

THE BULLETIN

of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc.
Portland, Oregon



Volume 62, Number 3
March 2013

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

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THE BULLETIN

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Deadlines for submissions to the BULLETIN:

September issue - June 15; December issue - September 15
March issue – December 15; June issue – March 15

**Send submissions to:
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Opinions expressed in the Bulletin are not necessarily
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The society is a non-profit organization as classified
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100 percent tax deductible to the donors. Federal Tax
ID# 93-6026015

Thank you

**To all the people who helped
put this issue together**

Publisher: Loretta Welsh

Printers: Loretta Welsh, Jim Morrow

Labeling Crew: Jim Morrow

Post Office Delivery: Ray Ashmun

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SPECIAL FEATURES

- Searching for “Mr. Schnell”: A Case Study in Finding an Immigrant Ancestor**
by Keith Pyeatt 3
- The Strange Life of Passenger Lists** by Harvey Steele 9
- Stephen P. Morse and the One-Step Website** by Susan Olsen LeBlanc, AG 13
- Living In The United States As a First Generation Immigrant**
by Susan Olsen LeBlanc, AG 17
- Indentured Servants** by Judith Beaman Scott 18
- The Scotch-Irish Diaspora in the New World** by Carol Ralston Surrency 23

REGULAR COLUMNS

- Educate Yourself ~** by Susan LeBlanc
GFO Microfilm Cabinets, US Material and Then by States
by Vicki Bonagofski and Susan LeBlanc, AG 27
- Written in Stone ~** Carol Ralston Surrency
To Capture the Essence of a Cemetery 30
- Relics ~** Harvey Steele
Immigration Enforcement and U.S. Customs Inspectors 32
- Extracts ~ Multnomah County Marriage Register Index 1911-1912**
Marie Diers and Eileen Chamberlin 37
- Book Reviews ~** Susan LeBlanc 41
- In Memorium** 44

Letter From The Editor

This issue is focused on Immigration, especially into the United States, and finding records for those immigrants. Have you tried to imagine how your ancestors felt when they boarded the ship in their homeland, sailing often with complete strangers to a foreign place? My only experiences similar to these, were my trip to Guatemala where I lived for eighteen months and my trip to Norway and England that lasted ten days. Fortunately for me, I traveled by airplane, landing in an airport, yet having to pass through customs. When I passed through customs in Los Angeles on my return after being gone for many months I could hardly understand the English being spoken. I had grown accustomed to a different type of lifestyle and the change felt dramatic. Many of our ancestors “crossed the pond” with courage and faith that they would find a better life for their families.

The articles of this issue cover a variety of topics. Keith Pyeatt, secretary for GFO, shares a case study on researching for immigration records. When I read Harvey Steele’s first article for his Relic’s column, I wanted to learn more about passenger records, so he graciously wrote the article, “The Strange Life of Passenger Records.” As I heard Stephen P. Morse speak this summer, I wanted to capture the vision of his “One-Step Website” for our readers. Judi Scott helps us understand the plight of The Indentured Servants, and the challenges that they faced. The information about the “Scotch-Irish - Diaspora in America”, is Carol Surrency’s contribution for awareness of this ethnic group and their immigration patterns. The column Educate Yourself provides an index to the “GFO Microfilms of Passenger Lists.” In Relics, Harvey wrote, “Immigration Enforcement and U.S. Customs Inspectors.” For Written in Stone we have two book reviews and information on an upcoming conference.

Immigration research can be challenging, but also very rewarding. Often these records lead us to the ancestral town or village, which is critical to our “jumping across the pond.” There is nothing like visiting these places where our families lived long before we were ever thought of. Join us in learning how to make these adventures happen in our own lives.

Susan Olsen LeBlanc, AG

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Feature Articles

Searching for “Mr. Schnell”: A Case Study in Finding an Immigrant Ancestor

Keith Pyeatt

Written in the early fourteenth century, *The Divine Comedy* is widely considered to be the crown jewel of Italian literature and one of the greatest literary works in the world. Though not his intended purpose, author Dante Alighieri unwittingly described the plight of many family history researchers, centuries before genealogy was popular.

*Nel mezzo del cammín di nostra vita
mi ritrovái per una selva oscura
ché la diritta via era smarrita.¹*

The problem is a classic “brick wall.” You follow an ancestor’s lineage until suddenly your research hits a dead end. The record trail you were following ends abruptly, the “straight-forward pathway” described by Dante is lost. Family tradition offers no assistance. You were able to find a few records, but no one stated their origins, or the identity of the father or mother. No male of that surname could be found in the area who might qualify as a father. In such circumstances, how does one find the evidence to “prove” paternity and extend the family line? Especially for a family line descended from an unknown immigrant?

Records can be found, even for unknown immigrant ancestors. Obstacles can be overcome. The search may not take you on a “straight-forward pathway” or in easily accessible records, but records are there. Positive research results may require traveling the “road not taken.”²

Problem

The case of Mr. Schnell is a typical example. According to the gravestone of Mr. Schnell’s son located in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Weiner, Poinsett County, Arkansas, Perry F. Schnell was born 30 October 1861 and died 18 February 1910.³ There are no living descendants of Perry Schnell who actually knew him. Surviving family lore regarding Perry’s life offers little help. Who was Perry’s father? Where do you begin to search?

Typical Search Methodology

Typical genealogical search methods could not answer the question, who was Perry Schnell’s father. Successful results often escape researchers because the focus of their search is too narrow. In the case of Mr.

Schnell, a research plan concentrated on two record groups, namely vital and census records. The possibility for success was further restricted by limiting search efforts to the known, and did not venture to the unknown, “the road less traveled by.”

Vital records, when available, are an excellent source for answering kinship questions. Death certificates typically provide the names of a decedent’s father and mother. Unfortunately however, state death records in Arkansas began in 1914, with a limited number available for deaths occurring between years 1881 and 1914.⁴ A search of both state and county death records for Perry Schnell produced no results.

Research then focused on census records. Perry Schnell died before death records were maintained by the state and also two months before the 1910 census day. With the loss of the 1890 census, Perry could only appear on three federal censuses, the 1900, 1880 and 1870. What about state census records? Ohio did not create a state sponsored census at all, and Arkansas did, but not for the time period in which Perry Schnell lived. Beginning with the latest federal census, Perry Schnell appeared on the 1900 census in Poinsett County, Arkansas, the county in which he is buried.⁵ (Table 1) His surname had been incorrectly enumerated as “Snell,” rather than “Schnell.” He was enumerated as the head of household with a wife and four children. Wife Hellen had been enumerated as the mother of six children, four of whom were living. Perry’s father, Mr. Schnell, was born in Germany, but his mother in Ohio.

In county vital records was found the marriage record for Perry and Helen in Henry County, Ohio.⁶ An unexpected prior marriage record for Perry was also found in the same county. Perry Schnell had married a Mary Frizzelle in 1881,⁷ who died a year later. Names of parents are sometimes recorded on applications for a marriage license. In the case of Perry Schnell however, neither marriage record provided the names of his parents.

Births for three of his children, namely Samantha, Sylvester, and Mary were found in the birth registers of

Table 1: Location 1900, Dobson Township, Poinsett County, Arkansas

Name	Given	Relation	Sex	Age	Status	Birthplace	Birthplace Father	Birthplace Mother
Snell[sic]	Perry	Head	M	38	Married	Ohio	Germany	Ohio
-----,	Helen	Wife	F	34	Married	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
-----,	Samantha	Daughter	F	16	Single	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
-----,	Marry [sic]	Daughter	F	12	Single	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
-----,	William	Son	M	10	Single	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
-----,	Edward	Son	M	5	Single	Arkansas	Ohio	Ohio

the same county.⁸ Sylvester died prior to the 1900 census. Expanding the search to neighboring counties, William's birth was found in Wood County.⁹

The 1880 and 1870 census records of Henry and Wood Counties were searched hoping to find Perry Schnell as a child living in the household of a Mr. Schnell father born in Germany and a mother born in Ohio. Note that this research was performed when it was necessary to consult printed indexes and view reels of microfilm. No matching household was found.

The search reached a dead end. The "straight-forward pathway" had been lost. Mr. Schnell, Perry's immigrant father, remained a mystery. A search strategy relying on common and easily accessible records produced no results. The search for Mr. Schnell was abandoned, for almost a decade.

The Power of Search Engines

Following the commercialization of the Internet in the mid 1990s, and more particularly as genealogical records became increasingly available on the Internet, the search for Mr. Schnell was resumed.

Commercial websites such as HeritageQuest Online, Ancestry.com and others offer genealogy researchers the advantage of indexed, searchable databases.

A fresh search for Perry Schnell on the 1880 federal census was successful, albeit with unexpected results. The servant "Pery Snell" [sic] was found as an eighteen-year old in neighboring Hancock County, Ohio living with the Daniel Shoop household, a family of no known kinship. Where was Perry's family? Who was Perry's family?

An expanded search of the 1880 federal census for the "Schnell" and "Snell" surnames in Ohio produced two additional matches:

First, the household of Adam and Mary Schnell in Wood County, Ohio. Adam was age 37 and born in Hanover [Germany]. Adam's wife Mary was age 30 and also born in Hanover.

Second, a Sarah Snell in Henry County, Ohio, age 39, widowed, and a housekeeper to Henry Moore, who was a married man, though no wife listed in the household. Sarah was born in Ohio.

After locating Adam and Mary Schnell on the 1900 federal census, they were eliminated as possible parents of Perry Schnell. Sarah Snell on the other hand, remained a person of interest. She was born in Ohio and the right age to be Perry Schnell's mother. But was she?

On-Site Research

Noted genealogist and author Elizabeth Shown Mills has said that "genealogists need to be more researchers, not just looker-uppers."¹⁰ Family researchers made a 1900-mile research trip to Poinsett County, Arkansas in 2010 to find clues about Perry Schnell. They hoped to find a newspaper obituary or some other document providing the name of his father, Mr. Schnell. No such information was found, though other worthwhile information about the family was collected. The question remained however, who was Mr. Schnell, Perry's father?

It is sometimes necessary to go forward to go backward. While in Arkansas, records were searched in Poinsett and neighboring Counties for the marriage of Perry's oldest child, Samantha, without positive results.

Ask Questions

The search was expanded to databases available on the Internet. Samantha had married Dana Merritt on 26 November 1901 in Wood County, Ohio, not in Arkansas.¹¹ Anastasia Harmon, lead family historian for

Ancestry.com, has said that “the single most important question in family history is Why!”¹²

Why did Perry Schnell’s daughter Samantha travel approximately 660 miles to Wood County, Ohio to get married? Did she have family living in Ohio? A search of the Ohio marriages database on Ancestry.com yielded the following five matches for Henry County.¹³

Letta Snell to Reuben W. Close in 1886,
Viola Snell to A. Durham in 1893,
Sylvania Snell to John Grambling in 1851,
Sarah Snell to Henry Mohr in 1888, and
Perry Snell to Mary Frizzelle in 1881.

Could Letta and Viola be related to Sarah? Or Perry? Experienced genealogists know the value of following the trail of individuals sharing a common surname and living in the same area as known ancestors, until kinship is either proved or disproved.

Where were Letta and Viola living in 1880? A search of that federal census provided yet another surprise. Lettie and Viola Schnell were found living together, but with a third girl named Minnie Schnell, ages 11, 9 and 6 respectively. They were living approximately 130 miles south of Wood County in Green County, Ohio. The three young girls were residents of the Ohio Soldiers & Sailors Orphans Home located in Xenia Township. Why were they in an orphanage?

Searching online Ohio death records for the three girls, under their married names above, produced no results.

The 1900 census was searched using their names as recorded on the Ohio marriage index, namely Reuben and Lettie Close and A.E. and Viola Durham. Another surprise. As on the 1880 census, the two girls were again found living in the same household, but in Isabella County, Michigan. Lettie was enumerated as Loretta (indexed as “Lorella), the wife of a William Smith, not Reuben Close, and Viola the wife of Arthur E. Durham. Both husbands were listed as farm laborers. Why were they in Michigan?

Michigan death records available on SeekingMichigan.org, provided a match for Viola Durham listing her parents as Wm. Snell and Sarah Hackett.¹⁴ According to Ohio death records on FamilySearch.org, Lettie Smith died 8 June 1927 in Deshler, Henry County, Ohio.¹⁵ Her parents were listed as William F. Schnell and Sarah Jane Hackett (indexed as Bachet). Her father’s place of birth was recorded as McAlmburg [sic], Germany and her mother’s as Hancock County, Ohio. Both girls shared the same parents, William Schnell and Sara Jane Hackett.

Ohio marriage records were searched again for the

marriage of William Schnell and Sarah Jane Hackett. William and Sarah were married by a Justice of the Peace on 18 February 1861 in Hancock County, Ohio.¹⁶ Sarah died 15 February 1920 in Deshler, Henry County, Ohio.¹⁷ Her father was listed as Pete Hackett, evidence that her maiden name was Hackett. The informant was Wm. Smith also of Deshler, Ohio, and husband of daughter Lettie.

A Necessary Step, Reconstructing a Life To Establish Kinship

As research progressed, one name kept appearing in the records, that of Sarah Jane Hackett. She had become the central figure. The research goal however, had not been met. Who was Mr. Schnell? Other questions remained. What happened to William Schnell? Were these Schnells related to Perry Schnell? If so, how?

