



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
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In This Issue

- Church Archives
- Augustus Right Dimick and the “Dimick Potato”
- Inside a Book from the Library of Reginald Shield Radcliffe
- Stories of Early Oregon: Clara Elizabeth (Rands) Worden and the Oregon Pioneer Ancestors of Her Husband, Oliver Raymond Worden
- In Memory of a Fellow Genealogist: Minnie (Davis) Van Valin
- Researching Oregon Pioneers Edwin Walter Otey and Martha Jane Bunton
- The Parrott Family: From England to Oregon by Ship in 1852
- Book Reviews
- Calendar & More!

The Life Story of George Henry McCoon (1828–1917)



by Emily Doolin Aulicino

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. 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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Contents

The Life Story of George Henry McCoon (1828–1917) <i>Emily Doolin Aulicino</i>	1
Church Archives	10
Augustus Right Dimick (1790–1863) and the “Dimick Potato” <i>Cathy Reinhart Lauer with Nanci Remington.</i>	11
Inside a Book from the Library of Reginald Shield Radcliffe (1855–1941) <i>Mark Grafe</i>	13
Stories of Early Oregon: Clara Elizabeth (Rands) Worden (1902–1998) and the Oregon Pioneer Ancestors of Her Husband, Oliver Raymond Worden (1896–1954) <i>Debra Koehler</i>	17
In Memory of a Fellow Genealogist: Minnie (Davis) Van Valin (1889–1955) <i>Debra Koehler</i>	31
Researching Oregon Pioneers Edwin Walter Otey (1816–1887) and Martha Jane Bunton (1828–1879) <i>Nanci Remington</i>	33
The Parrott Family: From England to Oregon by Ship in 1852 <i>By Doris Huffman and Crystal Dawn Smith Rilee</i> <i>Additional material by Loretta Parrett Welsh.</i>	41
Book Reviews <i>The Top 300 Surnames of Derry-Londonderry</i> <i>Reviewed by Margaret McCrea</i>	44
<i>The Virginia Infantry at the Valley Forge Encampment 1777–1778</i> <i>Reviewed by Shannon Moon Leonetti</i>	45
In Memoriam <i>Mattie Irene Hyde Little.</i>	47
<i>Doris May Evans Boyd</i>	47

Letter from the Editor

PUZZLES AND STORIES

I started doing genealogy research at a good time. Ten years ago, records were becoming more and more available through the internet. I dove into FamilySearch, HeritageQuest, and US GenWeb, all free resources. I started more than one free account on Ancestry.com until I bit the bullet and paid for an annual subscription. I joined the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) and connected with people who were instrumental in moving my tree back a generation or two. And I spent hours watching webinars and attending Special Interest Groups.

My initial goal was to fill in the holes on the pedigree charts that were handed down to me from both sides of the family. Once that was done, I searched for even more ancestors. I learned that adding descendants to my tree opened the door to connections with new-found cousins with new information. Then, when I hit a brick wall and needed a break, I started working on other people's family trees—those of my in-laws, friends, patrons at the GFO, or even families in Bibles found in the manuscript collections. At that point, it was all about solving the puzzle.

But sometime during those years of research, I started to be curious about the people who populated those trees, as well as the times in which they lived. If I found a newspaper article about a family member, I would look through the rest of the paper to see what was happening in the community, the state, and the country. When I found a family on a census record, I would look at the neighbors, the associated schedules, and maps. I read local histories. Occasionally, when I found a pertinent article or Wikipedia entry, I checked the footnotes so I could find even more information on a topic.

I discovered that when I shared this information with others, they were much more interested in the stories than the names. This led to a shift of focus for me that seems to be mirrored in the broader genealogy community. Instead of filling out a simple pedigree chart or family group sheet, researchers are now urged to add



Near The Dalles, starting point for the Barlow Road.

photos to their trees. Always a good research strategy, it has become best practice to include the story with the chart. Quite a change from the family history books that were produced for decades and line a wall of the GFO library.

This issue of *The Bulletin* is full of stories. The article on George McCoon documents the life of a man very much a part of the times in which he lived, reflected by his service during the Civil War and his family's migration west. A diary and newspaper articles help fill in the details. The article about Reginald Radcliffe draws from a cherished family heirloom—a book full of clippings. Newspapers, maps, and a Bible transcript help tell the story of the Otey family. And we have even more stories about pioneers who left their own legacies in Oregon, including a potato, a road, and a mountain.

We hope that you enjoy these stories and that you will share some of your own with our readers.

—Nanci Remington

The Life Story of George Henry McCoon (1828–1917)

Emily Doolin Aulicino

On 10 April 1912, George McCoon, age 83, married his fourth wife, the widow Mary (Farrin) Franklin, in Alameda County, California. This seemingly mundane event made the front page of the *Oakland Tribune* and was reported as far away as Vancouver, British Columbia, and Fort Worth, Texas. And though he found love with Mary late in life, his first three marriages told their own stories. The first two ended when the first husband of the respective wives showed up unexpectedly. His third marriage was to a beautiful teacher 22 years his junior who nearly died after moving to Oregon. This is the story of my great-great-grandfather.

George Henry McCoon was the oldest child of James Timothy McCoon and his wife Olive Miller. According to his military records and his death certificate, George was born 19 July 1828 in Catskill, Greene County, New York. Much of George's story comes from a memoir written by his daughter Olive Ivy (McCoon) Ryan (1880–1964). Entitled "Things Papa Told Me," it is found in the Lucile Harrington collection.¹ Olive, the daughter of George and his third wife Julia Dove Trent, tells us that George was "born in a log house in Catskills with wide doors so oxen could be driven through bringing huge logs to fire place."

As is often the case with family stories, the facts as related by Olive do not always match facts found in the records. Olive relied on her memories of events told to her by her father, and there is some evidence that George knew how to tell a good story. The first example of this contradiction is when Olive tells us that George's parents died from cholera when he was eight years old (about 1836) and the children were bound out and scattered.² This information is questionable as we find references to parents James Timothy and Olive McCoon in the 1840s

1. Lucile Harrington (1903–1995) is Olive Lucille Pauli, daughter of Charles Pauli and Olive Ivy McCoon. Olive Ivy is the daughter of George Henry McCoon and Julia Dove Trent. Excerpts from this collection are in the possession of the author. The quotes from the memoir have been kept as found in the original, including spelling, grammar, and word usage that was typical for the times when it was written.

2. It was not unusual for orphans and children from poor families to be "bound out" to other families. This could be done through the courts or voluntarily. The child might end up as an apprentice or a servant.

3. There is an 1857 deed in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, that records William H. Sweet of Williamstown selling land to James T. McCoon of Williamstown. It includes a clause assigning "the same to the said McCoon his heirs & assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by, through, or under me, except a deed given by me to Olive McCoon ..." Since Olive's memoir says that James Timothy's mother was a Sweet, this is very possibly our James T. McCoon.



Oakland Tribune, 11 April 1912, page one.

through 1857.³ It is curious that George told his daughter that his parents died when he was eight. So, who was it that died of cholera? Or was Olive confused?

Olive's memoir stated that George was bound out as a mule driver for an Erie Canal boat when his parents died. She also says that he was bound out at the age of nine (*circa* 1838) to Mr. Schutt of Potter County, Pennsylvania, and "he had to go through the woods at night frightened by the screaming of panthers." Unfortunately, she did not state why he had to "go

through the woods at night.” Because the Erie Canal went from Albany to Buffalo, New York, this could not have been when he was in the service of Mr. Schutt since Potter County is in the central part of the state at the southern New York border, nowhere near the Erie Canal.

Olive goes on to write that in 1849 George “attended the Alfred Academy, a Seventh Day Baptist institution, where he chopped wood to earn his tuition and lived almost wholly on corn meal mush. He was now 24.”

George moved to Wisconsin in the 1850s. His brother James William had filed a land claim in Green Lake County on 20 December 1850. At some point, the brothers moved to Rock County. In 1999, a descendant of James reported that the house they built there still stood and was being used as a garage and storage building. Olive remembers that “The deer came to feed in his yard. Log house.”

Records show that George married Laura Parker, daughter of Simon and Luran Parker, in Albion, Dane County, Wisconsin, on 18 February 1853. At that time, George resided in Fulton, Rock County, Wisconsin. In her memoir, Olive refers to Laura as Elvira.

Between 1854 and 1858, George bought and sold lots in the town of Edgerton, also in Rock County.⁴ The 1860 census shows G.H, L.A., and A.E. McCoon living in Albion where George is a carpenter.

On 27 February 1862, George enlisted for three years in the 3rd Regiment, Company I of the Wisconsin Cavalry at Janesville,



George Henry McCoon

Rock County, Wisconsin. His military papers indicate he was age 33, married, had blue eyes, light hair, light complexion, and was five feet seven inches tall. His occupation was listed as a carpenter. George probably began his service at Camp Barstow, a temporary Civil War encampment located at or near Janesville. Camp Barstow was established in October 1861 as the recruiting point and training camp for the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry regiment. William A. Barstow, ex-governor of the state, was the colonel of the regiment. According to *The Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, Third Regt Cavalry*, both George and his brother James enlisted.

Company I moved to Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, in June 1862 and was at Carthage, Missouri, until August. George encamped at Fort Scott and was detailed as a saddler. He was promoted to corporal that November.

In 1863, Companies I and M of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry were stationed at Fort Scott until May. George was on detached service at Fort Scott until 1865, thus his company was somewhere else. In September 1864, George was demoted to private for some unknown reason. On 17 February 1865, George mustered out from Company I and was assigned to Company E of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, and although records indicate this took place in Madison, Wisconsin, it is likely he was still at Fort Scott. In March 1865, at Paola, Kansas, he finally mustered out of service. Records list his age then as 36.



Laura Almeda Parker McCoon Young Kostenbader Love (1834–1912). Surnames reflect her maiden name and four known marriages.

4. On 6 December 1854, George McCoon bought lots three and four in Block Four in the town plot of Edgerton for \$32.00 from Adine and Martha Burdick, Julius & Elisabeth Burdick, and Edward and Nancy L. Burdick, all of Albion. According to the *Rock County Gazetteer, Directory and Business Advertiser for 1857-8* in the Rural District Directory, George still lived in the town of Fulton. By January 1856, George and his first wife Laura sold lot three for \$100.00 to Robert T. Lawton. Then by 10 November 1856, Robert Lawton and wife Francis convey lot three to George for \$100.00. On 31 November 1856, George and Laura convey lots three and four to Permelia Hacum for \$150.00. Three other deeds in 1857 and 1858 regarding lots three and four appear and with the repetition of names, so one wonders what other connections some of these people might have to the family.



George (on the right) at Fort Scott, Kansas during the war.

According to Olive, George “married not knowing his bride had been married in New York State and had a husband and son there. Papa said she was very beautiful. Gave me a scrap of ribbon from her (Elvira’s) ‘bunnet’. They had two little daughters Laura and Ella, when the Civil War came, and Papa joined the Wisconsin Cavalry Co. I.” Olive seems to have erred when recording the names of her father’s first wife and daughters. George and Laura Almeda (not Elvira, as recorded by Olive) had two daughters, Urvilla Victoria and Ella Augusta.⁵

Olive continues: “When he returned on his first furlough he found Elvira’s husband there ... the first he had known of her former marriage.” According to his military papers, George and Laura were divorced in 1866, and George stated that Laura “Isn’t who she said she was.” This statement makes one wonder whether he meant that she was not free to marry and/or her name is not Laura, but Elvira as Olive refers to her. Perhaps her surname was not Parker as well. On 28 December 1866 in the village of Edgerton, a deed gives a middle name

for George’s wife: Laura Almeda McCoon.⁶ She uses the name Almeda after the divorce.

Olive continues: “Papa was granted an annulment. This he always carried in his pocket with the scrap of ribbon from her ‘bunnet’ and showed to me when I was in my early teens. He said he nearly lost his mind after this experience, however he returned to the Army and took part in raids against ‘Coffee’ and his men through Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. His horse was white (he had a preference for white horses). Once when the bugle sounded ‘Halt’ his horse, in the act of jumping over a log, settled back so suddenly throwing Papa. He was in the hospital a long time and had a bad curvature of the spine making a hump between his shoulders humped.”

Legal Notice.

In Bourbon County, District Court, 4th Judicial District State of Kansas.

George H. McCoon, Pl’tf. }
vs } Divorce.
Laura A. McCoon, Def’t. }

The above named defendant will take notice that the said plaintiff did, on the 15th day of May A. D. 1865, file his petition in the Clerk’s office of said District Court, praying for a divorce from said defendant Laura A. McCoon, and alleging as cause therefor, that the said Laura A. McCoon had, at the time of her marriage to plaintiff, a former husband living, to whom she had been legally joined in marriage prior to that time.

Now unless you appear at the next term of said court and answer said petition according to law, the same will be taken as true and judgement rendered accordingly.

D. B. EMMERT,
Clerk.

Dated 30th day of May A. D. 1865 w6w

Petition for divorce filed 30 May 1865 in Bourbon County, Kansas. The Daily Morning Monitor (Fort Scott, Kansas), 25 June 1865.

5. Urvilla, sometimes spelled Arvilla, was born in 1854 in Wisconsin. She is on the July 1870 census in Dane County living with the VanVechton family as a domestic servant. That same year she left Wisconsin and joined her father in Fort Scott, Kansas, where she was married on 19 November 1870 to John Joseph Williams. She remained in Fort Scott after her father moved west. Ella, the younger daughter, was born 12 September 1859 in Dane Co, Wisconsin. Neither she nor her mother have been found on the 1870 census. Ella probably went with her mother to the Dakota Territory, where Ella married about 1876.

6. In 1863, the 7th Day Baptist Church Records of Albion, Wisconsin, report that Almeda L. McCoon was joined by baptism along with Anthony and Matilda (nee Parker) Thompson. After her divorce, Laura tended to use her middle name Almeda. On 10 March 1869, she married James C. Young in Jackson, Washington County, Wisconsin. In 1877, Almeda was using her McCoon surname when she visited Fort Scott. The *Fort Scott Weekly Monitor* (Fort Scott, Kansas), 30 August 1877, reported about “Mrs. Almeda L. McCoon, of Dakotah Territory, who is visiting relatives in this city.”

Children of George and Laura

Urvilla Victoria

b. 9 June 1854 in Dane County, Wisconsin
 m. 19 November 1870 to John Joseph Williams
 d. 9 September 1890 in Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas

Ella Augusta

b. 12 September 1859 in Dane County, Wisconsin
 m. abt. 1876 to Nelson Allen Blake, probably in Turner County, Dakota Territory
 d. 20 December 1900 in Santa Clara County, California



Urvilla Victoria



Ella Augusta

The 1865 Kansas census, taken in October not long after George mustered out of the service, states that George worked as a carpenter, was born in New York, and single. The 1865-66 Fort Scott City Directory describes George H. McCoon as a mechanic in the ordnance department.⁷

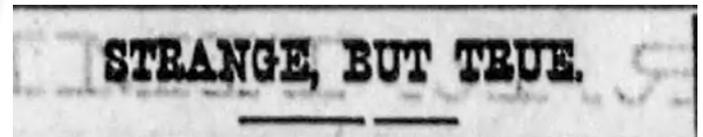
Olive relates what happened next: “When the war was over he took up a claim in Missouri and married again, a cousin of my mother’s who believed she was a widow having received word her husband was killed in action. Sometime later this man wandered back, having been a Confederate prisoner at Andersonville, a Confederate hospital for prisoners of war.”

There are no records that show George having property in Missouri. Records do show that George married Mary Mackey 11 August 1867 in Bourbon County, Kansas, as his second wife. By then George owned four lots in Fort Scott and had received permission to quarry stone.

George was not in the 1869 Fort Scott city directory and has not been found on the 1870 census, but he appeared in the city directory the following year. The 1871-2 Fort Scott City Directory contains three half-page ads where G.H. McCoon offers his services as a contractor and builder. The ad states: “All kind of carpenter work promptly attended to.” The Fort Scott city directory of 1875 states: “McCoon, George H., carp. r. 515 S. Burk.”

The 1875 Kansas state census for Fort Scott lists George as a 46-year-old carpenter who came to Kansas from Wisconsin. His wife Mary, age 32, was born in Kentucky and came to Kansas from Iowa. Also listed is a Henry Godale, age 12, born in Wisconsin, who came to Kansas from Illinois along with an Annie McCoon, age four and a half, who was born in Illinois. The parents of Annie have not been determined; however, Emily Lydia McCoon, who was George’s sister, married Waldo Godell in 1848 and had a son Henry. In 1877, the local newspaper advertised that George was an agent for “Gline’s Slate Roofing, Paints and Cement.”

That same year, the unthinkable happened. According to *The Weekly Herald* (Fort Scott, Kansas), 22 Feb 1877:



Strange, But True.

A Woman Finds Her Husband After an Absence of Fourteen Years - She was Married Again But Leaves Her Last Husband and Goes to Live with the First One.

A few years ago a man by the name of Van Winkle came to this State and located in Leavenworth county, some six or seven miles from this city. He is a middle-aged man, and was supposed by his neighbors to be either an old bachelor or widower.

He had left his wife (they having lived somewhere in the East) about fourteen [sic] years ago, and enlisted in the army. She did not hear from him for a number of years, and finally married a man by the name of McCoon. Mr. and Mrs. McCoon emigrated from the East to Ft. Scott, in this State, and have lived there for several years, apparently contented, until a few days ago, when she received letters from friends in Ohio stating that her former husband was living near Lawrence. On last Friday, she, in company with an adopted daughter, came to this city and put up at the Durfee House, in search of Van Winkle. they [sic] were informed by Mr. Wells, the landlord of that house, as to Van Winkle’s whereabouts, and they immediately obtained a conveyance and

7. The ordnance department cared for the weapons and ammunition and issued them to the troops. A mechanic then would have been a skilled worker with tools and might have built items for the department.

started for his residence. Mrs. McCoon finding him to be the right man at once took up her abode with him.

When she left her recent home at Fort Scott, she informed her husband that if this proved to be the right man she would not return, as she liked him (Van Winkle) the best. He said he regretted to have her leave him, but didn't care much. Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle are now living as happily together as if no separation had occurred.

Olive writes: "Once more Papa was wifeless, but this marriage did not seem to make the deep wound the first had. He seemed as I understood it to have remained on his claim." It is interesting to note that there is no mention of his marriage to Mary in George's military pension records.

One year later, on 17 February 1878 in Vernon County, Missouri, George married Julia Dove Trent (1851-1907), said to be a cousin of second wife Mary Mackey. Olive writes: "Aunt Meck and Uncle Dock having gone to Missouri after their marriage when Aunt Meck was 18 took up a claim near Papa's. Mama was teaching school by this time, so went to spend her vacation with them. She was 22 yrs younger than Papa but he was a persistent [sic] suitor so in Feb 1877 she consented to marry him." Meck is Julia's sister, America Trent who married Richard K. "Doc" Hill. Mama is Olive's mother Julia Dove.

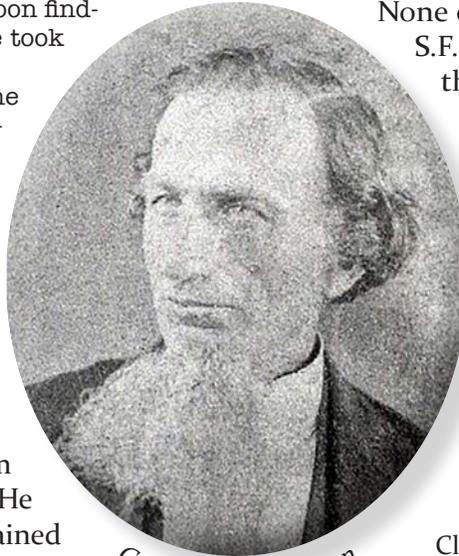
The Daily Fort Scott Monitor on 20 February 1878 reports:



Married. McCoon- Trent -- On the 17th of Feb. 1878, at the residence of Mr. R.K. Hill, the bride's brother-in-law, in Vernon county, Missouri, by Rev. E.E. Baker, Mr. G.H. McCoon, of Fort Scott, Kansas, and Miss J. Dove Trent, of Manchester, O.

Olive further states that "They lived in Fort Scott Kansas after their marriage and Papa's youngest daughter Ella lived with them. Mama said she was sweet and loving --about 16 yrs."

According to Olive, "Omer was born there Dec. 20, 1878. In early Spring following his birth Pap took the Singer Sewing Machine agency for Clark Co, Washington Territory. They took the Central Pacific train to S.F. a hard journey with so young a baby, and -- no diners, -- food had to be carried for the trip.



George Henry McCoon

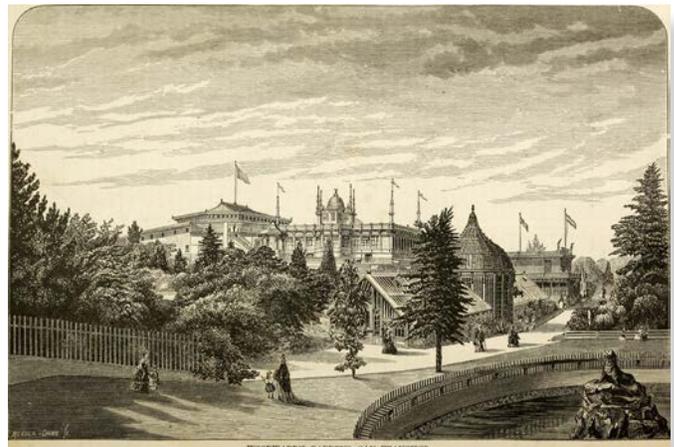
None of today's conveniences ... Arriving in S.F. they had to lay over a day before taking the steamer to Portland. They visited Woodards Gardens."⁸

George decided to stay in the West. Olive describes what their life was like:

Mama kept a diary always during her teaching and after her marriage. She gave this to me before her death -- but it was burned in the warehouse fire which destroyed practically all my possessions in 1911. In this she told of the hardship in becoming established in Portland. This being across the Columbia and down the Willamette from Clark Co Washington Territory. They rented a room, which had a bed and little else, for Mama wrote acking [sic packing] cases had to serve for chairs and table. There must have been a stove for warmth, for she did what little cooking she could on it, and never forgot a lady who asked them to her home for dinner (noon) and mama tasted marrow dumpling soup for the first time and how good it tasted after the makeshift meals in their room.

It was during this period she met Mrs. McCarl, who was pregnant. Her husband Alex was a Scotsman who "jumped ship" and remained in Portland. Their close friendship lasted until Mrs. McCarl's death about 9 yrs later. Mrs. McCarl was "German Swiss." Her parents had a farm out from East Portland.

Papa bought two white ponies and by them was he recognized for years, and a "spring wagon" for his work. He left for Vancouver each Monday morning driving to the Ferry which took passengers and freight from the South bank of the mile wide



Woodward's Gardens, 1877. From *The Pacific Tourist*, edited by Henry T. Williams and published in 1876. Internet Archive.

