaslane.<sup>92</sup>
- 25 iv. WILLIAM<sup>b-1</sup> SMITH, born in Ireland in 1804, Quaker, died 27 April 1872, and was buried at St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. William married (1) Mary Cole, and (2) Margaret M. Ball.<sup>93</sup>
- 26 v. SIDNEY<sup>b-1</sup> SMITH, born in County Laois, Ireland, probably 15 January 1808, died near Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada, on 25 April 1894. He married, *circa* 1828, (1) Catharine Grogan; and on 12 August 1838, (2) Eliza Ensko.<sup>94</sup>
- 27 vi. ELZA SMITH, no documentation found for birth or death.<sup>95</sup>
- 28 vii. SAMUEL<sup>b-1</sup> SMITH, born in County Laois, Ireland, *circa* 1813, died 2 April 1876 in Canada.<sup>96</sup> He possibly married in Ireland, Anne Morton.<sup>97</sup>
- 29 viii. HENRY<sup>b-1</sup> SMITH, born *circa* 1816 in Ireland, died in 1887 at Portage, Columbia County, Canada. He married Jane Spain.<sup>98</sup>
- 30 ix. ALFRED<sup>b-1</sup> SMITH, born in Ireland *circa* 1819, died at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, 30 March 1895.<sup>99</sup> He possibly married in 1839, (1) Agnes J. Grieve; and *circa* 1846, (2) Lucinda Forsyth.<sup>100</sup>
- 31 x. THOMAS<sup>b-1</sup> SMITH Jr., born 9 January 1821, died 28 September 1904.<sup>101</sup> He married Janet Black. They had at least nine children.<sup>102</sup>



Photo by the author, 2017.

Wm. Smith Family Memorial  
Victoria Lawn Cemetery  
St. Catharines, Canada

89. L. H. Yeomans, Journal, *circa* 1910.

90. Ibid.

91. 1871 Canada census, Ontario, Grey, Egremont, district 36, p. 62, dwelling 208, family 208, Jane Smith.

92. L. H. Yeomans, Journal, *circa* 1910.

93. Ibid. Also, Canada, Ontario, Lincoln County Marriage Register, page 12, William Smith and Margaret M. Ball, 8 May 1859; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > "Ontario, County Marriage Registers, 1858-1869," browse > Lincoln > Vol. 33 > image 13 of 120; citing Archives of Ontario, Canada. Also, Ontario, Canada, death register, page 45, William Smith, informant Chas. H. Smith (son), 27 April 1872; FHL microfilm 1,846,467.

94. Funeral Card for Sidney Smith, 25 April 1894, Arthur Township (Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada). Also, Find A Grave, memorial 119947110, Sidney Smith (1808-1894) gravestone. Also, Sidney and Catharine's marriage date was based on the birth of their first child. Also, "Ireland Diocesan and Prerogative Marriage Licence Bonds indexes 1623-1866 Transcription," database.

95. L. H. Yeomans, Journal, *circa* 1910.

96. United Kingdom, Ireland, County Clare, Ennis, Proceedings of a Regimental Board, Sergeant Samuel Smith, 22 October 1852; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Family History Center > Samuel Smith, born 1813 at Queens, Ireland. > "Chelsea Pensioners' Service Records, 1760-1913," Box 1005 (5233952) > image 59 of 952. Also, Ontario, Canada, Wellington County, Mount Forest, Schedule C deaths, page 314, Samuel Smith, witness Sidney Smith, 2 April 1876.

97. "Ireland Marriages, 1619-1898," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>), Samuel Smith and Anne Morton, 13 February 1860; citing Rosenallis, Queens, Ire, reference 2:3KLJ3GQ; FHL microfilm 101,419.

98. 1850 U.S. census, Columbia County, Wisconsin, population schedule, Port Hope, p. 199 (stamped), dwelling 1323, family 1323, Henry Smith; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>). Also, "folacin," Volbrecht Family Tree, public member tree, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>). Descendants of Henry triangulate on Chr. 18 and with trees.

99. For date of birth see 1851 Canada West census, Grey, Normanby, p. 13, line 39, Alfred Smith. For date of death see County of Brant, Ontario, Canada, Schedule C Deaths, p. 176, Alfred Smith, 30 March 1895; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > Alfred Smith born 1818.

100. Wellington County Museum & Archives (Ontario, Canada), Rantoul family records, A1978.148, Series 10, item 6, list of married couples and their children. Also, 1861 Canada census, Canada West (Ontario), Grey, Egremont, ED 5, page 52, line 30, Alfred Smith.

101. *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 178263622, Col. Thomas Smith (1819-1904) gravestone (Clifford Public Cemetery, Howick, Huron, Canada), by Bruce Uttley, 25 May 2017.

102. Wellington County Museum & Archives, Rantoul family records, list of married couples and their children.

Col. Thomas Smith immigrated to Canada circa 1830.<sup>103</sup> Beginning around 1845, all his children were born in Canada. Thomas purchased land in 1849 then gave it in 1859 to his brother Sidney.<sup>104</sup> When Sidney died in 1894, Thomas was living near Clifford, Ontario, Canada.

**GENERATION FOUR**

18. **Samuel<sup>b</sup> Smith**, (Humphrey<sup>a</sup>, Samuel<sup>A</sup>, Thomas<sup>B</sup>, Robert<sup>C</sup>) born at Mountmellick, Ireland, 6 July 1797, died 31 March 1868. He married 3 March 1822, **Sarah Robinson**.<sup>105</sup>

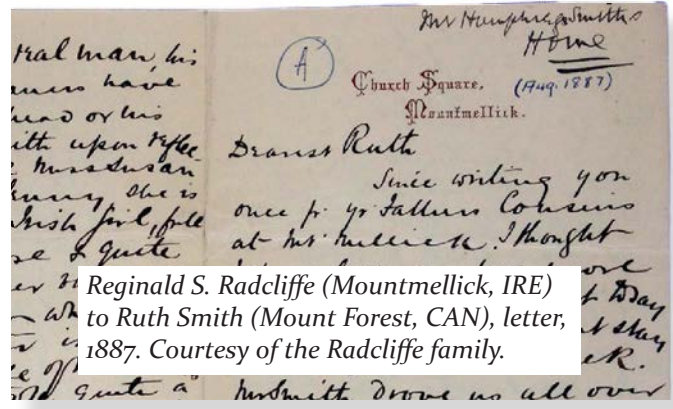
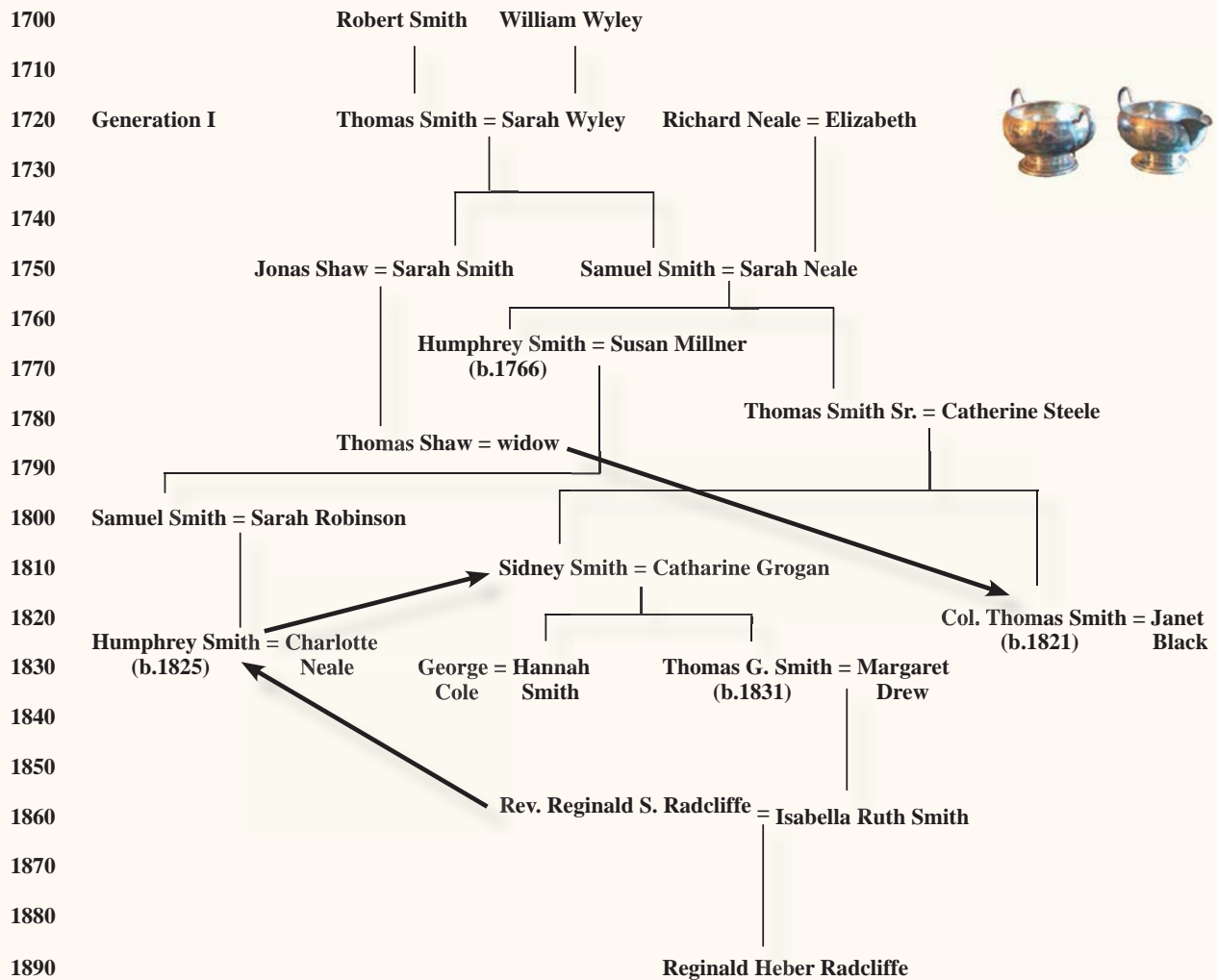


Figure 3  
*Selected Ancestors of Reginald Heber Radcliffe*



*Smith family kept in touch. Thomas Shaw's widow visited Col. Thomas Smith circa 1848. Rev. Reginald Radcliffe wrote from Humphrey Smith's residence in 1887. Humphrey Smith wrote to his cousin Sidney in 1892.*

103. L. H. Yeomans, Journal, circa 1910. Also, 1901 Canada census, Ontario, District 125 North Wellington, Clifford Village, page 11, line 16, Thomas Smith; digital image, Library & Archives Canada (<http://data2.collectionscanada.ca/1901/z/z003/jpg/z000113956.jpg>).

104. Township of Arthur, Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, Land Abstract Index, Vol. 1, part 1, page 148. Also, "A Memorial and Happy Social Event," 1888.

105. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), marriage book, page 19, Samuel Smith and Sarah Robinson.



Samuel and Sarah had seven children.

- 32 i. LUCY<sup>c</sup> SMITH, born 16 December 1822, died 12 January 1852.<sup>106</sup>
- 33 ii. HUMPHREY<sup>c</sup> SMITH, born *circa* 1825, died at Mountmellick, Ireland, 27 April 1899.<sup>107</sup> He married 6 March 1850, Charlotte Neale. Humphrey and Charlotte had seven children.<sup>108</sup>
- 34 iii. ELIZABETH SMITH, born 11 November 1826, possibly died in 1894.<sup>109</sup>
- 35 iv. WILLIAM ROBINSON SMITH, no known date of birth, possibly died in 1893.<sup>110</sup>
- 36 v. ISABELLA SMITH, born 15 March 1831, no documentation found for her death.<sup>111</sup>
- 37 vi. SAMUEL SMITH, born 31 December 1832 died 19 March 1833.<sup>112</sup>
- 38 vii. SARA MATILDA SMITH, born 11 May 1834, no record found for her death.<sup>113</sup>



## LETTERS

In 1887, Rev. Reginald Shield Radcliffe visited his fiancé's Smith family in Ireland. A letter, inherited from his son Heber, shows Reginald wrote from "Mr. Humphrey Smith's" at "Church Square, Mountmellick," Ireland. "Dearest Ruth, Since writing you once from your father's cousins at Mt. Mellick ...."<sup>114</sup> Humphrey made this Smith family unique.

Many years later, a second letter connects Sidney's family in Canada to his first cousin once removed "Humphrey<sup>c</sup> Smith" of Mountmellick, Ireland. The first letter came from Rev. Reginald S. Radcliffe, who married Sidney's granddaughter, Isabella Ruth Smith. The following letter from Humphrey Smith to Sidney Smith in 1892 mentions Sidney's immigration *circa* 1852, forty years prior.

*"My Dear Cousin Sydney,*

*... when you look back at all you have done in the past 40 years, where you spent 33 days in crossing from Limerick with your regt. of fine boys and a good girl ... my Aunt Elizabeth Robinson ... my sister Sarah writes me a few times each year and keeps me hooked up a little about you, but ... my two sons, R. Middleton and Saml Humphrey [have] the business here [Mountmellick], they are both married and reside next to each at Park Terrace (Irishtown)... I hope the Rev. R. S. Radcliffe is quite well, was it he or his brother that was married to one of your grand-daughters?*

*Believe me, your affectionate cousin, Humphrey Smith.<sup>115</sup>*

106. Society of Friends, Ireland, register transcripts of monthly meetings, Mountmellick, Co. Leix/Queens, Births 1630–1860, Lucy Smith, son of Samuel & Sarah, born 16 December 1822; digital image 55 of 278, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > FHL film 7765136. Also, L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, *circa* 1910.

107. Ireland, Dublin, Society of Friends (Quaker), Burial Ground at Tinneel, Parish of Rosenallis, Queens County, Certificate of Burial, Humphrey Smith, 27 April 1899; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Ireland, Quaker births > Humphrey Smith 1899.

108. Society of Friends, Ireland, Mountmellick, register transcript of monthly meetings, marriages 1650–1860, citing book 9, page 8, Humphrey Smith of Dinah and Charlotte Neale, 6 March 1850; digital image 134 of 278, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > FHL film 7765136.

109. *Ibid.*, births 1613–1860, citing book 6, page 146, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Samuel and Sarah, 11 November 1826; digital image 55 of 278, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>) > FHL film 7765136.

110. L. H. Yeomans, *Journal*, *circa* 1910.

111. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), family birth register, Isabella Smith, born 15 March 1831; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker births > Isabell Smith 1831.

112. Ireland, Mountmellick, Society of Friends (Quaker), birth register, Samuel Smith, born 31 December 1832; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker births > Samuel Smith 1832. Also, *Ibid.*, Congregational Records, Edenderry, Samuel Smith Jun., burial recorded 13 June 1833; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker Congregational Records > Samuel Smith 1833.

113. *Ibid.*, birth register, Sara Matilda Smith, born 11 May 1834; digital image, *Findmypast* ([search.findmypast.co.uk](http://search.findmypast.co.uk)) > Search A-Z > Ireland, Quaker births > Sara Matilda Smith 1834.

114. Reginald Radcliffe (Mr. Humphrey Smith's Home, Church Square, Mountmellick, Laois, Ireland) to Ruth Smith (Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada), letter, August 1887; held the author.

115. Humphrey Smith (Church Square, Mountmellick, Laois, Ireland) to Sidney Smith (Box 43, Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada), letter, 22 November 1892; Rantoul family records, A1978.148, Series 5, item 8; Wellington County Museum & Archives, Ontario, Canada.



Photo by the author, 2017.

*Sidney Smith family memorial, Mount Forest Cemetery, Ontario, Canada.*

**CONCLUSION**

The only direct evidence for Thomas Smith Sr. being the father of Sidney Smith was a recollection transcribed by Dr. Yeomans. A land transaction, a cemetery memorial, newspaper articles, and a marriage bond provide indirect evidence for Thomas Sr. being Sidney’s father. As do census entries for Jane, the wife of Thomas Sr.’s son Robert, who lived with Thomas Grogan Smith after the death of her husband, and the Jonas Shaw stories.

Jonas Shaw and newspaper articles linked Quaker records to Thomas Smith. These records showed that Samuel<sup>A</sup> Smith’s brothers, William and Robert, both died young and neither can be the grandfather of Sidney Smith. Samuel’s brother Thomas, born in 1756, who married Hannah Annessly, is also not the grandfather or father of Sidney Smith. The family notes suggesting William Smith as the father of Sidney are in error, as was the one note proposing Joseph Smith as Sidney’s

father. Those brothers of Thomas Smith Sr. had recorded marriages and different families; neither William nor Joseph could be the father of Sidney.

Sidney’s family, including his granddaughter Ruth Smith and Rev. Reginald Radcliffe, were acknowledged in 50th wedding anniversary artifacts. Rev. Radcliffe sent a letter from the home of Humphrey<sup>c</sup> Smith, and a letter from Humphrey<sup>c</sup> Smith to Sidney Smith collaborate with Quaker records by showing a second cousin relationship between Thomas Grogan Smith and Humphrey<sup>c</sup> Smith; and a first cousin once removed relationship between Sidney Smith and Humphrey<sup>c</sup> Smith.

Are all conflicts resolved? William, Joseph, Humphrey<sup>a</sup>, and Thomas Smith Sr. have another brother, Samuel. Samuel is not mentioned in Quaker records, and sisters Sarah and Margaret were not mentioned either. Samuel Smith, brother of Thomas Smith Sr. could also be Sidney Smith’s father. However, neither Dr. Yeoman’s transcriptions nor other family notes suggested Sidney’s father might be Samuel.



Photo by the author, 2017.

*Entrance to the Wellington County Museum & Archives, Ontario, Canada.*

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

A big thank you to Harve, Marian, Tom, Kathy, Diana, Louise, and the Wellington County Museum & Archives for research help with this Smith family. I hope this answers one of our repetitive questions—where did you find that? To update citations, check out the Genealogical Forum of Oregon’s MemberSpace page.



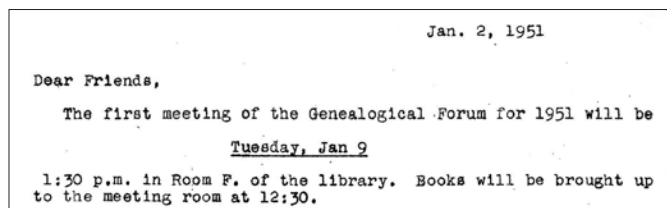
# 70 Years of Bulletin Covers

Laurel Smith

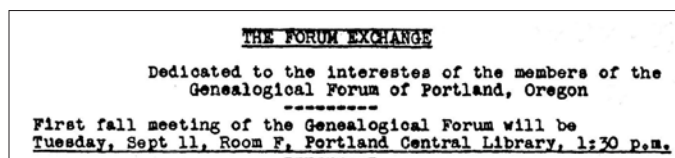
As 2020 drew to a close, the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) began offering additional online resources in the members-only pages called MemberSpace on the GFO website. One of the first record sets provided was all the back issues of *The Bulletin*—and they are word searchable! It is fascinating to view the publication evolve from a newsletter sent ten times a year to remind members about meetings to a quarterly filled with indexes, extracts, Bible records, articles about methodology and family histories, and book reviews.