Published cemetery inscriptions for Hancock County, Ohio, a fifteen-volume work,¹⁸ were searched. Beginning with volume one, the index for each cemetery was scanned, searching for the surnames of Schnell, Snell, and Hackett. Not until volume nine was a match found, an entry for “Jacob Hackett, Co L 1st Ohio HA Civil War.” The maiden name of William Schnell’s wife was Hackett. On the following page two more names stood out, Ida Schnell, who died 28 May 1866, and an Infant Schnell, who died 2 Jun 1867. Both were listed as d/o of W & S, or daughter of William and Sarah. Returning to the previous page, the excited researcher had overlooked an entry for Frank F. Schnell who died 27 September 1864 and was buried next to Jacob Hackett. Frank was also listed as s/o W & S (son of William and Sarah).

Research had been reconstructing the family and life of Sarah Jane Hackett as a married woman. She had married William Schnell in 1861, had lost three children by 1867 and had three daughters living in an orphanage in 1880. In 1888, she married the man for whom she had worked as a housekeeper, Henry Mohr.¹⁹

Where was William Schnell?

Recall the 1880 census. William Schnell now became the focus of research. William Schnell’s wife, Sarah, was enumerated as a widow and the housekeeper of Henry Moore [Mohr] living in Henry County, Ohio and his three daughters were enumerated as residents in an orphanage in Greene County, Ohio.

A search of FindAGrave.com produced a possible match. A memorial was found for a soldier buried in the National Cemetery in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio for a William Schnell who died 23 February 1877. No further information was provided. The memorial had been created by the Office of US Veterans Affairs. Unfamiliar with Ohio geography, it was necessary to consult a map.

Montgomery County is located in the southwest corner of the state and adjacent to Greene County, where the orphanage was located.

A search of military records on Footnote.com (now Fold3.com) produced a pension file card for William Schnell. According to information on the card, William had served in Company L, First Regiment of the Ohio Heavy Artillery. He enlisted 21 December 1863 and was discharged 25 July 1865. The card showed two pension records, an invalid pension was filed 16 May 1872 and a widow's pension filed 28 January 1880. More noteworthy however, was that Henry Mohr's name appeared in the "Remarks" field at the bottom of the card, proof that this was the correct William Schnell. A pension record was also found for Henry Mohr. William Schnell's name appeared in the "Remarks" field of Henry's index card, evidence that the two men must have been connected somehow. Still no connection to Perry Schnell.

Evidence of Kinship

Military pension application files often contain supporting documents such as discharge papers, affidavits, depositions of witnesses, narratives of events during service, marriage certificates, birth records, death certificates, pages from family Bibles, etc. The military pension file for William Schnell was ordered on compact disc from the NARA website. When received, the disc contained digital images of 129 documents. Among the various documents on the disc, three contained information critical to the search for Mr. Schnell:

First, an affidavit filed 22 May 1893 by the claimant, Sarah J. Mohr, neé Hackett, widow of William Schnell, which verified the kinships previously found through other sources. The affidavit listed the birth dates and the then current residences of the surviving children, Loretta C., Sarah Viola, and Minnie. The document also provided the missing evidence to prove the kinship of Perry Schnell. After first being duly sworn, Sarah deposed

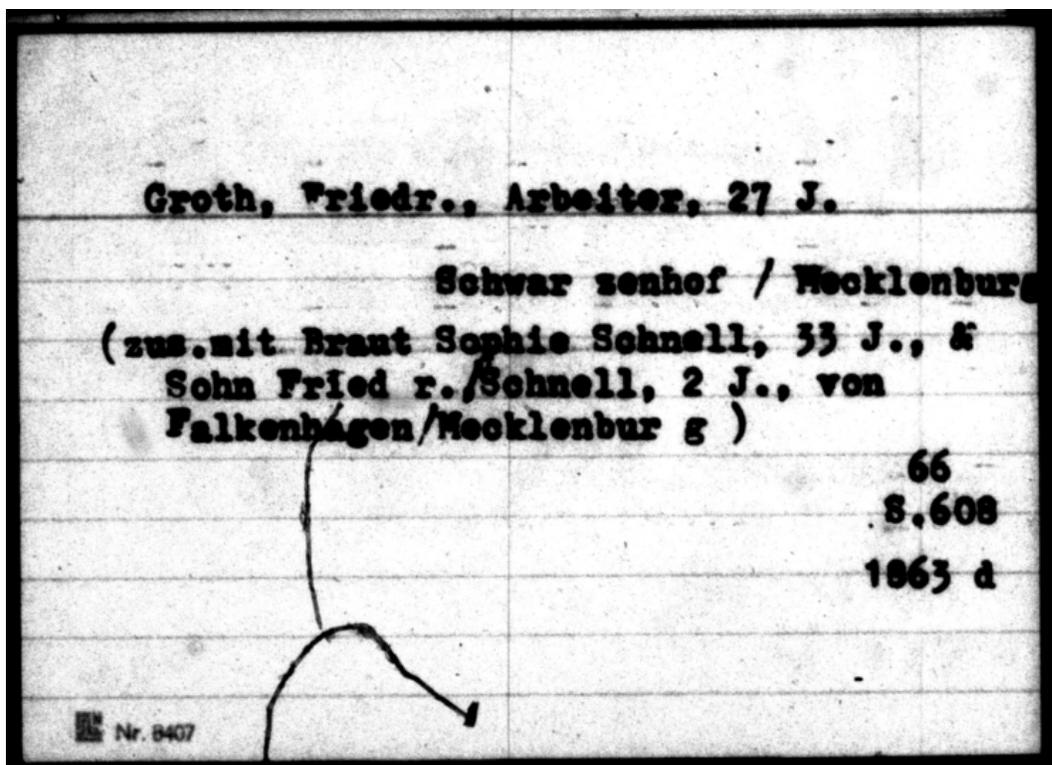
and stated that her

"son Perry is in Weiner, Poinsett Co. Arkansas – Loretta C. is in Cincinnati Ohio...she is married to Wm. Smith...Sarah Viola is now in the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan, being treated for her blindness – and I am paying for her board there – Minnie M. is in Muncie, Ind."

Perry's birth date was listed on the affidavit as Oct. 30, 1861, which matched the birthdate on his cemetery gravestone. In 1893 he was also living in the town where he was later buried in 1910.

Second, an Examining Surgeon's Certificate, dated 2 September 1874, Dayton, Ohio in which William Schnell's age was given as 49 years, placing his birth about 1825.

Third, an affidavit by Frederick (Fritz) Groth in which Mr. Groth stated on oath "That I am fifty years old, was born in Mecklinberg [sic], Germany, was acquainted with the above named soldier [William Schnell] in that Country, and Know that he was never married to any other person than the above named applicant, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Hackett, to whom he was married Feby 28th 1861."²⁰



Perry Schnell's father and mother were no longer Mr. and Mrs. Schnell. Information found in the pension file established kinship. Mr. Schnell's true identity was

William Schnell, and Mrs. Schnell was Sarah Jane Hackett. One question remained however. Where was William Schnell born? Each of the 129 documents was carefully examined. His birthplace did not appear on any of them.

One Final Step to Success

Though discouraging, the trail had not yet reached a dead end. Another research clue was found in the third document above. Frederick Groth swore that he had had known William Schnell in Mecklenburg, Germany.

Research assistants at the Family History Library informed family researchers that approximately ninety-five percent of those who left Germany from Mecklenburg did so through the Port of Hamburg. They recommended searching the Library's collection of microfilmed index cards for the Hamburg Passenger Lists for William Schnell. The search was inconclusive.

Genealogist and author Elizabeth Shown Mills provided a theoretical framework for research, which she referred to as the "FAN Club." When unable to find a particular ancestor of interest in historical records, get off the beaten path and take the "one less traveled by." Search instead for known friends, associates, and neighbors, or FANs. It may make "all the difference." Finding FANs can often lead you to your ancestor of interest. In the case of William Schnell, the military pension file contained the name of one individual that knew William in Germany. Fritz Groth stated that he knew William Schnell in Mecklenburg, Germany. Fritz was a hit.

A match was found for Frederick Groth, pictured below,²¹ which contained an unexpected bonus, confirming that the correct individual had been found.

Translated, the above card reads,
Groth, Fried., Laborer, age 27
Schwarzenhof / Mecklenburg
(travelling with Bride Sophie Schnell, age 33, &
Son Friedr./Schnell, age 2, from
Falkenhagen / Mecklenburg) 1863

A microfilm copy of the original passenger list was located and compared, confirming that the information on the index card was correct.

Two towns are identified in the above record, namely Schwarzenhof and Falkenhagen, both of which lie within the same parish, Rittermannshagen. Again research assistants at the Family History Library informed family researchers that Mecklenburg suffered from a weak economy in the 1860s and that poverty was common. As a result, families moved frequently making them difficult to track in parish records. They recommended searching

first for the baptismal record of Sophie Schnell's son, Friedrich Schnell in the parish baptismal records for Rittermannshagen. A match was found.²²

On the same microfilm was also found the confirmation record for Sophie Schnell, Friedrich's mother, in which she was listed as having been born 31 Mar 1830 in Seedorf. Geography is important. Seedorf is located in the Basedow parish. Basedow parish records contained the birth information not only for Sophie Schnell, but also for her siblings, including William Schnell.²³ Mr. Schnell not only has a name now, but also a place of origin.

Conclusion

By following Mr. Schnell's circle of friends, associates and neighbors through a variety of records, a previously unknown immigrant ancestor was positively identified. The name given him at baptism was Wilhelm Christian Carl Schnell, born 1 January 1825 in Seedorf, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. The search for Mr. Schnell had reached a successful conclusion, and his lineage has now been extended back several generations.

The first of the five-step process in the Genealogical Proof Standard is to "conduct a reasonably exhaustive search in reliable sources for all information that is or may be pertinent to the identity, relationship, event, or situation in question."²⁴ Records were available to answer the question, who is Mr. Schnell? His identity and place of origin was ultimately found by "taking the road less traveled by" and researching those around him and following them home.

(Endnotes)

1. Alighieri, Dante, Inferno, Canto I: 1-3, *La Divina Comedia*. English translation below by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:
*Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the straight-forward pathway had been lost.*
2. Frost, Robert, *The Road Not Taken*, 1915.
*"...Two roads diverged in a wood, and I –
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference."*
3. Grave marker for Perry F. Schnell, digital photograph of marker taken by author, now available at subject's Find A Grave memorial; see memorial #43774005, <http://www.findagrave.com>.
4. Death Records, Vital Records, Arkansas Department of Health, <http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov>; accessed 12 Dec 2012.
5. 1900 U.S. federal census, population schedule, Dobson Township, Poinsett County, Arkansas, Enumeration District 87, panned page 15A, stamped page 151A, digital image,

Ancestry.com <http://www.ancestry.com>, citing National Archives microfilm publication T623, roll 71; dwelling 271, family 274.

6. Ohio, Henry County, Marriage Records, v. 3-5, 1867-1886, FHL 423621; entry for Perry Schnell and Helen Snurr, married 9 January 1883.

7. Ohio, Henry County, Marriage Records, v. 3-5, 1867-1886, FHL 423621; entry for Perry Snell and Mary Frizzelle, married 23 July 1881.

8. Ohio, Henry County, Birth Records, v. 3, 1882-1891, FHL 423626; entries for Samantha, born date, Sylvester born date who died prior to the 1900 census, and Mary born date.

9. Ohio, Wood County, Birth Records, v. 3, 1888-1895, FHL 422270; entry for William Schnell.

10. Elizabeth Shown Mills, CG, CGL, FASG, FNGS, FUGA, "*Elusive Ancestors? There's No Such Thing as Too Poor to Trace!*," Summer Genealogy Fest hosted by The Genealogical Council of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, 31 Jul 2010; comment made by presenter during presentation.

11. "*Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-1994*," index and images, FamilySearch.org <<http://www.familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XZ5K-ZF3> : accessed 2010>, Dana C. Merritt and Samantha M. Snell, 1901; citing reference p 50 no 9740, FHL microfilm 409704.

12. Anastasia Harmon, remark made by presenter during her keynote address at the Tualatin Stake Family History Conference sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Tualatin, Oregon, 6 Aug 2011.

13. "*Ohio Marriages, 1803-1900*," database, Ancestry.com <http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 2010, entry for Snell surname in Henry County, Ohio.

14. Michigan Death Records, 1897-1920, index and images, SeekingMichigan.org <http://cdm16317.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p129401coll7/id/573117>; accessed 2010, entry for Sarah Viola Durham, 02 May 1905.

15. "Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1953," index and images, FamilySearch.org <http://www.familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X8LZ-8D6>; accessed 2010, entry for Lettie Smith, 08 Jun 1927; citing Deshler, Henry County, Ohio, reference fn 35735; FHL microfilm 1985068.

16. "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-1994," index and images, FamilySearch.org <<http://www.familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X8F6-MVY>: accessed 22010>, William Schell or Shell and Sarah Jane Hacket, 1861; citing reference cn 8 p. 80, FHL microfilm 1299131.

17. "Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1953," index and images, FamilySearch.org <<http://www.familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X8L6-P43> : accessed 2010>, Sarah J Mohr, 15 Feb 1920; citing Deshler, Henry, Ohio, reference fn 13114; FHL microfilm 1985128.

18. Hancock County, Ohio Cemetery Inscriptions, 15 vols., (Findlay, Ohio: Ohio Genealogical Society, Hancock County Chapter, 1987), FHL US/CAN 977.119 V3h. McComb Union Cemetery, pp. 5-6.