8. Woodward's Gardens was a popular garden and amusement park in the Mission District of San Francisco that had animal attractions, a museum, and an art gallery. It operated from 1866 to 1891.

columbia to the North bank where Vancouver is located. There he had rented a barn. His horses and "spring wagon" were housed in the ground floor, while he slept in the loft where he had a bed and table and rocking chair. He returned before sundown Friday evening, for he still kept the Seventh Day Sabbath, but while in Fort Scott Kan. he departed from the Seventh Day Baptists to the Seventh Day Adventists and so remained until his death. He drove all over Clark Co making religious converts as well as selling Singer Sewing Machines. As this is a rainy country he wore always suits made of the blue army cloth, buying the material at the Vancouver Barracks, and having them made there. In place of an overcoat he wore the lighter blue cavalry cape which came down to his hands and over all a "rubber" cape with slits through which to thrust his hands for driving. These gloves were beads and fringed buckskin. Made by Clark Co. squaws to help in paying for their "machines." Papa took so much of his commissions in such commodities there never was much cash, but sometimes he would come home with a cord through the mouth of a salmon whose head was over his shoulders and whose tail quite reached the ground behind. Sometimes a "gunny" sack of hazel nuts, Indian gathered, would be fun to crack and eat between doing our evening "home work." Part of Papa's equipment was a half gal - tin milk can in which he got his milk for some one with a cow; to have with bakery buns for his suppers. He never used tea, coffee, bacon or other pork products. When he brought home a whole salmon, what was not used fresh was put down in brine and used as wanted. Mashed potatoes tasted awfully good with plenty of flaked boiled salmon mixed in and topped with cream gravy with plenty of sliced raw onions.

Olive's memoir provides some interesting events for the family while in Portland.

I've carried things along at a great rate, for in 1880 a little white house was rented in 6th St. near Broadway in East Portland. I saw this place many times for I attended Holiday School only a couple of blocks away. This is where I was born Oct. 14, 1880. Mama was not well, but became pregnant soon again. This child miscarried, following which Mama hemorrhaged badly with only a boy who was living with them to earn his board while going to school, to care for her in Papa's absence. The boy Jonnie Burden became a leader in the Seventh Day Adventist church. Of course eventually a Doctor was called and Mama was paralyzed from her waist down. She lay for eighteen months, most of the time near death. This is when Mrs. McCarl promised to take Omer and I and care for us if she died. Mama promised to do the same for her children Edith and Alex should she be the one to survive. So it happened that



George and Julia (Trent) McCoon

Mama tho a semi-invalid most of her life survived and Mrs. McCarl died about 7 yrs later, and Mama took her children. Mr. McCarl married a year or so later taking Alex to live with him.

When I (Olive) was past a year old, Mama gave Papa the money she had saved while teaching school. He bought 3 lots on Broadway I believe it was bet. 25th & 27th Sts East Portland. here he built a hip-roofed white house of 5 rooms with two large porches, and a store room off the back porch which at times served as bed-room for a hired man. One day Papa took me with him while building. I sat on Billie one of the white ponies, while Papa walked beside us. I was not quite 1 1/2 for we moved into the house when I was that age -- this was before, but I remember a big stump with the back off and a double ax cut that had taken a big chip from the stump. In this cut lay a lizzard [sic], the first I had ever seen. He slithered around the stump out of sight.

Electricity from a battery Papa bought was used on Mama, restoring circulation so she was able to sit in a rocker most of the time. We always kept a "hired girl." This is when Katie Ross lived with us, being one of the family. After her marriage various girls and women were there.

Olive continues:

The Fall of 1883 we moved to Vancouver for the Winter. The Winter before the Columbia was overflowed at the ferry landing could not be used and Papa was caught on the Vancouver side and could not get home. Since a baby was expected, we moved to a house in Vancouver. I do not remember the name of the lady who was with us then, but she would tell me that if I did not mind her she would put her teeth in her pocket. Seeing her do this once was enough -- It was supernatural to me -- a 3 year old -- my 1st acquaintance with artificial teeth.

Otis was born Oct. 17, 1883. Then we had colored Mary to work for us. I remember her with affection. Later when we had returned to our home in East Portland, Mama & papa took me to see colored Mary who lived in (West) Portland. She had children, and her little girl let me play with her toy flat iron as we sat on their front steps. This was the first toy iron I had seen. Another incident connected with colored Mary. Her sister worked for Gen. Miles in Vancouver Barracks. There was scarlet fever in the barracks, so it was placed under quarantine.

Mrs. McCarl came from Portland to see our new baby. She was bathing Alex and I in the same tub (big round laundry) back to back and Alex caused general concern for he broke out with what proved to be scarlet fever. There was an epidemic in Portland. I eventually broke out too.

Children of George and Julia:

Omer Trent

- b. 20 December 1878 in Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas
- d. 11 April 1962 in Yuma County, Arizona
- m. 20 December 1900 in Fresno, Fresno County, California to Bertha Mabel Hutchings

Olive Ivy

- b. 14 October 1880 in Oregon
- m. 1st ca 1900 Oakland, California to Charles Pauli
- m. 2nd Joseph Ryan
- d. 11 September 1964 in Stockton, San Joaquin County, California

Otis Henry

- b. 17 October 1883 in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington
- m. 1908 in California to Ida May Kellogg
- d. 20 December 1958 in Berkeley, Alameda County, California

Viola Dorothy

- b. 29 October 1887 in Gervais, Marion County, Oregon
- m. ca 1905 in California to William Earl Wheeler
- d. 26 April 1974 in Novato, Marin County, California

Sadly, that is as much as we have from Olive's memoir. The rest of George's life story comes from other sources.

In 1885, Julia Dove wrote an article for *The Signs of the Time*, a publication of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church titled "The Teacher." It talked about the responsibilities of a Christian teacher and described the best methods to achieve your goals. There is a short letter written by son Omer in 1886 that was published in *Youth's Instructor*, another Seventh-Day Adventist publication.

Omer Trent McCoon writes a letter from Multnomah Co., Oregon.... I am a little boy seven years old.... My sister Olive and I wash and wipe the dishes. Olive is five years old. We carry in all the wood for mamma, the vegetables from the cellar, and cut the kindling. We go to Sabbath-school and learn lessons in Book No. 1. We have a little brother Otis, two years old. My papa is away most all the time. I help him, too, when he is here. We do not go to day school, but mamma teaches us at home. We are trying not to speak any cross words.... I want to be good, and meet you all in heaven.

On 16 September 1884, while living in Oregon, George applied for a military pension. He appears in the 1890 Veterans Schedule in East Portland Township, Multnomah County, Oregon. Portland city directories for 1889 and 1890 show him residing in east Portland working as an agent for a sewing machine company. The 1891 and 1892 city directories show his occupation to be a dairyman.

In August 1895, George lived in Gervais, Marion County, Oregon, where the family is found in the Oregon state census:

- G.H. McCoon, age 51, b. NY, 5 ft 3 in, 150 pounds, light complexion, farmer, protestant;
- Julia, age 46, b. KY, 5 ft 2 in; 89 pounds, dark complexion, protestant, residents Gervais;
- OT McCoon, male, age 18, b. KS, 5 ft 3 in, 100 lbs;
- Otis McCoon, age 14, b. WA, 4 ft 7 in, 70 lbs;
- O. McCoon, female, age 16, b. OR, 5 ft 3 in, 115 lbs, occupation: artist;
- Viola McCoon, age 8, b. OR, 3 ft 9 in, 33 lbs.

The family had 10 acres improved, 9 acres unimproved, 2 horses, 1 cattle, 4 tons hay, 80 bushels potatoes, and 10 bushels of prunes and plums.⁹

That same summer, the *Weekly Oregon Statesman* reported foreclosure proceedings against George by P. J. Fay. In April of 1896, the land was ceded to Mr. Fay for one dollar.

Shortly after that, when he would have been 67, George and his family moved to California. His pension

9. The ages for George and Julie seem to be wrong for a census report from 1895. George would be at least 66 years old and Julie around 44 years old.

records show that the family moved frequently and also suggest that his health started to decline. On 10 May 1896, Dr. George H. Derrick attended to George. On 3 June 1898, George completed his pension application in Hayward, Alameda County, California. In 1899, he lived in San Francisco. On 18 April 1900, George completed his paperwork on the Declaration for Invalid Pension. He now lived in Oakland, Alameda County, and was age 72. In 1900, George resided in Oakland, and by 1902 he and Julia were in Berkeley, Alameda County.

Julia died there on 6 May 1907 at the age of 56. The 1910 census shows George, age 81, living with his son Otis and working as a canvasser for papers. It also states that he was born in Wisconsin and that his parents were from Scotland, both of which contradict other records.

On 10 April 1912, George married Mary Victoria (Farrin) Franklin.¹⁰ The marriage made quite the splash and was reported in several newspapers.¹¹

From the *Oakland Tribune*, 10 April 1912:

Aged Couple Get License To Wed

Garbed in his Grand Army uniform, a battered campaign hat, with insignia before, brass buttons and a long cape that protected his aged form from the raindrops without, George H. McCoon, 83 years old, tottered up to the marriage license window in the county clerk's office today with Mrs. Mary Victoria Franklin, a widow 68 years old, clinging upon his arm. Both had snowy white hair, and each carried a cane. They appeared as happy as many of the young couples who visit the clerk's office on Cupid's errand. The license was issued by Deputy Clerk Mat Riley, with whom they both chatted in an animated manner.¹²

From *San Francisco Call* dated 11 April 1912:



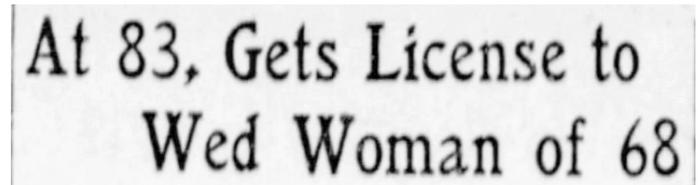
VETERAN YIELDS TO MIGHTY CUPID

Despite Snow on Heads of Votaries, Little Love God Wins Glorious Victory

Cupid went to the county clerk's office today in the full regalia of a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic and the sombre dress of an aged wid-

ow....They obtained a license to marry and said that the knot would be tied Sunday afternoon. Then for the honeymoon!

From the *San Francisco Examiner*, 11 April 1912



At 83, Gets License to Wed Woman of 68

Gold Frame Should Go With the Document, Says Veteran of Civil War.

"You ought to give frames with the licenses," declared McCoon to Deputy County Clerk Mat Riley. "I want to put up this license where my children can see it."

Another article in the *San Francisco Call* dated 12 April 1912 states:

300-POUND BRIDE WELCOMES CUPID

Happy Old Man Says Plaintively, "Minister Said There Was No Objection"

George H. McCoon, the aged colporteur [a peddler of religious books], who yesterday obtained a marriage license to marry Mrs. Mary Victoria Franklin, announced today that the ceremony was performed in Oakland last night, "just to fool my son, who objected," he said.

"It was a Leap Year romance, all right," explained the happy bridegroom. "She was making a living sewing until they took her machine away, then I happened along. I saw that she not only needed work, but needed exercise - she weighed about 300 pounds. So I got her work selling Adventist literature. Finally, she decided we ought to be married. I said I was an old man, at first, but finally I went to see my minister, and he said there would be no objection."

And finally, from the *Oakland Tribune*, 11 April 1912:

**83-Year-Old Groom Declares Bride Proposed
Veteran George H. McCoon Is Ousted By Son
Book-Peddling Romance Ends in Wedding of
Aged Pair**

The wedding of George H. McCoon, who will be 84 years old July 19 next, was the result of the assumption of Leap Year's prerogative by the bride ... according to a statement by the aged groom....

It is a tangled web the old man weaves in recounting the story of his romance. It might all have continued merely as a romance for an in-

10. Mary was first married to Simeon Paine who died in 1861 in the Civil War while serving with the 1st Maine Cavalry. She married second to Robert Franklin in 1874 in Oakland, California. He died 17 September 1888 in Portland, Oregon.

11. The *San Francisco Call* and *San Francisco Examiner* can be found on Chronicling America (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>). The *Oakland Tribune* is on Newspapers.com (www.newspapers.com/).

12. This article goes on to say that George's father was a veteran of the war of 1812 and the Mexican War.



George Henry McCoon

definite time, he explains, but that the objections of his son aroused his Scotch ire and sent him in quest of a minister who should forthwith perform the ceremony of the “runaway match.” Then, too, there might have been no marriage, but that the lady in the case urged it emphatically...

“She is very stout, you know – weighs 300 pounds – and inactivity was making her sick. Well, she got to peddling the books and the exercise helped her along. Because of this she was very grateful to me. I saw she was of a very affectionate nature, and I tried to keep all thoughts of marriage out of her mind. But she kept urging it with me and I didn’t know just what to do. She saw that I was very lonesome, living down here in this cabin of mine all by myself. Naturally, woman-like, she thought she could make me more comfortable, and that we would be very happy together. Still, I was in doubt and I said to her several times:

“Now, none of that; not with me; I’m an old man. Let’s not think about that.”

“But do you know, I just couldn’t change that woman’s mind? And all the time I was getting to feel more and more kindly toward her, and it got so I thought that maybe it would be best after all. So I took the minister of our church aside one day and told him all about it. He said he could see no objections at all. After that she and I decided it was best for both of us to get married.”

Having come to this momentous decision finally, McCoon decided to take his family into his confidence and approached his son with a sketch

of his plans. The son raised immediate and decided objections. McCoon continued his narrative thus:

“He said we shouldn’t get married. I own \$30 in this little cabin and he owns the rest, and he said if we got married we could not live here. Well, that meant I had to find another place. But it made me so mad to have him acting that way that the more I thought about it the more I decided we would just fool him a bunch. I talked it over some more with her and we decided we’d get married and just see what he would do. So yesterday afternoon we got a minister and got married down at her house and stayed there. This morning I came up here to tidy things around a bit, but I guess this is about the last day I’m going to stay here.

“My wife’s son advises us to find a flat and furnish it up, and says he’ll pay the rent for it. Well, I guess that’s the best plan. Between her and me we can make a pretty comfortable living, I think, with a little help. I’m strong and well and she never had a sick day in her life. We’re both good at selling the Adventist books and ought to be able to get along. We’ll be pretty happy together, I think. She is right. I was getting mighty lonesome here by myself and I’ll feel less so with her around. She’s a mighty jolly woman and we’ll be pretty happy together, I figure.”

A month after his marriage, on 17 May 1912, George made a Declaration for Pension in Berkeley. He began receiving \$30 a month in November of that year.

George died at his residence in Berkeley on 10 March 1917. The cause of death was hyperstatic pneumonia. He is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Berkeley in the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) section. His headstone reads: “Geo. H. McCoon Co. I, 3 Wis. Cav.”

His widow, Mary, is found in the 1920 census living in Berkeley with her son, Fred. On 24 July 1924, she applied for a widow’s pension in George’s name. She died a year later, on 11 September 1925, at the age of 83.

Emily Doolin Aulicino, a retired teacher, has been a serious genealogist since 1970 and a genetic genealogist since 2005. She has written a book on her Gilmore lineage and is currently compiling one on her Ogan line. She started the DNA Interest Group at GFO in 2005 and has taught writing classes for seniors through Portland Parks and Recreation for more than 10 years. Emily has written a booklet on writing one’s childhood memories and family stories as well as the book *Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond*. She has traveled nationally and internationally giving presentations on both subjects at various conventions and genealogy societies.

Church Archives

One of many resources available to research the McCoon family is the archive of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church—the Office of Archives, Statistics, and Research (<https://www.adventistarchives.org/>). The archive includes a digital collection of the periodicals published by the church. A search for the name McCoon led to results for George, his third wife Julia Dove, his son Omer Trent, his fourth wife Mary, and grandson Lloyd Alvin.

1 [McCoon, J Dove.](#)
 McCoon, J Dove [Obituary Citation]
 1907 1907

Article ★★★★★
[Request Hold](#)

Copies

2 [McCoon, Lloyd Alvin.](#)
 McCoon, Lloyd Alvin [Obituary Citation]
 1912 1912

Article ★★★★★
[Request Hold](#)

Copies

3 [McCoon, Mary.](#)
 McCoon, Mary [Obituary Citation]
 1925 1925

Article ★★★★★
[Request Hold](#)

Search results for the name McCoon in the obituary index at the James White Library.

Searching for “Seventh-Day Adventist” on Cyndi’s List led to other archives, including one at the James White Library of Andrews University (https://www.andrews.edu/services/library/1_search_find/sdaresources.html). Among the many resources is an obituary index. A search for the name McCoon led to several results, including an obituary for J. Dove McCoon that had not shown up in the earlier periodical search. The reason—that periodical was not one digitized on the Adventist’s archive site. A researcher would need to contact the library to find a copy.



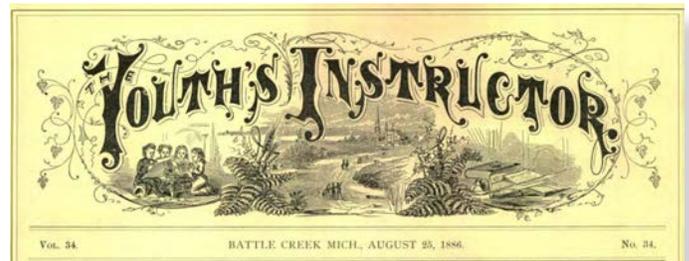
Paywall to the resources of the Seventh Day Baptist archives. The cost to one year’s access is a \$25 donation.

Olive’s memoir said that George attended Alfred Academy, a school of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. A search found an archive for that denomination (<https://www.sdbhistory.org/>). The site also has online resources, including a surname index, but it requires a \$25 donation to access the records. Perhaps a reasonable price to pay if your family has known ties to that church.

Report of Periodical Sales For the California Conference for Month Ending January 31, 1913		
<i>Life and Health</i>		
	Copies	Value
Mrs. S. Graves	600	\$60.00
Mr. G. H. McCoon	700	70.00
Miss Ruth Crane	75	7.50
Office Sales	14	1.40

One of many reports for George H. McCoon’s book sales found in the Pacific Union Recorder, another Seventh-Day Adventist periodical.

Church records are crucial to finding information about your ancestors. Be sure to search for the archives for whichever faith your family practiced.



The Seventh-Day Adventist periodical that published a letter from seven-year-old Omer Trent McCoon.

Augustus Right Dimick (1790–1863) and the “Dimick Potato”

Cathy Reinhart Lauer
with Nanci Remington

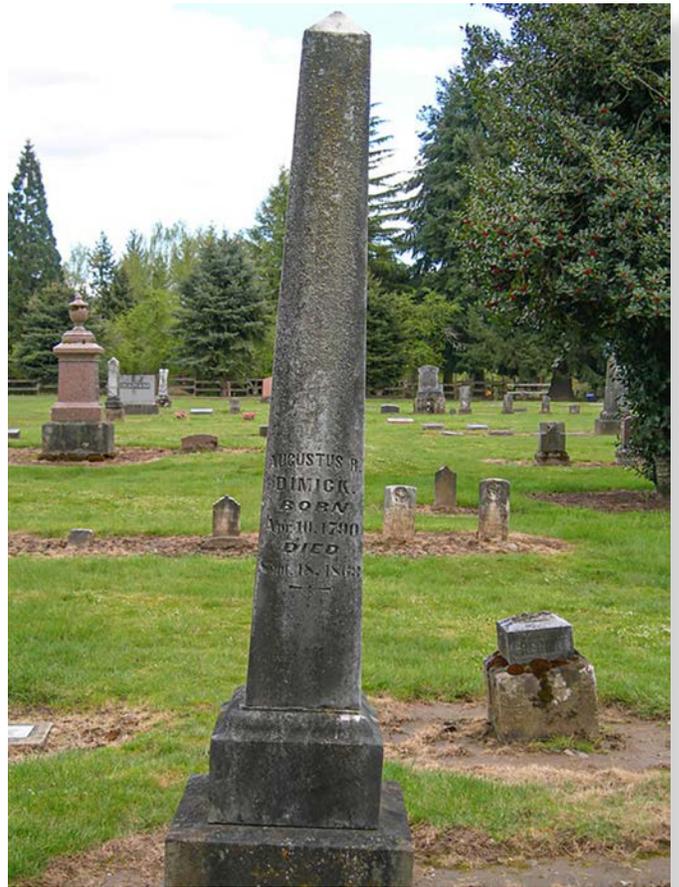
Born in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on 10 April 1790, Augustus Dimick was the fourth child of Solomon and Electa (Bird) Dimick.¹ His father, a Revolutionary patriot, died in Palatine, Montgomery County, New York, when Augustus was seven years of age.

Augustus married Clarinda Buell in New York about 1815, and they soon moved to what is now Lorain County, Ohio.² *The History of Lorain County, Ohio* states that A. R. Dimmick was one of the first settlers in the region, and that in 1816 he located on lots 75 and 76. The same book notes that A. R. Dimmick was one of the original trustees of Sheffield Township.³ The family is on the 1820 census in Black River, Huron County, Ohio.⁴ They were likely on the same land in 1830, although the jurisdiction is now Sheffield Township, Lorain County, Ohio.⁵

AN OREGON POTATO—THE DIMICK.

Mr. David Newsome, an experienced agriculturist of Oregon, recommends through the *Willamette Farmer*, the “Dimick,” or as, is sometimes called the “Savage Potato,” as one of the very best varieties to cultivate, and superior to the far-famed “Early Rose.” Mr. N. writes as follows:—

From the Pacific Rural Press, 1 April 1871.



Augustus R. Dimick Tombstone. Courtesy of Sue Barnett, Find A Grave.

Augustus and Clarinda had four children: Benjamin, Adaline, Alton, and Moore, before Clarinda’s death in 1829. Augustus’s second wife was Alzina Crowell, whom he married 1829 in Lorain County. This marriage produced two daughters, Olive and Alzina. His wife, Alzina, died in 1832. His third wife was Laura Pangborn, whom he married 28 April 1833 in Lorain County. One child, Harriett, was born there. Augustus was listed in the Lorain County, Ohio, tax records from 1824 to 1835. The family then moved to Illinois where three additional children were born: Mary, George, and John. They are on the 1840 census in Winnebago County, Illinois (the parent county of Boone County).⁶

1. “Connecticut Births and Christenings, 1649-1906,” database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F73P-7RS> : accessed 21 May 2020); record for Augustus Dimmick.

2. Lorain County was formed from parts of Huron and other adjacent counties in 1822.

3. *History of Lorain County, Ohio* (Philadelphia: Williams Brothers, 1879), 251; imaged, *Google Books* (https://www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_Lorain_County_Ohio/JdYyAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0 : accessed 11 May 2020). Though typically spelled Dimick, this book spells the name Dimmick.

4. 1820 U.S. census, Huron, Ohio population schedule, Black River, p. 80A, line 13, Augustus R Dimick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 21 May 2020); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm M33_88.

5. 1830 U.S. census, Lorain, Ohio, Sheffield, p. 34, line 12, Augustus R Dimick; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 11 May 2020); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm M19, roll 135.

6. 1840 U.S. census, Winnebago, Illinois, p. 419, A R Dimmick (transcribed as Wernick); digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<https://www.ancestry.com/> : accessed 21 May 2020); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm M704, roll 73.

In the winter of 1846, the family stayed in St. Louis, Missouri, before joining a wagon train heading west in 1847. Upon arrival in Oregon, the family settled in Hubbard, Marion County, where Augustus filed a Provisional Land Claim and later took out Donation Land Claim #336.

Augustus brought some potato seeds with him. As noted in the *Pacific Northwest Garden History* (2009):

It was not an ordinary thing to do. Potato seeds are unpredictable. They are as likely to produce smallish, bumpy, bitter, or otherwise bad potatoes as anything else. Even today, hardly anybody grows potatoes from seed. They use a chunk of an existing spud, with an eye, and know that the potato that grows will look just like the one they planted. But Dimick had other concerns on his mind. Overland travel was no walk in the park. He knew he could take only so much stuff, and seeds had several advantages. They weighed much less than whole potatoes. They took up hardly any space. And when the going got tough, nobody was going to eat them. What he didn't know was just how good the seeds he brought west would turn out to be.