In January 1954, Mrs. William (Esther) Irvine, then president, wrote a brief history of the fledgling publication. You can find it in the images of volumes 1-10, on page 159 of the PDF file. Among other details, she reported that in 1951, all copies of the three- to four-page issue were typed, but when membership “suddenly jumped from 26 to 4[6?] other methods of duplication had to be found.”

In the September 2013 issue, Susan Olsen LeBlanc authored an extensive article about the history of the *Bulletin*. But I thought readers might enjoy, as I did, seeing how the publication evolved graphically. The first issue in our digital collection is a letter, announcing a meeting on 9 January 1951. These letters were called the “bulletin,” a generic term that appears to have applied to many newsletter-type publications.

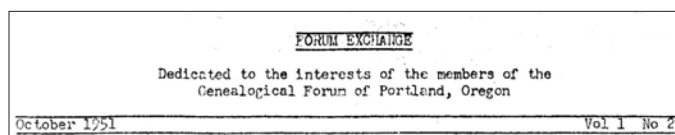


When the bulletin evolved into a newsletter, its masthead added the new name, *The Forum Exchange*.



Volume 1, number

The very next month sported a new look.

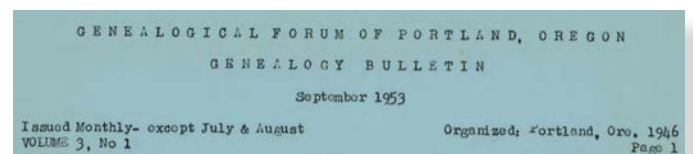


Volume 1, number 2

Volume 70, No. 4

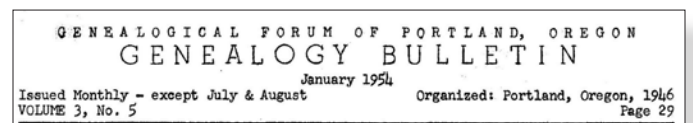


And so it remained until September 1953 when the name was changed to *Genealogy Bulletin*.



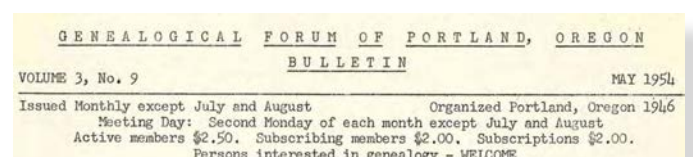
Volume 3, number 1

January 1955 ushered in a spiffy new look.



Volume 3, number 5

But the new look survived only a few months, with the May 1955 issue returning to an earlier form and dropping the word “Genealogy.”



Volume 3, number 9

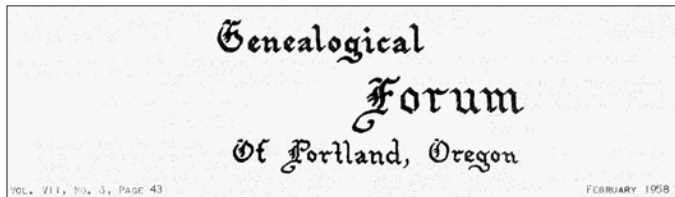


Like an adolescent searching for identity, the look changed again in September 1954, and "Bulletin" was dropped from the masthead. The appearance had only minor changes over the next three years.



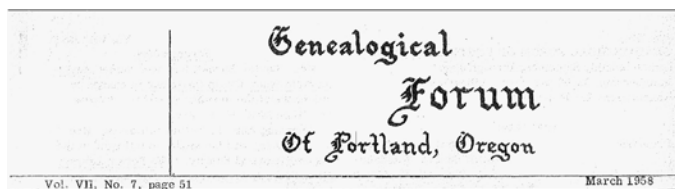
Volume 4, number 1

Perhaps a calligrapher joined the team, because in February 1958 a new version was launched.



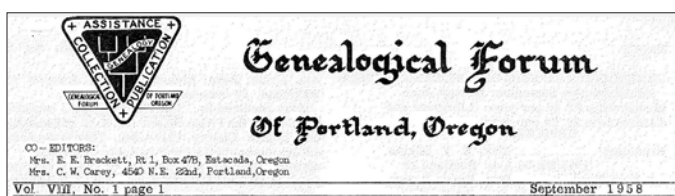
Volume 7, number 6

Only one month later, another small change took place. In retrospect, it seems as if preparations were being made for something.



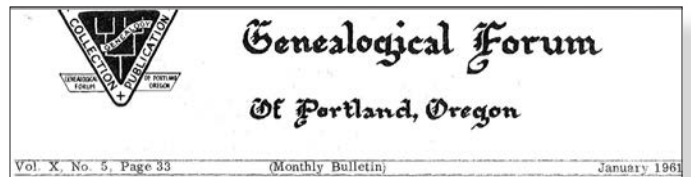
Volume 7, number 7

And in September 1958, there it was! GFO's first logo.



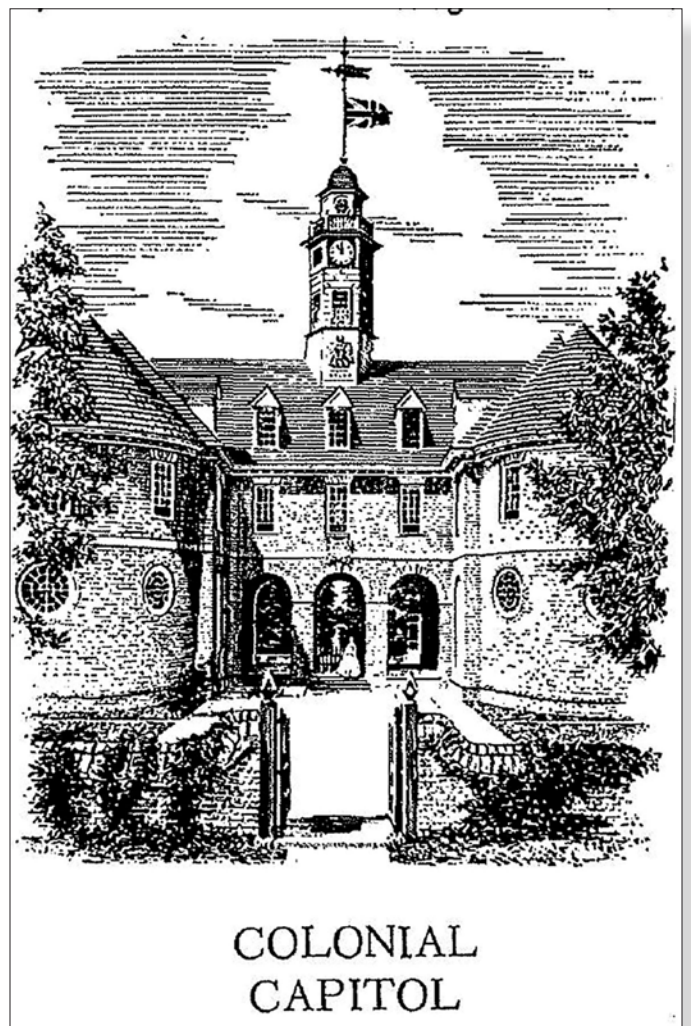
Volume 8, number 1

In January 1961, a minor modification added the words "Monthly Bulletin" to the masthead, and the *Bulletin* was back. More content was added, and the publication grew.



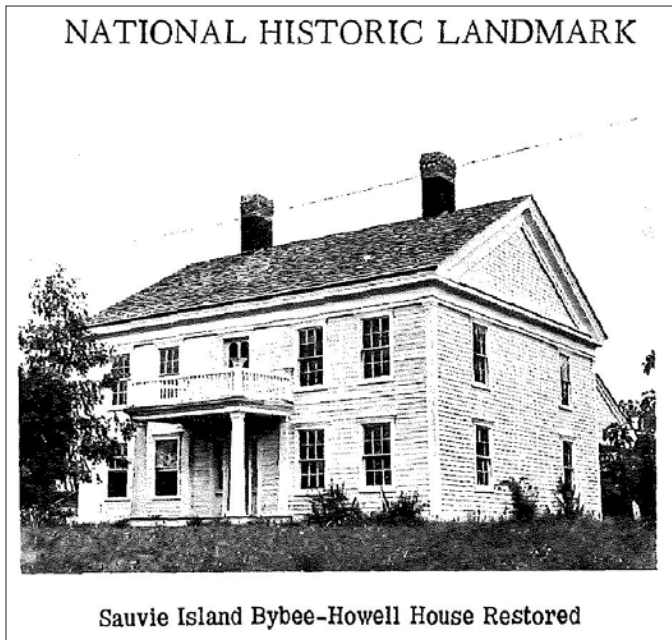
Volume 10, number 5

Concerns over the rising cost of producing the *Bulletin* brought about changes in 1966 and 1967. The first involved having the type set on a newspaper press. The text was smaller, and the layout went to two columns. Images and photos were added in September 1966.



First image in the Bulletin. September 1966, to accompany the article "Williamsburg Restored."

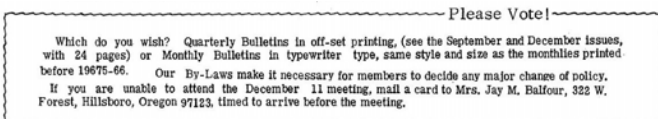
A big change came in September 1970 when the *Bulletin* got a cover.



Sauvie Island Bybee-Howell House Restored

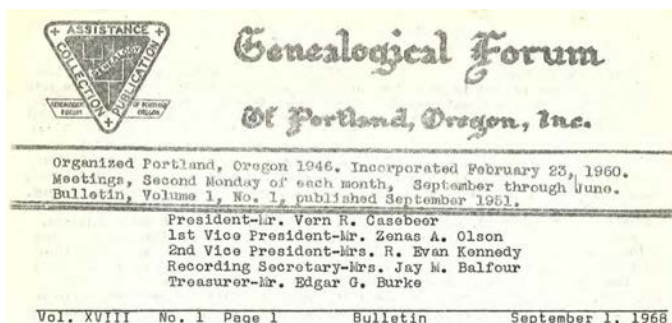
First photo in the *Bulletin*, September 1966.

In September 1967, to further cut costs, the *Bulletin* became a quarterly. The masthead changed again. If you would like to read about the decision to publish quarterly, you will find it in volumes 11-20 on page 727 of the PDF file. It was announced that members would be asked to vote at the December 1967 meeting whether the quarterly should be continued or whether a monthly publication was preferred.



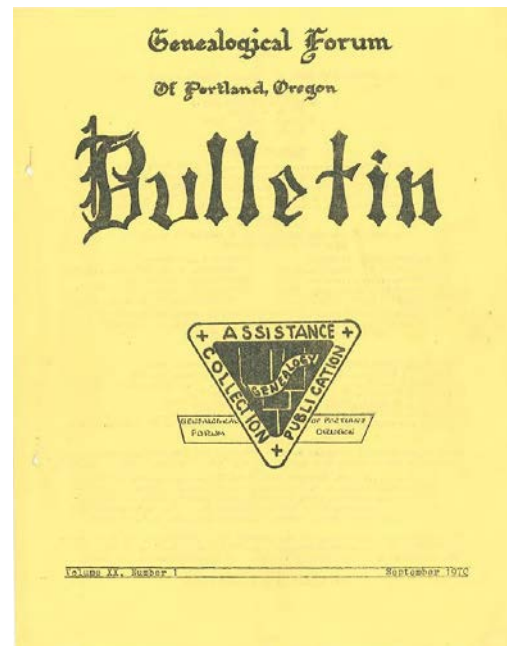
Volume 17, number 2

By September 1968, the *Bulletin* was back to a monthly distribution, typewritten rather than typeset, and without photos or images. There was an announcement that the GFO would buy "a modern Mimeograph machine" to better manage printing costs (page 867 of the PDF). The masthead was changed to include more information.



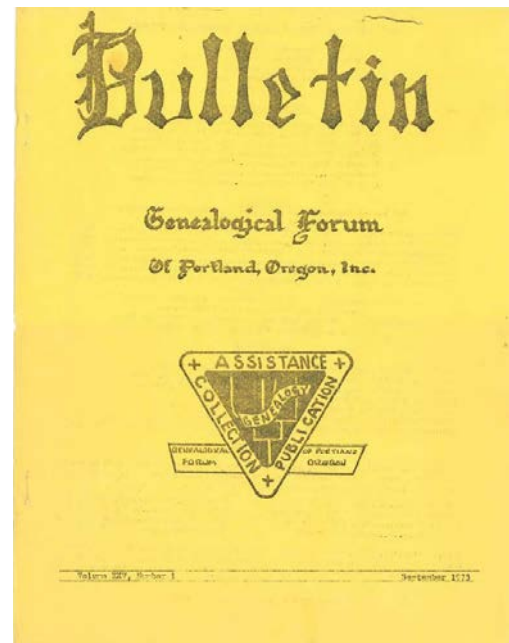
Volume 18, number 1

Volume 70, No. 4



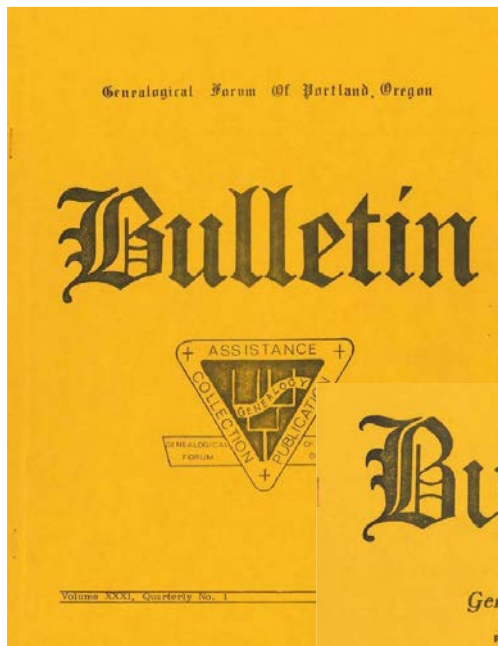
Volume 20, number 1

There was a minor change in design in September 1975 when the organization name and publication name swapped positions.



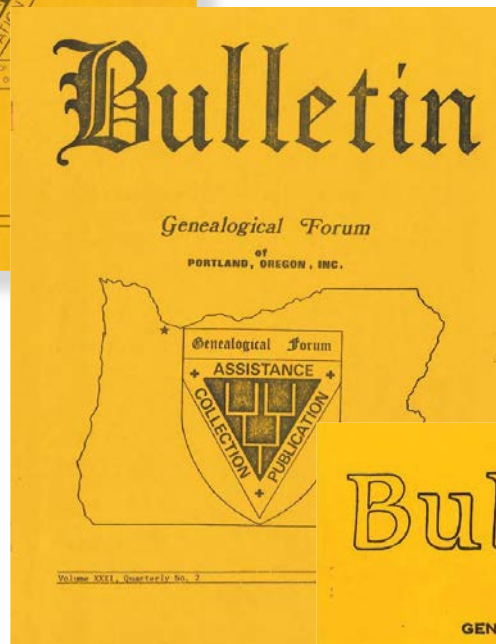
Volume 25, number 1





Volume 31, number 1

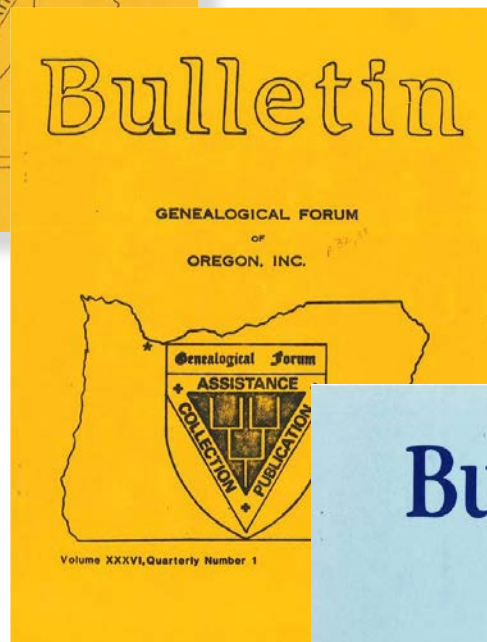
Then, in September 1981, changes were made to the cover fonts, and the *Bulletin* again became a quarterly and has remained so.



Volume 31, number 2

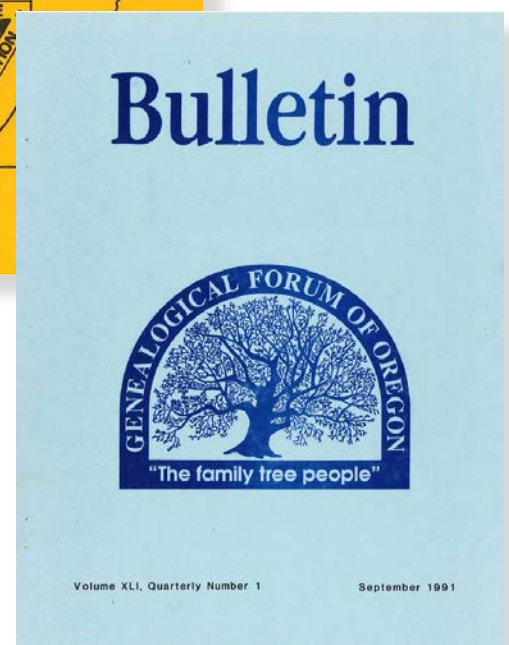
Perhaps not content with the design, alterations were made to the next issue when an outline of Oregon was added, and this design stuck for several years.

A new font changed the appearance in September 1986.



Volume 36, number 1

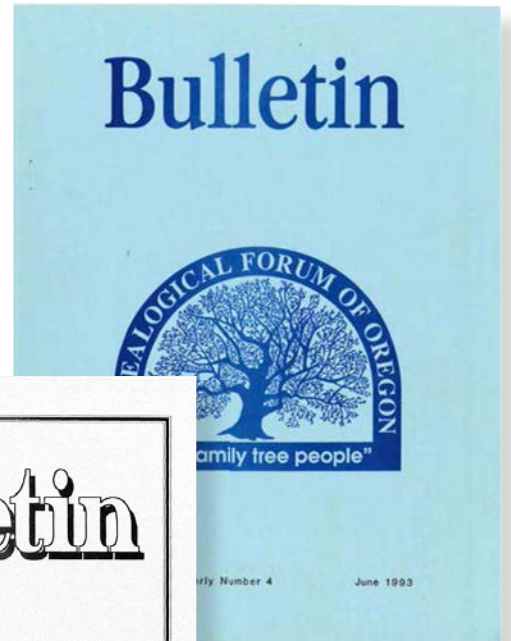
From 1970 to 1991, the *Bulletin* cover was a deep yellow or goldenrod, so a change to blue in September 1991 was a pleasant surprise—and there was a complete redesign sporting the brand new GFO logo, printed in dark blue.