19. "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-1994," index and images, FamilySearch.org <<http://www.familysearch.org/pal:/>

MM9.1.1/X8WG-MKM: accessed 2010>, Henry Mohr and Sarah Snell, 1888; citing reference, FHL microfilm 423622.

20. The three documents are; Deposition A of Claimant, 22 May 1893, Sarah J. Schnell, now Mohr, widow's pension application no. 259,244, certificate no. 378,495; service of William Schnell (Pvt., Co. L, 1st Ohio H.A., Civil War); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications..., 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15; National Archives, Washington D.C.

21. Index von Karl Werner Klüber zu den Passagierlisten der Auswandererschiffe, 1850-1871, translation: Index by Karl Werner Klüber to the Passenger Lists of Immigration Ships, FHL 1982354; entry for Friedr. Groth, 1863.

22. Taufen, Heiraten, Tote, 1797-1890, Rittermannshagen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; FHL 69526; baptismal entry for Friedrich Carl Heinrich Schnell, born 10 Apr 1862.

23. Evangelische Kirche Basedow (AG. Malchin), Taufen, Heiraten, Tote 1766-1869 Konfirmationen 1775-88, [Parish register of baptisms, marriages, burials and confirmations 1813-1832 for Basedow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany] FHL microfilm 68980; baptismal entry for Wilhelm Christian Carl Schnell, born 1 Jan 1825 in Seedorf.

24. Board for Certification of Genealogists "The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual," (Washington, D.C.: Ancestry Publishing, 2000), p. 1.

The Strange Life of Passenger Lists

Harvey Steele

Engraved from sketches by Stanley Fox, *Harper's Weekly*, August 14, 1868.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE—INTERIOR VIEW OF THE OFFICE AT CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK

Genealogists have a love-hate relationship with passenger lists.¹ On the one hand the lists are seemingly abundant like supermarket cereals and artisan breads. The debarkation and arrival period at Ellis Island and some other ports (e.g. Angel Island) has been the most important occurrence in a lifetime. Yet there is something hideous about the process that often caused a lifelong aversion to all species of federal officials.

In 1819 the U.S. Congress passed the first American passenger act, designed to regulate the trans-Atlantic immigrant trade. A law that was intended to alleviate overcrowding on immigrant ships and guarantee sufficient provisioning for passengers also stipulated that ship captains submit complete lists of their passengers to the collector of Customs at their port of destination. These documents, required by law from 1820 to mid-1897, listed not only the passenger names at first, but added their ages, occupations, country of origin, and destination. In addition, the captains (or other shipping company officials, like passenger brokers at the point of embarkation, ship

pursers, or junior officers) often noted the family relationships among the passengers as well as those passengers who were born or died during the voyage.

Some historians have noted that in the early years (1820-1855) Customs and State Department officials who reviewed passenger lists were not very conscientious:

(1) There was careless collection of ship manifests by port officials

(2) There was a failure of Customs collectors to forward Passenger Abstracts quarterly to the Department of State

(3) There was a failure of State Department clerks to include all Passenger abstracts in their annual published reports

(4) Ship arrivals during early days of sailing vessels and shallower drafts at lesser coastal towns with customhouses were not scrutinized

(5) Smuggling or illegal entry of aliens to avoid ports such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans was common

(6) Immigrant aliens traveling in lower class were not consistently counted as immigrants

(7) There was unrecorded arrival via Canadian ports.²

Although the economic value of such lists was realized as early as the time of Thomas Jefferson no indexes were made contemporaneously with the original lists, and until recently the sheer bulk of evidence discouraged scholars from attempts to sample even a fraction of the information recorded. Until 1977 the passenger lists were deposited in the National Archives in Washington D.C.

In that year they were transferred to Temple University's National Immigration Archives (located at the Balch Institute in Philadelphia). Early research focused largely on the preparation for publication of the lists on all ships, which carried immigrants to the five major U.S. ports in 1820-1897.³

During the WPA period (1937-1939) workers arranged alphabetically incoming passenger lists from New York on 3x5 inch cards. The name of the passenger, name of vessel, and port and date of arrival were carded, microfilmed, and, in the cyber age, transformed into endless profits for the commercial genealogy trade. Nils William Olsson is named for his trailblazing work on the historical potential of Swedish ship manifests, published in 1967. After Olsson, lists by Swierenga and Charlotte Erickson on Dutch and English lists, Louis Rasmussen on San Francisco lists, Ira Glazier on Irish famine immigrants, and Gary J. Zimmerman and Marian Wolfert on Bremen to New York passengers, set standards for the later several hundred books and articles on the various passenger lists.⁴

Ports and Shipping Companies

With the easy computer versions of the passenger arrivals at the big American ports, it is sometimes forgotten that there are many other versions of the passenger lists, some even covering events prior to 1820. There are lists prepared at the port of departure, usually by an officer or purser with the shipping company, especially from the larger shipping companies in England and Germany.

Passenger lists dating from 1820 to about 1891 are often called Customs Passenger Lists because collecting them was the responsibility of the Bureau of Customs. The law stipulated that the list contain the names of the ship and its master, its port embarkation, and the date and port of its arrival. Often a sixth column was used to record each passenger's berth number or the number of pieces of baggage each was carrying.

There were no official immigration receiving stations before the 1820 law but gradually coastal port authorities were created and states assumed control of regulating immigration matters. For commercial reasons, many required (or recommended) listing passengers, even on cargo ships, which could not comfortably serve more than five passengers.

The most familiar lists are those presented at port of arrival. It was usually assumed that all those were prepared in advance by the shipping company in the port of embarkment, but research has shown that it was not uncommon for the list to be prepared during the voyage or even when the ship was just docking, at a port of arrival. In the early period, shipping companies prepared

the forms and designated a clerk or some other agent, to fill them out. If the passengers were part of a group, then a group leader (e.g. congregation leader) might furnish the names and data for the clerk.

From about 1830 to 1900, the highest volume port was Bremen (and its subport Bremerhaven) Germany. Millions of emigrants from Europe left from Bremen and the port kept lists of departing passengers. Unfortunately, nearly all of these lists were destroyed in Germany during the 1930s. Some restoration of the lists has been published.⁵

For the Immigration Passenger Lists, which followed the long period of Customs supervision, 1893 was a milestone format. The number of columns on the forms was increased from the five or six of the Customs format to twenty-one. In that year the forms required:

Passenger names, age, sex, occupation, and nationality

Marital status

Last residence

Final destination in the U.S

If ever in the U.S. before, then when, where, and for how long

If going to join a relative, the relative's name, address, and relationship

Whether able to read and write

Whether in the possession of a train ticket to his or her final destination

Who paid the passage

Amount of money the passenger was carrying

Had passenger been in prison, insane, in almshouse, or was polygamist

State of health⁶

In 1906 and 1907, more information was required, including personal description (height, complexion, color of hair, color of eyes, identifying marks), and place of birth.⁷

Customs Lists in Records Group 36

A large number of Customs Bureau records in the NARA regional lists have not been indexed or even included by researchers seeking passenger names. Some have been indexed in Finding Lists at the various NARA regional archives, but the majority are part of the Coded Administrative Files (i.e. Miscellaneous unindexed records) which have been largely ignored. In 1968, a preliminary list, was compiled by Forrest R. Holdcamper in the NARA Washington D.C. office. A reprint, was published in 2001, indexed by Eileen Chamberlin and Julie Kidd (with a preface by Harvey Steele). Numerous files for all ports are listed, including 60 alone for New York City, the largest American port.⁷

Newspapers and other private sources

Quite often, newspapers, at both the place of departure and the port of arrival, will print the list, usually from one of the two copies required for the U.S. Customs officer. Separate from the copies presented to the Inspector is the copy of the list often contained within the ship's manifest. That copy will stay with the ship unless it is inseparable from the manifest and becomes part of the manifest itself. This can occur when the passenger's baggage or cargo is lengthy and requires movement to the government bonded warehouse, quarantine procedure, or some other irregularity. Copies of that form were often made by the city newspaper Business Editor and printed in the weekend edition. If prominent businessmen (or celebrities of some sort) were on the list, often a short article was written.

The ship's log, maintained by the captain, also often contained notations from passengers (usually those above the steerage level), signed by the passenger. Logbooks were always an important part of the voyage record and, when the passengers were shipping business partners they often wrote a lengthy section in the log even when their name was not included on some type of passenger list.

Passenger Records and other Acts of Congress

Acts of the U.S. Congress, like those ending the period of European Immigrant Servitude (from 1772-1835) can affect the record keeping practices of the shipping companies and the degree to which the passengers will be listed at all and the completeness of the line item.

Pre-1820 Passenger Lists and Maritime Documents

Although there is no known published literature on this subject, it is probable that there was some form of passenger lists, in ancient times and places, as far back as there were ships that carried more than just crewmembers. All ships had logbooks, as opposed to a journal or diary, and they were the official record of a voyage. While a journal of some type could be kept by anyone on the voyage, including crewmembers, the logbook was often kept by the mate or first officers. Logbooks recorded critical information such as ship speed, distance, course, wind, weather and other voyage information. On a sea day (12 noon to 12 noon) a log slate or chalkboard was notated. The master (or captain) made any necessary corrections. The information ultimately served owners and insurers when determining liabilities and settlements. Since most voyages did not include anyone except officers and crewmembers, a stray passenger or two, whatever the intention, would likely be added to the logbook. Other critical maritime documents would also be used to record individuals where a separate

passenger list was unnecessary:

- Bills of Lading
- Consular Certificates
- Miscellaneous Customs Certificates and Forms
- Freight and Cargo lists
- Manifest

Miscellaneous receipts for services to the ship on the voyage or dock

Before January 1, 1820, the U.S. government did not require captains or Masters of vessels to present a passenger list to U.S. officials upon arrival in America. There were some shipping companies who did prepare passenger lists as part of the cargo manifests, which then were not archived by U.S. Customs at most ports. The passenger lists in that form have been located in museums, archive collections, and historical societies (now genealogical societies) and have usually been published in some format if not computerized.

The beginnings of regular ship schedules to the U.S. was followed by the establishment of local Immigrant Aid Societies before 1820 and they, too, have passenger names and records.⁹

During some of the early waves of immigration by the German Palatines, in 1709 and until the end of the Revolutionary War period, groups of emigrants, sailing as church congregations, created immigration lists which can be useful to genealogists.¹⁰ Such lists as those prepared for the Palatine Germans of New York and Pennsylvania have to be examined with caution because each list might have individuals or families who only intended to accompany the congregation to America but actually stayed on the European continent. For those Palatines who came through Holland and London, a small number stayed in those places, often unable to afford the arrangements of travel.

Finally, also relevant to the search for passenger names and lists is the historic progress of maritime record keeping during the centuries of shipping expansion. The transition from oral to written records has been detailed in a number of books or articles. Commercial records became more numerous and detailed in the period between Columbus and the major migration processes. One article, the details of a voyage from London to Bordeaux during 1486-7, not only explains fifteenth century shipping practices and illustrates the agency problems when direct oversight is not possible, but shows the transition from oral to written records and the problems of accountability and control (of goods and passengers) in shipping records.¹¹

Systematic government record keeping (e.g. the passenger lists) provides quantitative data for government

shipping regulations. When organizing the American consular service, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, known to be an inveterate collector of information, requested full reports on shipping events (even to the point of listing who was traveling on cargo ships). His circular to the foreign consuls was the springboard for the kind of record keeping shown in the 1819 Act of Congress, which eventually led to the computerized Passenger List files so important now to genealogists.

1. Of the general introductions to passenger records, this author would recommend two in particular: (1) Robert P. Swierenga, *List upon List: The Ship Passenger Records and Immigration Research, Journal of American Ethnic History, Vol. 10, No. 3* (Spring 1991), pp. 42-53; and (2) John Philip Colletta, *They Came In Ships* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Incorporated) 1993. For general immigration and naturalization orientation (including detailed bibliographical material on lists), the reader is directed to Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, *The Source* (Ancestry Incorporated: Salt Lake City) 1997.
2. Robert P. Swierenga, *Migration Statistics*, (New York: Center for Migration Studies) 1981: 445-447.
3. The author visited the National Archives in Washington D.C. during the period the passenger lists were being prepared for transfer to the Balch Institute. Forrest R. Holdcamper, who prepared the first Preliminary Inventory of the Records of U.S. Customs (Record Group 36), assisted the author in research on passenger records and other material for Pacific Coast and Alaska ports. He noted at the time that the passenger records were incomplete for some periods for nearly all U.S. ports.
4. Swierenga 1991: 42-43.
5. Colletta 1993: 64-65.
6. Colletta 1993: 31
7. Colletta 1993: 35
8. Holdcamper, Forrest R., *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Customs (Records Group 36)* (2002 Reprint of 1968 publication) (Oregon Territorial Press: Portland, Oregon).
9. Erna Risch, *Immigrant Aid Societies before 1820, The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 60, No. 1* (January 1936), pp. 15-33.
10. Philip Otterness, *Pennsylvania, History, Vol. 66, Explorations in Early American Culture* (1999) pp. 8-23.
11. Keith Hopper, *The Celiy Shipping Accounts: Accountability and the Transition from Oral to Written Records, The Accounting Historians Journal, Vol. 22, No.2* (December 1995) pp. 85-115. This very detailed account indicates the early recognition that cargo (including commercial products) and commercial passengers (e.g. clerks) were just beginning to be described in written records whereas passengers (e.g. passengers who owned the goods) were still subject to oral agreements. Hooper cites several other studies of record keeping milestones, e.g., K. Burwash, *English merchant shipping 1460-1540* (London: Macmillan) 1969.