When Dimick arrived in Oregon, he settled on a farm in the north part of Marion County. In the spring, he planted his potato seed. When he dug his potatoes in the fall, one of them was an exceptional spud. He kept the variety alive and began to share



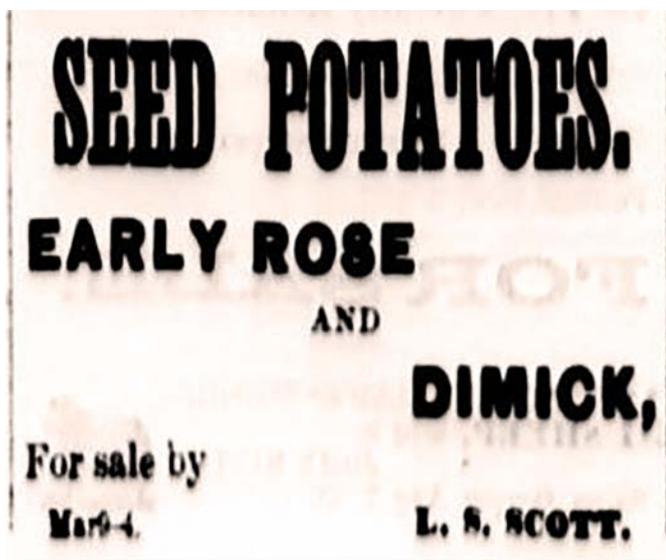
Heirloom Potatoes.

it with other farmers. Eventually, it became hugely popular. Experts described it as the best potato raised in Oregon. Little else is known about this potato, except that the seed Dimick planted may have come from either an 'Early' or a 'Shaker Blue' potato. If true, the potato that many Oregon emigrants grew may not have been the familiar brown-skinned, white-fleshed spuds. They may have been blue on the outside, and blue on the inside.⁷

These became known as "Dimick Potatoes" and became the standard to which all others were compared. In 1869, a Willamette Valley farmer wrote, "On the 19th of May last we had Dimick potatoes measuring nine inches in circumference, firm and solid, and no hollow in the center, as most other potatoes have that grow so rapidly."⁸ In 1871, the *Pacific Rural Press* praised the variety as "one of the very best varieties to cultivate."⁹ It is said that Augustus's son John became known as the "potato king."¹⁰

The fame of the potato outlived the man who brought it to Oregon. Augustus died 18 September 1863, four years after the death of his wife. They are both buried in the historic Hubbard Cemetery in Marion County, alongside other Dimick family members.¹¹

Cathy Reinhart Lauer is a member of the Mayflower Society, Colonial Dames XVII Century, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a 2012 recipient of the Hall of Fame Award of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. Augustus Right Dimick is her third great-granduncle.



Ad from the *Willamette Farmer* (Salem, Or.), 30 March 1872. *Historic Oregon Newspapers*.

7. "Potatoes: 'Dimick,'" *Pacific Northwest Garden History* (<http://www.halcyon.com/tmend/plants.htm> : accessed 21 May 2020)

8. *Russian River Flag*, Volume 1, Number 37, 29 July 1869, page 4. *California Digital Newspaper Collection* (<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/> : accessed 21 May 2020).

9. *Pacific Rural Press*, Volume 1, Number 13, 1 April 1871, page 197. *California Digital Newspaper Collection* (<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/> : accessed 21 May 2020).

10. "The History of the Potato in Oregon," *Oregon Potatoes* (<https://www.oregonspuds.com/the-history-of-potatoes-in-oregon> : accessed 21 May 2020).

11. *Find A Grave*, digital image (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 21 May 2020), memorial 63426260, Augustus Right Dimick.

Inside a Book from the Library of Reginald Shield Radcliffe (1855–1941)

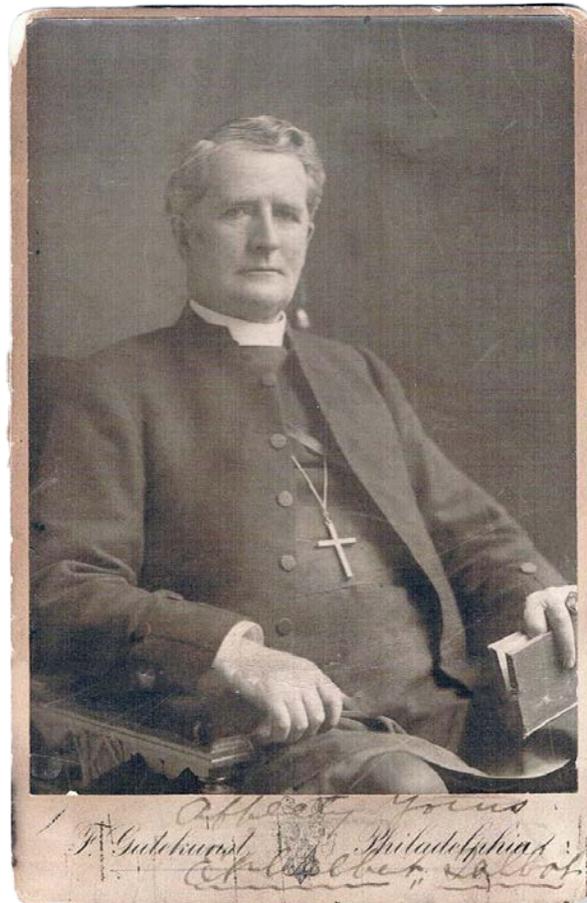
Mark Grafe

BISHOP TALBOT'S BOOK

An old book, with thick uneven pages, swollen with loose papers, and with a dozen old photographs glued between pages, deserved another reading. *My People of the Plains* by Episcopal Bishop Ethelbert Talbot arrived with artifacts from my maternal grandfather, Heber Radcliffe. Bishop Talbot's 1906 book has an amusing collection of stories from the Rocky Mountain states during the late 1800s.

Tucked inside the book were letters from Bishop Talbot to my great-grandfather, Reverend Reginald Shield Radcliffe, also of the Episcopal Church. He enclosed church news, and obituaries. There were prayers, photographs of Bishop Talbot, an image of an unnamed church, and newspaper clippings about Bishop Talbot and others. Some of the articles summarized the book.

The author of the book, Ethelbert Talbot, was the son of Dr. John A. and Olive (Daly) Talbot. He was born on 9 October 1848 in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, and died 27 February 1928 at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New York. He married Dora Francis Harvey in Howard County, Missouri, on 5 November 1873. Ethelbert and Dora had one child.¹

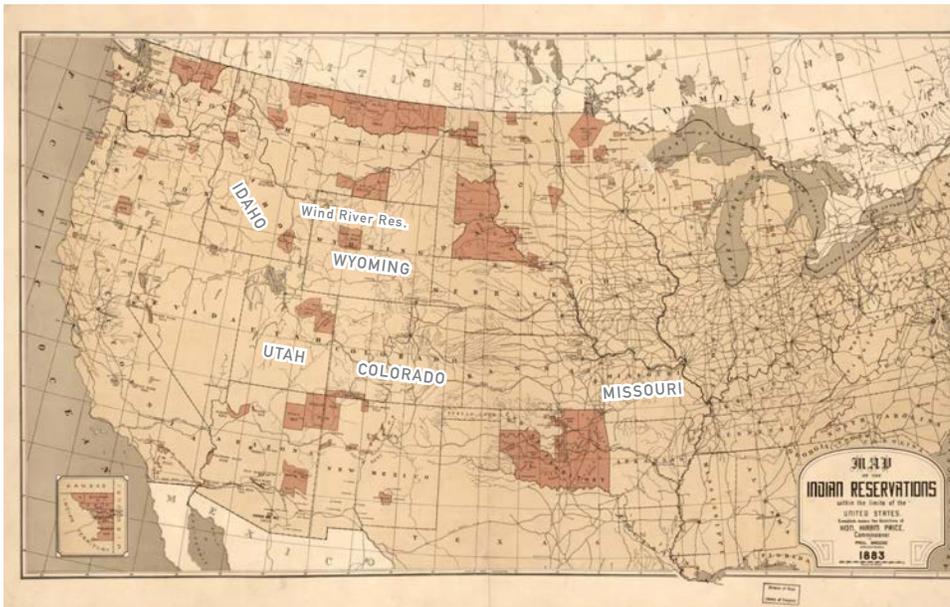


"Affecty Yours Ethelbert Talbot," undated photograph by F. Gutekunst of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Found in Rev. R. S. Radcliffe's copy of *My People of the Plains*.



My People of the Plains by Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, 1906. Images from inside the copy from the "Library of Reverend Reginald Shield Radcliffe." News items glued inside include a torn book review, an obituary for Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine, a photo from Rev. John Roberts' "Indian School," Talbot's retirement and health update, and the new tablet in All Hallows Church, London.

1. Find A Grave (<https://www.findagrave.com>) memorial 17425489, database and images, Ethelbert Talbot (1848–1928); citing Nisky Hill Cemetery, Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, created by SVS, 2007. Also, "Missouri Marriages, 1750-1920," database, Ethelbert Talbot and Dora Harvey, 5 November 1873; *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 19 May 2019); citing Family History Library microfilm 963,473. Also, 1880 U.S. census, Macon County, Missouri, population schedule, Macon City, ED 125, page 22, lines 8–10, Talbot, Ethelbert, Dora, and Annie; *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 19 May 2019), image 22 of 41. Also, "Bishop Talbot Dies: Had Been in Failing Health," *The Living Church* (Tuckahoe, New York), 3 March 1928, newspaper clipping, page unknown.



“Map of the Indian Reservations within the limits of the United States,” 1883. Selected locations from *My People of the Plains* are highlighted. Library of Congress.

Ethelbert graduated from seminary in New York and became the first Episcopal bishop of the missionary district of Idaho and Wyoming. His work took him to a wide variety of places. He traveled from Missouri to small communities in Idaho and Wyoming and did fundraising back east and in England. He was comfortable in the cabins of pioneers in the sparsely-settled prairie, he preached to rough crowds in small mining town taverns, he ministered at cattle camps, mingled with ranchers and Native Americans, and was mostly welcomed by those who traveled by horse, stage-coach, and train prior to 1900.²

The palmy days of the stage-coach in the Rockies have now passed away. The advent of the railroad has left comparatively small distances to be compassed by this primitive mode of locomotion. The day when six horses were the regulation number gradually gave place to that of the four-horse team; and now two horses sleepily plod along, and carry the mail and such occasional passengers as may be compelled to travel in this way. In my early days in Wyoming and Idaho there were some superb outfits on the road, and stage-travel had its interesting and enjoyable features. Runaways, break-downs, narrow escapes of various kinds often occurred, recalling the epitaph once found on an old grave-stone:

“Weep, stranger, for a father spilled
From a stage-coach, and thereby killed
His name, Jay Sykes, a maker of sassengers,
Slain with three other outside passengers.”³

2. Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, *My People of the Plains* (New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1906), 205. “I am glad you call it Wyoming.” Also at *Archive.org* (<https://archive.org/details/mypeopleofplainsootalb/page/32> : accessed 20 May 2019).

3. Talbot, *My People of the Plains*, 70. Palmy could mean successful. A sassenger is probably a sausage.

4. Talbot, *My People of the Plains*, 170.

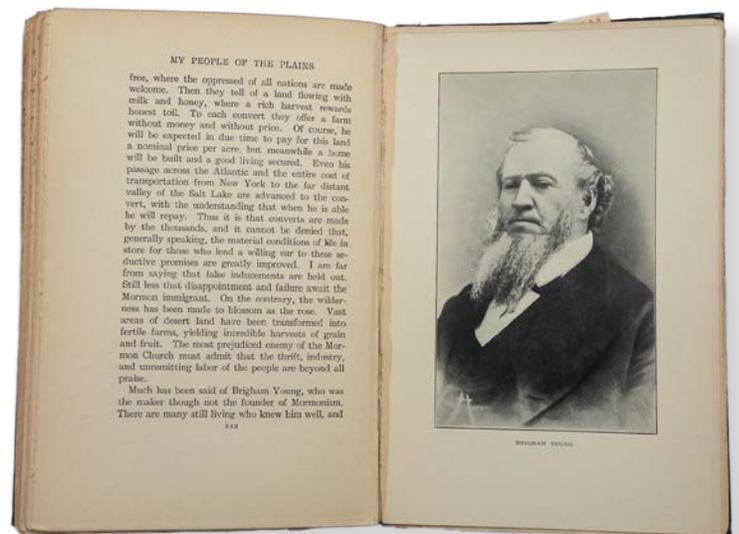
Bishop Talbot’s book seemed historically relevant to three of my great-grandfathers and their experiences in Colorado during this time period. Talbot’s descriptions of mostly working-class people are amusing, and conversations are often recorded with uncensored language. “Damn pretty church! Damn big crowd! Damn good talk!”⁴

When another missionary referred to a mining town as “the most God-forsaken hole,” Bishop Talbot saw a challenge. He promptly went into all seven saloons and asked the proprietors to introduce him to the men. The hall was packed for his subsequent sermon.

Another chapter of his book tells of a month-long hunting trip.

When the party got back to Laramie, he and another clergyman were unshaven and dirty. Police surrounded the rectory as they were mistaken for burglars.

Bishop Talbot devotes a chapter to the “Mormon problem” with a polite, and to the best of my knowledge, accurate history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. One of the “problems” was competition for parishioners. By 1906, “the problem of polygamy” had been addressed and Utah was admitted to the Union. Bishop Talbot still opposed the unequal treatment of

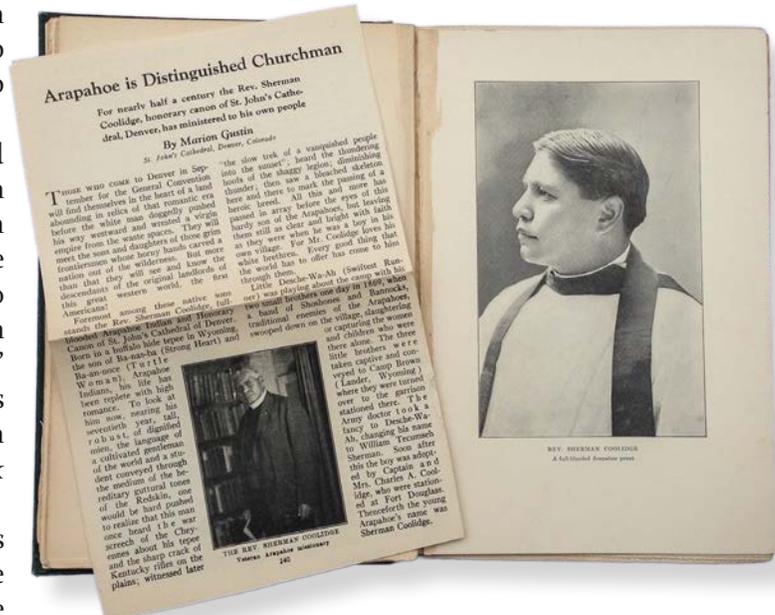


Brigham Young, from *My People of the Plains*.

Mormon women (though there was no mention of his own wife or daughter in his book). Bishop Talbot's final "problem" was a religious group voting as a block.

Bishop's Talbot's writings must have caused my great-grandfather to ponder the Mormon faith. He collected several newspaper articles on Mormonism that were found in the book, some with titles such as "Mormonism and Masons do not Mix."⁵ Other articles seem more alarming, such as "Mormonism is Under Fire in London, Eng." and some were supportive, such as "Mormons in the War," which praised their participation in World War I.⁶ Rev. Radcliffe also owned *The Book of Mormon*.

The final chapter of *My People of the Plains* has an awkward discussion on the "Red Man & Uncle Sam." The focus is on Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes specific to the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. Bishop Talbot's kind words and his thoughts on equal education fail to condemn assimilation through the sale of reservation land.



Article and image of Rev. Sherman Coolidge, an Arapahoe priest, from *My People of the Plains*.

"I have been," was the reply.

"Why did you leave?"

"Because I wanted to," he answered.

"Why, that is strange, Scott! Was it a good town?"

"Yes, a cracking good town."

"A good farming country?"

"The best in the world."

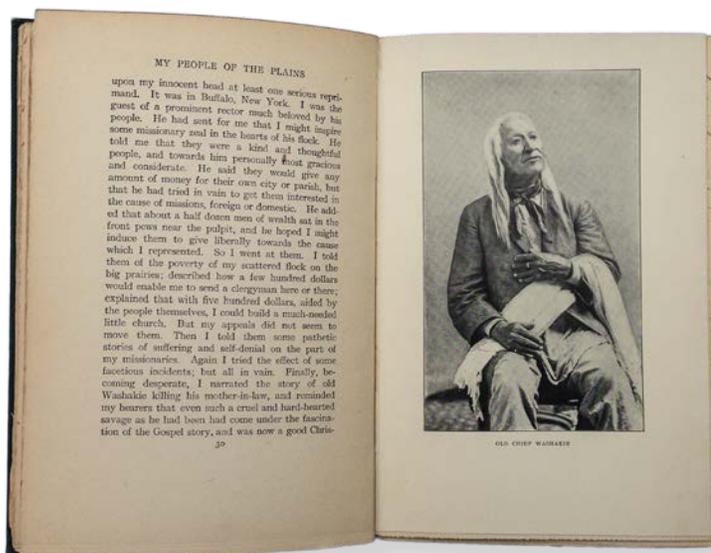
"Any Democrats there?"

"Yes, nothing but Democrats. The woods are full of them."

"Well, then, why on earth did you leave?"

"To tell you the truth," said Scott, "The darned fools can't read."⁷

This book connects to my Radcliffe family as a cherished artifact written by a family friend. Great-grandfather Rev. R. S. Radcliffe was an Anglican Archdeacon of Colorado during a difficult period. He was recruited (or rewarded) by Bishop Talbot to follow him to Pennsylvania in 1900. Rev. Radcliffe was acknowledged as Bishop Talbot's devoted associate. Talbot's daughter wrote, "It is such a comfort to me to know that he had such a loyal, fruitful, and helpful 'left hand!'"⁸



Old Chief Washakie, *My People of the Plains*.

The book also included anecdotes about the people of the West.

"Why, Scott, what are you doing here? I thought you were running a Democratic paper in Missouri."

5. "Mormonism and Masons Do Not Mix: Grand Lodge Secretary of Utah Gives Reasons for Action," unknown newspaper clipping with 1922 inscribed in pencil.

6. "Mormonism is Under Fire in London, Eng.: Newspapers in Campaign Ask for Deportation of All Missionaries," unknown newspaper clipping, undated. Also, "Mormons in the War," unknown newspaper clipping, 1918.

7. Talbot, *My People of the Plains*, 94.

8. Anne Talbot to Archdeacon Radcliffe, letter, 21 January 1901; copy held by the author, 2020.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mark Grafe, a preacher's kid from Portland, Oregon, is the current layout editor for *The Bulletin*. Your helpful comments are appreciated.

RELATED BOOKS AT THE GFO

At some point, I realized that three of my great-grandfathers were in Colorado around 1900: Reginald Shield Radcliffe, William Carver Ball, and William Frederick Grafe. The times and locations discussed in Talbot's book appeared to relate to more than one great-grandfather. The library at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) has other books that pertain to this location and time period.

Fifteen books are listed under the subject of Colorado, including:

- *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains*, by Isabella L. Bird.
- *From the Grave: a Roadside Guide to Colorado's Pioneer Cemeteries*, by Linda Wommack.
- *Research in Colorado* by the National Genealogical Society.

There are 122 books under the subject of Idaho in the GFO's catalog including:

- *An Illustrated History of North Idaho* published in 1903 by the Western Historical Publishing Company.

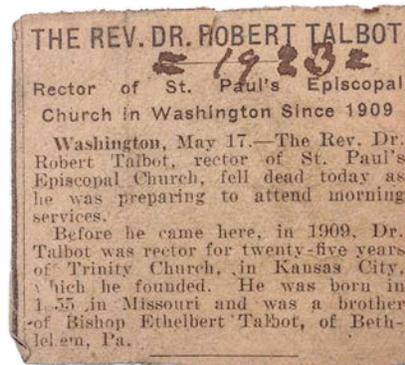
- *History of Idaho* by Hiram T. French from 1914.
- *And Five Were Hanged: and other Historical Short Stories of Pierce and the Oro Fino Mining District*, by Layne Gellner Spencer (Author), Robert W. Spencer (Illustrator)
- *Mining town: the photographic record of T.N. Barnard and Nellie Stockbridge from the Coeur d'Alenes*.

Several books at the GFO relate to Utah including:

- *Portrait, Genealogical, and Biographical Record of the State of Utah: Containing Biographies of many well-known Citizens of the Past and Present*, published in 1902.
- *More Wives than One: Transformation of the Mormon Marriage System, 1840-1910*.

Wyoming has at least 113 books at the GFO including:

- *Collections of the Wyoming Historical Society Volume 1, 1897*.
- *Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society*, published in 1858-.
- *The Directory of Lander, Lander Valley, the Mines, and Other Useful Information, from 1896*.



Loose clipping from inside *My People of the Plains*.

GENEALOGY BOOT CAMP



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NOON - 5 P.M.

Stories of Early Oregon: Clara Elizabeth (Rands) Worden (1902–1998) and the Oregon Pioneer Ancestors of Her Husband, Oliver Raymond Worden (1896–1954)

Debra Koehler

To discover stories about Oregon pioneers prior to statehood, one of the better places to look is the library of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO). A quick search of the library's online catalog turns up more than 200 sources including the papers of the provisional and territorial government of Oregon, an immigrant's guide to the Oregon Territory published in 1842, and abstracts of Oregon newspapers from 1846–1851.

But one resource that is often overlooked is the *Balicki Personal Papers*, which is found within the GFO's manuscript collection. Included in the *Balicki* papers is a file entitled *Stories of Early Oregon* that contains more than a dozen personal reminiscences from descendants of some of Oregon's earliest pioneers. Among them is an unsourced reminiscence by Clara E. Worden (1902–1998) in which she claims her husband descended from the Carmi and Peggy Goodrich family that came to the Oregon Territory via The Oregon Trail in 1845. Clara goes on to say that Lydia Ann Goodrich, Carmi and Peggy's daughter, was her husband's grandmother; and that another Goodrich daughter, Nancy, later married Reuben Gant, who looms large in Oregon history as the driver of the first wagon over the famed Barlow Road.

If true, Clara's story would place her husband's ancestors at the center of one of the most dramatic and significant stories in early Oregon history. The Oregon Trail was a wagon road that stretched for 2,000 miles from various points in Missouri to Oregon City, the gateway to the rich farmland in Oregon's Willamette Valley.¹ Among those who came west via the Trail, according to Clara, were members of the Carmi and Peggy Goodrich family:



*Carmi Goodrich, undated.
Courtesy of descendant
Julie Caldwell.*



The Barlow Cutoff by William Henry Jackson. Oregon's Mt. Hood can be seen in the distance. Courtesy Scotts Bluff National Monument.