Volume 41, number 1

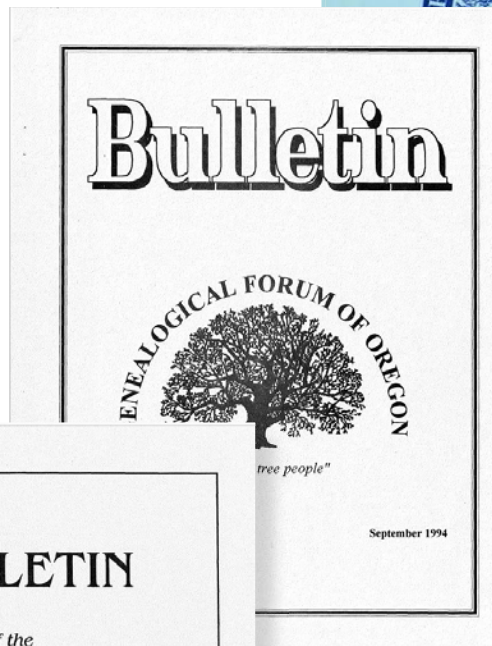


Photographs returned to the *Bulletin* in volume 42, the first being images of GFO's founders (on page 243 of the PDF file).

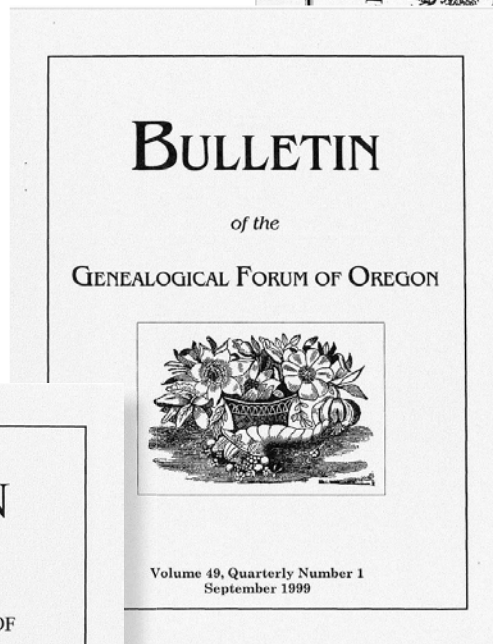


*Volume 42, number 4*

A new white cover and redesigned graphic appeared in September 1994.

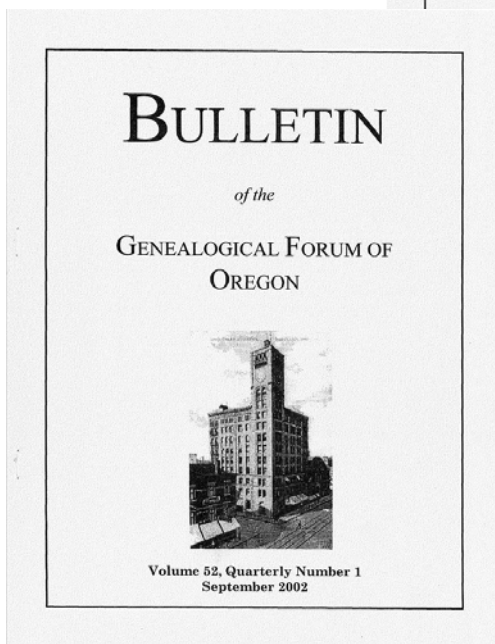


*Volume 44, number 1*



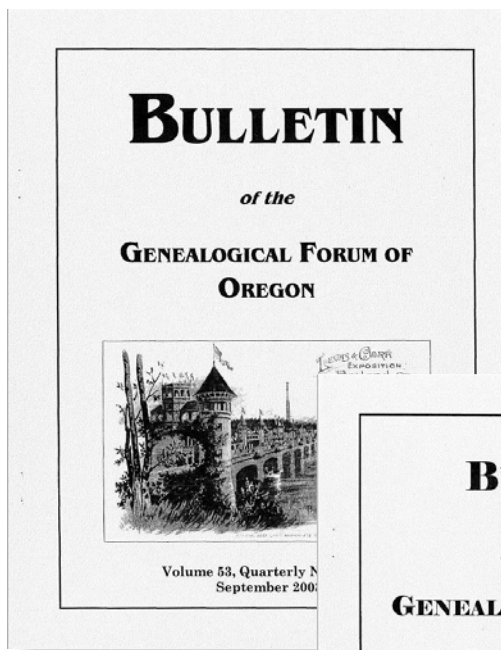
*Volume 49, number 1*

September 1999 brought a whole new look and the advent of a different graphic image on the cover with every issue.



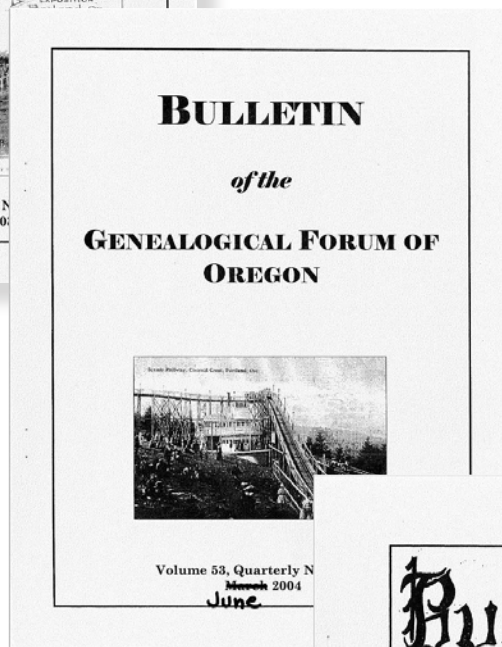
*Volume 52, number 1*

Fonts were changed for the first issue of volume 52 in September 2002, and the changing graphic images continued.

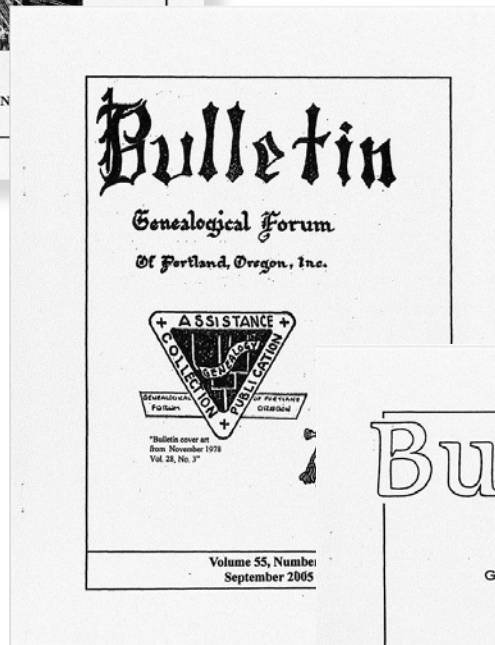
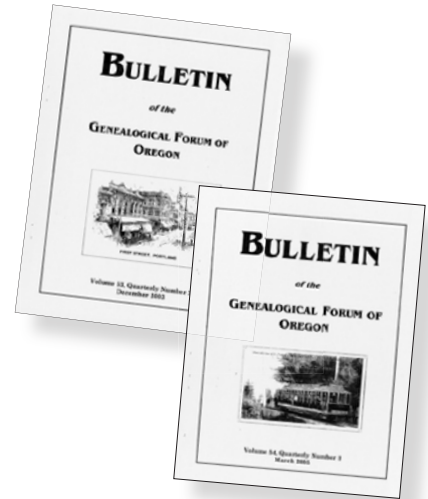


Volume 53, number 1

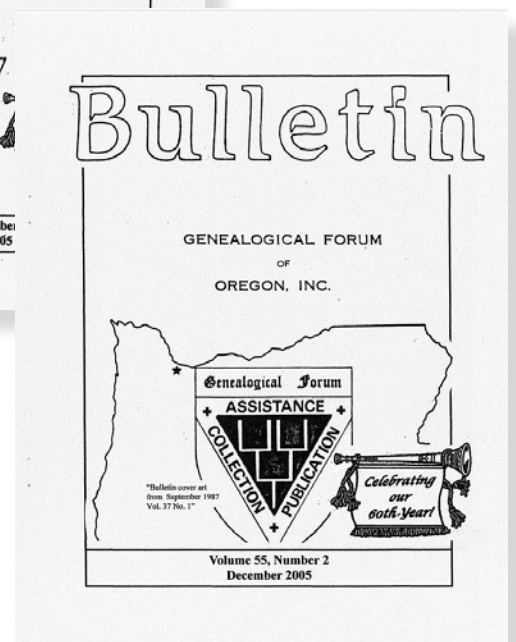
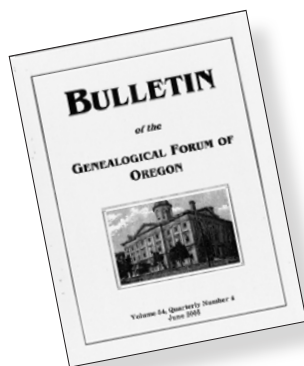
Fonts continued to evolve for several issues.



Volume 53, number 4



Volume 55, number 1



Volume 55, number 2

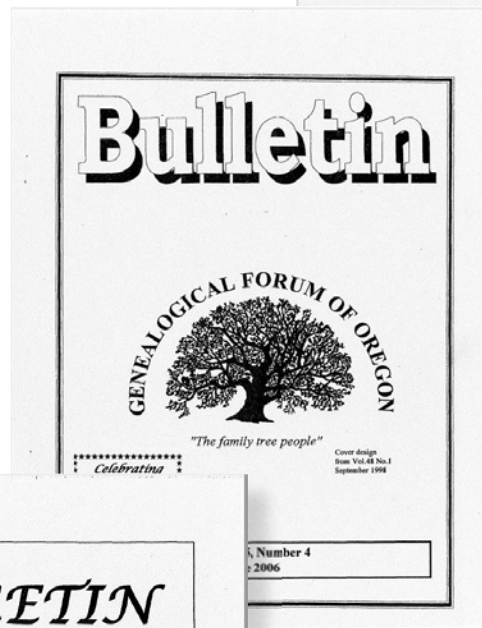
Beginning in September 2005, for the 60th anniversary year, the covers displayed elements from past editions.



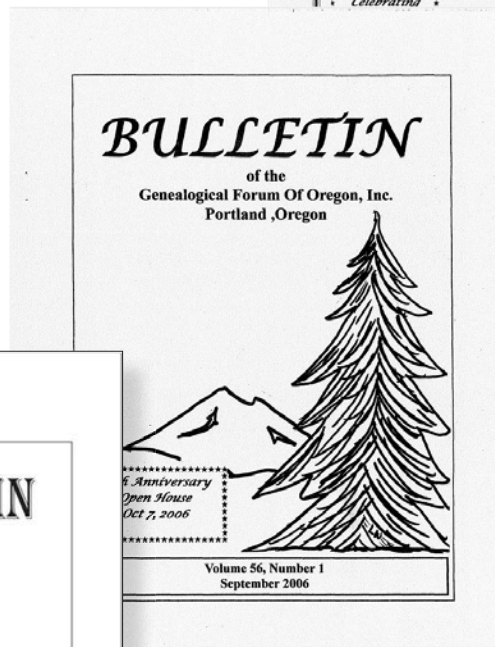
For the 2006 publishing year, a new font was selected and used for two years, but the illustrations varied every issue.



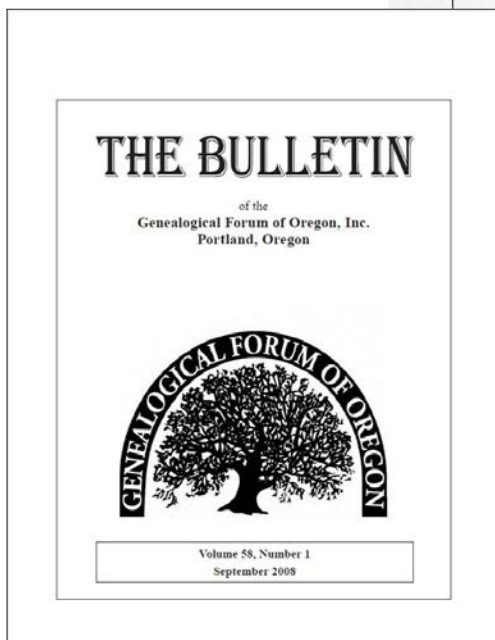
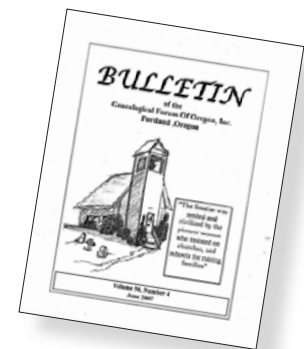
Volume 55, number 3



Volume 55, number 4

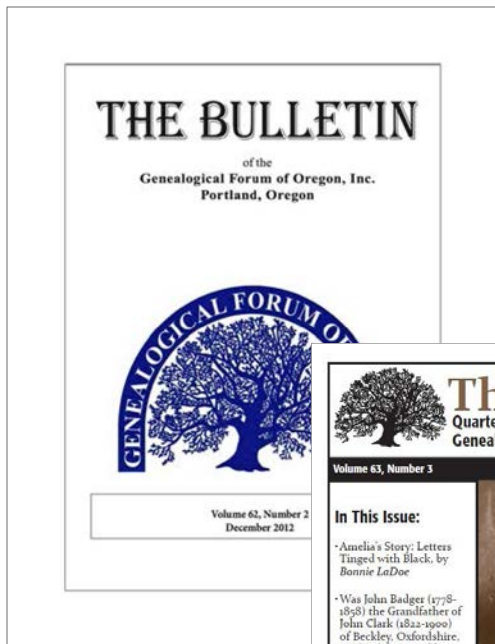


Volume 56, number 1



Volume 58, number 1

The look adopted in September 2008 was used for many years, and “The” was added to the publication’s name. However, a monumental change came in March 2009 when the digital version was born, and readers who received the *Bulletin* via email were treated to color images—if only in the ads.



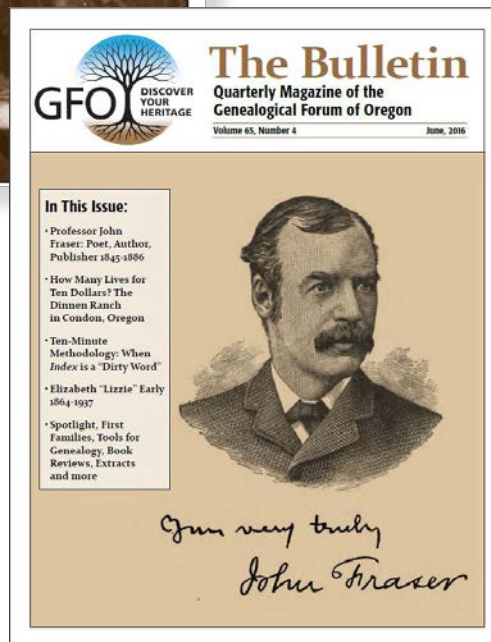
Volume 62, number 2

The first color photo appeared in the *Bulletin* in March 2010. It was taken by Harvey Steele of the Lone Pine at an archaeological site near The Dalles. It can be seen in the digital file for volumes 51-60 on PDF page 1772. The GFO logo was rendered in color in the digital version in December 2012.



Volume 63, number 3

The next major redesign was in March 2014. And the covers have continued to change with each issue since.



Volume 65, number 4

June 2016 showed GFO's newest logo.



Volume 66, number 1

For GFO's 70th anniversary, there were images of all three GFO logos. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, but it also marks the 70th anniversary of the *Bulletin*. I hope you have enjoyed this visual retrospective. I am stunned at the energy and devotion of editors, authors, columnists, proofreaders, typists, graphic designers, book reviewers, publishers, and their teams over the years. Their efforts to keep us informed, to share genealogical data, to teach and entertain, and to preserve the GFO's history are best understood by those who have served over the years. We owe them all an enormous debt of gratitude.



# The Family Bible Records of John F. Wickard (1845–1884), Henry F. West (1838–1912), and Sarah (Eslinger) West (1844–1909)

Vince Roman

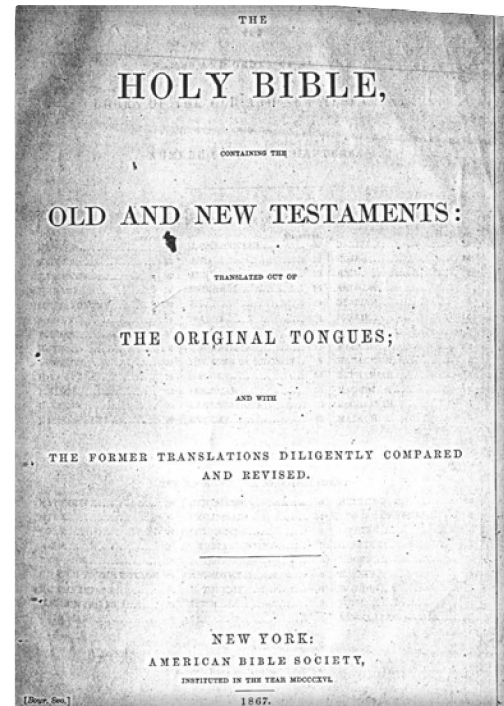
Published in 1867, the Wickard-West Bible contains vital records spanning forty-three years (1838–1881). It appears three individuals recorded the names and dates. Both families hailed from the Midwest, predominantly Ohio and Indiana. Two plausible theories link the Bible to Oregon. The transcription of the title page and vital records are as follows.

*Bible in the Library of Tabor Heights UMC  
6161 SE Stark St.  
Portland, OR 97215*

THE  
HOLY BIBLE,  
CONTAINING THE  
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS:  
TRANSLATED OUT OF  
THE ORIGINAL TONGUES;  
AND WITH  
THE FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED  
AND REVISED.

—

NEW YORK:  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY,  
INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR MDCCCXVI  
[Bour. Svo.] 1867.