Passenger Records Found in the Microfilms at GFO

Susan LeBlanc, AG

In first cabinet, first drawer Families, at end of the films

Emigrants from Scotland to America 1774-1876, 1 roll
Supplemental Index to Passenger List of Vessels Arriving at Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports, excluding New York, 6 rolls

Passengers Arriving at Various Ports, 2 rolls
St. Albans, Vermont District, Arrivals Canadian Border, 1 roll

In second cabinet, drawer seven, Louisiana

New Orleans, Louisiana Passenger Lists 1822, 1 roll
Passenger Lists of Vessels arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1 Feb. 1840-29 June 1840, 1 roll
Quarterly Abstract of Passenger Lists Arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, 2 Jan. 1838-30 Sep. 1845, 1 roll

In second cabinet, drawer eight, Maryland

Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Baltimore, Maryland
Arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, 5 Nov. 1867-31 Mar. 1869 and 1 Jan. 1830-31 Dec. 1833

In second cabinet, drawer 9, Massachusetts

Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving in Boston
1844 to 1845; 1870 to 1871; 1885-1886; 1891, 7 rolls

In third cabinet, drawer six, New York

Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving in New York 1820-1897
Arriving in New York 16 June 1897-30 June 1902, 15 rolls
Arriving in New York filed by dates of arrival, 39 rolls

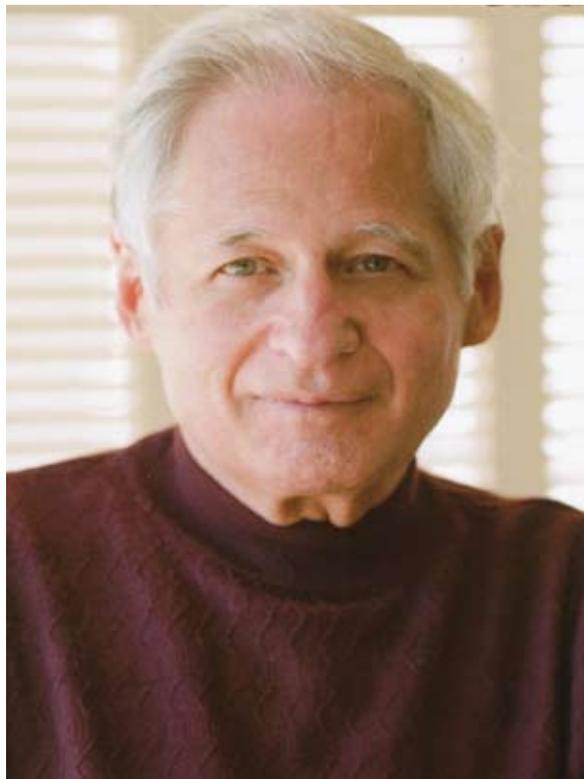
In cabinet four, drawer ten, Texas

Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving in Galveston, Texas 1896-1906, 1 roll
Alphabetical Index to Canadian border entries through small ports in Vermont 1795-1924, 6 rolls
Seattle, Washington Inbound Passenger Manifests, Crews Lists on or after 1 Dec. 1954 and Forms I489 and Customs forms 7507 and 7509, 1 roll

88 total rolls of Passenger Records

Stephen P. Morse and the One-Step Website

Susan Olsen LeBlanc, AG



Stephen P. Morse is a popular speaker and the originator of one of the most creative genealogy websites, One-Step Webpages at <http://stevemorse.org>, with tools for research in several types of records. He worked with Michael Tobias, Gary Sandler, Joel Weintraub and others in developing the One-Step Search Tools. This website is essential in researching Immigration and Naturalization records. There is no fee for using the One-Step website and there is no registration required. When Stephen spoke at the Tualatin Genealogy & Family History Fair this summer I attended his featured opening address, One-Step Webpages: Potpourri of Genealogical Search Tools. He is scheduled to speak at the Mt. Hood Family History Conference on March 8 or 9, 2013.

Stephen is a computer professional with a doctorate degree in electrical engineering. He has held various research, development, and teaching positions, authored numerous technical papers, written four textbooks, and holds four patents. He is best known as the architect of the Intel 8086 (the granddaddy of today's Pentium processor), which sparked the PC revolution 30 years ago.¹

The One-Step website started out as an aid for finding passengers in the Ellis Island database. Shortly afterwards it was expanded to help with searching in the 1930 census. Over the years it has continued to evolve and today includes about 200 web-based tools divided into 16 separate categories ranging from genealogical searches to astronomical calculations to last-minute bidding on e-bay.²

My first encounter with this wonderful tool was the result of a search I did of the Ellis Island Database for passenger records for the Furia family who immigrated in 1903. After locating a possible match, I found the link to the record was broken. So I emailed the Ellis Island website for help in linking to the record. Accessing the original manifest was important, as it would likely provide further information about the family. His record was indexed as:

First Name: Quinto
Last Name: Furia
Ethnicity: Italy
Last Place of Residence: Italian North
Date of Arrival: Sep 25, 1903
Age at Arrival: 10
Gender: M
Marital Status: S
Ship of Travel: Sicilian Prince
Port of Departure: Palermo
Manifest Line Number: 00283

They emailed me back directions for finding the record using some of the One-Step tools. In particular, I was able to use the One-Step Ellis Island Ship Lists form to find out what roll and frame the ship arrival was on, and then I was able to use the One-Step Manifest tool (also known as the Missing Manifest form) to view the image on that roll and frame.⁴

I was very grateful for the email and the solution that he provided. This link now works correctly at ellisland.org, but similar problems still exist. That is what seems to be the case for the work-arounds that the One Step Search Tools provide. When Stephen became frustrated in his searches in online databases he would create a way to overcome these challenges. The One-Step Tools provide additional ways to search through

the databases and lists, in formats that might find a match, when the other online websites have more limited search options. Some of those websites now incorporate access to his website for enhanced research tools. The following are the sixteen categories of tools from the website with limited details. Please refer to <http://stevemorse.org> for further details.

16 Categories of Research Tools Available at the One-Step Website⁵

Passenger Lists Available for Searching

1. Ellis Island Search Forms and Ship Arrivals

1892-1897 Ellis Island

1897-1900 Barge Office (Ellis Island closed due to fire)

1900-1924 Ellis Island

1924-1954 Ellis Island (special cases only)

The Ellis Island website went online in April of 2001. Passenger records of 25 million immigrants who came to U.S. from 1892-1924 are accessible online. Sometimes the searches at online websites are limited, but the One-Step tools broaden the search and enable a more thorough search. There are three forms one can use for searching the Ellis Island database through the One-Step tools. A nice overview of the forms can be found at the first item in the Ellis Island section of the One-Step website at <http://stevemorse.org>.

For difficult cases it may be helpful to try all of the various forms. Once a likely match is found, then the next step is to pull up the original manifest to look for additional clues to determine a match. Some of these are two pages, so be sure to look in a couple of frames beyond the first one. Always be sure to copy the first page of the manifest for details about the ship and travel notes. There are additional overviews on how to use them on the One-Step website.

Ellis Island Database (Preferred Form) gold form

This tool searches all New York passengers from 1892 to 1924 using enhanced search options. Uses the database at ellisland.org, but has its own search form and search engine, which provides the enhanced features. It allows you to search for traveling companions.

Ellis Island Database (Original Form) white form

This tool searches all New York passengers from 1892 to 1924 using basic search options. Uses the database and search engine at ellisland.org, but has its own search form which provides features not found at the ellisland.org website

All-New-York-Passengers for arrivals 1820-1957 search form

This tool searches all New York passengers and includes the Ellis Island years as well as many other years. Uses the database and search engine at ancestry.com.

com, but has its own search form which provides features not found at the ancestry.com website. When searching for arrivals outside of the Ellis Island years, you must use the All-NY-Arrivals search form.

The next two tools are for searching for the name of ships and their travel dates.

Missing Manifests or Accessing Ellis Island Manifests in One-Step

The links in the Ellis Island database to many of the scanned images of the original manifests are either broken or missing. The team was able to work around the problems. Alex Calzareth discovered that the images are in the Ellis Island database even though the links to them aren't, and he figured out a way to access those images directly. Furthermore, Michael Tobias cataloged the manifest locations to simplify accessing the manifest images, and Yves Goulnik figured out how to compute the start and end frame of each microfilm roll on which the manifest images are located.

Ships Lists Page - Searching for Ships in the Ellis Island Microfilms in One-Step

This list encompasses data provided by Marian Smith and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the National Archives and Records Administration in Pittsfield MA, and a team of volunteers initially headed by Bea Giusti. With a little practice one can learn how to easily move through the ship lists in searching for ships by name and the time period that they traveled. The Morton Allan Ship Directory lists all Northern European passenger steamship arrivals for the years 1890 to 1930 at the Port of New York and 1904 to 1926 at the ports of Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. There may be situations in which viewing the entire ship manifest for the person being sought, but also for fellow passengers traveling from the same place.

Stephen suggests a One-Step Immigration Triangle that includes:

Searching by Passenger Name – All three search forms

Searching by Ship Arrival – Ellis Island Ship-Lists tool

Accessing Manifest directly by roll and frame- Ellis Island Manifests tool

Obtaining Pictures of Passenger Ships in One-Step Ship-Pictures Tool –

This page can be used to locate pictures of the ships from various web pages.

2. Castle Garden (1855-1891) plus other New York Arrivals.

1851-1855 pre Castle Garden

1855-1890 Castle Garden

1890-1891 Barge Office

One can search these records at castlegarden.org, where there are no manifest images, or ancestry.com, which has the images. There are records missing and other records are there that should not be there as they are for other ports. The One-Step website has tools for accessing the data at both of these websites, and the One-Step tools provide more search features than is provided by two websites.

3. Other Ports of Immigration

Baltimore 1820-1948

Boston 1820-1943

Galveston 1844-1954

New Orleans 1820-1945

Philadelphia 1800-1945

San Francisco 1893-1953

Hamburg, passengers departing from Hamburg, in German

Canadian, boarder-crossing records

Germans to America

Italians to America

Russians to America.

Census Records Available for Searching

With the release of the 1940 U.S. Census in April of 2012, there was no index for searching for several months. If one knew the approximate address of the individual being sought, one could enter in that information and a page would display for that location. Through this method I was able to locate my father and his family. For my mother who I had no idea where they were living, this option did not help. The census records are useful for immigration and naturalizations information.

4. U.S. Census (1790-1940)

The later census records from 1850-1940 provide information that is helpful in locating passenger records. Important clues are the birth dates, where the parents, grandparents, or children were born, immigration year, if naturalized, if they own land, etc. Searching by name indexes is preferred, but when there is no match or index then other tools are needed. The One-Step tools allow a more powerful search than the commercial websites.

To search by address there is a need to identify the Enumeration Districts (EDs). Tools are available for determining the ED with the One-Step ED Finder for 1880, 1900, 1910, 1930 and 1940 and the One-Step Converter 1920/1930 and 1930/1940. Referring back to the 1930 Census one could determine the street names where they lived at that time. Then going to the 1940 tool one would enter the state, city and then the street names and one or more likely EDs are identified. By using the mapping tool it is possible to pinpoint the exact location.

From there one would need to find the census roll that contains that ED so the record can be viewed, using the One-Step Census-Images tool. This would link to online databases that have the census images, such as familysearch.org or ancestry.com.

Changed street names also present a problem. There is One-Step compendium of street-name changes and house number changes for over 200 U.S. cities.

Phonetic Matching and Soundex

Using these tools will enable more possible matches with spelling variations. The soundex calculator converts surnames to a letter followed by three numbers. This tool allows for searching by various name spellings. Most people are acquainted with the American Soundex, but there is also the Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex used in Eastern European research.

5. Canadian and British Census

The Canadian Census images are online at ancestry.com for 1901, 1906 and 1911 and they are linked to One-Step Tools. They are also available at familysearch.org, but there are no images for 1851, 1871, 1891, 1901, 1906, and 1916.

The British Census images are online at ancestry.com and familysearch.org for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and are accessible via tools on the One-Step website.

6. New York Census

The images are online at ancestry.com and familysearch.org for 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, 1925 and the 1865 at familysearch.org without images. These can be searched with One-Step Tools. In these records the ED is the Assembly District/ Election District.

Other Types of Tools Available

7. Births, Deaths and other Vital Records

The One-Step website connects to birthdatabase.com, privateeye.com, zabasearch.com, ancestry.com, and intelius.com for searching for birth dates of individuals, both living and deceased. The place of residence, possible time of residence and those living in the same household may be determined. These may also be searched with the middle initial of the individual, a range of birth dates and the zip code. This search may enable one to find a woman without knowing her maiden name.

Social Security Death Records is a database maintained by the Social Security Administration and is updated monthly. It is available on several online websites, each with slightly different content. The One-Step tool ties in to all of the primary websites.

8. Calendar, Sunrise/Sunset, Maps

This covers calendar conversions for several

calendars: Jewish, Muslim, French Revolutionary, and Mayan.

The sunrise/sunset is used to determine the timing for these in a particular location on a particular date.

Maps include road, contour, aerial photos anywhere on earth. These both can be searched by latitude and longitude (geocoding) and/or the precise address.