Carmi and Peggy Goodrich ... were real pioneers of Oregon who came in the Welch Barlow wagon train of 1845. They left Ripley County, Indiana, with eleven of their 13 children, ages 1 to 20. After many days and much hardship, they arrived at the Dalles. Here, a decision had to be made²

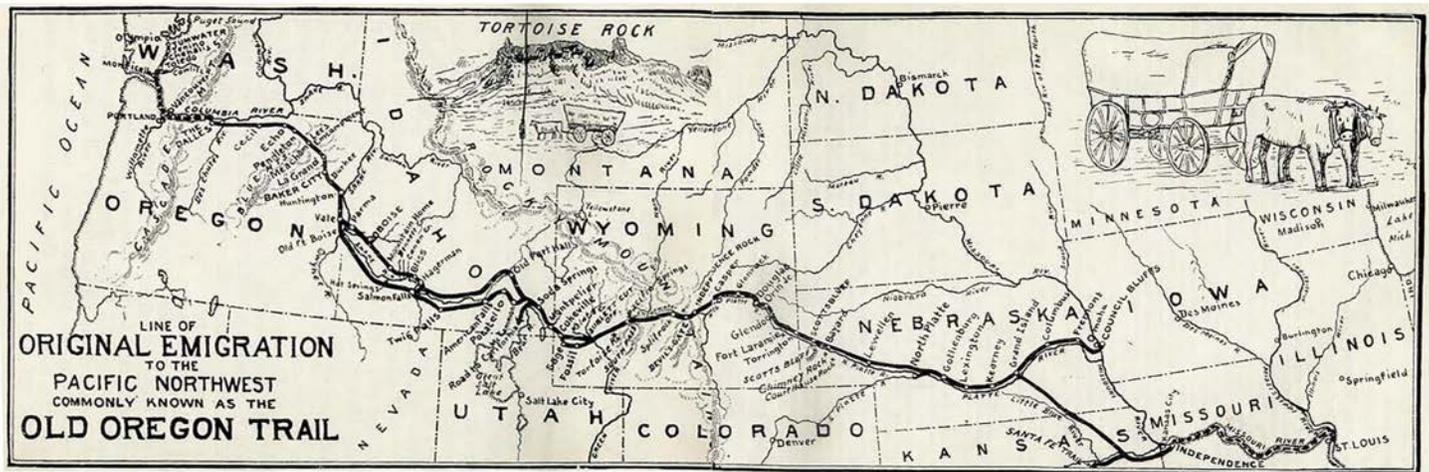
The Dalles (rhymes with gals and then called Wascopam after the Methodist mission there) sits at the eastern mouth of the Columbia River Gorge in northern Oregon, and in 1845, it was the end of the line for overland travel on The Oregon Trail. The gorge's cliffs were too steep and its ravines too deep to be traversed in an ox-drawn wagon. Pioneers either had to abandon their loaded wagons and continue through the Cascade Mountains on horseback and foot, or dismantle their wagons and load the contents and parts onto flat-bottomed boats to "shoot the rapids" of the Columbia River for 80-plus miles through the gorge.³

© 2020, Debra Koehler, Elkton, Oregon (tvdebra@gmail.com). Online sources last accessed 24 June 2020.

1. "Oregon Trail," *Encyclopedia Britannica* (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Oregon-Trail>).

2. Clara E. Worden, "The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s," undated, *Balicki Personal Papers*, Acc. 2012-03, Digital Manuscript Collections, Genealogical Forum of Oregon Library (Portland), File 30, *Stories of Early Oregon*, pp. 33–35.

3. "End of the Overland Oregon Trail," *Historic The Dalles* (<http://historicthedalles.org/history/overland-oregon-trail/>). Also, Kit Coolings, "The Oregon Trail," *Pioneer Trails West* (The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, 1985), p. 148. Also, "Wascopam Mission," *The Oregon Encyclopedia* (<https://oregonencyclopedia.org/>).



The Old Oregon Trail 1852-1906 by Ezra Meeker. [Wikimedia](#).

For those willing to risk the rapids, The Hudson’s Bay Company offered rafts for hire. But the wait was long and the cost expensive.⁴ And once afloat, mishaps were common. Many pioneers lost their lives in the raging waters.⁵ So in September 1845, a pioneer named Samuel Barlow resolved to find a better way. He and a small group of followers began cutting a wagon road with hand axes and saws through the Cascades around the southern slope of Mt. Hood. Barlow is widely quoted as

saying: “God never made a mountain that he had not made a place for some man to go over it or under it.”⁶ But it soon became clear to Barlow and his followers that the road would not be finished before winter weather set in. So they stashed their wagons and goods in a hastily-built camp they named Fort Deposit and made their way through the Cascades on horseback to Oregon City.⁷ In her reminiscence, Clara places the Goodriches in Barlow’s historic party.



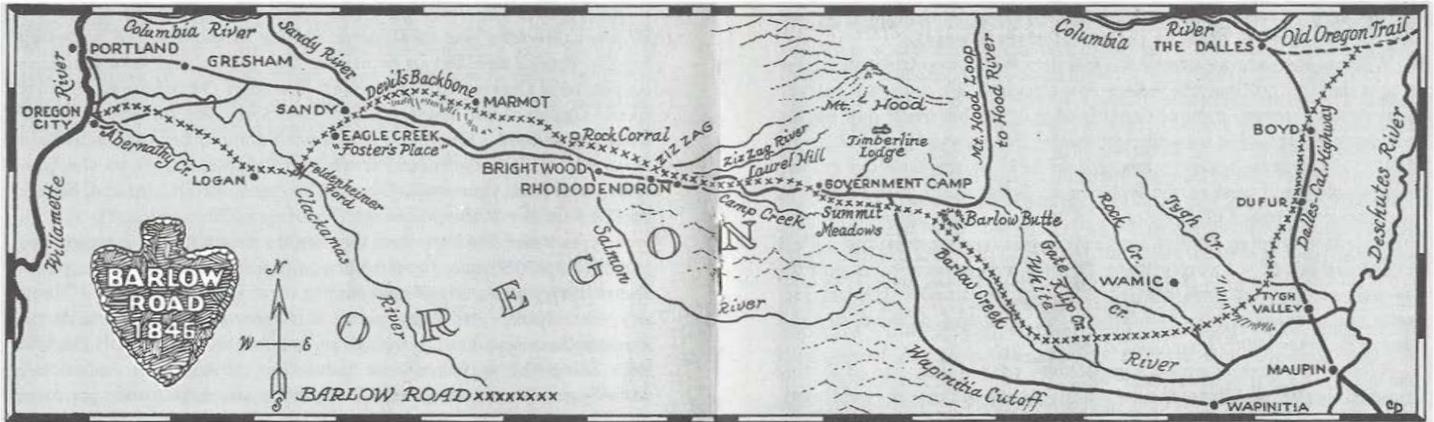
Wascopam Mission, The Dalles, 1849. National Park Service. [The Oregon Encyclopedia](#).

The pioneers including the Goodriches rode their horses into Oregon City, arriving on Christmas Day, 1845. One of the things Lydia Ann Goodrich, who was eleven years old, carried on her horse, was a saw.⁸

The following summer, Barlow led a group of men back to Fort Deposit to complete the road and collect the wagons.⁹ And once again, Clara puts the Goodrich family at the center of the action:

The first wagon across The Barlow Trail route, driven by Reuben Gant, was one of Carmi Goodrich’s wagons. Later, Reuben Gant married Nancy Goodrich ... the wedding fee was ... two and a half bushels of peas. In those days money was scarce so a great deal of trading and bartering went on.¹⁰

4. Donna Wojcik Montgomery, *The Brazen Overlanders of 1845* (Heritage Books Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 1976, reprinted 1992), pp. 319-320.
 5. “End of the Oregon Trail,” *Historic Oregon City.org* (<https://historicoregoncity.org/2019/04/02/the-final-leg-of-the-trail/>), see: “The Final Leg of The Trail.”
 6. Frank McLynn, *Wagons West: The Epic Story of America’s Overland Trails* (Grove Press, New York, New York, 2002), p. 276-277.
 7. The Wascoe and Clackamas County Historical Societies, *Barlow Road, Bicentennial Edition*, pp. 29-30. Also, “A Brief History of Oregon City” (<https://www.orcity.org/planning/brief-history-oregon-city>), see “Settlement, Statehood and Steam Power: 1847-1865.”
 8. Clara E. Worden, “The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s.”
 9. “End of the Oregon Trail,” *Historic Oregon City.org*. Also, *Barlow Toll Road 1846-1919—The Story of Two Men from Fort Deposit*, compiled by E.L. (Roy) Meyers from *The Philp Foster Historic Collection* (Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, Inc., 1972), p. 10 (PDF version available here: <https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/concern/defaults/bn999802k>).
 10. Clara E. Worden, “The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s.”



The Barlow Road going south from The Dalles and west to Oregon City. From “The Barlow Road” by Walter E. Meacham.

The Barlow Road significantly increased the influx of American pioneers into the Oregon Territory.¹¹ And that in turn helped cede control of land that was also occupied by Great Britain—and would later become the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho—to the United States.¹² So, it would be fascinating to know if documentation can be found to support Clara’s story about her husband’s connection to the Barlow Road.

WHO WAS CLARA’S HUSBAND?

To tie Clara’s husband to the Goodrich family and the Barlow Road, it is necessary to first establish the identity of her husband. Although Clara does not name him in her reminiscence, the Oregon Marriage Index (1906–2009) identifies him as Oliver R. Worden. According to the index, Oliver and Clara were married on 30 August 1928 in Multnomah County, Oregon.¹³

A headstone for Clara E. Worden at Willamette National Cemetery in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, corroborates the name of her husband. The inscription on the headstone identifies Clara as “Wife of PFC Oliver R. Worden, USMC.”¹⁴ The

date of birth for the Clara on the headstone—28 January 1902—corresponds to that given by Clara for herself in her reminiscence.¹⁵ The Oregon Death Index reflects 7 July 1998 as Clara’s date of death.¹⁶ That’s the same date of death that appears on her headstone. Therefore, this headstone likely is for the correct Clara Worden.

Likewise, a World War II draft card for an Oliver Raymond Worden identifies his wife as Clara E. Worden, both of the town of Boring, Clackamas County, Oregon. The draft card provides the date and place of Oliver’s birth as 29 July 1896 in Newberg, Oregon.¹⁷ This corresponds to both the date of birth given for Oliver on his interment record for burial at Willamette National Cemetery and the date of birth inscribed on his headstone.¹⁸



Clara and Oliver Worden headstones at Willamette National Cemetery, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. Courtesy Judith McLane.

11. “Barlow Road,” *The Oregon Encyclopedia* (www.oregonencyclopedia.org).

12. “Treaty of Oregon,” *Northwest Power and Conservation Council* (<https://www.nwcouncil.org/reports/columbia-river-history/treatyoforegon>).

13. “Oregon Marriage Index, 1906–2009,” digital images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), see Clara E. Rands, also see Oliver Raymond Worden, both 30 August 1928. The index was verified by *The Genealogical Forum of Oregon* (www.gfo.org) on 24 June 2020.

14. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 1346337, Clara E. Worden (1902–1998), Willamette National Cemetery, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon; marker photograph by “J McL.”

15. Clara E. Worden, “The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s.”

16. “Oregon Death Index, 1898–2008,” digital images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Clara Elizabeth Worden, 7 July 1998.

17. U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942, digital images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Oliver Raymond Worden; citing “Records of the Selective Service System,” The National Archives at St. Louis (Missouri), Record Group 147, Box 139.

18. “U.S. National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928–1962,” digital images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), WORDEN, Oliver Raymond, interred 5 January 1954; citing “Interment Control Forms 1928–1962,” Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1774–1985, NARA Record Group 92. Also, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 1346371, Oliver Raymond Worden (1896–1954), Willamette National Cemetery, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon; marker photograph by “J McL.”

Oliver Raymond Worden World War II Draft Registration Card.

The interment record also names Oliver’s wife as Clara Worden of Portland (Oregon), establishes that he served in the military from March 1918 to May 1919, and sets his date of death as 2 January 1954.¹⁹ A muster roll for the U.S. Marine Corps includes an Oliver R. Worden who enlisted as a Private First Class in March of 1918.²⁰ His rank of Private First Class ties this Oliver R. Worden to the

PFC (Private First Class) Oliver R. Worden of the USMC (United States Marine Corps) named as Clara’s husband on her headstone. Taken together, this collection of evidence establishes Clara’s husband as Oliver Raymond Worden.

WHO WERE OLIVER WORDEN’S PARENTS?

No birth record has been found for Oliver Raymond Worden, which is not surprising because birth records were not required in Oregon until 1903.²¹ However, the 1900 U.S. census has an Oliver Worden, aged three, in Newberg Oregon, the birthplace noted on both the draft card and the interment record for Clara’s husband.²² The Oliver Worden on the census was born in July 1896, which is the same birth month and year as that established for Oliver Raymond Worden in those records; and no other Worden family enumerated in Oregon in 1900 had a son named Oliver.²³ Therefore, it is all but certain that this young Oliver and Clara’s future husband are one and the same.

Young Oliver’s parents are named on the 1900 census as G. W. and Myrtie Worden.²⁴ Ten years later (1910), Oliver, aged 13, was again recorded in the census in Yamhill County, Oregon, with those same parents,

Record	Date/Place of Birth	Military Service	Wife/Marriage Date	Date/Place of Death
USMC Muster Rolls		Private First Class, Enlisted 1 March 1918		
Oregon Marriage Index			Clara E. Rands 30 August 1928, Multnomah County, Oregon	
World War II Draft Card	29 July 1896 Newberg, Oregon		Clara E. Worden	
Interment Record	29 July 1896	1 March 1918- 22 May 1919	Clara Worden	2 January 1954
Clara E. Worden Headstone		Private First Class, USMC	Clara E. Worden	
Oliver R. Worden Headstone	29 July 1896	Private First Class, USMC		2 January 1954

19. “U.S. National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962, WORDEN, Oliver Raymond, interred 5 January 1954.
 20. “U.S. Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1798-1958,” (digital images), *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Oliver R. Worden, Private First Class; citing U.S. Marine Corps Muster Rolls, 1893-1958,” NARA publication T977, roll 460.
 21. “Oregon Vital Records,” *FamilySearch Wiki* (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Oregon_Vital_Records), see “Birth Records.”
 22. 1900 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon, population schedule, Newberg Town, Ward 3, ED 167, sheet 11 (penned), household 228, family 229, G W Worden; image, “1900 United States Federal Census,” *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com); citing NARA publication T623, roll 1,854.
 23. The 1900 United States federal census for the state of Oregon was searched for families with the surname “Worden.”
 24. 1900 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon, population schedule, Newberg Town, Ward 3, ED 167, sheet 11 (penned), household 228, family 229, G W Worden.

Table 2
Oliver Worden in Four Censuses and Other Records

Record	Birth	Age	Location	Parents	Death	Wife
1900 Census	July 1896	3	Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon	G.W. Myrtie		
1910 Census	1896/1897	13	West Chehalem, Yamhill County, Oregon	Gordon W. Myrtie V.		
1920 Census	1896/1897	23	Precinct 8, Yamhill, Oregon	Gordon W. Myrtle		
1930 Census	1896/1897	33	Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon			Clara E.
1940 Census	1896/1897	43	Boring, Clackamas County, Oregon			Clara E.
1941 WW II Draft Card	29 July 1896	45	Boring, Clackamas County, Oregon			Clara E.
1954 Interment Record	29 July 1896	54	Portland, Oregon		2 January 1954	Clara
Headstone	29 July 1896	54	Portland, Oregon		2 January 1954	

Gordon W. and Myrtie V. Worden.²⁵ The family was again found on the census in Yamhill County in 1920 where Oliver, then 23, lived with those same parents, Gordon W. and Myrtle Worden.²⁶ By the 1930 census, this same Oliver was married and recorded in Portland with his wife, Clara E. Worden, the author of the reminiscence.²⁷ By the 1940 census, Oliver and Clara had moved to the town of Boring, Clackamas County, Oregon, the same hometown named on Oliver Raymond Worden's 1941 draft card.²⁸

Given the consistencies in the censuses over four decades and their correlation to the other records found for Oliver, there is little doubt that these censuses reference the same Oliver (Raymond) Worden who married Clara, and that his parents were Gordon W. and Myrtle Worden.

THE LINK TO THE PIONEERS

Clara wrote in her reminiscence that her husband's grandmother was Lydia Ann Goodrich and that Lydia Ann arrived in Oregon with her parents at the age of eleven in 1845.²⁹ For Lydia Ann to have been Oliver's grandmother, she was either the mother of Oliver's father, Gordon W. Worden, or the mother of Oliver's mother, Myrtie/Myrtle (nee Nash).³⁰

The Early Oregonians Database, which lists pioneers who arrived in the Oregon Territory prior to statehood in 1859, points to the correct branch in the family tree. The database shows a Lydia Ann Goodrich who was born on 9 April 1834 in Indiana and who died 27 November 1910 in Yamhill County, Oregon.³¹ The database also names Lydia Ann's parents as Carmi Goodrich and Margaret (Peggy) Thompson Steele, the same parents Clara mentioned for Lydia Ann. Based on her birthdate, this Lydia Ann would have been eleven years old in 1845, just as Clara said.

25. 1910 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon, population schedule, West Chehalem Precinct, ED 298, sheet 9 (penned), household 180, family 183, Gordon W Worden; image, "1910 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication T624, roll 1,178.

26. 1920 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon, population schedule, Precinct 48, ED 445, sheet 1 (penned), household 21, family 21, Gordon W Worden; image, "1920 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication T625, roll 2,076.

27. 1930 U.S. census, Multnomah County, Oregon, population schedule, Portland City, ED 26-301, sheet 1 (penned), household 15, family 17, Oliver R Worden; image, "1930 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication T626, roll 2,667.

28. 1940 U.S. census, Clackamas County, Oregon, population schedule, Boring Precinct, ED 3-6, sheet 11 (penned), household 249, Oliver R Worden; image, "1940 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication T627, roll 4,643.

29. Clara E. Worden, "The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s."

30. For Myrtie's maiden name, see "Oregon, County Marriage Records, 1851-1975," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Myrtie V. Nash.

31. "Early Oregonians Database" *Oregon Secretary of State* (<https://sos.oregon.gov/Pages/index.aspx>) > Archival Records > Early Oregonian's Database, search "Lydia Goodrich."

The database also names Lydia Ann's three husbands, the first of whom was Guilford Oliver Worden. If the database is correct, it is likely that he was the father of Gordon W. Worden, himself the father of Clara's husband, Oliver Raymond Worden. A possible family tree starts to take shape:

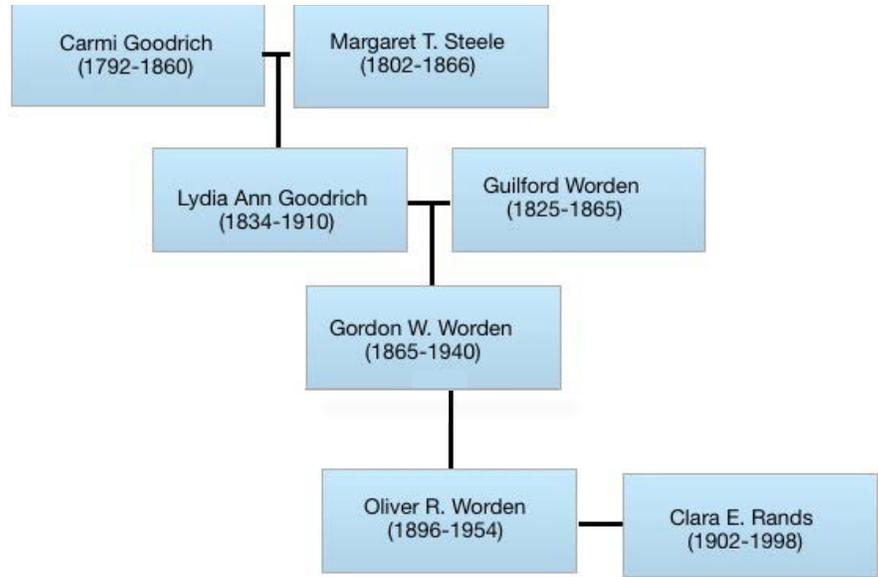
LYDIA ANN GOODRICH

Fortunately, there is plenty of other evidence to corroborate the information found in the database about Lydia Ann. A manuscript held by The Yamhill County (Oregon) Genealogical Society cites the Carmi Goodrich Family Bible which names Lydia Ann as one of Carmi and Peggy's thirteen children. Lydia Ann's date of birth as noted in the manuscript is 9 April 1834, the same birth date found in the Early Oregonian's Database. The manuscript also names a Nancy Goodrich born 12 September 1827 as another of Carmi and Peggy's children. The full list of Goodrich children as copied from the Bible is as follows: Henry (1821), Rachel (1823), William (1825), Nancy (1827), Sally Ann (1829), Irene (1831), an unnamed son (1832-1832), Lydia Ann (1834), Harriett (1836), Carmy (1838), an unnamed son (1841), John (1843), and Elizabeth (1846).³²

The manuscript is not an original source, and the whereabouts of the Bible upon which it is based is not known.³³ However, the 1850 Census for Yamhill County, Oregon supports Lydia Ann's parentage and the year of her birth. That census captured a Goodrich family headed by a Carney (spelling variation of Carmi) Goodrich and his wife, Peggy, and with them lived their fifteen-year-old daughter, Lydia, who was born in Indiana.³⁴ Also in the home were William (22), Carney (12), Harriet (12), John (7), and Elizabeth (3). These names and ages roughly match six of the thirteen Goodrich children mentioned in the Bible manuscript.

The 1850 census also shows Reuben Gant and his wife Nancy in Yamhill County.³⁵ Reuben was 33 years

Possible Goodrich-Worden Connection



old, Nancy was 23, and both were born in Indiana, from whence Clara said the Goodrich family had emigrated. The 1850 census places the Goodrich family as described by Clara in Oregon, and it names the Goodriches as Lydia Ann's parents.

Land records held in the Oregon State Archives show that four years later, Carmy (spelling variation of Carmi) Goodrich and wife were granted a claim of 640 acres in Yamhill County, Oregon, the same county where they had been enumerated in 1850.³⁶ The Goodriches were granted the land under the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850, which gave 320 acres of land free and clear to every white male settler who arrived in the Oregon Territory before December 1850 and, if the settler was married, granted another 320 acres to his wife.³⁷ The Land Claim file includes a sworn statement from Carmy that he and his wife Peggy were married on 18 May 1820 in Ripley County, Indiana. That's the same Indiana county where Clara said the Goodrich family was from.³⁸ This is strong corroborating evidence that the Carmi and Peggy

32. Irene Foster, handwritten manuscript citing the Goodrich Family Bible and other sources, *The Carmy Goodrich Family*, folder, Coll. No. 929.2 G654, The Yamhill Genealogical Society, McMinnville, Oregon. Digital image of manuscript obtained 20 June 2020.

33. Ibid. The Bible was last known to be in the possession of Carmi and Peggy Goodriches' grandson, John Goodrich, of Dayton, Oregon.

34. 1850 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon Territory, population schedule, household 25, family 25, Carney Goodrich; image, "1850 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication M432, roll 1,009.

35. 1850 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon Territory, population schedule, household 197, family 197, Reuben Gant; image, "1850 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication M432, roll 1,009.

36. Land Office, Oregon City, Donation Land Claim File, vol. 1, Carmy Goodrich and Wife, Certificate No. 203, Notification No. 1040, 13 June 1854. Copy of file obtained via mail from The State Archive, 9 June 2020.

37. *Oregon Donation Land Claims*, online brochure, *Genealogical Forum of Oregon* (<https://www.gfo.org>) > Resources > Indexes > Pioneers and Early Oregonians > Donation Land Claims > "see our DLC brochure."

38. Clara E. Worden, "The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s."

Table 3
Vital Information for Lydia Ann Goodrich

Record	Name	Date of Birth	Place	Parents	Husband
Clara's Reminiscence	Lydia Ann Goodrich	circa 1835	Ripley Co. Indiana	Carmi Goodrich Peggy Goodrich	
Early Oregonian Database	Lydia Ann Goodrich	9 April 1834	Indiana	Carmi Goodrich Margaret Thompson Steele	Guilford Oliver Worden
Manuscript	Lydia Ann Goodrich	9 April 1834	Ripley Co. Indiana	Carmi Goodrich Margaret Steele	
1850 Census	Lydia Ann Goodrich	1834/1835	Indiana	Carmy Goodrich Peggy Goodrich	
Carmi and Peggy Marriage Information					
Record	Names	Date of Marriage	Place		
Goodrich DLC Land Claim	Carmi and Peggy Goodrich	18 May 1820	Ripley Co. Indiana		

Goodrich who lived in Yamhill County were the same Carmi and Peggy Goodrich written about by Clara. Of their first years in Oregon, Clara wrote:

We know that Carmi was a good farmer for the second year he gave 50 pounds of wheat and 100 pounds of pork for use of Oregon's first army ... Carmi and his son William made 500 ash chairs for Hudson Bay Company. These were floated via flat-boat to Oregon City for delivery. They also made chairs for other pioneer homes.