## FAMILY RECORD

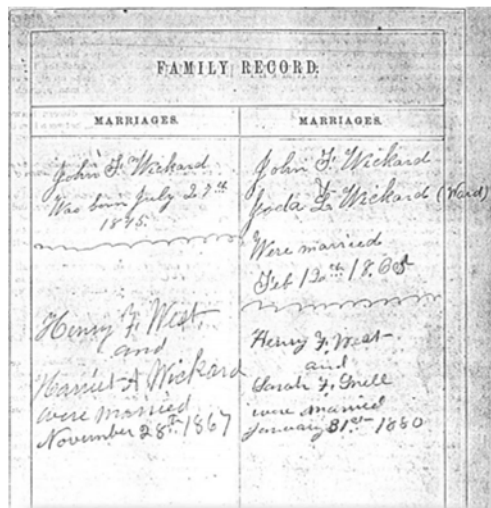
### MARRIAGES

*John F. Wickard  
Was born July 27th  
1845*

*Henry F. West  
and  
Harriet A. Wickard  
were married  
November 28th 1867*

*John F. Wickard  
&  
Joela L. Wickard (Ward)  
Were married  
Feb 12th 1865*

*Henry F. west  
and  
Sarah F. Snell  
were married  
January 31st 1880*



**BIRTHS**

John F. Wickard  
Was born July 27th  
1845

Josephine L. Wickard  
Was born March 5th  
1848

John Antrim Wickard  
Was born December  
2nd 1866

Edmond Wickard  
Was born May 20th  
1869

Harriet Ann Wickard  
Was born August  
5th 1838

Joseph Edward West  
was borne  
October 28th 1868

Florence Josephine West  
was borne  
April 12th 1875

Charles Samuel West  
was borne  
June 28th 1878

Henry F. West  
born December  
1st 1838

Sarah F. Eslinger  
was born  
April 19th 1844

Robt. Richard Birney West  
was born March 12th  
1881

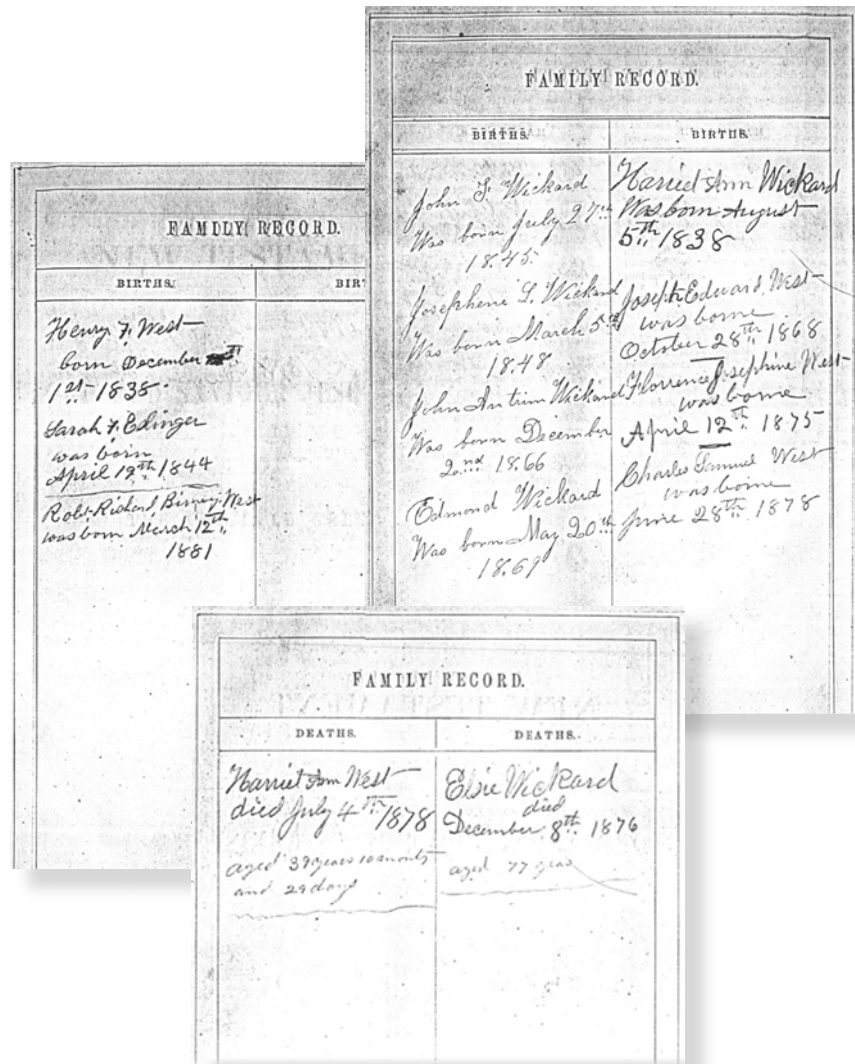
**DEATHS**

Harriet Ann West  
died July 4th 1878  
aged 39 years 10 months  
and 29 days

Elsie Wickard  
died  
December 8th 1876  
aged 77 years

**HANDWRITING ONE—JOHN F. WICKARD**

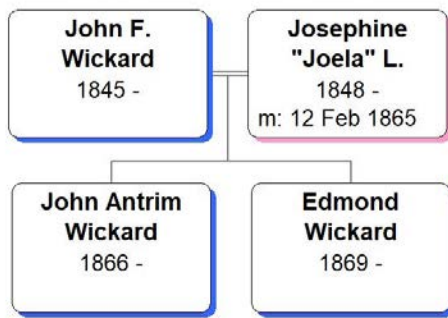
The Bible probably first belonged to John F. Wickard (1845–1884).<sup>1</sup> He is the first name in the left-side birth column. John likely recorded his own birthdate, his wife Josephine’s birthdate, and the birthdates of their two eldest children, John and Edmond. John F. and Josephine’s third child, Clayton (b. 1871) is not noted in the Bible.<sup>2</sup> This is significant in that the Bible likely changed hands after Edmond’s birth but before Clayton’s birth, sometime around 1870. John F. likely recorded his wedding date to Josephine (also known as Joela). None of John F. and Josephine Wickard’s descendants have apparent ties to Oregon.



1. For John F. Wickard’s birth and death date see, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/21737234/john-f-wickard> : accessed 26 January 2021), memorial 21737234, John F. Wickard (1845-1884), Church of the Brethren Cemetery, Washington Township, Polk County, Iowa; gravestone photograph by TW.

2. For Clayton Wickard’s birth date see, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/190704230/clayton-a-wickard> : accessed 26 January 2021), memorial 190704230, Clayton A. Wickard (1871-1940), Maxwell Cemetery, Maxwell, Story County, Iowa; gravestone photograph by TW.





### HANDWRITING TWO—HENRY F. WEST

John F. Wickard's sister, Harriet Wickard, is written as the first name in the right-side birth column. Harriet's birth and death, her marriage to Henry F. West and the death of her mother, Elsie Wickard, were likely recorded by her husband Henry. Henry and Harriet's three children are listed below Harriet's name. They are Joseph Edward, Florence Josephine, and Charles Samuel. The children's names are written in a third distinct handwriting.

The eldest child, Joseph Edward (b. 1868) is not enumerated in the 1870 United States Census.<sup>3</sup> He likely died *circa* 1869–1870. Perhaps John F. Wickard gave the Bible to his sister Harriet after the death of Joseph Edward.

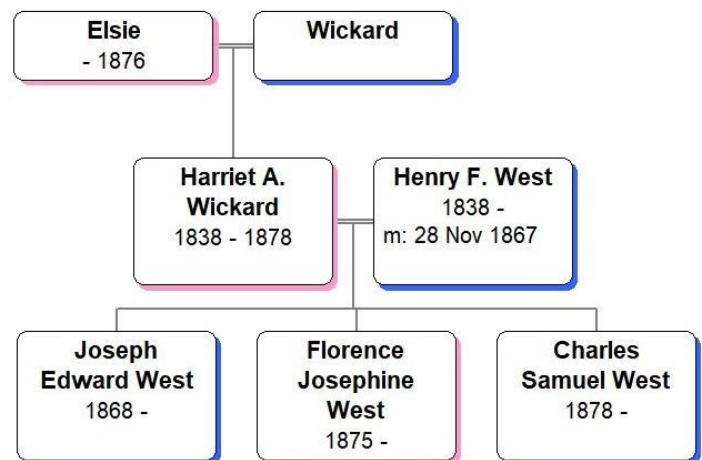
The second child, Florence Josephine (b. 1875) is not enumerated in the 1880 United States Census and probably died young.<sup>4</sup> Harriet died 4 July 1878 just six days after the birth of her third child Charles Samuel. Sadly, Charles Samuel succumbed to an early death like his siblings. Harriet and a child are buried in the Ruple-Union Cemetery in Jackson, Jay County, Indiana.<sup>5</sup>

However, the child buried next to Harriet at the Ruple-Union cemetery is noted as Edward West. The headstone engraving documents his death date as 28 June 1878 at two days old.<sup>6</sup> The Bible states Charles Samuel died 28 June 1878. So, who is buried next to Harriet?

The West children's Bible listings, likely recorded a few years after their deaths, mistakenly reversed Joseph Edward West with his brother Charles Samuel West. Charles Samuel West's birthdate in the Bible is erroneously written as the death date engraved on Edward West's tombstone. It is plausible that Charles Samuel was actually born in 1868 and Joseph Edward in 1878. Harriet's lineage ended with the deaths of her three children leaving no descendants linked to Oregon.

### HANDWRITING THREE—SARAH ESLINGER WEST

After Harriet died in 1878, Henry F. West married Sarah Eslinger Snell. It was the second marriage for each.<sup>7</sup> Recognizing her husband's birth was not recorded in the Bible, Sarah likely noted their birthdates. It appears the same handwriting also recorded Henry's deceased children's birthdates. Repeated to Sarah several years after their deaths, Henry may have incorrectly conveyed the facts. The same person recorded Sarah and Henry's wedding date. Also written in the same handwriting is the birth of Sarah and Henry's only child, Robt. Richard "Birney" West (b. 1881). Birney's birth is the last vital record written in the Bible.



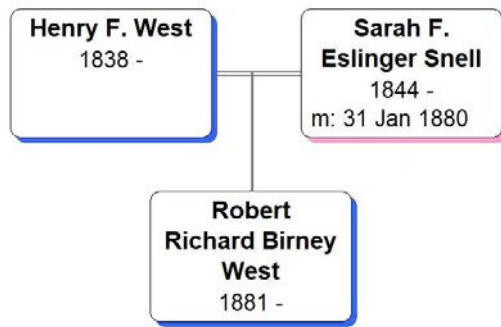
3. *Ancestry.com*, 1870 United States Federal Census, Jackson Township, Jay County, Indiana, p.21 ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4263399\\_00085?pld=21587564](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4263399_00085?pld=21587564) : accessed 26 January 2021). Edward West is not in the census.

4. *Ancestry.com*, 1880 United States Federal Census, Jackson Township, Jay County, Indiana, p.23 (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4240598-00027?pld=27533264> : accessed 26 January 2021). Florence West is not in the census.

5. *The USGenWeb Project*, Jay County, Indiana, Ruple-Union Cemetery (<http://ingenweb.org/injay/Cemeteries/Ruple/Ruple-Union.html> : accessed 26 January 2021), page maintained by Margie Pearce and Jim Cox.

6. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/20055165/edward-west> : accessed 26 January 2021), memorial 20055165, Edward West (1878), Ruple-Union Cemetery, Jackson Township, Jay County, Indiana; gravestone photograph by DSON1492.

7. For Sarah's first marriage see, *Ancestry.com*, "Missouri, U.S., Marriage Records, 1805-2002," Sarah F. Eslinger ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1171/images/vrmm01833\\_c36762-0118?usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pld=509935097](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1171/images/vrmm01833_c36762-0118?usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pld=509935097) : accessed 26 January 2021).



Religion played an important role in both families. Henry F. West was reared in a Quaker home while his first wife Harriet grew-up Mennonite.<sup>8</sup> Harriet’s brother, Joseph Wickard, was a Brethren minister.<sup>9</sup> Brethren and Mennonite share roots in the Midwest and also have ties to modern day Methodism. In 1968, the Evangelical United Brethren Church joined with the Methodist Church to create the United Methodist Church.<sup>10</sup> The Wickard-West Bible resided for a time at the Tabor Heights United Methodist Church in Southeast Portland.

#### HOW DID THE BIBLE GET TO OREGON?

Sometime after 1880 the Henry F. West family relocated to Oregon from Indiana. In 1900, the family lived in

Myrtle Creek in Douglas County.<sup>11</sup> Son Birney lived in Portland from approximately 1903-1914.<sup>12</sup> Perhaps Birney inherited the Bible from his mother when she passed away in 1909.<sup>13</sup> Having family ties to both the Brethren and Methodist communities, the Bible could have passed from Birney to an affiliate congregation. Though, at the time of his death, Birney belonged to the Christian Science religion. He had no children.<sup>14</sup>

There is, however, a second Oregon link. Joseph Bartholomew Wickard (1792–1840) was the great-great-great-grandfather of former GFO member Jane Olsen. Joseph’s brother, John Wickard (1797–1885) was the father of John F. and Harriet noted in the Bible. Although Jane is not a direct descendant of anyone in the Bible, she is distantly related.<sup>15</sup>

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Born and raised in Astoria, Oregon, with deep Finnish and Scandinavian roots, Vince’s genealogy passion stems from his childhood. He is a member of the National Genealogical Society and the Association of Professional Genealogists, among other affiliates. With 20 years under his belt, his genealogy practice focuses on DNA analysis, adoption, unknown parentage, and complex family mysteries. He resides in Hillsboro with his partner and their cat, Cinder.

8. For Henry F. West’s father’s Quaker records see, *Ancestry.com*, “U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935,” John L. West ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2189/images/40784\\_2421406263\\_1216-00110?pld=9261699](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2189/images/40784_2421406263_1216-00110?pld=9261699) : accessed 26 January 2021). For Harriet West’s father’s Mennonite records see, *Ancestry.com*, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S., Mennonite Vital Records, 1750-2014, John Wickard ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2189/images/40784\\_2421406263\\_1216-00110?pld=9261699](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2189/images/40784_2421406263_1216-00110?pld=9261699) : accessed 26 January 2021).

9. For Joseph Wickard’s obituary see, *Newspapers.com*, *The Indianapolis News*, Indianapolis, Indiana, 30 December 1901, Monday, Page 10 ([https://www.newspapers.com/clip/68189288/the-indianapolis-news/?xid=637&\\_ga=2.236700165.588922089.1611591062-1116692531.1604942237](https://www.newspapers.com/clip/68189288/the-indianapolis-news/?xid=637&_ga=2.236700165.588922089.1611591062-1116692531.1604942237) : accessed 26 January 2021).

10. *Wikipedia*, United Methodist Church, 1968 Merger ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Methodist\\_Church#1968\\_merger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Methodist_Church#1968_merger) : accessed 26 January 2021).

11. *Ancestry.com*, 1900 United States Federal Census, Myrtle Point Precinct, Douglas County, Oregon, p.147A ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4118725\\_00963?pld=68461900](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4118725_00963?pld=68461900) : accessed 26 January 2021).

12. For Birney West’s first marriage see, *Ancestry.com*, Multnomah County, Oregon Marriage Index, 1855-1919 (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/40882:70762> : accessed 26 January 2021). For *Birney West’s City Directory* listing 1914 see, *Ancestry.com*, “U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995,” Birney West (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/40882:70762> : accessed 26 January 2021).

13. For Sarah Eslinger West’s death see, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52857251/sarah-frances-west> : accessed 26 January 2021), memorial 52857251, Sarah Frances West (1844-1909), Myrtle Creek IOOF Cemetery, Myrtle Creek, Douglas County, Oregon; gravestone photograph by jessicado.

14. For Birney West’s obituary see, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/111670596/birney-richard-west> : accessed 26 January 2021), memorial 111670596, Birney Richard West (1881-1938), River View Cemetery, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon; gravestone photograph by FriendsOfRiverView.

15. Family Chart of Jane Olsen (partial six-generation tree), Genealogical Forum of Oregon, digitized periodicals and manuscripts, search “Wickard.”



# The Story of Silvio Dodi (1888–1987) From Italy to Mississippi to Oregon

Cheri Emahiser

**T**hey had to run. Desperate to get away, Silvio Dodi and his younger sister Della had no idea how they might escape their dire circumstances in the Mississippi Delta. A few months earlier, in the fall of 1904 when they were 16 and 13 years old, the children had sailed to America with their parents Aniceto and Emelda Dodi. Aniceto wanted a new life for his family. Despite friends and family in Italy begging him not to go, he seized the opportunity to obtain tickets to cross the Atlantic.

Over 80 years later, I sat down with my Uncle Silvio Dodi to learn why his family left Italy to move to rural Mississippi. I spent hours taking notes and listening to my great-uncle, the man typically known as Dodi, tell his story. When we said goodbye, he effusively expressed his gratitude for my visit and my interest in his life. At age 99, with just a few more months to live, he finally told someone his incredible tale. Perhaps I had some notion of my Grandma Della and her brother being in a tough situation upon their arrival in America, but until I heard Dodi's shocking narrative, I had no clue about the difficult time they endured.

Residents of Zocca, Italy, the Dodi family lived in a beautiful mountainous region about 30 miles southwest of Bologna. Aniceto may have worked as a bricklayer there. Yet, when given an opportunity for a different life, the foursome found themselves crossing the Atlantic.

Uncle Dodi told me, "A man went house to house to see if anyone interested in coming to this country." A network known as the padrone system began in the towns of Italy. Padrone meant manager or boss in Italian; in truth they acted as labor brokers, victimizing their fellow countrymen not only in Italy, but also Italian citizens arriving in America.<sup>1</sup>



*Silvio Dodi as a young man.*

The padrones received payment from southern plantation owners to travel to Italy to recruit laborers for their cotton fields. They came with money and talked about how much more could be made in America. The padrones promised Italians like Aniceto that they would have safe passage and housing upon the family's arrival in America.<sup>2</sup>

Intrigued with the idea of a new life in America, Aniceto talked with friends and extended family about leaving Zocca. Their reaction, according to Dodi, was, "You crazy, don't take no chance." Yet, Aniceto did not listen to their advice.

It is likely that getting to the port of Genova (Genoa) was the first major journey of their lives. They might have traveled by train, wagon, donkey, or even by foot.<sup>3</sup> The Dodi family emigrated on the *Citta di Napoli*, a small 10,000-pound ship traveling a mere 14 knots.<sup>4</sup> They left port on 27 September 1904 and arrived in New York on 14 October.<sup>5</sup> The ship held over 1000 passengers in steerage.<sup>6</sup>

1. Charles Reagan Wilson, "Italians in Mississippi," Mississippi History Now, Online Publication of Mississippi Historical Society, posted August 2004 (<http://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/articles/88/italians-in-mississippi> : accessed 11 March 2021).

2. Ibid.

3. "The Immigrant Journey," Oh Ranger.com (<http://www.ohranger.com/ellis-island/immigration-journey> : accessed 11 March 2021).

4. Eugene W. Smith, *Trans-Atlantic Passenger Ships Past and Present, 1947* ([https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/trans-atlantic\\_passenger\\_ships\\_past\\_and\\_present\\_-\\_1947.pdf](https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/trans-atlantic_passenger_ships_past_and_present_-_1947.pdf) : accessed 11 March 2021).