The One-Step Zip Code tool lets you determine the zip code for any city in the U.S. or for any U.S. address. There is a One-Step tool for Canadian Postal Codes.

9. Dealing with Characters in Foreign Alphabets

This One-Step tool works with Arabic, Cyrillic, Greek, Hebrew, and Japanese-Hiragana and Katakana. It also includes all the accentuated characters in the various Latin-based alphabets. There are transliteration tools for names from one alphabet to another.

10. Holocaust and Eastern Europe

11. Genetic Genealogy (DNA)

12. Creating your own Search Applications

Information About and/or Produced by Stephen P.

Morse

13. Publications

This section contains a list of articles and books published by Stephen.

14. Awards

This section describes several awards that were given to the One-Step website.

15. Biographies and Interviews

Written by other writers about the author and the website.

16. Miscellaneous

Stephen says that he created the One-Step tools because they provide more powerful interfaces for searching the existing databases. In the search process one uses known family information for determining how well it matches that found in the online records. Check out the One-Step website and see how it might help you with breaking down some of the brick walls in your genealogy research. Additional search tools developed by Stephen Morse are available at <http://stevemorse.org>.

(Endnotes)

1 Biography of Stephen P. Morse posted on the website of the Tualatin, Oregon Family History Center was accessed at <http://tufamilyhistorycenter.yolasite.com/s-morse.php>, December 26, 2012.

2 Ibid.

3 The passenger record for Quinto Furia as posted on the Ellis Island Website, also available at ancestry.com and

[familysearch.org](http://www.ellisland.org), <http://www.ellisland.org>, accessed December 26, 2012.

4 This email is a reply from Ron Maldonado of Donor Services through the Ellis Island Website sent July 21, 2006 in response to a request for assistance in finding the Quinto Furia passenger record which had a broken link to the original passenger record.

5 The One-Step Website article, A One-Step Portal for On-Line Genealogy by Stephen P. Morse, goes into more detail about the various tools with visual display of screen shots. Updated February 2011 and very similar to his keynote address at the Tualatin Family History Fair in August 2012, it is available at <http://stevemorse.org/onestep/onestep3.htm>, accessed December 26, 2012.

Living In The United States As a First Generation Immigrant

Susan Olsen LeBlanc, AG

Living in the United States as a first generation immigrant posed and continues to pose many problems for the position and power of men within the family. Immigrants come from around the world, bringing with them cultural values that form the basis of their lives. Of great importance to these families is passing on the values to their offspring. Those of the first generation are often caught between the old culture and the new one of their adopted country.

Men being the primary breadwinners of the family often must cope with a variety of issues as they adapt to the new culture. Making a living was hard in the new industrial economy that was foreign to them. They had to overcome obstacles that would not have impacted a native born person in the same way. For the first generation immigrants, learning the language and how to function in the new country would eventually allow them to move into the mainstream. Even with this though there were challenges such as being paid minimally due to their status and education, the occurrence of frequent layoffs and the abilities of younger men who were more able to perform physical labor. They often had to put aside previous education and skills to work in menial labor, as that was all they were able to find.

With the new child labor legislation the immigrant families could no longer rely upon their children to supplement the family income. It became a choice between attending school and helping the family economically for the older children. For many of the immigrants it was better to sacrifice and do without so their children could receive an education. Education was seen as the key to the future. The juvenile court system also posed a problem for the families. When the courts intervened with troubled youth it would undermine the father's traditional authority. Sometimes children were even physically removed from the home when the families could not provide for them. This was culturally unsettling for the father, as it was inconsistent with old world traditions.

In the early twentieth century the culture of adolescents changed dramatically. The opening of public high schools set in motion a pattern of distancing teenagers from their parents that is still felt today. For the immigrant this was even more threatening. These parents

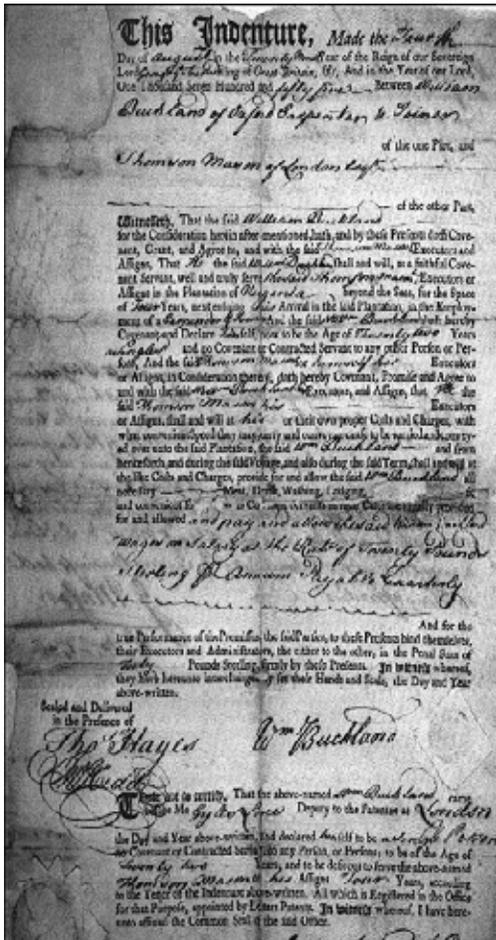
could not even communicate with the school officials and had no idea how to function within the educational system. Many times the schools would require student participation in activities that were contrary to their old world customs. Also the patriarchal system of authority made it uncomfortable for these fathers, especially, to work with female officials. Even the young people were caught between the native country concepts of their roles in life and the evolving world they had become a part of. The peer group was very powerful, and families felt a wedge driven right through their homes by the influence of friends. Each young person responded in their own unique way to the circumstances that they became a part of and the father usually had little to say about how they did.

For the father this was a painful time of wanting to give the child the best life possible by coming to the United States and still desiring to retain the native culture of his family. At times this meant sacrificing some of the father's position and power to gain these advantages for their posterity. It might even mean allowing the wife to work outside the home, which was contrary to tradition. The bitterest disappointment would be in losing the youth to the very culture and society they thought would bring them happiness. Most families were able to find a balance between the two cultures. The father was the liminal figure who was most often caught between the two. With the mother trying to mediate between father and child, this was a complicated situation of compromise. The father not only wanted the family to have the best advantage towards a prosperous life, yet also desired to maintain the cultural bearings of their traditions.

Indentured Servants Our Forgotten Ancestors

Judith Beaman Scott

“ . . . the Planters Fortunes here consist in the number of their Servants (who are purchased at high Rates) much as the Estates of an English Farmer do in the Multitude of Cattle.”
Governor Sharpe, (Maryland) May 24th 1755.



William Buckland's Indenture. Virtual Jamestown. http://www.virtualjamestown.org/indentures/search_indentures.html.

Many people attempt to trace their lineage to royalty; they claim to be descendants of Indian princesses, Scottish clan leaders, even Charlemagne, but one rarely hears anyone bragging about their ancestor, the indentured servant. It may seem exciting for those of us with Virginia ancestors to think we're descendants of the Cavaliers who were the early settlers of Virginia, but in truth we are more likely to be descendants of the servants

who poured into the colonies to work for those Cavaliers and planters.

This servant population was critical to the development of the colonies, especially those of the Chesapeake Bay. They came from many areas of Europe but were predominately from England, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The reasons they came were as varied as the places they came from. Some as a means to escape economic hardships, religious persecution, political differences, and many had no choice, but were forced to indenture themselves. The majority went to Maryland and Virginia, with Pennsylvania a close third, although there were indentured servants in all the colonies.

English Emigration to the American Colonies,
by Destination and Type, 1773-76

Destination	Number	Percentage	Percent listed as servants
New England	54	1.20	1.85
Middle Colonies	1,162	25.78	61.27
New York	303	6.72	11.55
Pennsylvania	859	19.06	78.81
Chesapeake	2,984	66.21	96.28
Maryland	2,217	49.19	98.33
Virginia	767	17.02	90.35
Lower South	307	6.81	19.54
Carolinas	106	2.35	23.58
Georgia	196	4.35	17.86
Florida	5	0.11	0.00
Total	4,507		80.90

Joshua Rosenbloom, "Indentured Servitude in the Colonial U.S", <http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/Rosenbloom.Indenture>. Citing Farley Grubb, "The Market for Indentured Immigrants: Evidence on the Efficiency of Forward Labor Contracting in Philadelphia, 1745-1773." *Journal of Economic History* 45, no. 4 (1985a): 855-68.

The Need for Cheap Labor

Not long after the settlement of Jamestown, tobacco became the predominant cash crop in Virginia. In 1614 the first crop of tobacco was sold.² In 1616, 2,500 pounds of tobacco were produced in Jamestown; by 1620 the amount was 119,000 pounds. Tobacco, a labor intensive crop, requires a large labor force, careful tending and

large amounts of land. By 1640, London was importing nearly a million and a half pounds of tobacco annually from Virginia.³ Without cheap or free labor, the planters could not survive.

The London Company was importing indentured servants to Virginia to replenish the population and work the growing tobacco industry by 1620. These servants comprised an estimated 75 percent of the population of Virginia in the seventeenth century. In 1634 the colony of Maryland was founded on the Chesapeake Bay and tobacco quickly became a dominant crop. There, as in Virginia, most of the work in the early days was done by indentured servants.

The indentured servant trade was a lucrative one for all involved except the servants. The English government, ship captains, those who rounded up or “spirited” individuals, all profited from the trade and some made fortunes in this manner. Not only were they paid for the servants and their transport, in some areas, especially Virginia, they were awarded 50 acres for each person brought into the colonies.

Who Were They?

Colonial indentured servants include several diverse groups. Indenture was an established practice in England, a way to provide individuals with a means to earn a living so the practice of transporting the servants to the colonies was simply an extension of a common practice. However, aside from the large group who indentured themselves willingly, others were transported against their will including convicts, political prisoners, vagrants, and children.

A separate category of servants called redemptioners was common in Pennsylvania, especially among Germans immigrants. Redemptioners took passage with an agreement to pay at end of voyage. Most relied on relatives and friends already in the colonies to pay the passage fare. If the fare was not paid within the allotted time, usually 30 days, they were obligated to sign an indenture agreement.

Convicts

The English courts used transportation to rid themselves of prisoners, and at the same time provide a cheap labor force for the colonies. In 1615, King James I authorized transportation of convicts who would “yield a profitable service to the Common wealth in parts abroad where it is found fitt to imploie them.”⁴ In 1618 a man sentenced to death was instead sent to Virginia because the colonies needed his skills as a carpenter.⁵

Economic and social factors in England in the 17th and 18th centuries led to overflowing, unhealthy and costly prisons. Nearly half the population of England

was living in poverty; many were arrested and some sentenced to death for stealing bread or a handkerchief. Several colonies tried to prevent this practice; as a result the Transportation Act was passed in 1718, “An Act For the Further Preventing of Robbery, Burglary and Other Felonies, and For the More Effectual Transportation of Felons. . . .” The English could rid themselves of felons, bypass the death penalty for many, and stock the colonies with much needed labor. The Act applied to two categories of offenses. For lesser offenses the judge could sentence the guilty party to transportation for seven years; for those offenses punishable by death a judge might pardon and order transportation for a term of 14 years. Convicts who returned before the term was out (and many did) were subject to an automatic death penalty. Of the 52,000 convicts sent to the colonies between 1700 and 1775, more than 20,000 went to Virginia, most along the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers.⁶

Many Scots prisoners went to Virginia. Some were able to bypass convict status by agreeing to transportation rather than be convicted of a crime. Scottish settlers were an important piece of Virginia settlement. In 1730, Roderick Gordon, a resident of King and Queen County, Virginia, wrote:

Pity it is that thousands of my country people should be starving at home, when they may live here in peace and plenty, as a great many who have been transported for a punishment have found pleasure, profit, and ease and would rather undergo any hardship than be forced back on their own country.⁷

The last convict ship landed in Virginia in 1776. Without the American colonies to dispose of their unwanted, Parliament passed an act to transport them to Australia in 1786.⁸

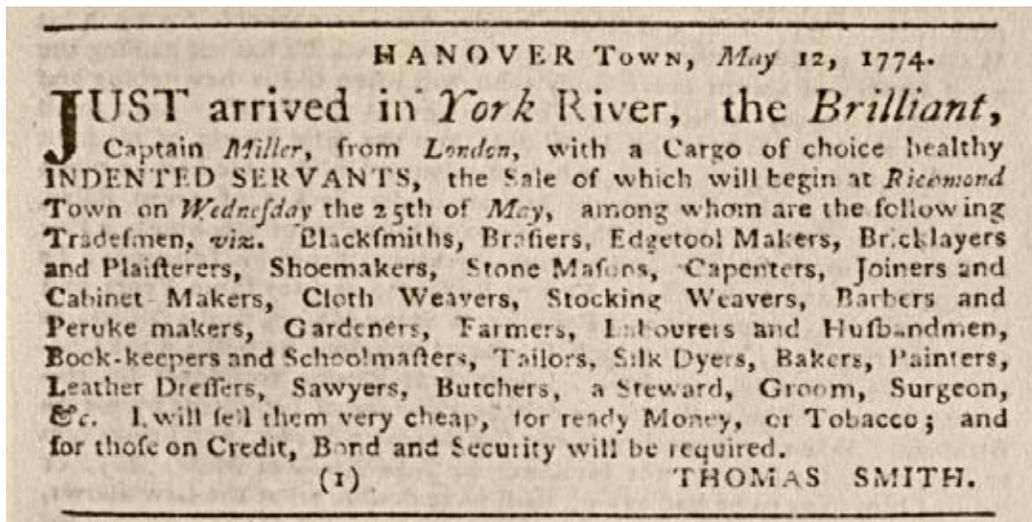
Children, the Poor and Unwanted

Another group of involuntary transports were the poor, especially children. In 1618 the London Common Council sent 100 children taken from the streets of London to Jamestown and by 1620 the Privy Council legalized the practice. Two more groups of 100 children each were sent in 1620 and 1622 to replenish the population decimated by Indian attack. By the mid-seventeenth century the demand for labor was so great that children (and some adults) were kidnapped from the streets and sent to the colonies, many with parents and families who never knew the fate of their children. Even though “spiriting” was outlawed, it did not subside. It

had become a good source of income for those involved. In the 1740s 500 children were stolen in Aberdeen and surrounding area and sent to the colonies, including Peter Williamson, who wrote a book about his capture and later sued those involved in his capture and transport.⁹

The Process

The process for voluntary transportation varied by time, place, and circumstance as the practice evolved and laws were enacted. The more skilled servants could negotiate better contract terms. Before they sailed the servant had to appear before English magistrates, and swear they had no other obligations. William Moraley, who wrote of his experience as an indentured “went before Sir Robert Bailis, Lord Mayor, where I was sworn as not being a married Person, or an Apprentice by Indenture.”¹⁰ Minors needed the approval of their guardian. Many of these regulations were enacted due to spiriting but did little to eliminate this and other underhanded methods. When the ships arrived in the colonies an auction would be held to “sell” the servant to the highest bidder. Those with skills often brought high prices.