Taken together, the land and census records establish Lydia Ann as the daughter of Carmi and Peggy Goodrich and show that the family, once of Indiana, came to Oregon prior to 1850.

LYDIA ANN AND GUILFORD WORDEN

No marriage record has been found for Lydia Ann Goodrich and her first husband, Guilford Oliver Worden. However, several other sources work together to establish their union. Guilford Oliver Worden, himself a pioneer, also appears in the Early Oregonian Database. The entry says he arrived in the Oregon Territory on 1 December

1850 and married Lydia Ann Goodrich in Yamhill County on 21 October 1851.³⁹

A land claim for roughly 640 acres in Polk County, Oregon, was granted to a Guilford W. (different middle initial) and Lydia Ann Worden in May 1866.⁴⁰ Polk County is the next county south of Yamhill County where Lydia Ann lived in 1850.⁴¹ Guilford and Lydia Ann were married, according to a sworn statement in the Land Claim file, on 21 October 1851 in Yamhill County, Oregon, the same marriage date reflected in the Early Oregonian Database.⁴²

Guilford and Lydia Ann are also named as husband and wife in the application of their grandson (Roy H. Hurley) to the Washington State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.⁴³ And an obituary for Lydia Ann, published in *The Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, Washington) in December 1910 names her first husband as Guilford Worden.⁴⁴ Lydia Ann's passing was also front-page news in the *Newberg Graphic*, the hometown paper of Newberg, Oregon, where Clara's husband (Oliver Raymond Worden) was born. On 1 December 1910, *Newberg Graphic* said of Lydia Ann in her obituary:

39. "Early Oregonians Database," search "Guilford Worden."

40. Land Office, Oregon City, Donation Land Claim File, vol. 1, Guilford Worden [indexed as "Wordem"] and Wife, Certificate No. 1822, Notification No. 1933, 1 May 1866. Copy of file obtained via mail from The State Archive 9 June 2020.

41. "Oregon County Map with County Seat Cities," *Geology* (<https://geology.com/county-map/oregon.shtml>)

42. Land Office, Oregon City, Donation Land Claim File, vol. 1, Guilford Worden [indexed as "Wordem"] and Wife, Certificate No. 1822.

43. "U.S., Sons of The American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970," digital images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Roy H. Hurley, Descendant of Jesse Worden; citing National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, microfilm, rolls 508.

44. "The Passing of The Pioneers," *Spokesman Review* (Spokane, Washington), 13 December 1910, p. 6, col. 3, NEWBERG, Ore.—Mrs. Lydia Goodrich Pettyjohn; digital image, *Newspapers.com* (<https://www.newspapers.com>).

With her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carmi Goodrich, she crossed the plains arriving in The Willamette Valley in the autumn of 1845 and settled on a donation land claim, near Dayton, where in 1851 she was married to Mr. Guilford Worden. Five children were born of this union, four of whom are living.⁴⁵

GORDON W. WORDEN

The obituary goes on to name one of Lydia Ann’s surviving children as Gordon Worden, the father of Clara’s husband.⁴⁶ Records suggest Gordon was born around 1865; among them, the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses. The 1870 census does not identify the familial relationships between individuals within households.⁴⁷ Still, it places a Gordon Worden, aged five, in the home of a Joseph Parrott. A woman named Lydia, aged 36, was also in that household.⁴⁸ In 1880, the census began recording the relationships of household members to the head of household.⁴⁹ That census recorded Gordon Worden, then 15 years old, as the stepson of a Reuben Pettyjohn whose wife Lydia was 45.⁵⁰

The censuses support the Early Oregonians Database, which lists *three* husbands for Lydia Ann. She married Guilford Worden in October 1851, and he died in 1865.⁵¹ She then married Joseph Elgin Parrott in May of 1870, and he died in 1873.⁵² Finally, in December of 1873, Lydia Ann married Reuben Pettyjohn, who was named as her husband on the census in 1880.⁵³ The fact that Gordon and

several other Worden children were with Lydia Ann in both the Parrott and Pettyjohn households strongly supports the obituary which says Gordon was her son. With these records, a family tree that links Clara’s husband, Oliver R. Worden, to the Goodrich family is complete.

DID THIS GOODRICH FAMILY COME TO OREGON IN 1845?

When Clara mentioned the Welch Barlow wagon train, she likely meant the wagon train that came to the Oregon Territory from Independence, Missouri, in 1845 under the direction of several captains including Dr. William Welch, Samuel Barlow, and Joel Palmer. This wagon train is specifically referenced in the book *The Brazen Overlanders of 1845* (first published in 1976). According to the book, the wagon train included the Carmi Goodrich family which traveled under the command of Captain Barlow. The Goodrich children named in the book as members of the wagon train match those whose names and birthdates were copied from the Goodrich Family Bible. Omitted are the two unnamed sons (who did not survive) and the youngest daughter Elizabeth who was born after the family emigrated. This book also names Clara Worden of Portland, the author of the reminiscence, as a descendant of the Goodrich family.⁵⁴

Another source also links the Goodrich family to the Palmer-Welch-Barlow wagon train by name. It is

Table 4
Lydia Ann and Gordon Worden in 1870 and 1880 Censuses

Census	Head of Household	Lydia’s Age	Relationship To Head	Gordon’s Age	Relationship To Head
1870 Census Yamhill Co.	Joseph Parrot (49)	36	Not Asked	5	Not Asked
1880 Census Yamhill Co.	Reuben Pettyjohn (28)	45	Wife	15	Stepson

45. “Passing of a Pioneer,” *Newberg Graphic* (Newberg, Oregon), 1 December 1910, p. 1, cols. 3–4; digital image; *Historic Oregon Newspapers* (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/>), search, “Lydia Goodrich.”

46. *Ibid.*

47. The United States Census Bureau, *History* (<https://www.census.gov/history/>) > Through the Decades > Index of Questions > 1870.

48. 1870 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon, population schedule, Dayton Precinct, household 811, family 708, Joseph Parrott [indexed as “Tanott”]; digital image, “1870 United States Federal Census,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication T132, roll 13.

49. The United States Census Bureau, *History* (<https://www.census.gov/history/>), Through the Decades < Index of Questions > 1880.

50. 1880 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon, population schedule, LaFayette District, household 25, family 26, Reuben Pettyjohn; digital image, “1880 United States Federal Census,” *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication T132, roll 13.

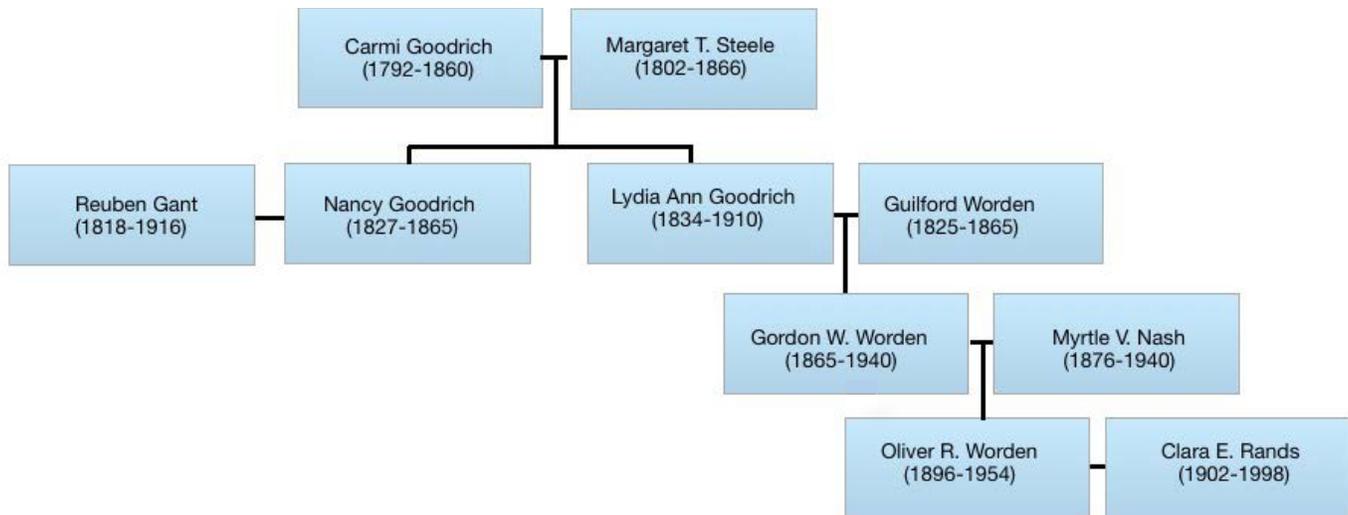
51. “Early Oregonians Database,” search “Guilford Worden.” Also, “Passing of a Pioneer,” *Newberg Graphic* (Newberg, Oregon), 1 December 1910, p. 1.

52. “Oregon, County Marriage Records, 1851-1975,” database; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Joseph Parrott and Lydia A. Worden. Also, “Early Oregonians Database,” search “Joseph Parrott.” Also, “Passing of a Pioneer,” *Newberg Graphic* (Newberg, Oregon), 1 December 1910.

53. “Oregon, County Marriage Records, 1851-1975,” database; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Reuben Pettyjohn and Lydia A. Parrott. Also, “Early Oregonians Database,” search “Joseph Parrott.” Also, “Passing of a Pioneer,” *Newberg Graphic* (Newberg, Oregon), 1 December 1910.

54. Donna Wojcik Montgomery, *The Brazen Overlanders of 1845*, pp. 379–380, 422.

Goodrich Family Tree



found within a collection available only on microform at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The collection was compiled by Minnie Davis Van Valin, a noted genealogist, and is entitled *Goodrich Family in Oregon, Ancestors and Descendants of Carmi Goodrich, Who Crossed the Plains by Covered Wagon to Oregon Territories in 1845: With Short Records of a Few Allied*

Families.⁵⁵ The Yamhill Genealogical Society has an abstract of the collection that puts the Goodrich family in the Palmer-Welch-Barlow wagon train:

In 1845, Carmi and Peggy Goodrich began their long journey in a covered wagon across the plains to Oregon, traveling with the Palmer-Welch-Barlow train, arriving in Oregon in the fall of that year⁵⁶

Table 5 Children of Carmi and Peggy Goodrich	
Goodrich Bible Transcription	The Brazen Overlanders of 1845
Henry - 25 September 1821	Henry - 25 September 1821
Rachel - 13 July 1823	Rachel - 13 July 1823
William - 17 November 1825	William - 17/18 November 1825
Nancy - 12 September 1827	Nancy - 12 September 1827
Sally Ann - 6 September 1829	Sally/Sally Ann - 6 September 1829
Irene - 17 March 1831	Irene - 17 March 1831
Son - 7 Nov. 1832 (died the same day)	
Lydia Ann - 9 April 1834	Lydia Ann - 9 April 1834
Harriet - 13 March 1836	Harriet - 13 March 1836
Carmy - 22 April 1838	Carmy - 22 April 1838
Son - 30 April 1841	
John - 22 March 1843	John - 22 March 1843
Elizabeth - 11 July 1846	

DID THIS GOODRICH FAMILY FOLLOW SAM BARLOW INTO THE CASCADES?

The book, *Wagons West: The Epic Story of America's Overland Trails*, explains how Samuel Barlow came to lead at least some of the pioneers from the Palmer-Welch-Barlow wagon train into the Cascade Mountains to build the Barlow Road:

Evidently, Welch did not have great leadership qualities, and Barlow soon broke away with a small wagon train of his own ... nineteen men, women and children, with thirteen wagons, seven horses, sixteen yoke of oxen and a dog opted to follow him. The party left The Dalles [Oregon] on September 24 [1845] and trekked south-west over rolling hills towards ... The Cascades. Joel Palmer joined them on 3 October ... and brought with him another twenty-three wagons and their manpower.⁵⁷

55. *Worldcat* (<https://www.worldcat.org>), search "Goodrich Family in Oregon." For Minnie Van Valin's credentials see, "Success for Smart, Painstaking Detective Work in a Case of 44 Mid-Air Murders, *Life* (November 28, 1955), pp. 35-41; digital images, *Google Books* (<https://www.books.google.com>), see p. 37, "Ralph W. Van Valin and Minnie Van Valin."

56. Irene Foster, *The Carmy Goodrich Family*, handwritten manuscript citing the Goodrich Family Bible and other sources.

57. Frank McLynn, *Wagons West: The Epic Story of America's Overland Trails*, pp. 276-277.



The Barlow Road circa 1900, then used for automobiles. U.S. Forest Service. [Wikimedia](#).

A joint publication of the Wasco and Clackamas County Historical Societies contains a list of “Barlow Road Pioneers.” The list includes “Goodrich, Carmi & wife Peggy T., and Ch [children] Nancy and son.” Also listed is Reuben Gant, with the notation that he “drove the first wagon over the trail in 1846.”⁵⁸ It is not clear from the listing whether the noted Goodrich son was an unnamed son of Carmi and Peggy, or if he was Nancy’s son. Nancy’s oldest son, according to the 1850 census, was not born until 1846.⁵⁹ So, unless she had an older child that died before 1846, it is likely the son was another of the Goodrich children; possibly William, who swore an affidavit in 1890 that specifically places himself and his family with Sam Barlow. His affidavit begins:

William C. Goodrich ... says that he was one of the emigrants to Oregon Territory in the year 1845, that the party of which he was one arrived at a point south east of Mount Hood late in the fall of 1845, that the Barlow Road not then being open, the party concluded to leave their wagons at that point under a guard [at Fort Deposit] and to push onto the Willamette Valley with their families.⁶⁰

And, without mentioning Lydia Ann by name, there is validation of Clara’s story that she rode into Oregon City on horseback on Christmas Day, 1845. *Wagon’s West* goes on to recount how Barlow’s group made its way from Fort Deposit to Oregon City ahead of winter weather:

... an advance party was sent to Oregon City to fetch pack horses ... on 26 October the pioneers set out ... in heavy rain which soon became snow

58. *Barlow Road: Bicentennial Edition, 1974-1975* (Portland, Oregon: J. Y. Hollingsworth, 1975), 77.

59. 1850 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon Territory, population schedule, household 197, family 197, Reuben Gant.

60. “Affidavit of William C. Goodrich Showing That Reuben Gant drove the first wagon across the Cascades by the Barlow-Pass 1845-1846 (Yamhill County, Oregon, 7 April 1890),” Reuben Gant Papers, Mss 2214, Oregon Historical Society Research Library (Portland, Oregon). Digital image obtained 19 June 2020 from the *Yamhill County Genealogical Society, Lafayette, Oregon* (www.ycgsociety.org).

... they descended Laurel Hill and were soon below snowline ... some emigrants immediately pressed on to Oregon City but others rested and made a leisurely trip of it. The last party did not arrive until Christmas Day 1845.⁶¹

Cascade Mountains ... there was a rush ... and there might have been one wagon that got over the summit first. Mr. Savage of Yamhill told me a few years ago ... that wagon was driven by Reuben Gant, now a resident of Philomath, Oregon.⁶²

REUBEN GANT AND THE FIRST WAGON OVER BARLOW ROAD

There is virtually no doubt that Reuben Gant drove the first wagon over the Barlow Road after the road was completed the following July. Countless books on Oregon history credit Gant with this feat, among them a book written by Samuel Barlow's son, William, who also drove a wagon that day:

I wanted to drive the lead team so I could say I had driven the team that drew the first wagon over The

Another account held by The Yamhill County Genealogical Society says the wagon driven by Reuben Gant did, indeed, belong to Carmi Goodrich:

The wagon was the same one he [Reuben Gant] had driven from Independence, Missouri the previous year and which had been cached five miles east of the summit of The Cascades in October of 1845. It was the property of Carmi Goodrich, a member of the Welch-Barlow wagon train. Reuben Gant had been employed by Goodrich to drive. Many young men, ambitious to get to Oregon, had paid for their



1886—Seated—William Goodrich and wife Sarah. Left—standing—their sons and sons' wives, and other relations; Dick Goodrich, Wallace Goodrich, Sanford Goodrich, Grandmother Amanda Barnes, John Goodrich, Mrs. Sanford Goodrich with baby son, Orr C. Goodrich, and Mrs. John Goodrich. From the collection of Velene Goodrich Coburg (1910–1994), William's great-granddaughter.

61. Frank McLynn, *Wagons West: The Epic Story of America's Overland Trails*, pp. 279–280.

62. William Barlow, "Reminiscences of Seventy Years," re-printed in part by *The Quarterly of The Oregon Historical Society*, 8 (March 1912), 280–281; *Google Books* (<https://www.books.google.com>).

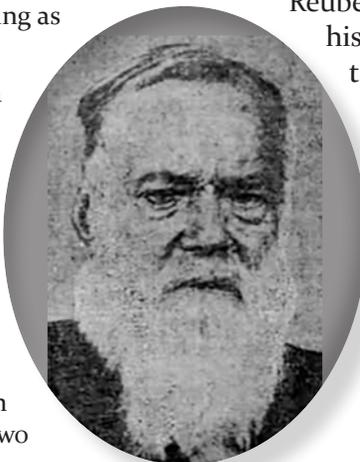


Reuben Gant's headstone at Mount Union Cemetery, Philomath, Oregon. Courtesy Julie Weiss.

food en route by helping to drive or by serving as cattle drovers or hunters.⁶³

And, as it turns out, William Goodrich (Carmi and Peggy's son) was also part of the historic first trip over the Barlow Road.⁶⁴ He swore in his affidavit in 1890 that:

On the 1st day of July 1846, the road being then made passable...the emigrants slowly moved on toward the Willamette Valley ... Reuben Gaunt [sic] being in the lead driving my own team and wagon while I followed next behind him driving the team and wagon belonging to my father. These two



Reuben Gant circa 1913. The Sunday Oregonian at *Historic Oregon Newspapers*.

wagons having a little head start of the other wagons kept in the lead all the way....on the 5th day of July, we arrived into Oregon City, and being the first arrival, were given free ferriage across The Willamette River.⁶⁵

Even with Barlow's improvements, the 80-mile trek through the Cascades along the Barlow Road was a harrowing trip, and many pioneers considered Laurel Hill, just west of Mount Hood, to be the most difficult part of their entire 2,000-mile journey on the Oregon Trail. The downward slope on the west side of the so-called hill fell off at a sudden 60 percent grade. Drivers like Reuben Gant had to let their wagons slide down the hill with all wheels locked and a large tree drag behind for additional braking. Of the maiden voyage, William Barlow later recalled that the wagons "rolled like shot off a shovel."⁶⁶

NANCY GOODRICH AND REUBEN GANT

According to his land claim file, Reuben Gant married Nancy Goodrich in Yamhill County, Oregon, on 6 August 1846, just a little over a month after he made his historic drive over the Barlow Road. The couple claimed their 640 acres in Yamhill County where Carmi Goodrich had also staked his claim.⁶⁷ A biographical sketch of Reuben written during his lifetime describes how his courtship of Nancy Goodrich unfolded on the Oregon Trail:

Mr. Gant and Mr. [Carmi] Goodrich became very warm friends and sat many a night talking over the camp fires. Incidentally the daughter of Mr. Goodrich, a bright-eyed girl named Nancy, became an earnest participant in these communings, and so impressed was Mr. Gant with her womanly and fine qualities of mind and heart, that the couple were married in Yamhill county.⁶⁸

63. Shirley H. O'Neil, *Yamhill County Pioneers; Study of the Inhabitants Listed in the 1850 Federal Census of Yamhill County, Oregon*, vol. 2 (Yamhill County Genealogical Society, 2004), p. 619, quoting Irene Foster, *First Down the Barlow Road*. Digital image of passage from O'Neill's book obtained 19 June 2020 from the Yamhill County Genealogical Society (www.ycgsociety.org).

64. 1850 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon Territory, population schedule, household 25, family 25, Carney Goodrich. William is named as a member of the Goodrich household in the 1850 census. His age on the census (22) aligns with his age on the affidavit (64).

65. "Affidavit of William C. Goodrich Showing That Reuben Gant drove the first wagon across the Cascades by the Barlow-Pass 1845-1846 (Yamhill County, Oregon, 7 April 1890)."

66. The Wasco and Clackamas County Historical Societies, *Barlow Road, Bicentennial Edition*, p. 52. And, "Laurel Hill," *Oregon Trail Barlow Road* ([www. http://oregontrail-barlowroad.org/barlowrd/laurel-hill/](http://oregontrail-barlowroad.org/barlowrd/laurel-hill/)).

67. Land Office, Oregon City, Donation Land Claim File, vol. 2, Reuben Gant and Wife, Certificate No. 2513, Notification No. 2380, 14 December 1866. Copy of file obtained via mail from The State Archive, 9 June 2020.

68. "Reuben Gant," *Portrait and Biographical Record of The Willamette Valley Oregon* (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), p. 944; digital images, *Google Books* (<https://www.books.google.com>).

The union makes Reuben Gant the great-uncle by marriage of Clara's husband, Oliver Raymond Worden.⁶⁹ Both the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses for Yamhill County located the Gants in Yamhill County; and by 1860, they had seven children.⁷⁰ Less than five years after that census, Nancy Gant (nee Goodrich) passed away.⁷¹ Her death predates vital records in the state of Oregon. However, her date of death, 11 January 1865, is clearly etched into her monument in Pleasant Hill Pioneer Cemetery in Polk County, Oregon.⁷² Reuben's biography notes:

... she [Nancy] died when only thirty-eight years of age, leaving seven of her eight children to the care of her husband.⁷³

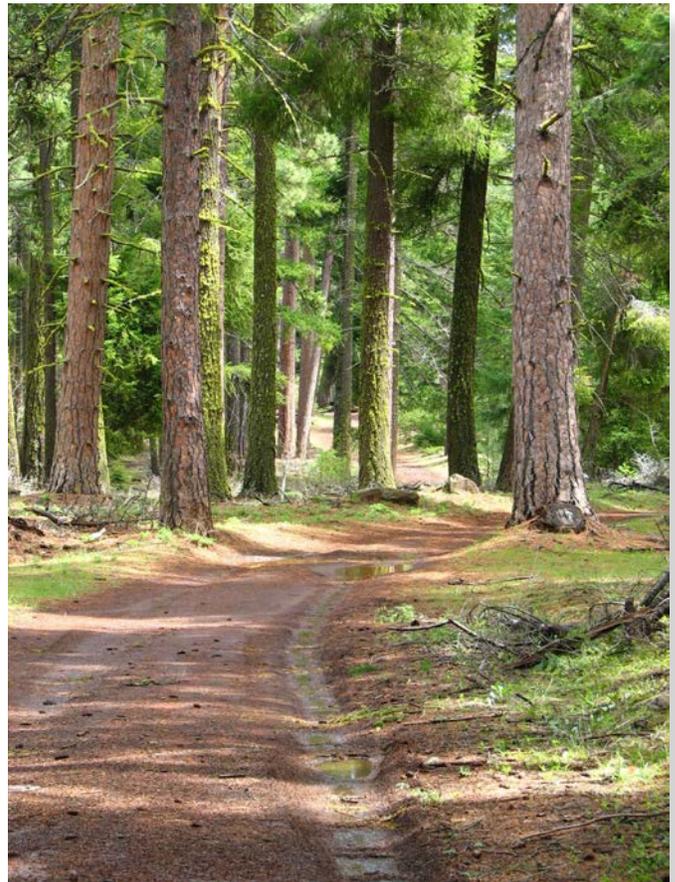
Reuben Gant lived another 51 years. He passed away on 6 December 1916 at the age of 98. The headline of his obituary proclaimed:

**AGED PIONEER BURIED TODAY—
REUBEN GANT DROVE THE FIRST WAGON
EVER TAKEN INTO OREGON CITY**⁷⁴

THE END OF THE TRAIL

According to census records, Carmi and Peggy Goodrich lived on their Donation Land Claim in what became the city of Dayton in Yamhill County, Oregon until Carmi died 7 September 1860 and Peggy six years later on 1 September 1866.⁷⁵ Both are buried in the Goodrich Family Cemetery, which Clara says Carmi established on the family farm for any of his descendants who wished to be buried there.⁷⁶

Also buried in the family cemetery is their daughter Lydia Ann Worden Parrott Pettyjohn nee Goodrich (the grandmother of Clara's husband Oliver), who rode into



A stretch of the Barlow Road in Wasco County, Oregon. By Ian Poellett. [Wikimedia](#).