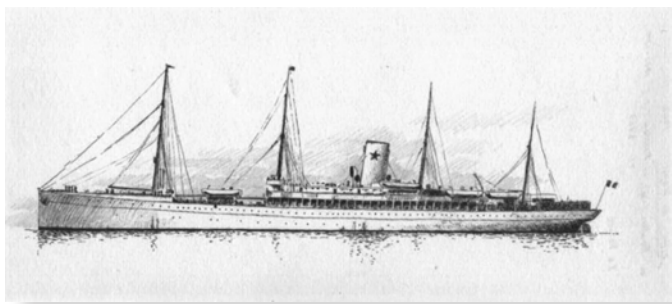
5. Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., (<https://heritage.statueofliberty.org/passenger>), search for Aniceto Dodi, accessed 11 March 2021.

6. "The Immigrant Journey."

I suspect the family's journey to America can only be described as a nightmare. Deplorable conditions existed on many immigrant ships with steerage class being the most unfit for human transport. Laws established to remedy the horrible circumstances the passengers endured did not meet with much success, given that enforcement proved to be nearly impossible. In 1911, the United States Immigration Commission reported to President Taft how steerage class continued to be an almost unimaginable misery for passengers. Disease, insects, rats, and foul air contributed to the unsanitary living conditions.<sup>7</sup>

The immigrants could not adequately clean the grime and filth from their bodies; the less-than-adequate washrooms offered only saltwater. Dining rooms rarely existed. Dodi told me the family sailed for sixteen days before arriving in America. During the voyage, ship employees of the *Citti di Napoli* likely ladled the terrible-tasting food out of gigantic kettles into the family's dinner pail.<sup>8</sup> Passengers in steerage survived on "lukewarm soups, black bread, boiled potatoes, herring or stringy beef."<sup>9</sup>

If they chose to endure the pushing and crowding to acquire their meal, Aniceto's family surely had difficulty eating. Somehow, they had to ignore the extreme stench caused by inadequate ventilation, nearby toilet rooms, unclean bodies, and vomit from seasick passengers.<sup>10</sup>



The Citta di Napoli, a four-masted, one funnel ship, 426 feet by 42 feet. Courtesy [Corrado Cherini, Cherini.eu](http://CorradoCherini.com).

| No. | Name              | Age | Sex | Prof. | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| 1   | Dodo Aniceto      | 40  | M   |       |         |
| 2   | wife Imelda       | 30  | F   |       |         |
| 3   | sons Silvio       | 15  | M   |       |         |
| 4   | daughter Antonina | 12  | F   |       |         |

Manifest of the Citti de Napoli upon arrival in New York on 14 October 1904.

The ship's manifest indicates the family had \$30 upon their arrival in America.<sup>11</sup> After spending more than two weeks in a small ship traveling across the Atlantic, Aniceto apparently remained optimistic about his family's bright new future. He instructed his family to remove their St. Christopher medals and throw them into the Hudson River saying, "We don't need no medals, we gotta our own faith."

Like many other Italians arriving in America, the Dodis entered the United States at Ellis Island. My uncle told me the family stayed in New York for a few days. A padrone likely took them to stay in one of the poor, nearly uninhabitable tenement houses shared by many incoming immigrants.<sup>12</sup> He probably guided them to the depot and put them on the train for their four-day trip to New Orleans. A boat then took them up the Mississippi River to their new home on what my uncle called "The Monde Cotton Plantation" situated six miles north of Vicksburg.

The Italians on the Monde plantation might have signed contracts to become sharecroppers. The most common arrangement required the sharecropper to produce a cotton crop while the landowner furnished a house, board, tools, and all the expenses necessary to market the crop. The immigrant's profit might be meager or even nonexistent after the landowner subtracted expenses and pocketed half of the proceeds from the sale of the crop. Also, deductions for the cost of the passage to America came out of the immigrants' first cotton receipts or wages. A 10 percent flat interest rate compounded any remaining debts.<sup>13</sup> Aniceto may have signed such a contract, or he and his family may have been housed and employed as day laborers at \$1.00 per day or less.<sup>14</sup>

7. Ibid.

8. "The Fellowship of the Steerage," GG Archives, (<https://www.gienvick.com/Steerage/1905-FellowshipOfTheSteerage/Part03-Embarkation-Accommodations.html#ixzz3sRRH8Bpo> : accessed 11 March 2021).

9. Lisa Bramen, "The Foods That Passed Through Ellis Island," Smithsonian Magazine, January 6, 2010, quoting Tom Bernardin, a former National Park Service ranger (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/the-foods-that-passed-through-ellis-island-76907163/> : accessed 11 March 2021).

10. "The Immigrant Journey."

11. The Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation, Inc \_ Passenger Search.

12. Rakashi Chand, "Immigrants Needing to Protect Themselves? The Padrone System in Boston's North End," The Beehive\_ Massachusetts Historical Society (<http://www.masshist.org/bee hiveblog/2016/02/immigrants-needing-protection-from-themselves-the-padrone-system-in-bostons-north-end/> : accessed 11 March 2021).

13. Jeannie M Whyne, editor, *Shadows Over Sunnyside, An Arkansas Plantation in Transition 1830-1945*, University of Arkansas Press, 1993, page 53.

14. Whyne, *Shadows Over Sunnyside*, page 58.



Workers suffered stifling heat, virulent mosquitos, and malarial fevers while enduring the unhealthy drinking waters common to the Mississippi Delta.<sup>15</sup> My uncle said that other than on Sunday, time off was for only those sick with malaria. Every family on the plantation had family die from the disease.

In 1905, after only six months in America, Dodi and Della became orphans. “Father fell sick and he died around Christmas. After Mother got sick in April, she died, too.” The siblings likely witnessed their parents’ burial in the woods where other Italians laid in unmarked graves. My uncle sent word to Italy about his parents’ fate, but relatives so far away couldn’t help. Totally alone as teenagers, they spoke no English and had little money. They had to make out as best they could. The owner kept a ledger and recorded expenses including their provisions and of course the outstanding debt for the costs the family had already incurred.<sup>16</sup> By then, it’s possible they had even greater debt with bills owed for their parents’ medicine and doctor visits.

After his parents died, the fields needed plowing and Dodi got the job. The plantation owner brought a team of mules for Dodi to drive. My uncle, in his broken English, told me, “I was scared to death of the mules. They was mean as hell. I was scared to go near them. I start in one corner and maybe end up in the next corner. I couldn’t drive them. They go wherever they want to. One fella, a colored man said, It’s no use. So, they took the mules back.”

Dodi and Della were moved into a little shack in the yard near the plantation owner’s house. Della was put to work cleaning the house. Numerous arduous chores were assigned to Dodi. “I had to feed more or less a hundred mules, five horses to take care, take care of wood in the kitchen, go to the store, do other things around the house. Oh gosh, busy, busy.”

My uncle and grandma, despite their young ages, were expected to work incredibly long days. Held as orphaned captives, they wanted to escape, but with just \$10 in Italian lira in their pockets, they didn’t know where to go or how to get there.

Life in Mississippi terrified Dodi. Mr. Monde evidently sent him on errands to Vicksburg where he soon learned no justice prevailed. Hangings occurred often in the early part of the 1900s in Vicksburg’s town square. Dodi told me he witnessed a lynching of a Black man there on a Sunday afternoon. He might also have been aware of a mob lynching of eleven Italians accused of complicity



*Italian farmers in North Carolina, undated.*

<http://www.latinamericastudies.org/italian-immigrants-3.htm>

in the murder of a New Orleans police chief in 1881.<sup>17</sup> Justifiably scared, Della and Dodi knew others were caught and brought back to plantations after running away. They understood that refusing to return brought threats of being taken back in chains. Perhaps they also believed they might find themselves hanging by a rope if apprehended. Dodi told me, “Nobody knows what we went through.”

On one of his trips to Vicksburg, Dodi met a man who advised him that Mr. Monde could not legally bind him to stay on the plantation. They had a long conversation. This kind man, an interpreter who spoke English, had a good understanding of what Dodi and Della faced. Dodi told me, “I explain everything to him. He said if you want to, come work with me. Come on anytime. Week or 10 days after I decide to beat it.”

The man gave Dodi hope of a new future. But instead of taking the man up on his offer of employment, Dodi determined he and Della should find some Italian families they had befriended on the boat. He believed they could be found near Grand Lake, Arkansas, in Chicot County. Courageously, they chose to run.

Though frightened, Dodi and Della got up before the sun rose. They packed what possessions they could carry and set off. In the dark, they managed to safely sneak away from the plantation and begin the six-mile walk to Vicksburg. Traveling further, they stopped at Delta Point on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River near the southern outskirts of Vicksburg.<sup>18</sup> Dodi instructed Della to wait there while he searched for an Italian man he had met on a previous visit. Dodi needed to

15. Ibid., page 52.

16. Ibid, page 42, Dept. of Justice special investigator Mary Grace Quackenbos report.

17. Ibid., page 98.

18. “Crossing the Mississippi,” The Historical Marker Data Base (<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=103989> : accessed 11 March 2021).

hear directions in Italian on how to get to Grand Lake. Otherwise, they could become lost and stranded somewhere on a riverbank. To reach their destination by road required walking nearly 68 miles.<sup>19</sup> If they could learn which steamship to board, they could make the journey on the river.

Dodi got lucky—he found the man and got the directions. How elated he must have felt! Sadly, his joy did not last long. Arriving back at the riverbank, he found not only Della but also two detectives hired by the plantation owner. Shortly thereafter, the two found themselves boarding a train and heading back to the Monde plantation. There the owner waited for them. Though defeated, Dodi refused to give up. He had treasured his bit of freedom and he wanted more. He stood up to the owner, Mr. Monde, telling him even though they had been caught and brought back to the plantation, they wouldn't be there long.

Through an interpreter, he said to Monde, "If he lets us go, OK. If he don't, we'll go away anyway. I'm a minor. You can't do that to me." Dodi told me: "I knew that much anyway. They don't say anything. Finally, they decided to let us go."

Dodi, obviously a courageous young man, now understood he could not be held responsible for his family's debt to the plantation owner. Mr. Monde probably understood the law as well. He was likely aware of violating Italian and American contract laws by enticing families to come to America to work.<sup>20</sup> Federal law prohibited "debt peonage," meaning employers could not contract with foreign workers for travel expenses to America and then force them to work to pay off those and other debts.<sup>21</sup>



Steamboats dock in Vicksburg, 1900-1910.

The siblings had their freedom. They could leave the plantation. Mr. Monde arranged to have one of his men load their trunk into a wagon and take them to the river where they were given directions to Grand Lake. Dodi flagged down a steamboat. He said they would stop and pick a person up anywhere along the river. "All you had to do when you saw the steamboat go by was wave and he'll come get you." No one asked them for fare money when they climbed on board with their trunk. They caught a free ride up the river to their new home.

Arriving at Grand Lake, a docking point for boats on the Mississippi River, the pair located their Italian friends. There, Della found a place to stay with an Italian family. Dodi bunked with another young Italian bachelor. "He wa'sa nice. We used to cook pretty good - make hot biscuits, OK."

The siblings worked at a local plantation in Grand Lake for perhaps a year. Dodi learned little English because he only associated with other Italians. Della, however, picked up a fair amount of English because she worked in the plantation owner's house looking after their two children and working as a cook and housekeeper. Dodi said, "She learn to speak English pretty good." Dodi might have been put to work caring for livestock or clearing fields and cutting wood or even repairing buildings and fences.<sup>22</sup>

In 1906, while living in Arkansas, eighteen-year-old Dodi became sick with malaria. He saw a doctor, but Dodi couldn't tell him much about his symptoms; he knew only a few words in English. The doctor, however, spoke French. The French and Northern Italian languages have some similarities. Finally, Dodi understood when the doctor said, "Ski-doo, ski-doo." The doctor told him to leave Arkansas.

On his way home, Dodi thought to himself, "Gosh, I've got to get out of here. But what am I going to do? I didn't have enough money, and I gonna decide to sell the horse."

Dodi owned a horse. He had earned it working on the Arkansas plantation. The plantation owner couldn't afford to pay Dodi the hundred dollars he owed him for a year's work, so he had given Dodi a horse.

Dodi said, "Jack wa-sa beautiful horse, and I wa-sa sic-ka to death to have to give him up." It broke Dodi's heart. He said, "I had to give up my friend." Dodi explained, "He used to look at me like a lamb. He used to follow me any place I go. I miss him still."

19. Bing Maps (<https://www.bing.com/maps>) Delta Point, Louisiana, to Grand Lake, Arkansas.

20. Wayne, *Shadows Over Sunnyside*, page 44.

21. Camille Elise Mullins, "Italians in the Delta: The Evolution of an Unusual Immigration," Honors Thesis, University of Mississippi, 2015 ([https://egrove.olemiss.edu/hon\\_thesis/156/](https://egrove.olemiss.edu/hon_thesis/156/) : accessed 11 March 2021), page 22.

22. "The Origins and Nature of New World Slavery," Digital History, (<https://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraID=6&smtID=2> : accessed 11 March 2021).



After Dodi sold his horse, he had more than enough money to leave. The man Dodi worked for on the plantation had a sister and a brother in Byland, New Jersey. Dodi's employer said anytime you want to, you can go to New Jersey, stay with them, and get a job.

He advised Dodi about the variety of factories there; companies making glass and shoes where Dodi could earn good wages. Leaving Della in Arkansas, Dodi boarded a train for New Jersey, and once there he found the man had spoken the truth. "I went to work the second day."

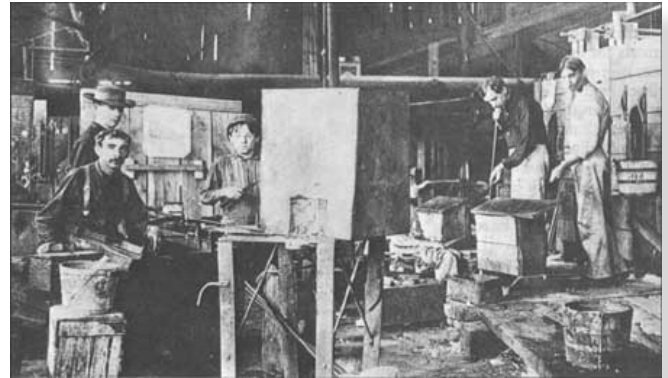
Dodi earned \$4.00 a day, working ten hours per day, six days per week. He stayed at the shoe factory for three months. Then he took a job in a glass factory. "I'm getting five dollars a day!" Dodi budgeted about \$5.00 per month to buy clothes. Wanting to be a dapper young man, he attempted to look his best. On one shopping trip, he acquired new shoes costing him \$1.77. With what he had left he bought a new shirt. "Aye Yi Yi!" It turned out to be rotten material. "I couldn't use it. I got stung!"

Dodi had escaped the stifling heat, pestilent mosquitos, and unhealthy drinking waters common to the Mississippi Delta in the early 1900s, but not malarial fevers.<sup>23</sup> Still seriously ill, he desperately needed medical care. Somehow, he managed to hold down his job in New Jersey while being so ill, but he knew his sickness would prevent him from being able to continue working much longer. Just when the fevers almost got the best of him, he heard from his uncle in Portland, Oregon. It's likely Dodi and Della had lost or never knew their uncle's west coast address. There was scarcely a chance they could have located him on their own. They found everything in their frightening new country foreign and the only folks they could easily communicate with were their fellow Italians. Who knows where or how they might have lived out the rest of their lives, had their Uncle not taken steps to find them?

Dodi wrote to his uncle and told him of his illness and his plans to save money to get himself and Della to Oregon. Soon, Dodi had enough money to buy a train ticket and travel west on a tremendously difficult journey. "It was a hard trip. Every day I had the fever."

Upon his arrival in Portland, Dodi learned about the Italian consular who was also a doctor.<sup>24</sup> Dodi said he had to really work on gathering up his courage before he could bring himself to knock on the doctor's door.

The doctor answered the door and gruffly asked, "What do you want?" Dodi said, "I come to see if you



<https://www.nps.gov/harkhistory/online>

*New Jersey glass factory, circa 1910.*

can help me with malaria fever." The doctor smiled at Dodi. "Well, come on in. Come on in."

Dodi told me, "He asked me all kind of questions." The doctor told Dodi, "I specialize in this kind of fever back in the old country. I think I can fix you up." He gave Dodi a prescription and sent him on his way. Dodi left feeling hopeful. Would the medicine help? "Well next day I had the fever. About four days went by. I said to myself, I supposed to have a fever yesterday, and I didn't get it! It's them tablets! He cured me with just one treatment."

Once Dodi got well, he went to work waiting tables and washing dishes in his uncle's French-Italian restaurant. In those days, for two bits, Dodi said you could get "a pint of wine, all the soup you want, all the meat you want, roast or something like that and antipasto. And they would make money!"

Dodi had traveled to Oregon alone, leaving Della to continue to fend for herself. His sister remained in Arkansas working for another six months before Dodi could afford to send for her. She also had malaria, but, thankfully, after she arrived in Portland, she obtained some of the same medication as her brother and recovered her health. For the next five or six months, she too worked and earned \$54 per month from her job at the restaurant and as a housekeeper for a family.

Dodi's courage, acumen, determination, and good decision-making made his arrival in Portland possible. Then their uncle sold the restaurant and leased some land rent-free in Vancouver, Washington. Though swampland, apparently the dream of living in the wide-open spaces at no cost in return for clearing the acreage for farming appealed to Dodi's uncle. "The allure of a freer lifestyle and the love of land are things all farmers talk about and Italian farmers are no different."<sup>25</sup>

23. Whayne, *Shadows Over Sunnyside*, page 52.

24. "Consular Services," Consolato Generale d'Italia, task of diplomatic-consular mission, ([https://consanfrancisco.esteri.it/consolato\\_sanfrancisco/en/i\\_servizi/per\\_i\\_cittadini](https://consanfrancisco.esteri.it/consolato_sanfrancisco/en/i_servizi/per_i_cittadini) : accessed 11 March 2021).

25. Mullins, "Italian in the Delta," page 31.



*Della as a young woman.*

Dodi stayed for a time with his uncle, but at age twenty he decided to return to Portland to find work. Meanwhile, Della had married after the restaurant closed. Her husband, Victor Leon, worked at a lumber mill in Portland and his boss asked him if he knew anybody looking for a job. Dodi told me that the next morning Victor took him to

the job site at the lumber mill and introduced him to the man he hoped would hire him, until the boss laughingly said, "Yes I got a job for you. You come back when you gotta mustache on!" Dodi looked too young.

Dejected, he hung around the sawmill waiting for his brother-in-law to finish his shift. Then, as they prepared to leave at the end of the workday, the boss spotted Victor and said, "You tell that kid to come back to the sawmill tomorrow. I want to talk to him again." The next morning Dodi returned to the job site to meet with the boss who asked him, "If I give you a job are you gonna stay?" Dodi, replied, "Sure I'll stay. I gotta make a living at something!"

He got the job! He stayed ten years at the Portland Lumber Company working as an oiler. "I got to be a pretty good oiler, one of the best they ever had. I like-a the job, I took an interest."