The *Virginia Gazette*, 13 May 1774.

Those who voluntarily agreed to indenture usually served a term of 4-7 years. Contracts listed the responsibilities of both parties: the servant’s work responsibilities and the master’s obligation to the servant, generally food, clothing and shelter. Contracts often included “freedom dues,” obligations of the master owed to the servant at the end of the contract. Freedom dues usually included clothing and some provisions for the future, but might also include money, animals, tools and even land.

Most arrived in the colonies with a contract in force but Pennsylvanian law established regulations

for indentured servants without contracts. “Every such Servant being seventeen years of age or upwards, shall serve five years; And all those who shall be under seventeen years, of age, shall serve till they Come to the age of twenty-two.” Masters of these indentured servants were required to “bring such Servant or Servants within three months time after their arrival before said Courts to be adjudged.”¹¹ Virginia had legislation in the mid-1600s for those servants who arrived without a contract. If they were under age 12 their length of service was 7 years; 12 to 19, 5 years; and 20 and older 4 years. It was later changed so those persons less than 15 served until age 21, all others served for four years.¹²

In the early days of the practice servants were entitled to land at the end of their service. In Virginia this practice quickly evolved into the headright system, whereby the person providing transportation would receive the land, another way the indentured servant trade was a lucrative one for some.

The Life of Indentured Servants

The treatment of the indentured servant in the colonies is often reported to be little more than slavery. There is, of course, one major difference - after serving their term, the indentured servant was free, with no further claims on him. Although as many as half the early transports died, the death rate as a whole in the Chesapeake colonies was high. All colonists had to become accustomed

to the rigors of life: the weather, swamps, and diseases and Indian attacks that decimated the population. It was not a safe and healthy place to live.

Servants could be bought and sold at the will of the holder; they generally could not marry, vote or have their own business. Servants and master alike had recourse in the courts, however the punishments handed down to servants was much more severe than those given to the master. For servants the most common punishments were whippings and time added to the service period.

Many of the actual accounts available concerning the treatment of servants come from court records, generally when the servant had committed an offense. The

punishment was often severe, especially for runaways and females who became pregnant. Most resulted in many years added to the contract. There were some cases where the servant brought suit against the master for harsh treatment or violation of the indenture. There are also a few written accounts by indentured servants themselves.

Whereas there are divers loytering runaways in the collony who very often absent themselves from their masters service, . . . Be it therefore enacted and confirmed that all runaways that shall absent themselves from their said masters service shall be lyable to make satisfaction by service at the end of their tymes by indenture double the tyme of service soe neglected, And in some cases more . . . And if such runaways shall be found to transgresse the second time or oftener (if it shall be duely proved against them) that then they shall be branded in the cheek with the letter R. and passe vnder the statute of incorrigible rogues.¹³

Skilled servants sometimes had the opportunity to make money for themselves, aside from the work for their master. John Harrower, from Scotland, was hired to tutor for a family near Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was allowed to tutor children from other families to earn money. His journal and letters give some detail about the life of a servant and provide insight into the everyday life in the colonies, with some surprising details.¹⁴

Legislation was passed in various colonies protecting servants from mistreatment. In 1657 Virginia servants were given the right to go to court over “harsh and bad usage, or else for want of diett or convenient necessaries.” An Act in 1661 required ship owners to provide proper clothing and food on the ocean voyage, afraid that reports of the horrors of the trip would discourage others from coming to Virginia.¹⁵ Several accounts of the journey tell of horrible conditions the servants had to endure: lack of food and clothing, being chained and kept in small spaces, and lack of water to name a few.

The same act added a year of servitude for those servants who married without the master’s approval.

Research

Some local colonial court records exist for servants who violated the law or their contracts and some court records pertaining to the mistreatment of servants. In some areas, especially Maryland, servants were entitled to land so there might be land records available.

There are two online indentured servant databases available. “Immigrant Servants Database” provided by

Price and Associates has about 22,000 servants indexed. “This project aims to create a reconstructed passenger arrival list for people who came to Colonial America as indentured servants, redemptioners, and transported convicts between 1607 and 1820.”¹⁶ (<http://www.pricegen.com/immigrantservants/login/login.php>.) This is an ongoing project with several search options.

The “Virtual Jamestown” website has a searchable index of over 10,000 indentured servants from four “Registers of Servants Sent to Foreign Plantations.” (http://www.virtualjamestown.org/indentures/search_indentures.html.) This entry for William Scott is an example of what can be found.

William Scott:
Place of origin: Stepney, Mddx
Occupation: weaver
Destination: Pennsylvania or Maryland
Date of indenture: August 3, 1728
Sex: male
Agent’s name: Peter Simpson
Agent’s place of origin: London
Agent’s occupation: victuler 17

Most records for this group are in England, but many have been abstracted and published.

•Free online records:

List of Immigrants to America From Liverpool, 1697-1707, <http://archive.org/details/listofemigrantst00bost>
Boston, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1913

•Available at Ancestry.com:

“The Bristol Registers of Servant” From Peter Wilson Coldham, *Emigrants from England to the American Colonies, 1773-1776*.

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From Servitude to Slavery

The demand for labor continued to grow in the colonies and as the cost of indenture climbed, planters turned more and more to slavery. Early on blacks in the colonies were treated as indentured servants but in 1641 Massachusetts passed the first slavery law; Virginia followed in 1661. Indentured servants continue to be a part of the labor force all through the colonial era but Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 helped to further the use of slavery. Indentured servants both black and white joined the frontier rebellion, which alarmed the upper class. Many believe this was a pivotal moment, turning to slavery as a means of control.

Do I have indentured servants as ancestors? Probably. Most of my lines were in colonial Virginia and North Carolina and I have no reason to believe they were all upper class immigrants. I do know, however, that they must have been hardworking and lucky individuals, to not only survive, but to flourish in the colonies. Without the contribution of those who bound themselves, our history might have taken a very different turn.

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The Scotch-Irish Diaspora in the New World

Carol Ralston Surrency

In these days of political correctness, some will tell you that the proper term for people who left Scotland, lived in Ireland for a time and then moved on to America and Canada is “Scots-Irish”.

In an article in *Scotland Magazine* written by James Irvine Robertson entitled *The Ulster Scots*, the author begins, “They used to be called the Scotch-Irish, but in the last century natives of Scotland became afraid that we might be confused with a bottle of Scotch whisky. So we called ourselves Scots, a prissy word. Scotch is robust and splendid. You can chew it before spitting it out at the foreigner who dares to call you English. Robert Burns claimed to be Scotch. Sir Walter Scott was Scotch. And we can be sure that those who emigrated to Ireland some four centuries ago were Scotch.”¹

Distinguished linguist, Michael Montgomery, addressed this issue in a paper entitled “Scotch-Irish or Scots-Irish: What’s in a name?” Montgomery states that

“In the United States Scotch-Irish has been used for Ulster immigrants (mainly of Presbyterian heritage) for more than three centuries and well over one hundred years for their descendants. Why Scotch-Irish rather than Scots-Irish? Simply because... people of Scottish background were known as Scotch in the eighteenth century, so that term was brought to America, where it took root and flourished. In the nineteenth century, Scotch-Irish widened to encompass other Protestants (Anglicans, Quakers, etc.) and eventually some writers applied it to Ulster immigrants collectively because they were presumed all to have absorbed the Scottish-influenced culture of Presbyterians who had come to Ulster from Scotland in the seventeenth century.”²

Published on the website of the Ulster-Scots Language Society, an organization which promotes “the Ulster-Scots Language, our own hamely tongue”, Michael Montgomery’s paper “shows that a recent preference by some for the term Scots-Irish is much more prevalent in the UK than here in America. He states that while

both terms are now being used, by almost any criterion, Scotch-Irish has been more widely used in the United States for the last three hundred years, and it remains so today.”³

Who were these people and what is their story?

Scotland had a considerable Norse population in the north but several Celtic groups, originally from Eastern Europe and the Middle East, also arrived in Scotland early and located in different areas of the country, some on the east coast and others in the west and the Isles. One Gaelic speaking people, the Scoti, migrated from Ulster in Ireland across to the Highlands and settled in Argyll.

People had, for centuries, traveled back and forth between the northern part of Ireland and western Scotland. Commerce between the two areas and the Scottish Islands was easy and quick by sea. Periodically, Scottish noblemen would take their armies across the North Channel in an attempt to conquer Ireland and, by 1400, Clan Donald held lands on both sides of the channel.

The English were in Ireland from the 12th century on, but continually had trouble with the “wild” Irish and, after the Reformation, the English government became concerned that Irish Catholics might support England’s enemies, the French and the Spanish. Queen Elizabeth’s armies spent almost ten years trying to control Irish resistance with most of the fighting centered in the province of Ulster where Hugh O’Neil, the Earl of Tyrone “was losing a war that left a devastated country with an estimated 100,000 dead, many from starvation”.⁴ He surrendered in 1603, the year that James VI of Scotland became James I of England and Ireland, tried to renew the uprising in 1607, and, finally, with the Earl of Tyrconnell fled to France rather than live under English rule. James response was to confiscate their lands, consisting of the counties of Armagh, Cavan, Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh and Tyrone, about 3.8 million acres all part of Ulster in Northern Ireland.⁵

Determined to end Irish defiance, James formed a plan to control the country by the plantation of Ulster by Scottish and English settlers. He explained his reasons to his Lord Deputy for Ireland, Sir Arthur Chichester, by writing that he wanted to achieve, “the settling of religion, the introducing of civility, order and government amongst a barbarous and unsubdued people”.⁶ Calvinism

had been introduced to Scotland in the 16th century and by the time King James ascended the throne, Presbyterianism had become the national religion. With it came a strong belief system that included an “emphasis on individual conscience, a belief in equality in the eyes of God, suspicion of authority in religious matters, an insistence on education, an austere morality, and a burning hatred of the old religion.”⁷

Land in Ireland was granted to the planters in several ways. Those of high rank could obtain up to 2,000 acres which they could then rent to other Scots or to the English. Military men could rent their estates to native Irish as well as Scots and English. Scotland was becoming over-crowded and periodic famines decimated the countryside, so the lure of land and the chance of a better life for their families was a powerful draw, especially for Scots living in the Border area. As a result, the plantation era saw a large number of Scots and some English families settling in Ulster by 1619, estimates putting that number at about 8,000 families. By 1700, approximately 200,000 people in Ulster were of Scottish heritage. These are the people who became known as the Scotch-Irish and by the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth, many began migrating to America.

Land in both Ireland and Scotland is rocky and thin, lending itself primarily to the grazing of cattle and sheep. Cultivable land was planted in hay and grain until the fertility decreased, then lay fallow for several years. Available manure was used for vegetable crops planted close to buildings that often consisted of several houses with related families clustered together and working the land in common. This type of agriculture, considered primitive by farmers living in the rich lands of southeastern England, was perfectly suited to a people accustomed to living with poor soil and a willingness to move for a better piece of land. A number of things happened between 1619 and 1775 to encourage the continued migration of the Scotch-Irish.