Oregon City on horseback on Christmas Day 1845. Lydia Ann died on 27 November 1910, nearly 65 years after that historic Christmas.⁷⁷ Records of the adjacent Odd Fellows Cemetery also say that Oliver's grandfather and Lydia Ann's first husband, Guilford Worden (1825–1865),

69. See *Goodrich Family Tree*, p. 31 of this report.

70. 1850 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon Territory, population schedule, household 197, family 197, Reuben Gant. Also 1860 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon Territory, population schedule, South Fork Precinct, Sheet 501 (penned), household 4,485, family 3,448, Reuben Gant [indexed a "Gaut"]; image; "1860 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication M653, roll 1,438.

71. "Early Oregonians Database," search "Nancy Goodrich."

72. Find A Grave, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 11593692, Nancy Goodrich Gant (1827–1865), Pleasant Hill Pioneer Cemetery, Polk County, Oregon; marker photograph by Gwen Taylor.

73. "Reuben Gant," *Portrait and Biographical Record of The Willamette Valley Oregon*.

74. "Aged Pioneer Buried Today," *The Weekly Gazette-Times* (Corvallis, Oregon), 14 December 1816, p. 3, col. 7; digital image (<https://www.newspapers.com>).

75. 1860 U.S. census, Yamhill County, Oregon Territory, population schedule, Dayton District, Sheet 191 (penned), household 4,393, family 3,864, Carney [Carmi] Goodrich, image; "1860 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>); citing NARA publication M653, roll 1,438. Also, "Dayton I.O.O.F. Cemetery," *The Carmy Goodrich Family*, Coll. 929.2 G654, Yamhill County Genealogical Society, Lafayette, Oregon, pp. 20, 21, and 25 (www.ycgsociety.org). Also, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 22008230, Carmy Goodrich (1792–1860); and memorial 22007925, Margaret Thompson "Peggy" Steele Goodrich (1802–1866), markers photographed by Sheri West.

76. Clara E. Worden, "The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s."

77. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 8995416, Lydia Ann Goodrich Pettyjohn (1834–1910), marker photographed by Sheri West. Also, "Oregon Death Index, 1898–2008," digital images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>), Ldy Ann Pettijohn, 27 November 1910. And, "Passing of a Pioneer," *Newberg Graphic* (Newberg, Oregon), 1 December 1910 (27 November was the Sunday preceding the paper's publication).

is resting there, as are Oliver's parents, Gordon Worden (1865–1940) and Myrtie Worden (nee: Nash, 1876–1940).⁷⁸ Clara wrote that at the time of her (undated) reminiscence, members of the Worden family would gather at the cemetery every year on the Sunday before Memorial Day to decorate the graves and then picnic in a nearby park.⁷⁹ The Goodrich Family Cemetery can still be visited today. It is located in the northwest corner of the larger Odd Fellows Cemetery in Dayton, which was established on the Goodrich Donation Land Claim in 1890.⁸⁰

THE GOODRICH/WORDEN FAMILY LEGACY

Clara boasted that her husband's ancestors were “real pioneers of Oregon,” and about that and all else she wrote about the Goodriches, she was absolutely correct. Along with Sam Barlow, the Goodrich family helped blaze the first wagon road through the Cascades into western Oregon, and portions of the resulting Barlow Road can still be traveled today. Stretches of Highways 197 and 26 between The Dalles and Oregon City follow the same route Reuben Gant did when he drove the Goodriches' wagon over the mountains in 1846.⁸¹ Barlow Pass, located at the crest of the Cascades in the Mt. Hood National Forest, is not far from where the Goodriches and the other members of Barlow's group stashed their wagons at Fort Deposit



the previous winter.⁸² The ski town of Government Camp (five miles west of the pass) is located on the downhill slope of Laurel Hill, where William Barlow said the wagons “rolled like shot off a shovel.”⁸³ And Oregon City, into which Lydia Goodrich rode on horseback on Christmas Day, is now home to an Interpretive Center that commemorates the end of the Oregon Trail.⁸⁴ A visit to any of these places will illuminate the tenacity and grit it took to punch through the Cascades and settle western Oregon. And thanks to Clara's now documented reminiscence, it is possible to ride along with one of the families that met the challenge.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Debra Koehler is an avid genealogist and proud member of the GFO with a background in television production and writing and a strong interest in Polish immigrants and pioneers to the Oregon Territory. She earned a Certificate in Genealogical Research from Boston University in August 2018 and will complete the ProGen45 study group in December 2020.

The author thanks Doris Cruickshank and Debra Millegan of the Yamhill County Genealogical Society (www.ycgsociety.org), Loretta Welsh and Adele Pelletier of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (<https://www.gfo.org>), and the Oregon State Archives for their assistance in obtaining copies of records held in their repositories.

Goodrich family headstones from the Goodrich Family Cemetery in Dayton, Oregon; Carmy Goodrich (1792–1860), Peggy Goodrich (1802–1866), Lydia A. Pettyjohn (1834–1910), and Guilford Worden (1825–1865). Courtesy of Sheri West.

78. Dayton I.O.O.F. Cemetery,” *The Carmy Goodrich Family*, p. 25. Also, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 22007985, Guilford W. Worden (1825–1865), marker photographed by Sheri West; and memorial 22007741, Gordon Wilbur Worden (1865–1940), and memorial 29939593, Myrta Viola Nash Worden (1876–1940, markers photographed by Tara Baker.

79. Clara E. Worden, “The Barlow Trail to Dayton, An Account of Life in the 1840s.”

80. “Dayton I.O.O.F. Cemetery,” *The Carmy Goodrich Family*, p. 25. Also, Dean H. Byrd, Stanley R. Clarke, and Janice M. Healy, compilers, *Oregon Burial Site Guide* (Portland: Binford and Mort Publishing, 2001), p. 982.

81. “Historic Barlow Road,” *AllTrips.com* (https://www.allmounthood.com/history_museums/historic_barlow_road.php).

82. “Barlow Road,” *The Oregon Encyclopedia* (<https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org>).

83. The Wasco and Clackamas County Historical Societies, *Barlow Road, Bicentennial Edition*, p. 53. And, “Laurel Hill,” Oregon Trail Barlow Road.

84. *End of the Oregon Trail* (<https://historicoregoncity.org/>).

In Memory of a Fellow Genealogist: Minnie (Davis) Van Valin (1889–1955)

Debra Koehler

While researching the Clara Worden article about her husband's pioneer ancestors through the Yamhill County Genealogical Society, I came across a reference to a relevant manuscript held at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Entitled *Goodrich Family in Oregon, Ancestors and Descendants of Carmi Goodrich, Who Crossed the Plains by Covered Wagon to Oregon Territories in 1845: With Short Records of a Few Allied Families*, this manuscript is available only on microfilm. It was compiled by Minnie D. Van Valin.

At the time, the manuscript could not be consulted because the Family History Library was closed due to COVID-19. But I wanted to somehow gauge the veracity of the manuscript so that I could put the abstract from Yamhill County into context. So, like a good genealogist, I went down the rabbit hole and researched Minnie D. Van Valin. My hope was that I would uncover some connection to the Goodrich family that would lend credibility to her manuscript.

Boy, did I ever uncover a story! A little work on Ancestry.com identified Minnie Van Valin as Minnie Davis, the wife of Ralph Waldo Van Valin, a dentist from Newberg, Oregon. This information pointed to a Find A Grave memorial for Minnie with a photograph of her and a caption that identified her as an "expert genealogist." This was encouraging, but the photo gave no hint of its source.

So, I continued to dig to find the original source of the photo. And in Google Books, I found it. Minnie's photograph appeared, along with her husband's, in the 28 November 1955 issue of *Life* magazine. The article paid tribute to the 44 people killed when United Airlines Flight 629 exploded on 1 November 1955 in the skies over Longmont, Colorado.

I lived for many years in Colorado, so I am very familiar with this story. The plane was bound from Denver to Seattle but exploded shortly after takeoff. An angry young man named Jack Gilbert Graham had planted a bomb on the plane to kill his mother and collect on an insurance policy he purchased in her name. There were no survivors.



Minnie Van Valin. *Life*, 28 November 1955. Google Books.

The article in *Life* featured a photograph and short biography of each of the Flight 629 passengers and crew. The biography of Minnie's husband, Ralph, said he was returning from a trip back east to visit his hometown of Unionville, Pennsylvania. Minnie's biography reads:

A genealogy expert, Mrs. Van Valin made a side trip to check records in Washington D.C. on her visit east with her husband.

Reading that gave me the chills. What records did Minnie have with her when the plane went down? What family line was she working? Did she find what she was looking for in Washington D.C.? What genealogical stories remain untold? I have yet to find a connection between Minnie and the Goodrich/Worden family. But her husband practiced dentistry in the same town (Newberg, Oregon) where Oliver Raymond Worden was born. Was she researching the same family I researched for my article? Contemplating these questions, I felt an instant bond with Minnie, genealogist to genealogist.

Once the Family History Library reopens, I plan to visit Salt Lake City for my own family research. But you can bet I will consult Minnie's manuscript, if for no other reason than to honor her work.

TWO NAMES NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN

FORUM MEMBERS WERE SADDENED IN NOV. BY THE DEATH OF TWO OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN THE FIELD OF GENEALOGY IN OREGON. ON BOARD THE PLANE SO TRAGICALLY BOMBED AT LONGMONT, CO NOV. 1, WAS MRS. MINNIE D. VAN VALIN AND HER HUSBAND, DR. RALPH WALDO VAN VALIN OF NEWBERG. MRS. VAN VALIN, LONG A MEMBER OF THE DAR AND HOLDING MANY OFFICES BOTH IN THE STATE SOCIETY AND HER LOCAL CHAPTER, WAS ALSO THE MOST OUTSTANDING COMPILER OF LOCAL HISTORY AND RECORDS FOR THAT ORGANIZATION. THE STATE ARCHIVES COUNTS 38 MANUSCRIPTS IN ITS COLLECTION EDITED BY MRS. VAN VALIN. ONE OF THE LATEST, COMPILED IN CO-OPERATION WITH MRS. MERCEDES J. PAUL IS "PIONEER FAMILIES OF YAMHILL CO. OR" CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL PERSONS AND FAMILIES FOUND IN THE 1850 CENSUS OF YAMHILL CO.

Obituary for Minnie Van Valin published in the newsletter of the Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon (now the Genealogical Forum of Oregon), December 1955.

Books by Minnie Van Valin in the library of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon:

- *General Joseph R. Dickson of Lincoln County, North Carolina and Rutherford County, Tennessee: His Ancestry, and Some of his Descendants, and Allied Families.* 1933. 929.2 D554
- *Heater, Shuck and Ramsay and Allied Families: Pioneers of Yamhill County, Oregon.* 1949. 929.2 H437
- *William Henry, Sr., 1715 - 1819 and Hugh Allison, Sr., 1714 - 1799 of York District, South Carolina.* 1933. 929.2 H521

- *Ancestors and descendants of Patrick Henry and a few allied families.* 1934. 929.2 H523
- *Family of John McCoy of Linn County, Oregon.* 1949. 929.2 M131
- *Who's who on the Van Valin family tree.* 1934. 929.2 VanValin
- *LeMatta, Nancy. Oregon Pioneer Register: volumes I and II in one.* (Minnie Van Valin contributed to the original edition). 2002. 979.50 .Biog Pion DAR VI-2
- *Revolutionary ancestors of the Oregon members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.* 1938. 979.50 .Org DAR Rost 1938
- *Oregon vital records.* Portland, Oregon, Champoeg Chapter, D.A.R., Genealogical Forum. 1948-1950. 979.50 .VR 1846-1854
- *Paul, Mercedes J. Pioneer families of Yamhill County, Oregon.* (Minnie Van Valin contributed to the original edition). Champoeg Chapter, DAR, 1953. 979.55 Yamh .Biog Pion 1850 v1
- *Early Wills of Yamhill County, Oregon : will book A-B.* (Minnie Van Valin was a compiler). Champoeg Chapter, D.A.R. 1948. 979.55 Yamh .Court EstW 1854-1908
- *Revolutionary Ancestry of Oregon Pioneers in Yamhill, Marion, Polk and Washington Counties.* (Typed and indexed by Minnie Van Valin). Champoeg Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. 1953. RARE 979.50 .Biog Pion Rev

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Researching Oregon Pioneers Edwin Walter Otey (1816–1887) and Martha Jane Bunton (1828–1879)

Nanci Remington

The Bible records of the Haight and Otey families came to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) as a typed transcript, with a note stating the information was copied from a Bible belonging to Laura (Haight) Watkins. Because the transcript was titled “Haight Family Bible,” the Bible may have been handed down to Mrs. Watkins from her parents Charles Wesley Haight and Eliza Virginia Otey who were married in 1865. The Bible was published in 1866.

The entries do indeed contain birth, marriage, and death dates for the Haight family. The transcript lists eight children for Charles and Eliza Virginia Haight, all born in Oregon between 1866 and 1887. All died in Oregon, and these children are well documented. Notably, the 1891 birth of youngest daughter Della, who shows up on other records of the family, is missing from the Bible entries.

THE OTEY FAMILY

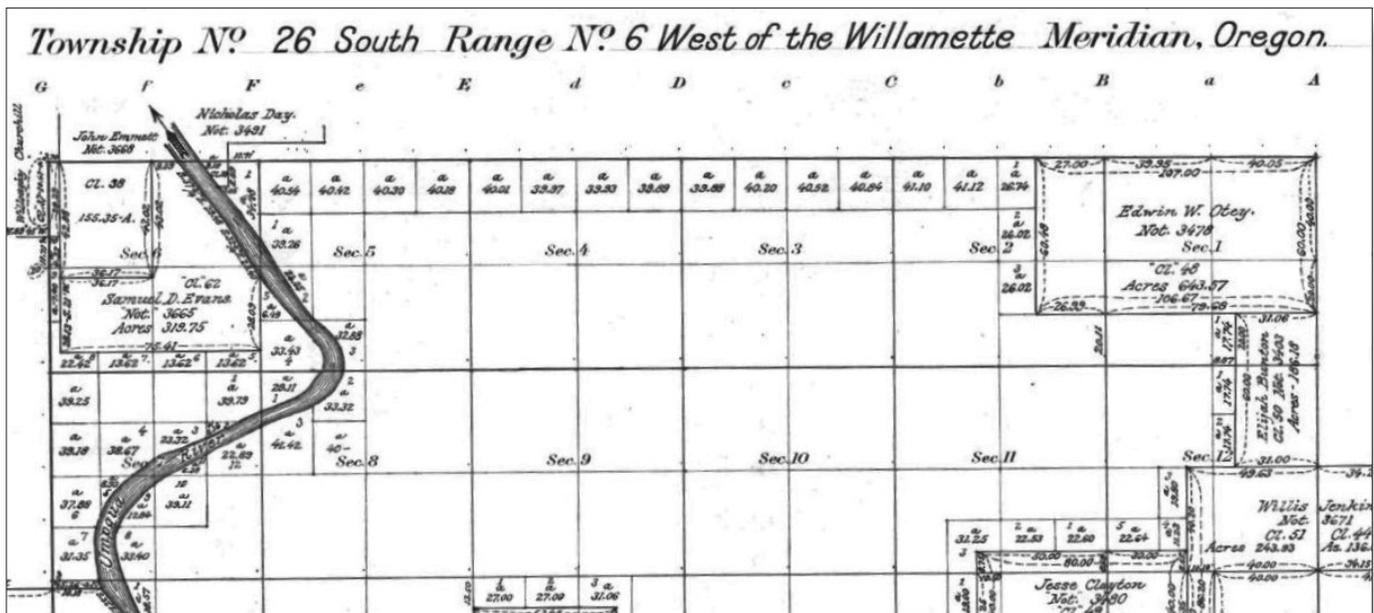
In addition to the Haight family, the Bible also gives birth, marriage, and death information for the Edwin and Martha Jane (Bunton) Otey family. Because many of these events predate the publication of the Bible, it can be inferred that the entries were made by members



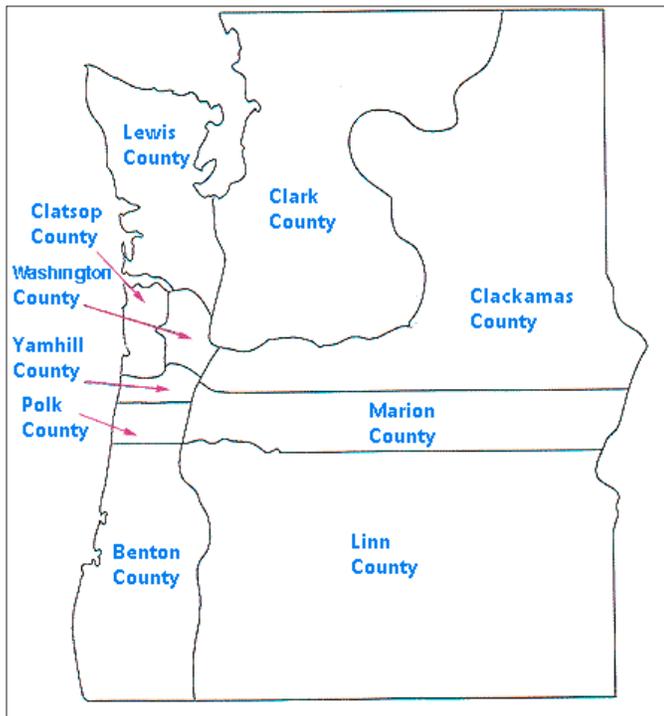
Mrs. Martha Jane Bunton Otey and son, 1872, from a tintype. Courtesy Douglas County Museum.

of a younger generation. If the Bible belonged to Eliza Virginia, it helps to know that she lived near her parents in Douglas County, Oregon, for the first ten years of her marriage. Her family then moved to Wasco County.

Though not as well documented as the Haight family, there are records for the Otey family that support the Bible transcript. The very first entry names Edwin Otey’s parents as Jno. H. and Elizabeth Otey and notes that he was born in Goose Creek, Bedford County, Virginia, in 1816. A quick search of online trees shows that many, but not all, assign John Hopkins Otey and Elizabeth Buford as the parents of Edwin. This agrees with the Bible but would need further research.



Edwin Otey Donation Land Claim (top right).



1849 Map of the Oregon Territory which was created in 1848. At that time, Tuality County became Washington County and Champoege County changed to Marion. The Donation Land Claim Act was passed in 1850. Soon after, Lane and Umpqua Counties were carved out of Benton and Linn Counties. Douglas County was created in 1852, Wasco County in 1854.

Edwin W. Otey came to Oregon in 1843. He is mentioned in a trail diary kept by James W. Nesmith. Edwin has a Donation Land Claim (DLC) file for land in Douglas County. This file confirms birth and marriage dates from the Bible. He also has a probate file that confirms the death date and lists his heirs.

THE BUNTON FAMILY

Edwin's wife Martha Jane is more of a mystery. The Bible transcript gives her maiden name as Bunten and states that she was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, in 1829. The transcript also states that Martha Jane married Edwin Otey in 1846 in Yamhill County. No parents are named.

However, the transcript has three entries for an Eliza Bunten. She married Barnett Haggard in Oregon City, Clackamas County, in 1845, had a son named Nathaniel on 17 August 1851, and died on 17 September 1851 at the age of 19. This would give her a birth year of about 1832. Eliza could have been Martha Jane's sister.

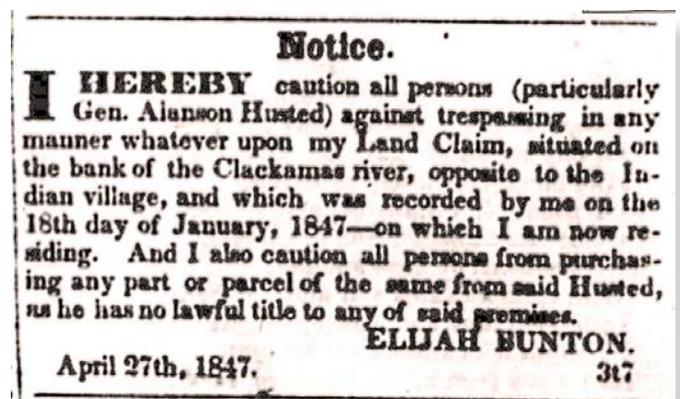
There are records that show the husbands knew each other. Edwin and Barnett were on the same wagon train

in 1843. They had a provisional land claim together on a branch of the Yamhill River in Yamhill County, with records showing intent to occupy in 1845 and recording dates in 1847 and 1848. Shortly thereafter, the families went in different directions. Edwin filed a DLC in Douglas County, southwest of what is now Sutherlin. On the 1850 U.S. census, the family was living in Oregon City, perhaps preparing for their move south. This same year, Eliza's family was in Polk County, where Barnett had filed his own DLC southwest of the current city of Sheridan. This same census shows that both women were born in Kentucky.

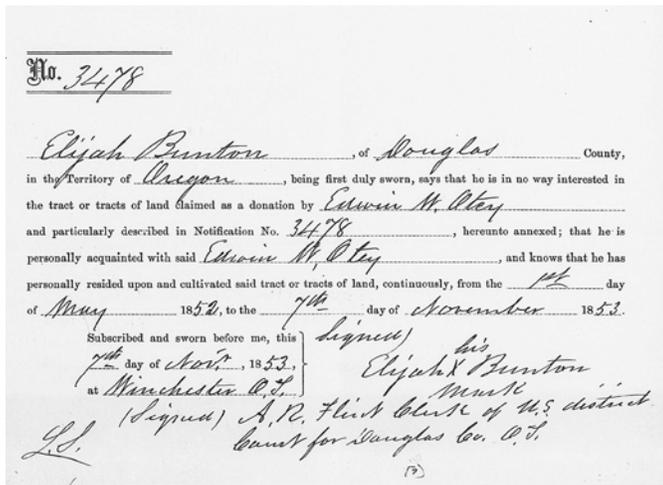
Looking for other "Bunten" pioneers led to records for an Elijah "Bunton" who arrived in Oregon in 1844. He was born in Virginia, but according to his DLC file, he married his wife Kezia in Laurel County, Kentucky, in 1833. Other researchers have noted this was a second marriage for both parties. The Bible transcript notes that Martha Jane was born in Laurel County. The DLC and census records show that Elijah was born in either 1791 or 1792, making him old enough to be the father of Eliza and Martha Jane.