Dodi joined the Army at age 30, just a few weeks before World War I ended on 11 November 1918. Returning to Portland in July 1919, he asked his old boss at the mill if he could have his job back, but he learned they had given his job to someone else. They did, however, employ him in a job Dodi considered too slow. Then he heard about a job at City Hall. He said to himself, "I'm gonna try; it don't cost nothing." The man who interviewed him hired him saying, "Well, I guess I could use one man." He found himself, at age 34, driving a horse and buggy while cleaning the streets of Portland.

Dodi married his wife Sybil, a generous woman, on October 29, 1921, and they bought their home in southeast Portland in 1930. Their only child, Marcellene, told me Sybil would often give so much money away they had nothing left to pay the mortgage.

Sybil died of a heart attack in 1956, and Dodi remained in their home until just a few months before his death in 1987 at age 99. He never remarried. He may have learned to enjoy his independence given he often said of his wife, "She tells me when to put my hat on and when to take it off."

Marcellene told me that, along with being a bit ornery, her dad refused to be hen-pecked. More than one woman wanted to become his second wife. Instead, he chose to enjoy the company of female companions. I suppose he had girlfriends who settled on being a dance partner instead of his wife. Dodi regularly attended dances into his nineties.

From my childhood, I remember his voracious smile and the twinkle in his eyes. How handsome he looked to me as a five-year-old. I recall gazing wide-eyed at this elderly gentleman in a pressed three-piece suit and tie with a shiny gold watch fob and chain dangling from his pocket.

Once my family traveled to Grandma Della's house for Sunday dinner. Dodi arrived earlier that day and greeted us with exuberance. I remember him taking my hand and pulling me to him. Laughing, he slung me over his lap, face down with my head dangling down over his legs. Then the sound of "smack, smack" rang out.

He spanked my bottom! I felt nothing. How could that be? Laughing even louder he lifted me off his lap and onto my feet. Oh, I thought! He's playing a joke on me! He had been slapping his leg; not spanking me. I don't think I laughed with him, but I know I enjoyed the attention, nonetheless. Adults didn't often acknowledge me, and though quite shy, I always appreciated the rare experience of being recognized by a grown-up.

I don't think anyone forgot meeting the man. He exuded joy and laughed and joked with those around him. Marcellene told me he had a temper and when it flared "you better look out." This other side of his



*Silvio Dodi and his sister Della.*



personality had him breaking a few dishes on occasion. Yet, he typically responded to a difficult situation, such as a death, with, "Well, what can I do about it? How can I do anything? He's dead." Marcellene said he wouldn't lose sleep over anything.

He loved people. His sincere interest in them made him a wonderful conversationalist. Dodi always asked folks how their day was going. He often encouraged his daughter to socialize saying, "I know you don't feel good, but you need to get out of the house. You need to mix it up with people."

Every spring he sowed a large garden in his backyard. He planted his thriving tomato plants in tin gallon cans sunk about three-quarters into the ground. He knew the cans kept the heat in the soil surrounding the tomato's roots and such circular insulation aided their ripening early in the season.

After retiring with a nice pension from the City of Portland, he spent his time working in his garden and helping his neighbors by cutting grass and trimming shrubs for them. A neighbor lady living on the corner nearby told Marcellene, "He's such a sweet man."

Content to live alone in his little cottage, he resided there for at least 50 years. Tidy, but with the musty smell typical of old homes, it remained charming. I don't know how long he kept the Model T with the wind-up starter crank stored in his garage. I think it was housed there long after he decided to take the bus instead of drive. It could have still been there when he died.



*Cheri Emahiser and her great-uncle Dodi.*

Dodi left us with the memories of his ever-present smile, the jokes, the laughter, and the happiness that exuded from every pore of a man who could only be called wonderful. I don't think I've met a more delightful human being. Reflecting on his story, I suspect he sought to find joy in every single day and was simply happy to be alive.

**Author's Note:** The story of Dodi and Della is one of my family's greatest treasures. It provides us reassurance of our roots and confidence in our ability to also put our trials behind us and mirror the joy they exuded every day of their lives. How blessed we are to have these two loving and courageous people as our ancestors.

**Editor's Note:** To read more about Della and her daughter Margaret, see *The Bulletin*, Volume 68, Numbers 1-3.

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# Legal Opinions for Family Historians

Cathy Crandall

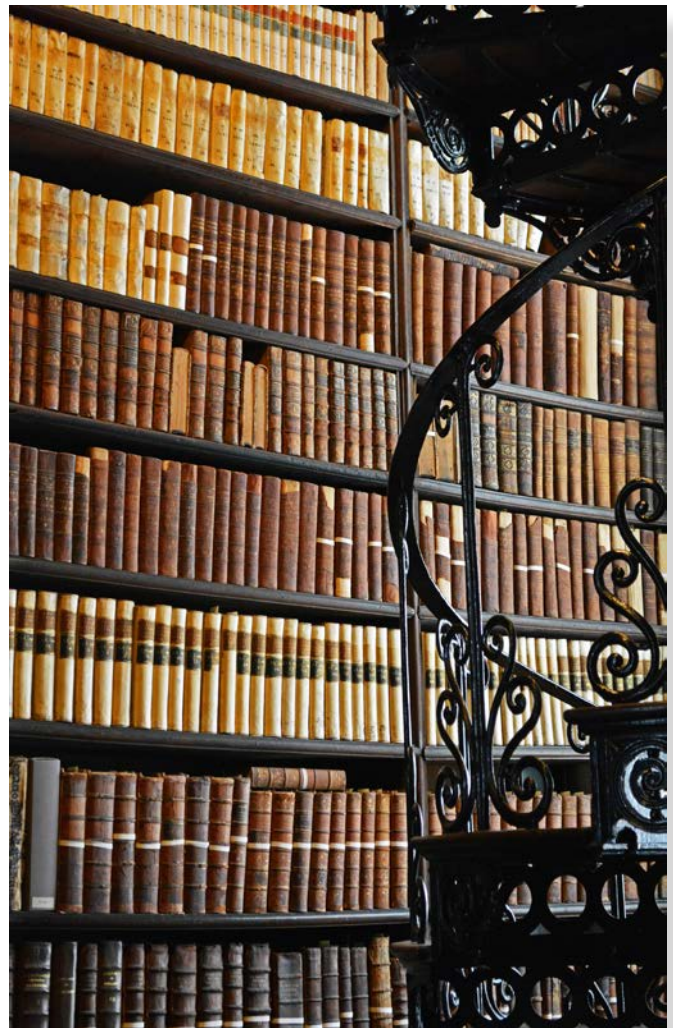
Researchers often return to the same resources time after time. Sometimes, it is worth our while to try a different online search to discover facts like these:

1. Marshall A. Armstrong died on 29 October 1937 in Walla Walla, Washington, but was a resident of Deschutes County, Oregon. At the time of his death, he had at least four nieces living: Dorothy Jensen and Norine Bibler, of legal age, living in Seattle, Washington; and Thelma Bernhard and Valentine Dolph Dost, of legal age, living in Portland, Oregon. He also had a sister, Augusta A. Dolph, who died in 1929 in Hollywood, California, and a cousin, Allen L. Mulkey, who lived in Bend, Oregon. Mulkey's wife's name was Eulah.<sup>1</sup>
2. George P. Smith, Leonard Smith, and Edith Hearn were the only children of Frank E. Smith. Frank married Delores Adelle (maiden name unknown) in 1938. This may have been a bigamous marriage because Delores was possibly still married to Quirino Apigo Tadina. Frank died before 1942. Frank owned land in Lebanon, Linn County, Oregon prior to his death.<sup>2</sup>
3. Jacob Cline, age 65, married a woman named Walley in 1878 in Multnomah County. At the time of the marriage, Walley was a widow of about 32 years of age and had one child.<sup>3</sup>

Would you like to find reliable information like this about your family? These facts came straight from court decisions found online!



Image by Michel Müller from Pixabay.



The subset of your ancestors that might be identified in a court case is admittedly small but certainly worth a search. Look for court cases when:

- There is a family story about a lawsuit in which an ancestor was involved, a fight over a will or a black sheep that was in trouble with the law;
- Your ancestor's surname was uncommon in the area, and any instance of the surname is likely to be someone in your family;
- Large sums of money or extensive property are known to have been in the family;
- There are clues in other sources that mention a court case or criminal activity.

A brief explanation will help with understanding what to look for and how to think about the reliability of the information you find. A civil or criminal court case most

1. *In re Armstrong's Estate*, 159 Or 698, 82 P2d 880 (1938). Note that cases are cited "the lawyer way." For an explanation of citations for genealogists, see <https://www.legalgenealogist.com/2012/09/19/3823/>

2. *Smith v. Smith*, 169 Or 650, 131 P2d 447 (1942).

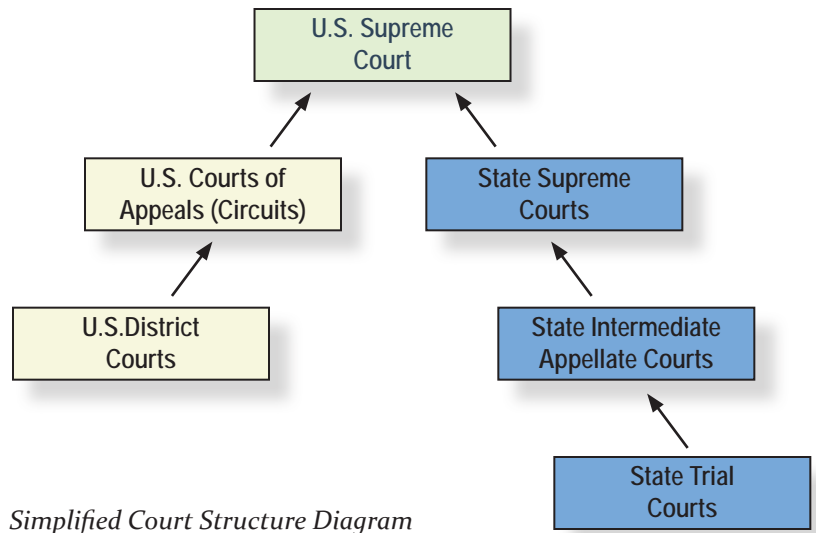
3. *Cline v Cline*, 191 Or 687 (1886).

often starts in a trial court.<sup>4</sup> (Depending on the state, the trial court might be called district court, circuit court, superior court, or some other designation.) State courts are generally associated with a county, so, for example, Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas counties will each have a trial court. During the trial, testimony and documents are offered into evidence. As you have seen on TV, witnesses are sworn to tell the truth. Documents have to be authenticated. The whole purpose of a trial is to determine the truth. However, the same cautions that apply to other evidence apply here: people can still fudge on the truth and make mistakes, even under oath. Also, certain items of evidence might not be challenged if they are not relevant to the outcome of the case.

As a general rule, anyone can go to the courthouse and watch a trial, but once the trial is over, the court file goes into storage, never to see the light of day unless it is requested. If you know your ancestor was involved in a court case, you might be able to find the case name in a printed index. The Genealogical Forum of Oregon library has some of these indexes.<sup>5</sup> The state of Utah, for another example, has many older trial court cases indexed online.<sup>6</sup> My mother’s cousin insisted that her grandfather and the children of his first wife got into a squabble over some family property, and by looking in these indexes, I was able to find the case name and number. Once the pandemic is over, she’s off to the archives to look at the file.



Oregon Supreme Court Building. Gary Halvorson, Oregon State Archives.



Simplified Court Structure Diagram

If, however, either party in the trial court—plaintiff or defendant—believes an error was made in the trial, the decision can be appealed. Some decisions in criminal trials can also be appealed. Appeals go from the county to the state level. Some states have two levels of appeals courts and some only have one level. Oregon historically had only one court of appeals, the Oregon Supreme Court. In 1969, an intermediate court, called the Court of Appeals, began deciding cases and issuing opinions.

The decisions of state appeals courts (sometimes called appellate courts) are publicly reported and can often be found online. Frequently, the appeals court will write an “opinion” to explain its decision. To make the opinion understandable, the appeals court generally refers to facts proven in the trial court. This is where you can strike online genealogical gold.

To find opinions of Oregon appeals courts online, go to <https://soll.libguides.com/index/fastcase>. Follow the instructions to create a free account. California opinions can be searched at <https://scocal.stanford.edu/> or [tinyurl.com/5gb95j3a](https://tinyurl.com/5gb95j3a). Washington opinions are searchable at [tinyurl.com/1V32821V](https://tinyurl.com/1V32821V). Once you have access, put your target surname in the search box and see what comes up.

The same basic court layers happen at the federal level. The trial court is called a District Court and some materials from the district courts are online. The intermediate courts of appeal, confusingly for Oregonians, are called circuit courts, and from there, cases go to the Supreme Court of the United States. Cases in the federal courts are less likely to be “family-friendly” but might be worth a look as well. Oregon has only one district at the federal level in its boundaries, while Washington has two and

4. There are also some specialty state courts, including probate and tax courts. These courts follow the same general pattern.

5. See for example, Eliot, Laura. *Wasco County, Oregon: index to circuit court cases, 1854-1900*.

6. <https://archives.utah.gov/research/guides/courts-district.html>



California four. Going up to the appeals level, Oregon has been in the Ninth Circuit since 1891.<sup>7</sup> California and Washington are also in the Ninth Circuit.<sup>8</sup>

Try the Court Listener site, <https://guides.loc.gov/free-case-law/courtlistener>, for opinions from the federal courts and all 50 states. Another site for federal cases is Ravel Law, <https://www.ravellaw.com/search>. Coverage will vary, with newer cases being more widely covered than historical ones.

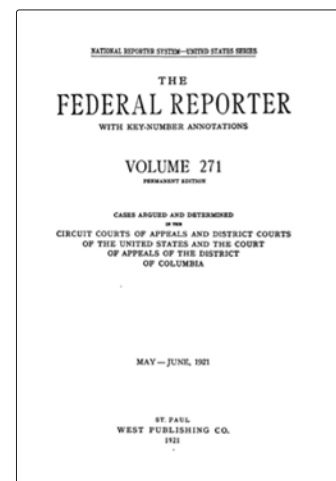
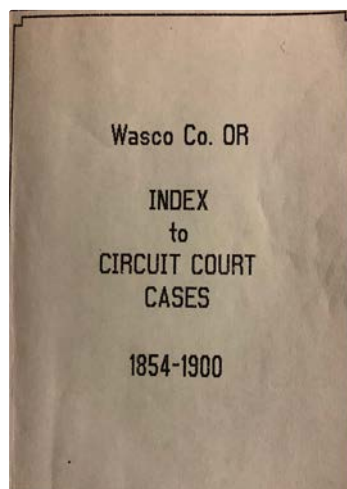
Another advantage of searching opinions is the ability to access cases that name people not a party to the lawsuit, including witnesses and other individuals somehow involved in the case. There might not be extensive information about these other individuals but finding their names can help with putting a person in a time and place. Lawyers and judges involved in the cases are also identified by name, so take a look if you have an ancestor in those categories.

If you find a state appellate case involving an ancestor, it will identify the county court from which the appeal came, working as a backwards index to the trial court file. The trial court file is likely to contain additional information about all aspects of the case. Care must be taken, however, in accepting the information in the trial court file at face value. Many of the documents in a court file contain allegations, some or all of which may not be true. Look for documents that are sworn or taken under oath for the most reliable information.

In addition to specific facts that can be gleaned from court cases, you might also gain some insight into family dynamics. Looking back to the example court cases from page one, we find:

1. In the 1930 census, Marshall Armstrong and Allen and Eulah Mulkey resided together in San Diego, California.<sup>9</sup> Marshall is listed as a lodger in the Mulkey household. That's all you get from the census. The court case provides the true relationship between Allen and Marshall and helps build a FAN club for Marshall.
2. The children of Frank Smith were likely unhappy about Frank's marriage to Delores and wanted the marriage declared invalid. Did they see her as a gold digger? In the 1940 census, Frank is 59 years old, while Delores is only 25.<sup>10</sup>
3. Jacob Cline and his wife Walley are named in the 1880 census.<sup>11</sup> While the difference in their ages might raise some eyebrows, reading the court opinion reveals quite a bit more than the bare facts of ages and places. The court seemed convinced that Walley engaged in a scheme to obtain a divorce and go away with a share of Jacob's property.

Whether to fluff up your family history story or to find reliable facts for your genealogy, have a look at the court cases you can find online.



7. Frederick, David C. *Rugged Justice: The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the American West, 1891-1941*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994. <http://ark.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/ft22900486/>

8. The Federal Court system also includes some specialty courts, for example, bankruptcy cases.

9. 1930 U.S. Census, San Diego County, California, population schedule, San Diego, Page: 6A; ED: 0154; FHL microfilm: 2339928 Ancestry.com. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1930. T626, 2,667 rolls.

10. 1940 U.S. Census, Linn County, Oregon, population schedule, Lebanon Roll: m-to627-03371; Page: 8B; Enumeration District: 22-54. Ancestry.com. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1940. T627, 4,643 rolls.

11. 1880 U.S. Census, Multnomah, Oregon, population schedule, Portland; Roll: 1083; Page: 279C; Enumeration District: 097, Ancestry.com (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.



# Lorenzo Dow Who???

Lyleth Winther

Originally published March 1988

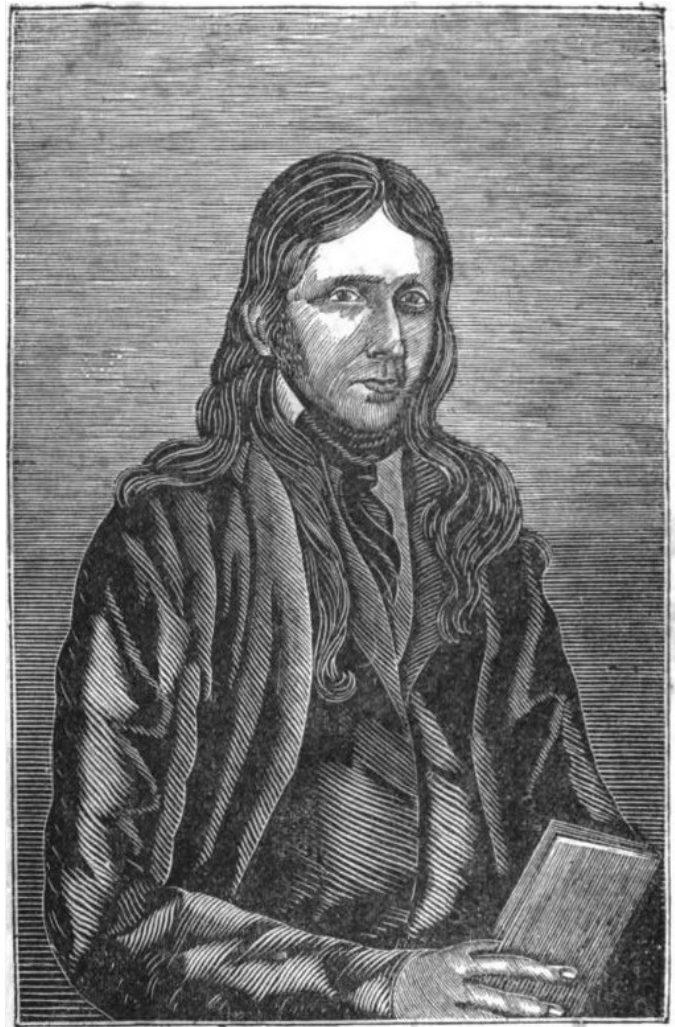
**D**oes this name keep popping up in a listing of your ancestors: LORENZO DOW Jones or LORENZO DOW Twombly, etc.???