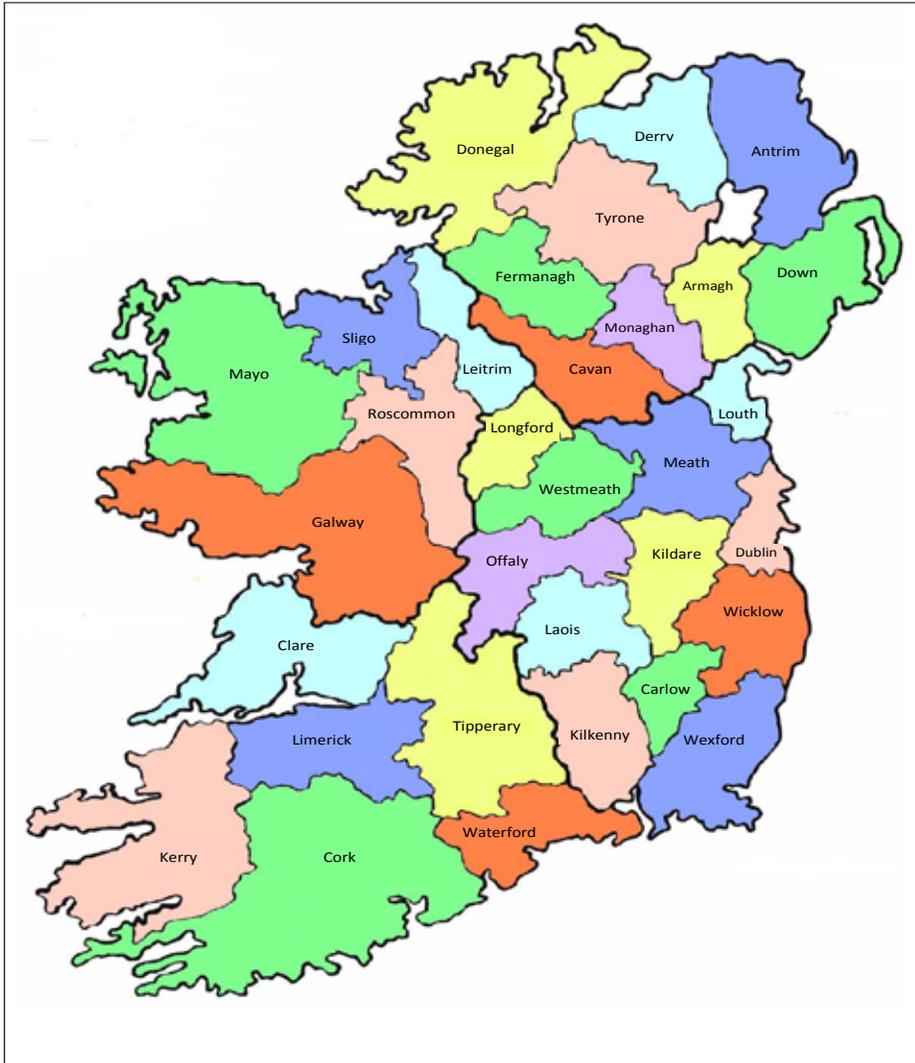
Reasons to Move

Presbyterianism was established as the national religion of Scotland in 1560. After James inherited the throne in England in 1603, he set about eliminating the concept of the people as sovereign by requiring membership in the Anglican Church. He was able to advance his cause among non-conformists in England, but, being a Scot himself, knew that he had to move carefully in Scotland. His son, Charles was not so cautious. “If James VI was called ‘the wisest fool in Christendom,’ his son and successor, Charles, proved himself to be one of the dumbest. Obsessed by his belief in the divine right of kings, and blinded by the hubris of being head of the Anglican

Church, Charles was determined to impose Bishops and Episcopal forms on his Scottish subjects.”⁸

Jenny Geddes brought her stool in to attend church in the High Kirk in St. Giles in Edinburgh on Sunday, July 23, 1637. Mostly a wealthy congregation, the poor were allowed in if they brought their own seats. Jenny came to witness the introduction of the new Anglican liturgy required by King Charles I. As they were introducing the new Scottish prayer book based on the English Book of Common Prayer, Jenny interrupted the service, crying, “the devil give you colic, false thief. Dare you say mass in my ear.” Then she hurled her stool at the presiding clergy. Others followed her example. Rioting broke out on the streets of Edinburgh, spread to other cities and became the revolution that led to the signing of the National Covenant in 1638. The Covenant gave loyalty to the King in matters of state, but rejected all interference in church affairs. Copies of the Covenant were sent to every parish in Scotland, signed, sometimes in blood, around the edges of the pages by large numbers of Scots. This basic Scottish attitude, carried on for centuries, was heard from Presbyterian pulpits later in the Colonies.⁹ Charles attempt to control the Scots became one of the factors leading to the English Civil War in the 1640s. Even though the doctrine of the Puritans and the Presbyterians had few differences, Cromwell had no use for the Democracy of the Presbyterian Church and, disregarding Scottish feelings (Charles was, after all, a Stuart), had Charles executed. The Scots then made contact with Charles I’s heir and crowned him Charles II, King of Scots at Scone in 1651 after having him listen to a lecture on his many sins and swear to uphold the Covenant. In time, Charles found belief in the Divine Right of Kings more convenient than democracy and became more brutal than his father or grandfather. He closed churches and people held secret meetings in homes and the open air. Charles declared such meetings illegal and sent troops to hunt down, torture and kill those who did not accept the Anglican style of worship. Across Scotland today are little piles of stones (cairns) marking spots where covenanting ministers and parishioners were murdered by the King’s dragoons.¹⁰

Many Covenanters fled Scotland for Ulster where they hoped to experience less persecution and find a better life. Once in Ireland, they found themselves under the Penal laws with penalties for anyone who “dissented” or refused to join the Anglican Church. The Catholic James II was driven out of England and with the help of an army supplied by Louis XIV of France, tried to create an uprising of Irish Catholic to restore his fortunes by attacking the Ulster Scots. The Scots slogan was “no surrender”



Counties Map of Ireland from *Irish Genealogy Toolkit* <http://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com/Ireland-geography.html>

and they endured an eight month long siege of Derry. The following year, William of Orange, met James' army along the Boyne River and won the victory. Queen Anne, who succeeded William, rewarded the Ulster Scots who fought and died for William by passing another penal law, the Test Act of 1703, that prohibited anyone not belonging to the Church of Ireland from holding office, teaching or serving as officers in the military, causing many to lose their careers.

This was enough for many of the Scots who had made their home in Ireland. They were a persecuted minority, distrusted by the Anglicans who ruled Ireland and disliked by the native Irish.¹¹ This discrimination influenced the Ulster Scots outlook. "Fearful, disillusioned by continuing government repression, always having to fight for survival, (they) developed a determination neither to compromise nor to yield".¹² Economic issues, as

well, caused the Scotch-Irish to look westward to the American Colonies. A rapidly growing population in Ireland created a scarcity of land providing landlords the opportunity for ever-increasing rents. In addition, people suffered from low wages, low prices for goods and periods of crop failure. The Linen industry became an important part of the economy from the end of the 1600s to the middle of the 1700s. Ulster Scots were able to grow flax in their fields, spin and weave in their cottages, providing an essential income for struggling families. In the mid-1800s, mechanized looms in England brought the price of linen down, and destroyed the industry in Ireland.

Once again, a people accustomed to migrating and a hard life was driven to look for something better. It is estimated that, between 1700 and 1775, a quarter of a million Ulster Scots arrived in America.

They left from the ports of Belfast, Derry and Newry and landed, primarily, in Philadelphia or Newcastle. During the height

of the linen trade, ships were hauling hundreds of tons of flaxseed yearly from Pennsylvania to Ulster and were anxious for paying cargo on the way back. Advertisements appeared in local newspapers to let people know of a ships scheduled sailing date. One such ad in the *Belfast News Letter*, March, 1792, encouraged people as follows: "For the flourishing cities of Philadelphia and New York. The remarkable fast sailing Brig Friendship of Newry... will be clear to sail for the above ports the first of May next. -She is roomy between the decks, and as no more passengers will be taken than can be comfortably accommodated, those who wish to embrace so favourable an opportunity, are requested to apply immediately..."¹³

With plenty of need for labor in the new world, people without money for fare, often came as indentured servants and advertisements might be seen in America listing them for sale. The following appeared in Charleston in 1734, "Just imported and to be sold...Irish servants, men and women of good trades, from the north of

Ireland, Irish linen, household furniture, butter, cheese, chinaware and all sorts of dry goods ...”¹⁴ On the other hand, South Carolina, concerned that their white population was seriously outnumbered by Indians and slaves, offered land, tools and seed to whites who would settle there, both in the 1730s and 1760s.¹⁵

Contrary to the ad for the Brig, Friendship of Newry, crossing the Atlantic was a dangerous experience. It could take from six to ten weeks and involve sickness, shortages of food and water, violent storms or even pirates.

The MacAfee’s: One Family’s Story

The story of Scotch-Irish immigration to America can be illustrated by events in the lives of one family. The McAfee’s moved to Ulster from near Glasgow, Scotland, about 1672, shortly after the restoration of Charles II. Persecution of the Covenanters drove other related families, McCoun’s, Montgomery’s, and McMichael’s, to Ireland a few years later. John McAfee became the owner of a small farm and the family eventually built a stone house that was still in use in 1840. In 1690, John McAfee and his teenage son fought for King William at the Battle of the Boyne. James McAfee was born in 1707 and in 1735 married Jane McMichael in County Armagh. One of a large family, James had little hope of inheriting enough land to support his family. By the spring of 1739, James and his wife had three children, one an infant, when, together with James’ mother, they boarded a ship in Belfast and headed for America. Malcolm, the baby, died a few days before landing. In June they landed in Newcastle on the Delaware River. Once in Eastern Pennsylvania, James and Jane worked as weavers while saving their money to purchase land. In the fall, he was able to purchase 100 acres on Octoraro Creek in Lancaster County where they lived for approximately ten years and had seven more children. The pull of more land and more room had the family moving again. His grandson reported that they moved first to Western Pennsylvania for a year, and then across Virginia into the Carolinas where they lived near Cowpens for two years. Finally, they came back into Virginia and James settled his family on the Catawba River in Botetourt County, Virginia where he lived until he died. The lure of free land appealed to his sons, also. James decided that he was too old to move again, but his sons surveyed and staked claims on the Salt River in Kentucky in 1773. After some interruption of plans due to the Revolutionary War, in 1779, the McAfee’s moved their families and mother, Jane, to the rich soil of the Bluegrass Country, in present day Mercer County, Kentucky.¹⁶

Many other Scotch-Irish families followed the same

pattern as the MacAfee’s. Large tracts of land opened for settlement in the backcountry as the English sought to put some space between themselves and Indian nations. A tough, rugged people, fiercely independent, they spilled out of Pennsylvania, up the Shenandoah Valley, down into the Carolinas and Georgia and westward into Tennessee and Kentucky. Their belief system, determination and stubbornness have had much to do with the evolution of America.

Conclusion

Ask the average Scot the meaning of Scotch-Irish and he will look blank. Do the same in the United States and you will achieve instant recognition. The Scotch-Irish slip through the net of Scottish history, but their influence on the development of the United States was profound, possibly more so than that of emigrants from Scotland itself.¹⁷

(Endnotes)

1. James Irvine Robinson. *Scotland Magazine* Vol. 45. September, 2009. 38
2. *Scotch-Irish Society Newsletter*. Spring, 2010. 3
3. Ibid
4. Robinson. 40
5. H. Tyler Blethen and Curtis W. Wood Jr. From Ulster to Carolina. (North Carolina Division of Archives and History: Raleigh) 5,6
6. Blethen and Wood. 7
7. Ibid. 5
8. Alastair Connell. *How the Scots Created America*. (Publish America: Baltimore, 2008) 45
9. Ibid. 47
10. Ibid. 49
11. Blethen and Wood. 13
12. Ibid. 14
13. Ibid. 23
14. R.J. Dickson, *Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775*. (Ulster Historical Foundation: Belfast. 1966) 90
15. Ibid. 21
16. Robert B. McAfee. *The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee and His Family and Connections*. [http:// JTenenlen.drizzlehosting.com/mcafee/rbmcafee.html](http://JTenenlen.drizzlehosting.com/mcafee/rbmcafee.html)
17. Robinson Magazine. 38

Educate yourself

GFO Microfilm Cabinets, US Material and Then by States

Vicki Bonagofski and Susan LeBlanc, AG

This inventory of the microfilm at the GFO is a continuation of the information posted about Oregon in the December 2013 issue. There are four cabinets found along the back wall on the right side of the building. The first cabinet on the left contains family histories, military records (additional films within the states), native American records, and the states: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho and Illinois.