It is clear that Elijah Bunton and Edwin Otey (Martha Jane's husband) were acquainted as they signed affidavits in each other's DLC files. Elijah is named in provisional land claim records in Clackamas County in 1846, 1847, and 1848. But in 1850, he was living in Douglas County where he had filed a DLC near the claim of Edwin Otey. However, Elijah left Douglas County and by 1859 was living in Wasco County. *The History of Oregon* reports that Elijah died "in 1861, on the Walla Walla River, during the gold excitement." There does not appear to be a probate or will filed in either Wasco or Douglas County.

So, although there is no direct evidence, it is very possible that Martha Jane and Eliza came west with their father in 1844 and soon married other pioneers.



Notice from the Oregon Spectator, Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 27 May 1847. Historic Oregon Newspapers.



Affidavit of Elijah Bunton in DLC for Edwin Otey.

The search for references to the Bunton family led to more Buntons. Could they be related to Elijah, Martha Jane, or Eliza?

There was a Keziah Bunton who married Williston Dickson "Dick" Woodcock. This couple is mentioned in a 1915 interview with Melissa Klinger. She said that Keziah came to Oregon in 1844 and that her father was Elijah Bunton. Though Melissa didn't name a place of birth, she said that Keziah was a southerner. Keziah married her husband in Missouri and had three children by the time she reached Oregon. Three more children were born in Oregon, but tragically, Keziah died in 1849. She is buried in Clackamas County on or near land claimed by William Bunton.

A William Bunton was on the same 1844 wagon train as Elijah, and many suggest he was a son from Elijah's first marriage. William married Julia Ann Hungate in Missouri, and the first of their eleven children was born there. They settled in Clackamas County, where they filed a DLC, then moved to The Dalles in Wasco County. During the 1860s, the family seemed to move back and forth to California. The obituary of his oldest daughter reports that William went south to prospect for gold. In 1870, the family was living in Monterey County, California, where William was a farmer. Of interest is the fact that Nathaniel Haggard, the orphaned son of Eliza Bunton and Barnett Haggard, was living with the family. By 1880, the family had returned to Oregon. William died in 1886 in Grant County.

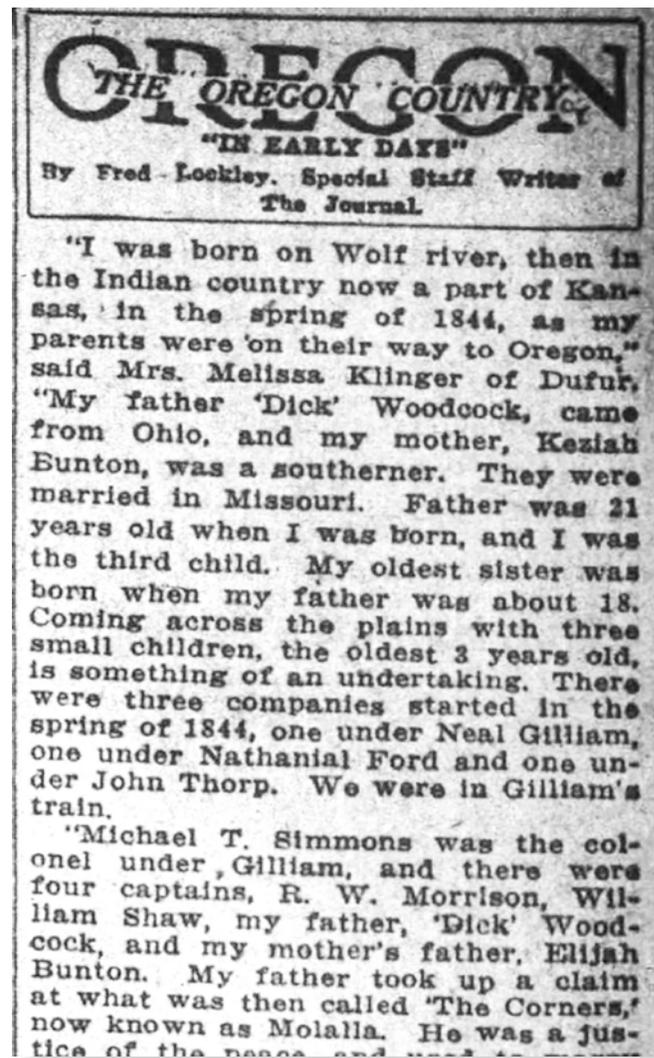
Next, there is an Eleanor Bunton. She was first found in a notice in the 1 October 1846 issue of the Oregon Spectator. Her husband, Elisha McDaniel, filed for divorce in Polk County. Eleanor is included in a list of emigrants to Oregon in 1844. There is a note that she and Elisha married in an encampment in Missouri, but that

Eleanor then refused to go to Oregon. Elisha was born in 1824, so if Eleanor was near his age, she too could be a daughter of Elijah Bunton.

The *History of Oregon* includes a Joseph Bunton on a list of emigrants to Oregon in 1844. No further information has been found about Joseph. There is a note that some on the list went to California, and because there is no further record of a Joseph Bunton in Oregon, this could be a possibility. However, there is a mention of a Joe Bunton in the Washington Territory during the Indian Wars of 1855–1856, so he may have gone north.

BEFORE OREGON – MORE RESEARCH NEEDED

As with most family research, there comes a time when records are harder to find, and those same records will need further investigation to assure they are assigned to the correct family. This is true of the Buntons.



Interview with Melissa (Woodcock) Klinger. From *The Oregon Daily Journal*, Portland, Oregon, 13 July 1915. *Historic Oregon Newspapers*.

Eliza Virginia Otey, daughter of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born in Clackamas Co, Oregon City, Oregon March 16 A.D. 1847 Ter. d. no date

James Barnette Otey son of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born in Clackamas County, Clackamas City, Oregon Oct. 8 A.D. 1848 d. May 27, 1884

Edward Morris Spafford Otey son of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born on board the schooner William L. Spafford at sea Lat. 45N. Oct 14, A.D. 1850 d. June 20, 1881

Elijah Hopkins Otey son of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born in Douglas Co., Ore. Oct 15 A.D. 1852 d. Mar 15, 1923

Julia Angeline Blackburn Otey daughter of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey, was born March 29, A.D. 1855 Douglas Co. Ore. d. Oct 26, 1919

William Walter Otey son of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born in Douglas Co. Ore. March 24 A.D. 1857 d. no date

Lilly Ellen Otey daughter of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born in Douglas Co. Ore. March 20 A.D. 1859

Robert Monroe Otey son of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born in Douglas Co. Ore. May 29 A.D. 1861 d. no date

Lucy Mildred Otey- dau of Edwin W. and Martha Jane Otey was born in Douglas County, State of Oregon Oct. 2, A.D. 1863 d. Oct 4, 1882

George Watson Otey son of Edwin and Martha Jane Otey was born in Douglas, Oregon June 22, 1867

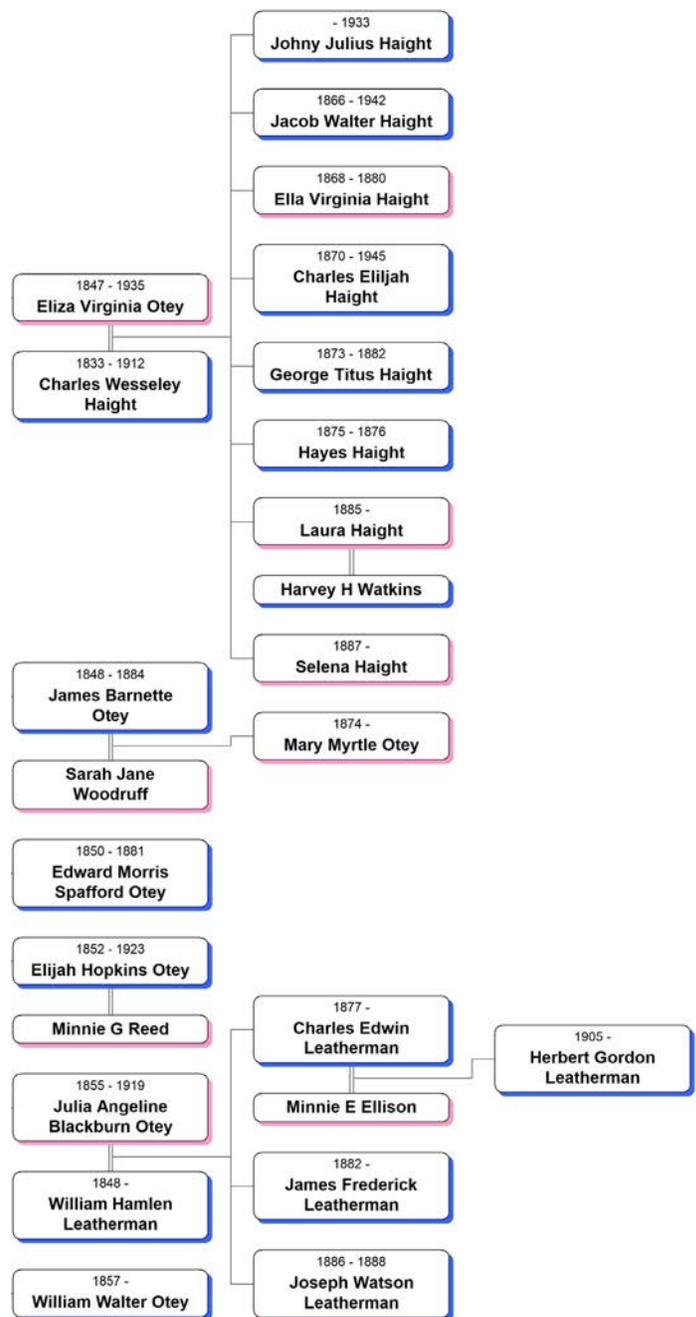
Nathaniel Haggard son of Barnett and Eliza Haggard was born in Yam Hill Co. Oregon Aug. 17, 1851 A.D.

Nancy Delinda Otey was born on May 27, 1873 in Douglas County, State of Oregon d. Nov. 3, 1879

Mary Myrtle Otey daughter of James B. and Sarah Jane Otey was born on Aug. 10, 1874

William Hamlen Leatherman was born March 1, 1848 in Laselle Co. Illinois

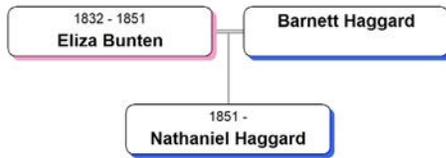
Charles Edwin Leatherman son of Wm. H. and Julia Ann Leatherman was born Dec. 14, 1877 in Douglas Co., Ore.



James Frederick Leatherman son of Wm. and Julia A. Leatherman was born Oct. 2, 1882 in Douglas Co., Ore.

Joseph Watson Leatherman son of Wm. and Julia A. Leatherman was born on Nov. 1, A.D. 1886

Herbert Gordon Leatherman son of Chas. E. and Minnie E. Leatherman was born Apr. 15, 1905 at Medford, Oregon. Jackson (County)



FAMILY RECORD—DEATHS

Departed this life on Sept. 17, A.D. 1851.
Eliza Haggard consort of Barnette Haggard
in the 19th year of her age. In Yam Hill Co. Oregon

Departed this life on Nov. 3 A.D. 1874
Little Nannie infant daughter of E.W. and Martha
Jane Otey. Age one year, five months, twelve days.
Douglas Co. Ore.

Departed this life on Feb 25 1879. Mrs. Martha Jane
Otey aged fifty years, six months and ten days.
Douglas Co. Ore.

Departed this life on Jan 20 1881, Edward M. Otey.
Aged thirty years, three months and six days.
Douglas County, Oregon

Departed this life on July 19 1882. Mrs. Mettie M. Otey
wife of R.M. Otey. Aged 21 years and 4 months.
Douglas Co. Ore.

Departed this life on Oct 4 1882.
Mrs. Lucy M. Copeland wife of Joseph Copeland
Aged 19 years and two days
Wasco County, Ore.

Departed this life on May 27, A.D. 1884. James B. Otey
Aged 35 years and seven months. Douglas Co. Ore.

Departed this life on Oct 7 A.D. 1887.
Edwin W. Otey. Aged 71 years and 4 months
Douglas County, Oregon

Departed this life on July 4 A.D. 1888
little Joseph Watson infant son of
Wm. H. and Julia A. Leatherman
Aged 1 year 8 months and three days
Douglas County, Oregon

On the first page (no printing) written at random
at different times.

Charles Wesseley Haight (brown ink)
was born on Dec the 20, 1833
in Otsego, N.Y.
(in pencil)
died Aug 2, 1912
at The Dalles, Wasco County, Ore

Eliza Virginia Haight
was born on Mar 16, 1847
in Oregon City, Clackamas County (Oregon)
(in pencil)
died Jan 12, 1935 at Boring, Oregon
interment at The Dalles

Edwin Walter Otey was born
Feb. 29, 1816 Bedford County, Va
(pencil) died Oct 7, 1887
(Not in the book but information from
Mrs. Watkins-Edwin Otey b. Goose
Creek and was father of Eliza
Virginia Haight.)

Martha Jane Otey was
born Aug 26, 1828, Laurel Co. Ky.
(pencil) d Feb 25, 1879

Jacob A. Haight was born
August 29, 1808, Otsego Co. N.Y.
died June 27, 1891

Center of Bible
FAMILY RECORD—MARRIAGES

Charles W. Haight and Eliza Virginia Otey
was married on the 24th day of Sept A.D. 1865
in Douglas County, Oregon

(next page)
BIRTHS

Jacob Walter Haight was born on June the 25th A.D. 1866
in Douglas County, Ogn- (died Jan 31, 1942 10:24 P.M.)

Ella Virginia Haight was born on August the 30th A.D. 1868
in Douglas Co., Oregon (died 2/14/1880)

Charles Elijah Haight was born on November 17th A.D. 1870
in Douglas Co., Oregon (died May 10, 1945 9:12 P.M.)

George Titus Haight was born on April 24th A.D. 1873
in Wasco County Oregon

(next page)
BIRTHS

Hayes Haight was born November 6th 1875
Wasco County Oregon

Johny Julius Haight was born on June 5th at Cottonwood,
Wasco County Oregon July 19, 1933

Born- Laura Haight March 2nd 1885 at Cow Canyon
Wasco County, Oregon

Born-Selena Haight December 2, 1887 at Cow Canyon
Wasco County, Oregon

(next page)

DIED

*Hayes Haight, August 2, 1876 at Cottonwood,
Wasco County, Oregon aged nine months*

*Ella Virginia Haight died February 14, 1880 at The Dalles
Wasco County, Oregon*

Departed this life Oct 12, 1882 George T. Haight age 9 years.

FAMILY RECORD—MARRIAGES

*Edwin W. Otey and Martha Jane Bunten was married
on Yam Hill (Y.H. Cty) by Joel Walker Esq.
July 4, A.D. 1846 O.T.*

*Barnette Haggard and Eliza Bunten was married in
Oregon City by Judge J.W. Nesmith Feb A.D. 1845*

*William H. Leatherman and Julia A. Otey was married
on the 28 Oct. 1874 by Rev. C. Misner-All of
Douglas County, Oregon*

*C.W. Haight and Virginia E. Otey was married
Sept. 25, 1865 by Rev. J. Tibbets in Douglas County,
Oregon*

*James B. Otey and Jane S. Woodruff was married on
Aug. 4 1872 by Rev. C. McAlister, Roseburg, Oregon*

*Lane M. Smith and Lillie E. Otey was married on
June 29, 1879 by Rev. Clice. Oregon Douglas County*

*Joseph Copeland and Lucy M. Otey were married on
Oct. 24, 1880 By Rev. Robt. Booth, Douglas Co., Oregon*

*Elijah H. Otey and Minnie G. Reed were married Dec. 18,
1881 by W.H. Parks, Douglas County, Ore.*

*Robert M. Otey and Mettie M. Threlkeld were married
on Apr. 20, 1882 by W. H. Parks, Douglas County, Oregon*

*C.E. Leatherman and Minnie Ellison were married
Dec. 30, 1904 by Rev. F.W. Leonard near Wilbur,
Douglas County, Oregon*

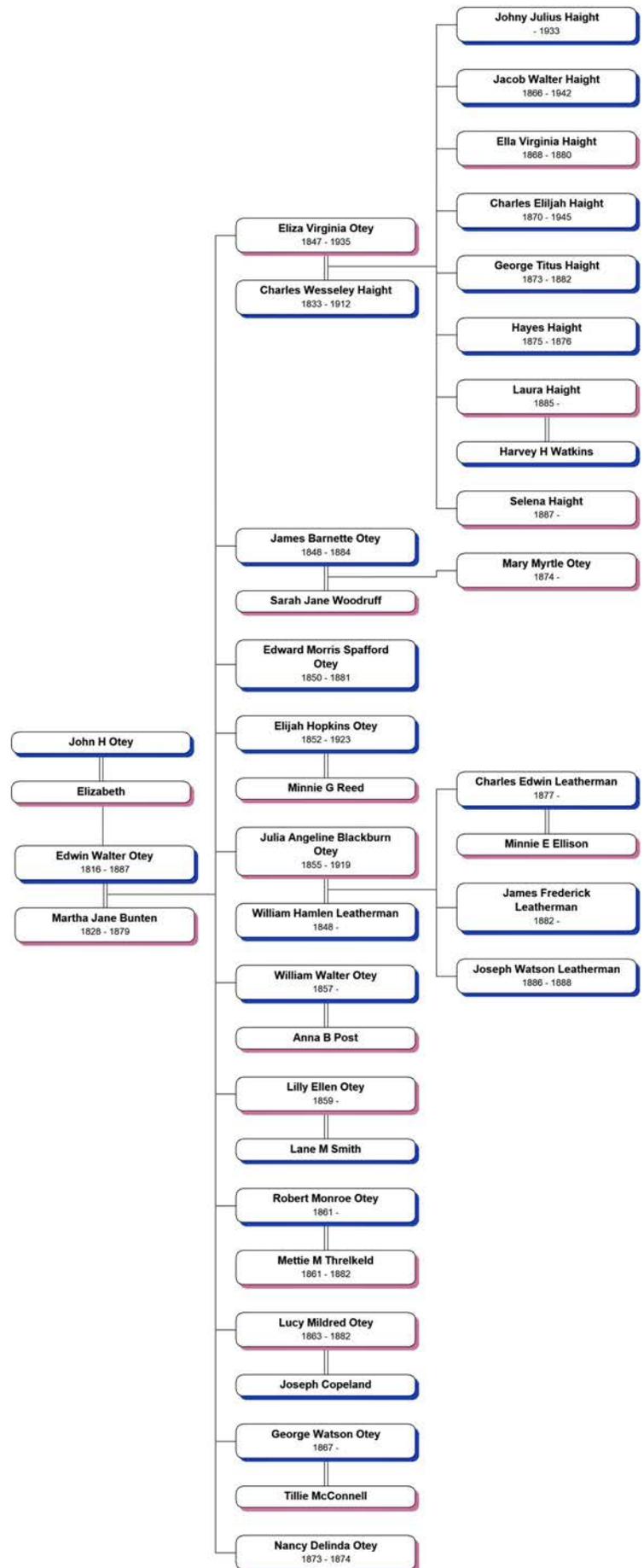
*William W. Otey and Anna B. Post was married
on June 4, 1879. By Rev. Hoxie, Douglas County, Oregon*

*George W. Otey and Tillie McConnell were married
Wasco Co.*

On 3rd page inside front cover (no printing)

DEATHS

*Departed this life on Nov 5, 1894 at Wilbur
little Nannie infant daughter of E.W. and M.F. Otey
aged one year, five months and twelve days*



*Departed this life on the morning of Feb. 25, 1875
at Wilbur Mrs. Martha Jane Otey aged fifty years
five months and 29 days*

*Departed this life on the night of Oct 3, 1882
at Wilbur
Lucy Mildred Copeland aged 19 years and one day*

*Departed this life on the—day of Feb, 1881
at Wilbur Edwin W. Otey aged 30 years*

above written in indelible pencil

different ink—blue—same hand

*Departed this life on the night of Oct 7, 1887
at Wilbur, Douglas County—Edwin W. Otey aged
71 years, 7 months and 7 days*

ink—different time

*Julia A. Leatherman departed this life on the
night of October 26, 1919 (at Reno, Nevada)*

RESOURCES:

- [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) records and family trees.
- Daughters of the American Revolution Genealogical Research System (https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search/?Tab_ID=0).
- Digital General Land Office (GLO) Maps – accessed through the University of Oregon Library (<https://library.uoregon.edu/map/GIS/Data/Oregon/GLO>)
- [FamilySearch](https://www.familysearch.org) records and family trees.
- Genealogical Forum of Oregon – Genealogical Material in Oregon Provisional Land Claims (979.50 .Land DLCP 1845-1849) and Donation Land Claim files (on microfilm).
- Genealogical Forum of Oregon – The catalog led to several reference books, including trail diaries, accounts of life in Oregon in the 1840s, and books

of records for the various counties (<https://gfo-ind.narvi.opalsinfo.net/bin/home>).

- [Google](https://www.google.com) – Search and maps.
- HathiTrust Digital Library – a source of online books that are in the public domain; these are often word searchable. For this article, *The History of Oregon*, written by Hubert Howe Bancroft and published in 1886, was of great value (<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/006598687>).
- Historic Oregon Newspapers (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/>).
- JSTOR – source for “Diary of the Emigration of 1843,” published in *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, Volume 7, Number 4, December 1906. (https://www.jstor.org/stable/20609704?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents).
- MapofUS.org – has animated maps that show county boundaries by year; also has other historic maps.
- Oregon-California Trails Association, specifically Paper Trails, a guide to overland pioneer names and documents (<https://www.paper-trail.org/>).
- Oregon State Archives (Oregon Secretary of State), specifically:
 - Early Oregonians database (<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/prs/personProfileSearch.do?early-Oregonian=true&searchReset=true>),
 - Oregon Historical County Records Guide (<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/records/county/Pages/default.aspx>), and the
 - State Archives Census Records (https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/Pages/records/aids-census_osa.aspx).
- The Oregon Territory and Its Pioneers (<http://www.oregonpioneers.com/ortrail.htm>).

The Parrott Family: From England to Oregon by Ship in 1852

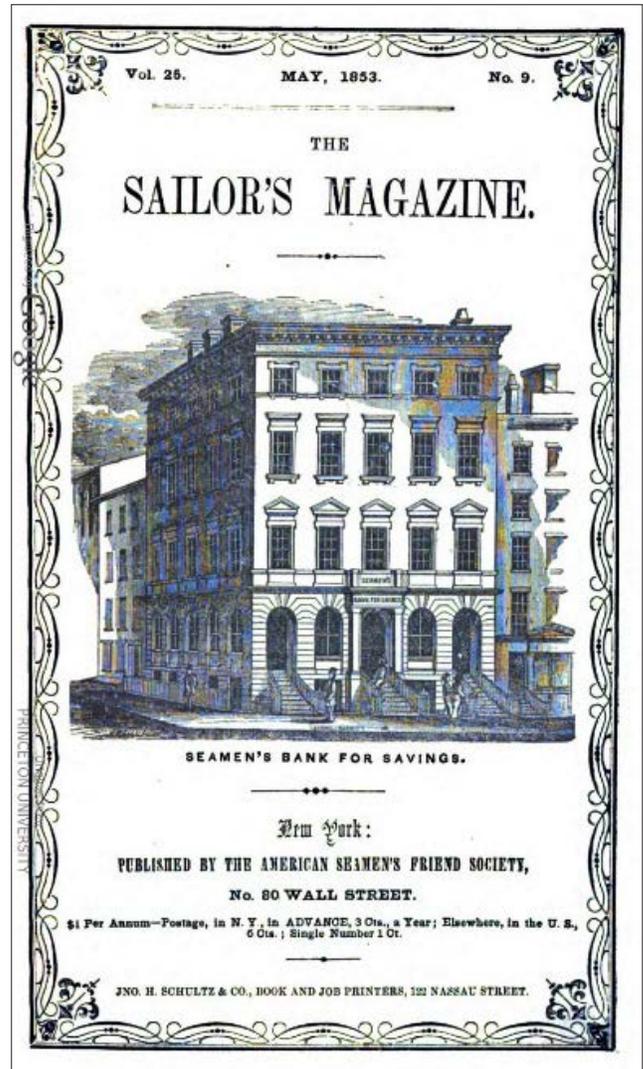
By Doris Huffman and
Crystal Dawn Smith Rilee
Additional material by
Loretta Parrett Welsh

Richard Everest was a shoemaker when he immigrated to North America with his wife Jane (Cole) Everest and ten children. On 11 May 1837, the churchwardens of Hever Parish, Kent, England, and the Commissioner of Poor in London finalized a loan of £50 to assist the Everest family's journey to Canada. The family was destitute and had received £5, 4 shillings from the parish over the past year.¹ Shortly after their tenth child, William, was baptized, the family made the difficult journey across the Atlantic Ocean. When the family arrived in Canada, there was unrest and they moved west to New York, Ohio, and Iowa before taking a wagon train to Oregon.