While most of my people carried common English or Biblical names, the name “Lorenzo Dow” kept showing up and seemed a real misfit among the other first and middle names, especially since Lorenzo was Italian in origin.

Driven by curiosity and the fact that this name showed up in three (!!!) distinctly separate lines of mine: my father’s side, my mother’s side, and my previous father-in-law’s side, I figured it was time for real research.

One of my company’s customers even shared the name! One day when he called in, I “forged ahead” and asked him where he got his name. He said he was the 4th generation to carry the name. He also understood that his great-grandfather was “named for a preacher who travelled around the country and married people.” My first thought was a circuit riding preacher, but his area would have been limited to wherever his horse could carry him.

Finally, I consulted our local library’s copy of *Concise Dictionary of American Biography* (c. 1964). It described Lorenzo Dow as an evangelist (a “Billy Graham” of his day). It said he preached throughout the colonies and in England and Ireland, 1794–1834. It said he was “an itinerant eccentric, tentatively connected with the Methodists. Born in 1777 in Coventry, Connecticut, he died 1834 in Georgetown, Maryland.



Lorenzo Dow—Aged 39—1816, from *History of Cosmopolite* (1850), *Google Books*.

Editor’s note: A quick check of my genealogy database found several Lorenzos, including Lorenzo Dow Crotchett (1821–1906), Lorenzo Dow Patch (1837–1926), and Lorenzo Dow Chadwick (1878–1939).

**WARNING! GENEALOGY POX:** Very contagious to adults.

**SYMPTOMS:** Continual complaint as to need for names, dates and places. Patient has blank look, sometimes deaf to spouse and children. Has no taste for work of any kind, except feverishly looking through records at Libraries and Courthouses? Has compulsion to write letters. Swears at mailman when he doesn’t leave mail. Frequents strange places like cemeteries, ruins and remote desolate country areas. Makes secret calls and hides phone bills from spouse. Mumbles to self. Has strange far-away look in eyes.

**TREATMENT:** Medication is useless. Disease is not fatal, but progressively gets worse. Patient should attend genealogy workshops, subscribe to genealogy magazines and be given a quiet corner in the house where they can be alone. The usual nature of this disease is the sicker the patients get, the more they enjoy it.

Author Unknown

First published September 1986

# The Family Bibles of Anson Leslie and Mary Jane (Howland) Dayton and Adelbert M. and Mattie (Smale) Dayton

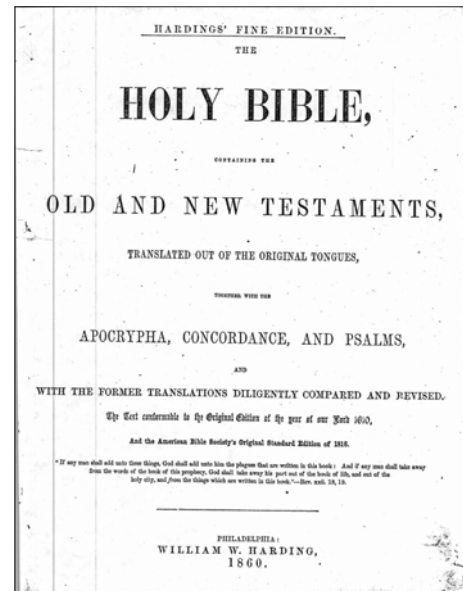
Courtney A. Clements

Fred Anson Dayton moved to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, from Cody, Park County, Wyoming between 1911 and 1918.<sup>1</sup> His widowed mother, Martha, joined him after the death of her husband in 1921.<sup>2</sup> One of them likely brought to Portland the family Bibles which contain birth, marriage, and death dates of the family of Anson Leslie and Mary Jane (Howland) Dayton. Though the initial recorder wrote down very few maiden names and listed several family members by initials only, the Dayton family is well documented in census and vital records. Several members were mentioned frequently in Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois, newspapers, making it somewhat easier to recover the identities and the stories of the Dayton family.

Both Anson and Mary Jane were born in New York—Anson in Rensselaer County and Mary Jane in Cayuga County. They married on 1 September 1840 and moved to Whiteside County, Illinois, where all six of their children were born.<sup>3</sup> One daughter, Ellen Angela, died in infancy.

—Just arrived—buffalo robes, lap  
robes and sleigh bells at A. L. Dayton  
& Son's.

The Tipton Advertiser, 30 November 1876.  
*Chronicling America*



Anson was listed in various censuses and news articles as a furniture dealer, merchant, and harness maker. In 1875, Anson, Mary Jane, and daughter Carrie moved to Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, along with their son Adelbert and his family. Anson and Adelbert bought a harness business they named A.L. Dayton and Son's.<sup>4</sup> Mary Jane died in Tipton but was buried in Sterling, Illinois.<sup>5</sup> Anson then went to live in Nebraska with his son Ernest.<sup>6</sup> They later relocated to Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, where Anson died in 1904. He is buried with Mary Jane in Sterling.<sup>7</sup>

1. "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," digital images, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 12 January 2021), entry for Fred Anson Dayton, registered 12 September 1918, Oregon; citing United States, Selective Service System. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

2. *Polk's Portland City Directory 1924* (Portland, Oregon: R.L. Polk & Co., Inc. Publishers, 1924), 553, entry for "Dayton, Martha M."; digital images, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021).

3. It is unclear where Anson and Mary married. Their grandson, Guy Marion Martin's Sons of the American Revolution application (see sidebar) says Whiteside County, but Anson's obituary in the *Sterling Evening Gazette* says he came to Whiteside County in 1844 from New York, so they might have married in New York. "U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970," Volume 343, digital images, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021), application of Guy Marion Martin, California, 16 April 1948. Also, *Sterling Evening Gazette* (Sterling, Illinois) 11 November 1904, p. 1, col. 6; imaged in *Findmypast* (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/374094902> : accessed 5 January 2021).

4. *Sterling Standard* (Sterling, Illinois) 16 October 1875, p. 1, col. 2; imaged in *Findmypast* (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/374496752> : accessed 5 January 2021). Also, *Tipton Advertiser* (Tipton, Iowa) 9 March 1876, p. 5, col. 3; digital image, *Findmypast* (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/387075720> : accessed 24 January 2021).

5. *Sterling Standard* (Sterling, Illinois) 24 November 1880, p. 1 col. 5; imaged in *Findmypast* (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/374497527> : accessed 5 January 2021).

6. 1900 U.S. census, Douglas County, Nebraska, Omaha Ward 6, p. 10, dwelling 181, family 193, Ernest Dayton; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021), from National Archives microfilm publication T623.

7. *Find A Grave*, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 3 January 2021), memorial 205104908, Anson Leslie Dayton (1819-1904), Riverside Cemetery, Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois; no gravestone photo.



Anson and Mary Jane's surviving children were Adelbert, Ida, Ernest, Frank, and Carrie.

Adelbert served briefly during the Civil War in the 140th Illinois Infantry (May-December 1864).<sup>8</sup> He married Martha "Mattie" Smale in Kenwood, Cook County, Illinois, in 1871. They had two children, Mary Isabell, who died as an infant, and Fred Anson Dayton, who was born in 1876. Between 1895 and 1900, they left Tipton for Nebraska.<sup>9</sup> By 1914, the couple was living in Chicago where Adelbert was a storekeeper. Their final move was to Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California, perhaps to be near Adelbert's sister Carrie, who had relocated there. As noted above, son Fred and his family moved to Portland sometime before 1918, and his mother joined him there after the death of her husband in 1921. Both Adelbert and Mattie are interred in Portland.<sup>10</sup>

Ida married Herman R. Weaver in 1870 in Illinois. They had one son, Charles, born in 1872. By 1880, the family had moved to Iowa.<sup>11</sup> Ida died in Tama City, Tama County, Iowa, in 1881, but is buried near her mother in Sterling.<sup>12</sup>



ERNEST A. DAYTON,  
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Photo from "Nebraskans," 1854-1904. [Google Books](#)

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Ernest married Mary L. King in 1880. They lived in Grand Junction, Greene County, Iowa, where he worked as a jeweler.<sup>13</sup> By 1888, they had moved to Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, where Ernest ran his own wholesale jewelry company, E.A. Dayton & Co.<sup>14</sup> He moved the company to Chicago in 1904. Ernest and Mary lived in Oak Park, Cook County, Illinois, until their deaths.

Frank never married. By 1880, he had moved to Vail, Crawford County, Iowa, where, like his brother Ernest, he was a jeweler.<sup>15</sup> In 1891, he was living in Chicago and working for A.C. McClurg and Co., a publisher. Frank died in Chicago in 1896.<sup>16</sup>

8. "U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865," database, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 27 January 2021), entry for Adelbert M. Dayton, enlisted 19 May 1864, Illinois.

9. 1900 U.S. census, Lancaster County, Nebraska, Lincoln Ward 6, p. 5, dwelling 88, family 94, Adelbert M. Dayton; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021), from National Archives microfilm publication T623.

10. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 3 January 2021), memorial 182385601, Adelbert "Marion" Dayton (1845-1927), Wilhelm's Portland Memorial Mausoleum, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon; photo by Carolyn Artanson. Also, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 3 January 2021), memorial 182141584, Martha Matilda "Mattie" Smale Dayton (1846-1929), Wilhelm's Portland Memorial Mausoleum, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon; gravestone photo by Carolyn Artanson.

11. 1880 U.S. census, Muscatine County, Iowa, Wilton, p. 64D, dwelling 126, family 138, Herman Weaver; digital image *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021), from National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 358.

12. *Sterling Standard* (Sterling, Illinois) 22 June 1881 p. 1 col. 4: imaged in *Findmypast* (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/374497653> : accessed 5 January 2021).

13. 1880 U.S. census, Greene County, Iowa, Grand Junction, p. 268A, dwelling 4, family 4, E.A. Dayton; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021), from National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 341.

14. *Sterling Daily Standard* (Sterling, Illinois) 10 January 1896, p. 2, col. 1; imaged in *Findmypast* (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/372974397> : accessed 5 January 2021)

15. 1880 U.S. census, Crawford County, Iowa, Vail, p. 62A, dwelling 76, family 76, p62A, Frank S. Dayton; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021), from National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 335.

16. *Sterling Daily Standard* (Sterling, Illinois) 20 February 1896, p 6, col 1; imaged in *Findmypast* (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/373410728> : accessed 5 January 2021)



Carrie married Henry Otis Martin (also a jeweler) in Tipton in 1886. One year later they were living in Wyoming, where their son Guy was born. It is interesting to note that Carrie and her son Guy are listed in the 1900 federal census twice—in Lincoln, Nebraska, with Carrie's brother Adelbert on June 5 and in Laramie County, Wyoming, with Henry on June 26. Though she is listed as a lodger in Lincoln, it is likely she was just visiting her brother.<sup>17</sup> Carrie and Henry relocated to southern California by 1910 where Henry worked in real estate investing.<sup>18</sup> Both are buried in Altadena, Los Angeles County.<sup>19</sup>

The second Dayton Bible adds the children of Fred Anson and Maude Mae (Pierson) Dayton. Dorothy Pauline (1899-1948) was born in Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa, and died in Portland. Fred Anson, Jr. (1911-1984) was born in Cody and died in Portland. He married Frances Helen Vincent in 1937. They had two children who were born in Portland.

Transcribed by Angie Fisher from photocopies of original Bible pages. The pages are from two Bibles documenting the births, marriages, and deaths of three generations of the Dayton family.

## FIRST BIBLE

### MARRIAGES

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>A. L. and M. J. Dayton</i><br>[Anson Leslie and Mary Jane]         | <i>September 1st 1840</i>                       |
| <i>H. R. and I. R. Weaver</i><br>[Herman R. and Ida R.]               | <i>May 25th 1870</i>                            |
| <i>A. M. and M. M. Dayton</i><br>[Adelbert Marion and Martha Matilda] | <i>February 23rd 1871</i>                       |
| <i>O H and Carrie M. Martin</i><br>[Otis Henry]                       | <i>Aug 28th 1886</i><br>By W A Barklay Minister |

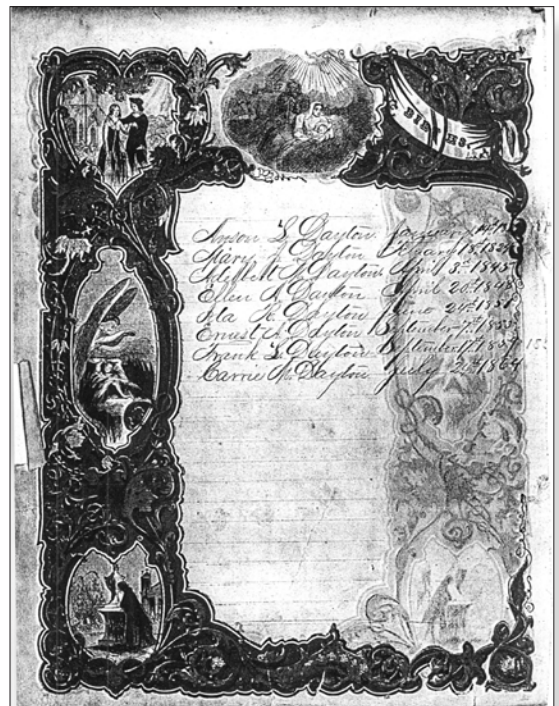
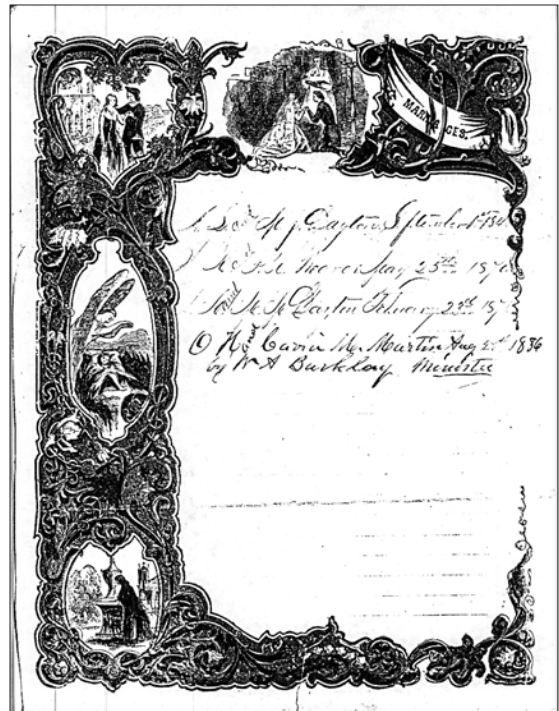
### BIRTHS

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Anson L Dayton</i>     | <i>January 14th 18?? [1819]</i> |
| <i>Mary J. Dayton</i>     | <i>February 18th 1824</i>       |
| <i>Adelbert M. Dayton</i> | <i>April 3rd 1845</i>           |
| <i>Ellen A. Dayton</i>    | <i>April 20th 1848</i>          |
| <i>Ida R. Dayton</i>      | <i>June 24th 1851</i>           |
| <i>Ernest A. Dayton</i>   | <i>September 7th 1853</i>       |
| <i>Frank L. Dayton</i>    | <i>September 17th 1859</i>      |
| <i>Carrie M. Dayton</i>   | <i>July 24th 1864</i>           |

17. Cody Enterprise (Cody, Wyoming) 21 September 1905, p. 5, col. 2, imaged in Findmypast (<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search/us-and-world-newspapers/page/view/370087088> : accessed 10 January 2021)

18. 1910 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, California, South Pasadena, p. 27B, dwelling 269, family 272, Henry O. Martin; digital image Ancestry Library Edition (available through participating libraries : accessed 10 January 2021), from National Archives microfilm publication T624, roll 87.

19. Find A Grave, database (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 3 January 2021), memorial 187425007, Carrie May Dayton Martin (1864-1939), Mountain View Cemetery and Mausoleum, Altadena, Los Angeles County, California; no gravestone photo.



**DEATHS**

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ellen A Dayton          | September 30th 1849 |
| Mary J. Dayton          | Nov 20 1880         |
| Ida R Weaver            | June 15 1881        |
| Frank L Dayton          | Feb 19 1896         |
| Anson L Dayton          | Nov 1 1904          |
| Martha Mattie M. Dayton | Feb 22 1922         |
| Dorothy P. Dayton       | June 2 1948         |
| Fred Anson Dayton       | Dec 30 1953         |

**SECOND BIBLE**

Hardings' Fine Edition  
**The Holy Bible**  
 Philadelphia  
 William W. Harding  
 1860

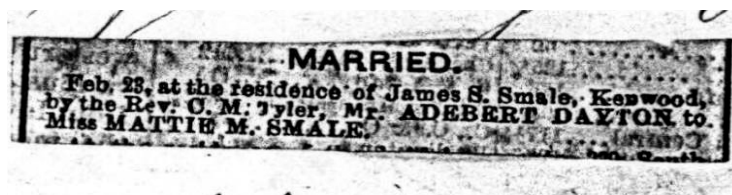
**Register of Marriages**

*Married at the Residence of James S. Smale  
 Kenwood Ill. Adelbert M Dayton of Sterling  
 to Mattie M. Smale of Chicago. Rev. C.M.  
 Tyler Officiating*

[newspaper clipping pasted next to above passage]

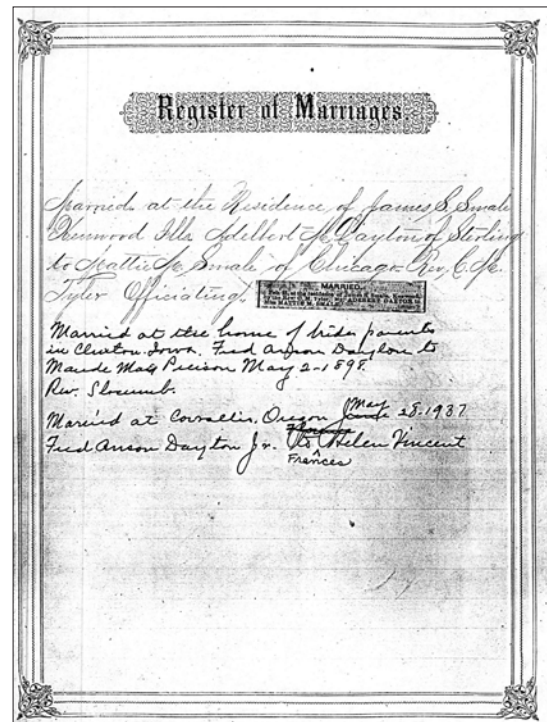
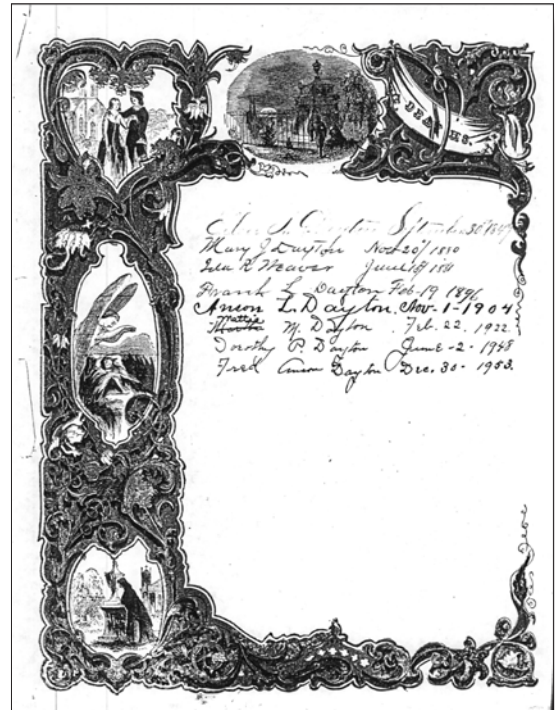
**Married.**

Feb. 28, at the residence of James S. Smale, Kenwood,  
 by the Rev. C. M. Tyler, Mr. ADEBERT DAYTON to  
 Miss MATTIE M. SMALE.