Richard Everest filed a land claim on 24 November 1847 for 639.74 acres in Yamhill County.² Richard was impressed with his new home in Oregon and wrote to his sister Maria (Everest) Parrott in England, urging her and her family to come to Oregon. To help his sister and her family make their way to Oregon, Richard went to California during the gold rush in 1849. He was able to acquire enough gold for his own family and was able to send money for Maria, her husband Samuel Parrott, and eight of their nine children (the youngest being just two months old). Others who came were Samuel's two brothers William and Henry Parrott and one nephew, John Everest.

The Parrott family departed England August 1852 on the Bark Josephine, a three-masted sailing ship of the Hudson Bay Company. They sailed east on the Thames River, then south to the Falkland Islands where they replenished supplies, then continued on to Cape Horn.

Just after entering the Pacific Ocean near Cape Horn, the ship encountered a terrific windstorm which chopped



The Sailor's Magazine, May 1853, had this report: "Br. Ship Symmetry, at San Francisco, 29th Jan., from Swansea, via Conception, Chile, report that the Br. Barque Josephine, from London for Oregon, fell in with the Br. Barque Lyra, from Glasgow for San Francisco, in a sinking condition, 12th November; took from her the captain, crew, and 15 passengers, and brought them to Conception."

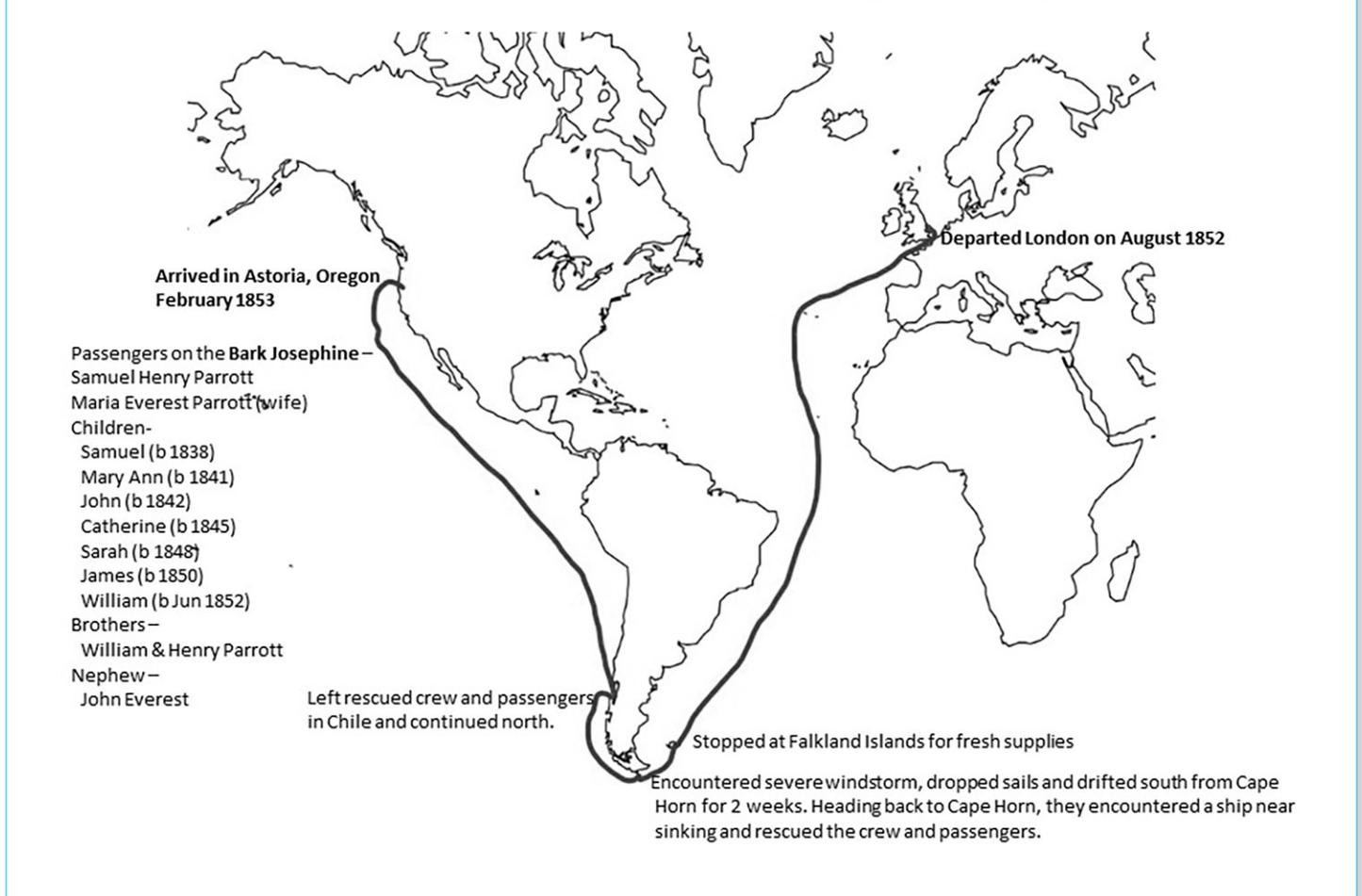
the sea and forced the crew to take down all the sails, causing them to drift south for over two weeks. On the way back to Cape Horn, the Bark Josephine overtook a wrecked vessel which was nearly to the point of sinking, taking on the captain, crew, and fifteen passengers before continuing to Valparaiso, Chile. The stranded passengers disembarked while the Bark Josephine took on supplies.³ Their journey was now delayed by many weeks.

1. According to concertina.com (<http://www.concertina.com/calculator/index.htm>) five pounds, four shillings in 1837 would be equivalent to about £3055 pounds in the year 2000.

2. This land claim became Oregon Donation Land Claim #3971.

3. *The Sailor's Magazine*, May 1853, pages 277-278, digital image, *Hathi Trust*, (<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101065274142&view=1up&seq=475> : accessed 27 March 2020).

The Parrott Family's Journey from Hever, Kent, England to Oregon, USA



Map created by Loretta (Parrett) Welsh.

The ship headed north to the mouth of the Columbia River at Astoria, Oregon Territory. The captain had a signal gun fired several times a day so that a pilot from Astoria could come to pilot the ship over the bar to the river. They were delayed due to no wind to sail into Astoria.

Maria sent word to her brother that they had reached Oregon, and he met them at Fort Vancouver. After spending the night in Portland, they took a side steamer named the Eagle and headed up the Willamette River to Oregon City Falls. On the way to Oregon City, the boat became stuck and couldn't make the Clackamas Rapids due to the swift current. They borrowed a pair of oxen and, with a cable attached to the bow of the boat and oxen knee-deep in water, the boat was pulled to deep, smooth water for a new start. Two men with poles kept

the boat from swinging onto the shore. They stayed in Oregon City for the night and next morning boarded a side-wheeler named "Hoosier" which plied between Oregon City and Dayton.

The family steamed up the Willamette River to Rogers Landing in Newberg. This was March 1853. While Maria's family had been sailing to America, Richard Everest had selected a half-section of land for their approval on what is now Parrett Mountain.⁴ The three brothers Samuel, William, and Henry each filed claims on adjacent homesteads on what was then known as Wild Horse Mountain. The oldest child of Samuel and Maria, Thomas Henry Parrott, had stayed in England to complete his apprenticeship and joined his family in 1856. Samuel and Maria spent the rest of their lives on Parrett Mountain.

4. Samuel and Maria's children, with the exception of two boys, spelled their surname Parrott. Their sons William and Richard spelled it Parrett during school years and after. The spelling on William's birth certificate in England is Parrott.

Astoria Shipping Report.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 2. Park Nahunkag, Thos. Johnson, master, in 8 days from San Francisco, with mehdsze. to Capt. Hoyt, Soule & Co., Carter & Co., Hurts & Co., O. Johnson.
 " Schooner J. M. Ryerson, T. W. Badger, 16 days from San Francisco and 7 days from Port Orford, with mail from latter place and 3 passengers; with mehdsze to J. Dusenbury, Oregon City, Davidson & Co., Astoria, Milwaukie Lumber Co., Northrup & Simonds, C. Berg, J. Failing & Co., Portland.

CLEARED.

Feb. 3. P. M. Co.'s steamship Columbia, Dall, master, for San Francisco, with passengers and mail.
 The mail carried out by the Columbia is the largest which ever passed through the distributing office at Astoria, numbering 7000 letters.

Feb. 8. British Bark Josephine, with mehdsze, to Hudson's Bay Co., has been off the bar some days with a pilot on board, unable to enter for want of a wind.

Doris Allayne (Jones) Huffman (1922–1997) was a direct descendant of Richard Everest and Jane Cole. She supported several historical organizations, including the Chehalem Valley Heritage Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fernwood Pioneer Cemetery Association, and the Oregon Historical Society.

Crystal Dawn (Smith) Rilee was a direct descendant of Samuel Henry Parrott and Maria Everest. She and her husband Robert Rilee donated part of the original Parrott homestead to the Chehalem Park & Recreation District. A master plan is currently being developed for the Bob and Crystal Rilee Park & Farmhouse.

Loretta (Parrett) Welsh is also a direct descendant of Samuel and Maria. She is a member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon and the Oregon Historical Society and is the 2015 recipient of the GFO Hall of Fame award.

An article in The Weekly Oregonian on 12 Feb 1853 confirms the ship's situation.

Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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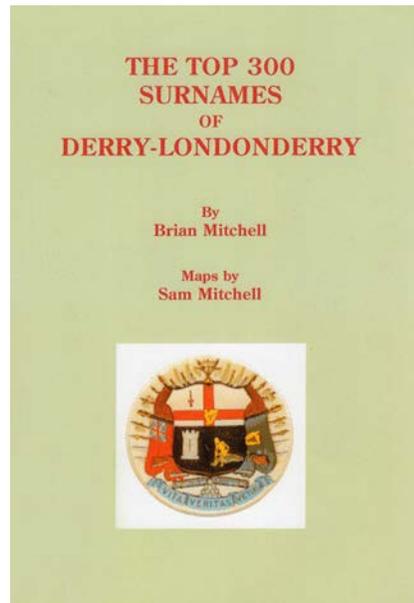
NOV. 14 - 15

Book Review

The Top 300 Surnames of Derry-Londonderry

Reviewed by Margaret McCrea

Author: Brian Mitchell
 Publisher: Clearfield Company
 Publication date: 2017
 Pages: 70
 Price: \$16.95 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call Number: 941.95 Lond .Biog Name Mitc



In his latest book focused on research in the Northern Ireland city of Derry (also known as Londonderry), Brian Mitchell looks at the top (most common) surnames found there in the not so distant past. Pulling names from the 1989 Foyle Community Directory, he traces the history of the names as far back as the 1600s. Mitchell tells us in the first sentence of his extensive introduction that there were 1,860 unique surnames in Derry City. The most common name he found was Doherty, with 469 entries. The second is McLaughlin at 276, then Gallagher with 170 entries. The fortieth most common name, McCauley, has 48 entries. By contrast, 808 surnames have only one entry.

The introduction is very much worth reading in this slim volume. Mitchell discusses the history of Derry/Londonderry and explains how names from Scotland, England, Wales, Italy, India, Poland, and China can be found in a city that one would expect to be entirely Irish. He explains the historical development of naming traditions within several ancient local cultures, distinguishes between Lowland and Highland Scots naming traditions, covers the impact of the Plantation of Ulster by the Scots and English, followed by the immigration of several thousand Presbyterian Scots. All these names mixed and mingled, and many of them became Anglicized. The result is a complex mosaic, as human

culture often is, and Mr. Mitchell has taken pains to trace 300 of these names as far back as he can take them.

As an example, the most common name Doherty/O'Doherty can be traced back to the fifth century to Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. Tracing a family line that far back is not particularly unusual. Mitchell explains that kingship in ancient Gaelic society was “in the possession of an extended kin-group ... in which all those males with a great-grandfather in common were eligible for kingship,” so each branch of the family needed to keep careful account of its status and relationships within the kin-group. By the eleventh century, Irish genealogists were tracing the lineage of their local families to royal or highborn ancestors as far back as the fifth or sixth centuries.

Then they went even further. They linked up the pedigrees of ruling families to early Celtic mythology and ultimately, to the Bible, going in their estimation all the way back to Adam and Eve. As an example, Mitchell finishes the book by reproducing the purported lineage of Ramon O Dogherty, Chief of the Name, from the Creation to the birth of Ramon in 1919.

Mitchell, the author's family name, is a form of the name Michael and is very common throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. Walsh, the fourth most common name in all of Ireland, means Welshman. Many of the names do not sound Irish at all. Yes, there are Boyle, Buchanan, and Daly, but there are also Taylor, White, Cook, Long, and my personal favorite, Whoriskey (from O'Fworishe), which is how it's pronounced after a few stout drinks of Guinness. Guinness/McGuinness, “son of Angus,” and its Scottish form MacInness, are fine examples of the cousinship of humanity without having to drag the family line back to the Garden of Eden. Let's toast to that!

Surname	Rank	Origins
McCaul	245	<i>Irish.</i> The County Tyrone sept of McCawell, a leading sept in that county in the 12th century who can trace their descent from Eoghan, son of the 5th century High King of Ireland, Niall of the Nine Hostages; and the County Monaghan sept of McColla, who were a branch of the McMahons, anglicised their names to McCaul. <i>Scots Gaelic.</i> Meaning son of Cathal, and anglicised as McAll, McCall and McCaul, this name was common in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire. The McCauls originated as branches of both the McAuleys and McDonalds.
McCauley	40	<i>Scots Gaelic.</i> There were two septs of this name; on Lewis in the Hebrides they were a sept of Clan MacLeod while in Dunbartonshire the McAuleys were a branch of Clan MacGregor. A branch of the latter sept accompanied the McDonalds to the Glens of Antrim in the early 16th century. <i>Irish.</i> A County Fermanagh sept who trace their descent from Donn Carrach Maguire, the first Maguire King of Fermanagh, who died in 1302.

Book Review

“Virginia Makes the Poorest
Figure of Any State”

The Virginia Infantry at the Valley Forge Encampment 1777–1778

Reviewed by Shannon Moon Leonetti

Author: Joseph Lee Boyle
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication Date: 2019
 Pages: 373
 Price: \$41.50 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: 973 .Mil-Yr 1777-1778 ValF Virg v1

The *Virginia Infantry at the Valley Forge Encampment 1777–1778* is the first in Joseph Lee Boyle’s series on the Valley Forge Encampment. As Boyle puts it, the “six-month encampment has been part of America’s folklore for generations.” Approximately 11,000 soldiers were encamped there at any one time with as many as thirty thousand men on the payroll. According to Boyle, there are very few regimental histories for any units in the Revolutionary War, but he wanted to recognize as many of the lesser-known heroes as possible. To do this, he accumulated names from the musters and payroll records of those units. The names are alphabetical and are accompanied by comments from the muster rolls such as “sick absent,” “sick and present,” or “deserted then returned.” Boyle noted that enlistment was common, though not mandatory, and that fathers and sons frequently signed up together.

The six-month encampment of the Continental Army at Valley Forge has long since entered the realm of American myths. Some of the stories are legendary and are reinforced by the letters included here. There are several references to the lack of shoes, blankets, and clothing. Food was in desperately short supply. Efforts to rectify these difficulties are described in the book.

Fortunately, hundreds of letters and documents written at Valley Forge have been published in collections that

“VIRGINIA MAKES THE POOREST
FIGURE OF ANY STATE”

*The Virginia Infantry
at the Valley Forge Encampment
1777-1778*

Volume I



Joseph Lee Boyle

represent the best-remembered men of the Revolution. There are also documents of uncounted numbers by lesser officers and staff functionaries that have never been published or have been printed long ago and are no longer readily available. Boyle’s intent in this and upcoming volumes is to document a greater understanding and appreciation for the Valley Forge Encampment.

Boyle includes other interesting pieces of fundamental information such as where Valley Forge got its name. There was “an iron forge that was constructed along Valley Creek in the 1740s. A sawmill and grist mill had been built there prior to the time of this encampment rendering the area an important supply base for the American troops.” He goes on to say:

This was where the American Continental Army with at least 11,000 soldiers made camp. The winter of 1777-1778 was particularly severe and hundreds died from weather-related diseases. The suffering troops were held together by loyalty to the cause and to General Washington because he stayed with his men. The winter at Valley Forge turned American forces into a true fighting unit.

Washington's army marched out of Valley Forge on June 19, 1778. They were a true fighting unit, better disciplined and stronger in spirit than when they had entered. After that winter, Valley Forge was called the birthplace of the American Army. Nine days later, they won a victory against the Lord Cornwallis and his British troops at the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey.

Although this collection is intended as a resource for genealogists, it will be extremely useful for historians and historical novelists. It provides a tremendous amount of information that is easy to access, from the elementary explanations such as companies being named after their company captain, to the very complete and useful glossary. His list of locations explains both the significant and the less familiar, like the Correyell Ferry that crossed the Delaware River between what is now New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania and Lambertville, Hunter County, New Jersey.

Documents are arranged chronologically with the original spelling and punctuation retained. A descriptive note at the foot of each entry gives the source location of each document and identifies the writer and recipient of correspondence. Boyle scoured the National Archives and more than twenty state archives, university libraries, and historical societies in his search for these rare papers. An index to full names, places, and subjects adds to the value of this work.

With this book, Boyle has succeeded in giving us a huge amount of information in a small, accessible volume. This is a tribute to his experience compiling previous anthologies. Genealogists, historians, and novelists owe him a debt of gratitude for the work he does to make their lives easier.

Joseph Lee Boyle was educated at Towson University, University of South Carolina, and Saint Joseph's University. His 32 years as a historian at Valley Forge give him a unique perspective on the lives of the people who lived around the time of the American Revolution. Boyle has several books available at the library of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. You can read more about him and his books in the September 2019 issue of *The Bulletin*.



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In Memoriam

Mattie Irene Hyde Little (1925–2020)

Mattie Irene Hyde Little passed away on 28 June 2020 at the age of 94. Known as Irene to her friends at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO), she is remembered as an inspiring volunteer and a good friend. Her volunteer activities included running the print shop, indexing records, selling publications at local and national conferences, and working on cemetery projects, including going to cemeteries to record names for the GFO cemetery books. She “was really good at recruiting members to volunteer” and described as “a sweetheart” and “a really nice person.”

Irene joined the GFO in 1985 after visiting our booth at the state fair. In 2001, she was inducted into the GFO Hall of Fame. Irene became interested in her family history at a young age when family artifacts were given to her. Her ancestor line goes back to early New England and includes Suzanna Martin, who was killed in the witch



trials in Salem. Irene sometimes wore a little witch pin to let people know how proud she was of that ancestor.

Mattie Irene Hyde was born on 12 December 1925 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, the daughter of Albert James and Marian Hester (Armstrong) Hyde. She attended Sellwood School and Washington High School. As a young woman, Irene began a lifetime of travel that included a six-month adventure in Hawaii. The traveling continued after her marriage to Raymond J. Little on 2 June 1961. His work took them to Iran, Libya, Brazil, and England. They vacationed throughout the Middle East, Europe, and South America. They returned to Oregon in the 1980s where Irene pursued her passion for genealogy.

Irene was preceded in death by her parents and her husband, as well as her brothers James and Raymond, her sister Marian Jean, and her niece Diana (Lee) Holuka. She is survived by six nieces and nephews, 12 great-nieces and nephews, and 11 great-great-nieces and nephews. She will be missed.

In Memoriam

Doris May Evans Boyd (1929–2020)

Doris May Evans Boyd, a life member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO), died on 17 April 2020, in Sedro-Woolley, Skagit County, Washington. She was 90 years old. Doris was born in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, on 25 September 1929. Her parents were George B. Evans, a dentist, and Edna Ellen Tate. After graduating from Grant High School, Doris earned an undergraduate degree in art education from the University of California at Santa Barbara. She later received a Master of Education degree from the University of Oregon. Doris’s teaching career led her around the world. She taught for the Department of Defense in Europe in the 1950s and in Bahrain in the 1990s. She served in the Peace Corps in Namibia from 2006-2007. In between, she taught in California, Washington, and Oregon, where she retired from the



Bend School District as a reading specialist. Over the course of her life, she traveled to every continent except Antarctica.

Doris’s interest in genealogy led her to the GFO where she became a life member in 1999. She took many classes and received hours of training through different events. Her daughter notes that “she never stopped talking about how much your organization had assisted her genealogy searches. During the last 30 years, her life was shaped by her love of genealogy, even through her recent struggle with Alzheimer’s disease.” Doris traced her family history back to Ireland, Wales, and England.

Doris married Donald E. Boyd in 1955. Together they had three daughters and a son. They later divorced. She is survived by her daughters, Christine O’Connor (Anthony), Carolyn Boyd, and Mary Wolfe (Don); son, Donald (Joan Ikoma); and granddaughters Alexandria Wolfe and Kathleen O’Connor.

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GFO CALENDAR: SEPTEMBER 2020

Tue Sept 1	10:00 am	ONLINE Italian Group	Sat Sept 19	9:30 pm	ONLINE Genealogy Problem Solvers
Wed Sept 2	10:00 am	ONLINE Learn & Chat		12:00 pm	ONLINE African American Group
Sat Sept 5	10:00 am	ONLINE Virginia Group		2:00 pm	ONLINE GenTalk Mexican Genealogy
	1:00 pm	ONLINE German Group			
Tue Sept 8	6:30 pm	ONLINE Board Meeting	Sun Sept 20	1:00 pm	ONLINE Family Tree Maker Group
Thur Sept 10	6:00 pm	ONLINE The Q Review		3:30 pm	ONLINE French Canada Group
Sat Sept 12	9:30 am	ONLINE Great Lakes Region Group	Sat Sept 26	1:00 pm	ONLINE British Group
	1:00 pm	ONLINE Writer's Forum	Wed Sept 30	1:00 pm	ONLINE DNA Q&A: The Basics
Mon Sept 14	12:00 pm	ONLINE Boot Camp			
Tue Sept 15	12:00 pm	ONLINE Boot Camp			
Wed Sept 16	10:00 am	ONLINE Learn & Chat			
	1:00 pm	ONLINE DNA Q&A: The Basics			

The GFO Library will remain closed in September.
Most SIGS are online!
Please verify at gfo.org/calendar