*Married at the home of brides parents  
 in Clinton Iowa, Fred Anson Dayton to  
 Maude Mae Pierson May 2 1898.  
 Rev. Slocumb.*

*Married at Corvallis Oregon June May 28 1937  
 Fred Anson Dayton Jr. to Florence Frances Helen Vincent.*





## Register of Births

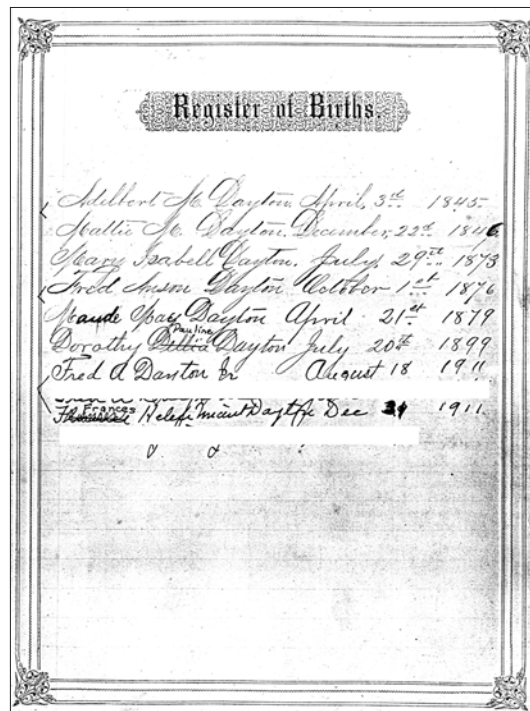
|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Adelbert M. Dayton            | April 3rd 1845     |
| Mattie M. Dayton              | December 22nd 1846 |
| Mary Isabell Dayton           | July 29th 1873     |
| Fred Anson Dayton             | October 1st 1876   |
| Maude May Dayton              | April 21st 1879    |
| Dorothy Della Pauline Dayton  | July 20th 1899     |
| Fred A. Dayton Jr             | August 18 1911     |
| [redacted]                    |                    |
| Frances                       |                    |
| Florence Helen Vincent Dayton | Dec 31 1911        |
| [redacted]                    |                    |

## Register of Deaths

[Newspaper article pasted into book]

**Dayton.** In this city, August 19th, MARY ISABEL, infant daughter of Adelbert M. and Mattie Dayton of Sterling, aged three weeks.

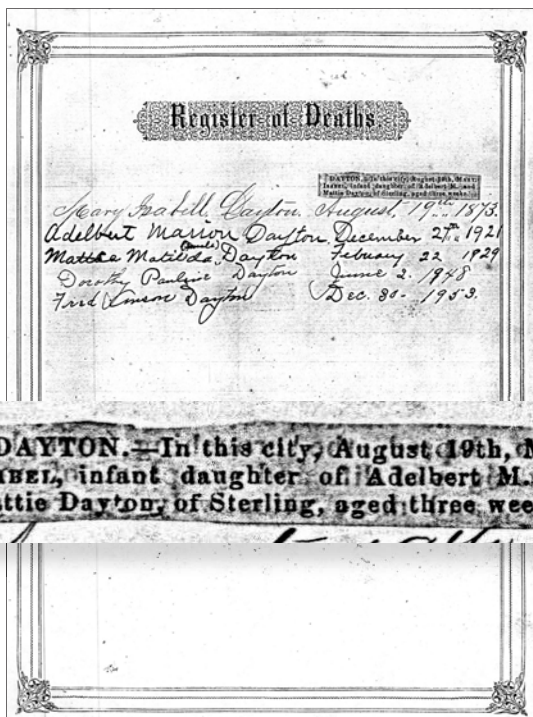
|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Mary Isabell Dayton           | August 19th 1873   |
| Adelbert Marion Dayton        | December 27th 1921 |
| Mattie Matilda (Smale) Dayton | February 22 1929   |
| Dorothy Pauline Dayton        | June 2 1948        |
| Fred Anson Dayton             | Dec 30 1953        |



In 1948, Guy Marion Martin, son of Carrie Dayton Martin applied for membership in The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR). The SAR, founded in 1889, is an organization dedicated to researching, preserving, and teaching the history of the American Revolution. Membership is open to “any male who is a lineal descendant of an ancestor who supported the war for American Independence.”<sup>a</sup> Guy claimed descent, through his mother, from Frederick Dayton, who, according to his application, was born in Westchester County, New York, in 1757–58. Frederick Dayton “served as Private in Lamb’s Artillery of the line under Lt. Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, New York Regiment; also served in the Rangers. Tradition also has it that he was present at both the surrender of Burgoyne and Cornwallis and that he was in service in the revolution about seven years .... Enlisted in New York 1778 for six months on the expedition to Canada. In the battles of St Johns ... Short Hill in New Jersey and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On expedition to Canada he was with Colonel Graham. Honorable discharge at West Point, New York.”<sup>b</sup>

a. National Society Sons of the American Revolution (<https://www.sar.org> : accessed 17 March 2021).

b. “U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970,” digital images, Ancestry Library Edition (available through participating libraries : accessed 12 January 2021), Guy Marion Martin Application; citing National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution records, Louisville, Kentucky.



## Book Review

# New Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy

Reviewed by Nanci Remington

Author: Brian Mitchell  
Publisher: Clearfield Company  
Publication Date: 2020  
Pages: 122  
Price: \$25 plus shipping  
Order from: [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)  
GFO Call No.: 942 .How-To Mitc 2020

The *New Pocket Guide to Irish Genealogy* is a complete update to earlier versions of Brian Mitchell's excellent guide to doing Irish family history research. Acknowledging that most Irish resources are now online, this latest edition focuses on how to make use of these records so that even beginning genealogists can be successful.

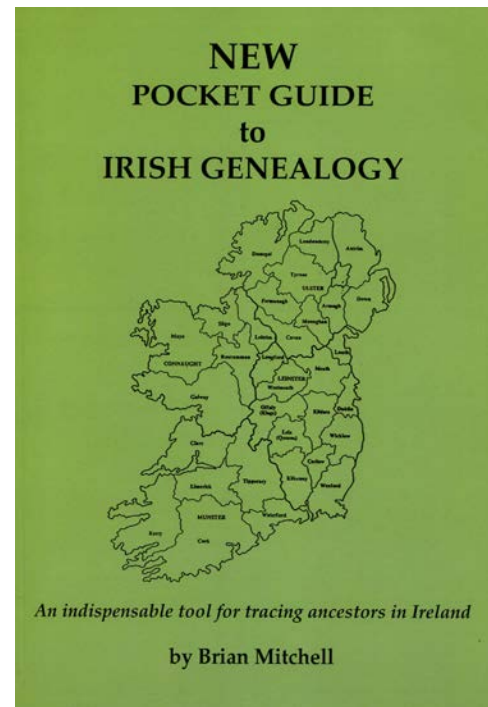
According to Mr. Mitchell, there are seven sets of records that "throw quite detailed light on most peoples' Irish ancestry." Those records are:

- Civil Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths
- Church Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials
- Gravestone Inscriptions
- Wills
- 1901 and 1911 Census Returns
- Mid-19th-century Griffith's Valuation
- Early-19th-century Tithe Books

The book reviews these sources and others that may be of interest, including directories, military records, land records, and more. There is also a short section on Irish history as it relates to emigration. A major strength of this book is the section on "Insights and Strategies." It provides beginners and more seasoned researchers with specific examples of why a search may or may not be successful. There are also case studies that walk the reader through the research process.

Mr. Mitchell is clear from the beginning that this book is meant for researchers who have a general idea of where their ancestors lived in Ireland. He stresses that the search for those origins will take place in the country where the immigrant settled. He gives suggestions specifically for immigrants to Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

For such a small volume, this book was very comprehensive and easy to follow. I would recommend it to anyone interested in doing genealogy research in Ireland.



Mr. Mitchell is an accredited genealogist in Ireland who has been doing family research since 1982. In addition to his general reference books, he has a specific focus on County Derry, where he has supervised the extraction of over a million records that can be accessed online at <http://www.derry.rootsireland.ie/>.

The following books by Brian Mitchell can be found in the GFO library:

- *A Guide to Irish Churches and Graveyards*
- *A Guide to Irish Parish Registers*
- *Irish Emigration Lists, 1833-1839: Lists of Emigrants Extracted from the Ordnance Survey Memoirs for Counties Londonderry and Antrim*
- *Irish Passenger Lists: 1847-1871 Lists of Passengers Sailing from Londonderry to America on Ships of the J. And J. Cooke Line and the McCorkell Line*
- *Irish Passenger Lists, 1803-1806: Lists of Passengers Sailing from Ireland to America: Extracted from the Hardwicke Papers*
- *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*
- *Parish Maps of Ireland : (Depicting All Townlands In the Four Ulster Counties of Armagh, Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone)*
- *The People of Derry City, 1921: Extracted from the Derry Almanac and Directory*
- *The Place Names of County Derry*
- *Scots-Irish Genealogy Research*
- *The Top 300 Surnames of Derry-Londonderry*
- *Tracing Derry-Londonderry Roots*



## Book Review

# Genealogy at a Glance

Reviewed by Nanci Remington

The March 2021 *Bulletin* described five guides that are part of the “Genealogy at a Glance” series. This month we have three more. All are great resources that provide an overview of the given topic and open doors to successful research.

## War of 1812 Research— Updated Edition

**Author:** Preserve the Pensions Project and Rebecca Koford, CG, CGL  
**Publisher:** Genealogical Publishing Company  
**Publication Date:** 2020  
**Pages:** 4  
**Price:** \$9.95 plus shipping  
**Order from:** [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)  
**GFO Call No.:** RR 973 .Mil-Yr 1812-1815 How-To Kofo

In April 2010, the Federation of Genealogical Societies (now merged with the National Genealogical Society) began a fund-raising campaign to digitize the War of 1812 pension files at the National Archives. The money was raised and **Fold3** was selected to do the work. As of February 2021, images for the surnames A-Shaw have been completed. This is an ongoing project and will remain free to the public.

The pension files are just one of several sources for information about your ancestors who may have served in the War of 1812. This “At a Glance” will help you find them all. Besides the pension files, record sources at the National Archives include:

- Compiled Military Service Records
- Bounty-Land Application Files
- Regular Army Records
- Navy Records
- Prisoner of War Records

There could also be valuable information in records for lineage societies, state archives, and national parks and memorial sites. This guide will help you access all of these.

## Mexico Genealogy Research

**Author:** Debbie Gurtler, AG  
**Publisher:** Genealogical Publishing Company  
**Publication Date:** 2020  
**Pages:** 4  
**Price:** \$9.95 plus shipping  
**Order from:** [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)  
**GFO Call No.:** TBD



“Mexico Genealogy Research” is a great place to begin when your research leads to Mexico. There is a simple timeline with the history of the country. This is followed by a description of the naming patterns that are used. Then comes a description of the jurisdictional history of Mexico. These sections help prepare the researcher before diving into the records.

The basic genealogical sources described include:

- Civil Registrations
- Catholic Parish Records
- Census Records
- Immigration Records

The guide goes on to list supplementary sources including military and notarial records. It directs you to the state and national archives where these records may be found. A final section discusses resources for translation of documents as well as records that may be found in the United States.

## German Genealogy Guide— Updated Edition

Author: Ernest Thode  
Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company  
Publication Date: 2020  
Pages: 4  
Price: \$9.95 plus shipping  
Order from: [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)  
GFO Call No.: TBD

The “Germany Genealogy Guide” is aimed at researchers in the United States who have German-speaking ancestors. The guide provides some Quick Facts that explain the changing borders and movements of Germans both in Europe and the U.S. It stresses that researchers should “try to place their immigrant ancestors within a historical context because few persons emigrate as individuals without knowing other emigrants or having some connection in the new country.”

The guide notes some of the basic sources that are available, many online. These include:

- Vital Records, including civil and church records
- Passenger Lists
- Village Heritage Books and Histories
- Military Archives
- Censuses

Because it is often a challenge to locate the place of origin for immigrants, there is guidance for unlocking that piece of family history. Clues may be found in both surnames and given names, the dates of migration, and the place of origin for neighbors and friends. There is also information about where to get help when places changed names or had variant spellings. This guide provides a useful overview to begin researching your German ancestors.

### If Only

If only I'd listened  
At Grandmother's knee  
When she told me those stories  
How things used to be.

If only I'd listened,  
But instead I was bored.  
The names and the places  
And dates I ignored.

If only I'd asked,  
“Grandma, how was it then?”  
or said to her.  
“Grandma, tell me again.”

If only I'd questioned,  
“Great-grandpa lived where?”  
Instead, her tales vanished  
Into thin air.

If only I'd treasured  
Her wisdom and knowledge  
Gained from the world  
Instead of some college.

If only my grandma were  
Here again now,  
I'd hold her and hug her  
And remember this vow.

I'd ask about her  
And how it had been,  
To grow up and marry  
In the world as t'was then.

I'd ask how her grandpa  
Came to this place.  
I'd ask how her grandma  
Stood pioneer's pace.

But, you know, that perhaps  
She'd reply then to me,  
“If only I'd listened  
At Grandmother's knee!”

—Mary Alice Benedict Grindol  
First published December 1989





## Book Review

# Irish Cemetery Inscriptions

Reviewed by Nanci Remington

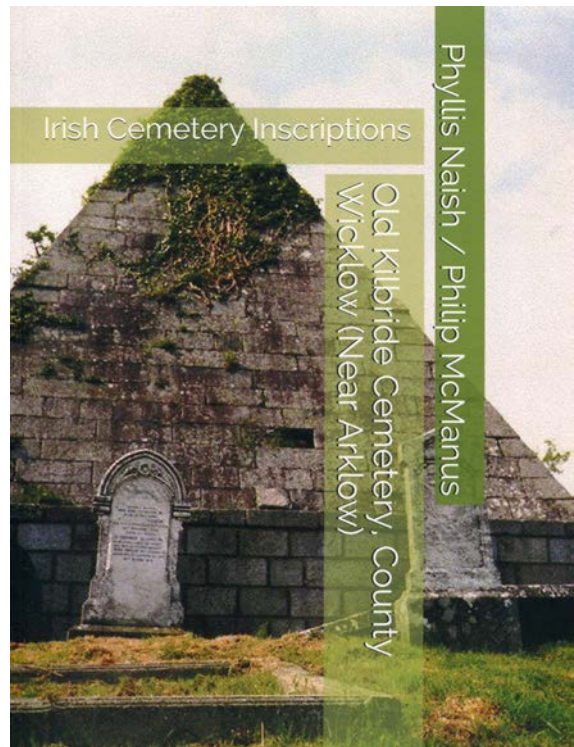
Authors: Phyllis Naish and Philip McManus  
 Publisher: Self-published  
 Publication Date: 2020  
 Pages: 6 volumes, 21–73 pages  
 Price: \$15–20  
 Order from: [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com)  
 GFO Call No.: 942.6 Wick .Cem Ark OldK v1-6

The six-volume set of *Irish Cemetery Inscriptions* includes photos of tombstones and transcripts of their inscriptions taken from six cemeteries in Ireland. First published in the 1990s, these updated editions will be of interest to anybody whose ancestors lived near the towns where the cemeteries are located. These include:

- Old Kilbride Cemetery, County Wicklow (Near Arklow)
- Castletown Cemetery, Castletown, County Wexford
- Ahoghill Catholic Church, County Antrim
- Old Hollywood Cemetery (St. Kevin's), Hollywood, County Wicklow
- New Hollywood Cemetery (St. Kevin's), County Wicklow
- Laraghbryan (Maynooth) Cemetery, County Kildare

The authors tell us that these are not comprehensive lists of names of those buried in the cemeteries. Instead, their goal was to preserve the information from the oldest and most worn markers, some of which date back to the 1700s. They have accomplished this goal. The books are lovely to look at with a simple layout, clear photos, and accurate transcriptions.

Few if any of these memorials can be found online. If you have Irish ancestors from the named counties, these books will be a valuable source of information.



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# GFO JUNE 2021 ONLINE EVENTS

The Library is *closed* until safe to reopen. All events are online

Check the calendar for the URL to participate in online events: [gfo.org/calendar](http://gfo.org/calendar) .

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## Wednesday, June 2

|            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| 10 a.m.-12 | Learn & Chat        |
| 1-3 p.m.   | DNA Q&A: The Basics |

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## Saturday, June 5

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 10 a.m.-12 | Virginia Group |
| 1-3 p.m.   | German Group   |

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## Tuesday, June 8

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 6:30-8:30 p.m. | Board Meeting |
|----------------|---------------|

---

## Thursday, June 10

|          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| 6-7 p.m. | The Q Review |
|----------|--------------|

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## Saturday, June 12

|                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 9:30-11:30 a.m. | Great Lakes Region Ancestry |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|

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## Wednesday, June 16

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 10 a.m.-12 | Learn & Chat |
| 6-8 p.m.   | Irish Group  |

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## Saturday, June 19

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 9:30 a.m.-12   | Genealogy Problem Solvers  |
| 12 -2 p.m.     | African American Ancestry  |
| 2-2:15 p.m.    | General Membership Meeting |
| 2:15-3:15 p.m. | GenTalk                    |

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## Sunday, June 20

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1-3 p.m.    | Family Tree Maker        |
| 3:30-5 p.m. | French Canadian Ancestry |

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## Saturday, June 26

|              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 9:30 a.m.-12 | Half-Day Virtual Seminar |
|--------------|--------------------------|

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## Father's Day

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| Family Tree Maker        |
| French Canadian Ancestry |