Cabinet 1**Drawer One - Family Histories**

The Averell – Averill – Avery Family
 Barnes and Related Families
 Barnhart, Bosserman, Cheney, Kaufer and Strehlan Family
 History of the Bill Family
 Broyles Family
 Genealogy Brumbach Families
 Bevell Family
 Roots of the Cherry Tree
 Early Settlers of Hingham, New England
 Jefferson Davis, Head of Confederacy
 Records of Samuel Davis
 Davis History
 Fullertons, Fullartons and Fullingtons of North America
 Family of Bigam Gabriel and In-Laws
 History of the Hanna Family
 Misc. Papers – Nellaray Holt and Family
 Notebook of Rev. Thomas Jolly
 Lee of Virginia
 Genealogy of the Loveland Family
 McCartney Family
 Intro to McGaughey Families
 Murphy Family Tree
 Documents of Archbold and O'Reilly
 James Archbold O'Reilly Diaries
 Timothy Pickering Papers; American Statesman, 4 rolls
 Oregon Pioneer Families; Tatom, Brown, Betzker, Conner and Hussey
 History of John Taylor of Hadley, Massachusetts
 Turner Family Genealogy

Andrew Vance Family
 John Venn's Annals of a Clerical Family
 Genealogy of the Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Massachusetts
 Robert Wilson (1750-1826) Blount County, Tennessee
 Genealogies Placide Gaudet, 4 rolls
 Revolutionary War Rolls 1775-1783
 Parish Records of Ontario; Perth Presbyterian (1817-1857)
 Quebec Parish Records 1732-1850; French Canadian Census; Quebec 1842
 1825 Lower Canada Census
 St. Andrews Church, Williamstown, Glengarry, Ontario
 1851 Canada West Census; Stormont and Victoria Counties
 1851 Canada West Census; Glengarry, Lancaster, Charlotteburg, Lochiel and Kenyon Counties
 1851 Canada Census; Quebec
 1851 Canada Census; Peterborro, Prescott and Prince Edward Counties
 1851 Canada West Census; Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, Simcoe and Stormont Counties
 1861 Canada West Census 2 rolls
 Descendants of Deacon Samuel and Ann Bass
 Genealogical History of Henry Adams, Massachusetts also John Adams, Massachusetts
 Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, before 1692
 Records of the Town of Braintree 1640-1793, probably Massachusetts
 Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, 1936, 1947 and 1953
 Historical Records of North Carolina Vol. 1, Counties – Alamance and Columbus
 Emigrants from Scotland to America 1774-1876
 Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County, Virginia 1746-1816
 South Jersey Marriages – Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties
 Kentucky Pioneer and Court Records: abstracts of wills, deeds and marriages – Anderson, Bourbon, Fayette, Boyle, Clark, Estill, and Grant Counties
 Rolls of Officers and Enlisted Men of the Third, Fourth,

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers 1891
 Ancestors and Descendants of Edward Griswald of
 Dryden, New York
 Lucketts of Port Tobacco; a Genealogical of Samuel
 Lockett of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland
 Eastern North Carolina, Hardy-Harlee, in South and
 Southwest
 Ball Family of Southwest Virginia
 East Germans of New Jersey
 Pioneer History of Wise County, Texas
 Virginia Tax Payers 1782-1787
 Southwestern Genealogy – Family Histories for
 Campbell, Strickland, Kenan; Livingston Parish
 Cemetery; The German Allied Troops in the North
 American War of Independence 1776-1783
 Ohio Valley Genealogies and Relating to – Harrison,
 Belmont and Jefferson Counties and Washington,
 Westmoreland and Fayette
 Genealogy – Storbridge, Morrison/ Morison and
 Strawbridge
 Genealogical Register: Descendants of George Abbott,
 of Andover, George Abbott of Rowley, Thomas Abbot
 of Andover, Arthur Abbot of Ipswich, Robert Abbot
 Montgomarys of East Tennessee
 Scottish Family Histories held in Scottish Libraries
 Stonington County of New London, Connecticut,
 History of the Town 1649-1900
 West Bridgewater, Massachusetts Vital Records to the
 Year 1850, B-M-D
 Garnsey-Guernsey Genealogy
 Genealogical Record of Descendants of John and Mary
 Palmer
 Supplement to Genealogical History of Robert
 Starkweather of Roxbury and Ipswich, Massachusetts
 Harmon-Haemon Genealogy and Biography 19BC-1928
 Family History of Elizs Kelly and His Descendants in
 Kansas 1869-1971
 1790 Census – Connecticut, Maine, Maryland,
 Massachusetts, New Hampshire
 1790 Census – New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania
 1790 Census – Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont
 and Virginia; 1840 Pensioners for Revolution or
 Military
 1890 Census Index, 2 rolls
 Genealogical and Family History of the State of
 Connecticut
 1900 Enumeration District Descriptions: Nebraska –
 New York
 1920 Federal Schedule, Overseas: U.S. Naval Forces
 (part) U.S. Consular
 Papers of the Continental Congress 1774-1789

Supplemental Index to Passenger List of Vessels
 Arriving at Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports, excluding
 New York, 6 rolls
 Passengers Arriving at Various Ports, 2 rolls
 St. Albans, Vermont District, Arrivals Canadian Border

Drawer 2 – Military Records

Register of Enlistments U.S. Army 1798 – May 17,
 1815
 General Index to Compiled Military Service Records
 Revolutionary War, 9 rolls
 Revolutionary War Roll 1775-1783, Army July 19,
 1775 – Dec. 1782
 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant
 Application Files 1800-1900, 73 rolls
 General Society of the War of 1812 enrollment papers,
 1 roll
 Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer
 Soldiers who served during the War of 1812, 5 rolls
 War of 1812 Military Bounty Land Warrants 1815-
 1858, 3 rolls
 Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer
 Soldiers who served during the Indian Wars and
 Disturbances, 5 rolls
 Ledger of Payments 1818-1872 to U.S. Pensioners
 under Acts of 1818-1858 from records of the Office of
 the Third Auditor of the Treasury 1818-1832
 Index to Mexican War Pension Files 1887-1926, 4 rolls
 Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer
 Soldiers who served during the Phillipine Insurrections,
 1 Roll
 General Index to Pension Files 1861-1934
 Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers, 3
 rolls
 Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union
 Soldiers from Missouri
 Special Record of the War Department Relating to
 Confederate Prisoners of the War 1861-1865, Register
 of Deaths of Prisoners 1862-1865
 Confederate States Army Casualties 1861-1865, 3 rolls
 Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union
 Soldiers from New York, 3 rolls
 Civil War Confederate Records Case Files of
 Confederacy, Virginia Amnesty Papers 1865-1867, 3
 rolls

Drawer 3 – Native American Records

 Cherokee Census – 1835, 1 roll; 1880, 3 rolls; 1890, 5
 rolls
 Illinois District Indian Census 1890, 1 roll
 Fort Worth, Texas 1893 Cherokee, 1 roll
 Dremen Roll 1852, 2 rolls

Various Creek and Chatimachas Records, 1 roll
 Indian Record, Creek – 1890 Census, 1895 Census, 1896 Census, 1 roll
 Creek Old Settlers Roll 1857, 1 roll
 Creek Old Settlers Payrolls 1858-1859, 1 roll
 List of Applicants to the Commission for Citizenship in the Creek Nation, 1896, 2 rolls
 Record of Creek Citizenship Commission 1895-1896, 1 roll
 Cherokee (Eastern) Enrollment by Guinn Miller, 1908-1910, Rolls of 1850, 1851, 1884 and Misc., 1 roll
 Cherokee Census 1800, 1 roll
 Cherokee Census 1880, 1 roll
 Cherokee Census 1890, 3 rolls
 Cherokee Census 1896, 1904 1 roll
 Cherokee Census 1893, 1 roll
 Seminole Indian Records Allotment Schedule, 1901 & 1902, 3 rolls
 Choctaw Nation Indian Territory 1 roll
 Choctaw 1885 Census, 1 roll
 Choctaw Various Records, 2 rolls
 Fort Worth, Texas Choctaw Chickasaw, Citizenship Court, 1 roll
 Choctaw 1896 Census, 1 roll
 Five Civilized Tribe, 19 rolls
 Indian Territory 1900 Census – Cherokee 3 rolls; Chickasaw 5 rolls; Choctaw 3 rolls; Misc. 1 roll
 American Deaths 1784-1818, 1 roll
 American Marriages 1784-1818, 1 roll

Microfilms by States

(Note on census records, C=Census, S=Soundex)

Drawer 4 – Alabama

Census - 1840, 2 rolls; 1850, 2 rolls; 1855, 1 roll; 1860, 13 rolls; 1870, 41 rolls; 1900, 16 rolls; 1910, 5 rolls; 1920, 1 roll.

Drawer 5 – Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas

Alaska Census- 1900, 5 rolls; 1910, 2 rolls; 1920, 2 rolls
 Arizona Census- 1870, 1 roll; 1880, 2 rolls; 1910, 5 rolls; Cemetery Records, 6 rolls
 Arkansas Census- 1830, 1 roll; 1840, 4 rolls; 1850, 7 rolls; 1860, 11 rolls; 1870, 21 rolls; 1880, 3C rolls, 4S rolls; 1900, 6C rolls, 4S rolls; 1910, 5C rolls, 3S rolls

Drawer 6 – Arkansas

Arkansas Census- 1920, 7C rolls, 2S rolls
 Madison County Tax Records 1837-1867, 1 roll
 Washington County Tax Records 1836-1846 and 1856-1867, 2 rolls
 Index to Compiled Service Records, 1 roll

Drawer 7 – California, Colorado

California Census- 1850, 5 rolls; 1860, 18 rolls; 1870, 26 rolls; 1880, 2 rolls; 1900, 1C and 14S; 1910, 2S rolls
 DAR California Collection Index, 1 roll
 Colorado Census- 1870, 2 rolls; 1880, 2 rolls; 1885, 1 roll; 1900, 2C rolls and 1S roll.
 1920, 1C roll and 1S roll
 Sunshine Courier May 29, 1875 – Jan. 12, 1878,
 Sunshine County Newspaper, 1 roll

Drawer 8 – Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia

Connecticut Census- 1790, 1 roll; 1800, 2 rolls; 1810, 1 roll; 1830, 1 roll; 1840, 2 rolls; 1860, 10 rolls; 1870, 13 rolls; 1880, 1S; 1900, 1C roll, 4S rolls
 Barbour Collection, 6 rolls
 Hale Collection, 5 rolls
 News, East Haven Register VR Birth and Marriage 1644-1800, Death 1647-1823, 1 roll
 Hartford Times 1949-1967, 1 roll
 Genealogical Column of Hartford Times 1923-1949, 1 roll
 Delaware Census- 1820, 1 roll; 1830, 1 roll; 1840, 2 rolls; 1860, 2 rolls; 1870, 2 rolls; 1900, 1C roll, 3S rolls
 District of Columbia Census- 1870, 4 rolls

Drawer 9 – Florida, Georgia

Florida Census- 1860, 2 rolls; 1860 Mortality Schedule, 1 roll; 1870, 3 rolls; 1880 2S rolls; 1900, 8S rolls
 Georgia Census- 1820, 3 rolls; 1830, 3 rolls; 1840, 15 rolls; 1850, 4 rolls; 1860, 7 rolls; 1870, 30 rolls

Drawer 10 – Georgia, Idaho

Georgia Census- 1880, 3C rolls, 1S roll; 1900, 1 roll; 1910, 1C roll and 46S rolls; 1920, 3C rolls and 4S rolls
 Idaho Census- 1870, 1 roll; 1880, 1C roll and 1S roll; 1900, 2C rolls and 2S rolls; 1910, 8 rolls; 1920, 9 rolls

Drawer 11 – Illinois

Illinois Census- 1820, 2 rolls; 1830, 4 rolls; 1840, 18 rolls; 1850, 10 rolls; 1860, 25 rolls; 1870, 32 rolls

Drawer 12 – Illinois

Illinois Census- 1870, 40 rolls; 1880, 5C rolls and 10S rolls; 1900, 5C rolls and 10S rolls; 1910, 5C rolls and 20S rolls; 1920, 1C roll and 13S rolls
 Recollections of the Pioneers of Lee County, Illinois, 1893, 1 roll

Written in Stone

To Capture the Essence of a Cemetery

Carol Ralston Surrency

Following are brief reviews of cemetery books written by a Portland man, as well as a “teaser” for the upcoming Association of Gravestone Studies Conference to be held this year in Salem at Willamette University, June 18-23. Local Photographer and author, Johan Mathiesen, has written two books featuring Oregon cemeteries. Like many of us, he enjoys traveling the back roads. Along the way, he discovered the romance of old graveyards with their glimpses of lives and attitudes from a previous time. Eventually he set out to visit every cemetery in Oregon having, as he says, “no idea what that meant”. To date, he has covered more than 650 with his camera, attempting to capture the “ambiance” or “essence” of each cemetery, not to record every stone. He says he has learned a great deal about death in the interim – that humans have many ways of viewing and dealing with death, that death is a process, not an event, (except for the person dying) and that newer graves (for him) were the most interesting with their casual representation of the life and personality of the deceased.¹

Mad As the Mist and Snow, Exploring Oregon through Its Cemeteries. Johan Mathiesen, Ashland Creek Press, 2011. 360 pages

This cryptic title, fortunately, has a second line or the purpose of the book might be obscure to the casual bookshop stroller. At the end of his introduction, Mathiesen identifies ‘mad as the mist and snow’ as a line in a W. B. Yeats poem that he saw on a tombstone in Jones Cemetery. He does not tell us where Jones cemetery is and there is no index for the book.

The author has divided the book into four sections. The first is a collection of random “thoughts and observations”, most of which appeared in *Blogging a Dead Horse*, Mathiesen’s blog (<http://bloggingadeadhorse-dmt.blogspot.com>). The section covers topics such as finding graveyards, fraternal organization markers and cowboy markers. Section number two contains some of Mathiesen’s favorite epitaphs from his extensive collection. Again, the cemeteries are identified by name but their location is not given and there are many cemeteries of the same name throughout the state. The third section

consists of cemeteries that the author considers the best in the state of Oregon and the final division is a selection of vignettes of more than 200 cemeteries. Arranged into eighteen geographic regions, the author uses terms such as Pine Belt (Central Oregon), John Day Country, Santiam Basin, and Umpqua Drainage to describe areas of the state. In each, he picks out a group of cemeteries in different communities to highlight and there are enough cemeteries featured to give the reader a sense of the tone and culture of the area. All in all, he has created a volume filled with interesting stories and tidbits of history

Johan Mathiesen is a fine photographer and you can see his more than 16,000 cemetery photographs by Googling DeadManTalking (flickr.com/photos/DeadManTalking). Knowing that his pictures are beautiful, it is a little disappointing to see the print quality of those included in the book. The pictures also lack captions.

If you want to use this as a guidebook, be sure to bring your own maps. I have been to a number of these cemeteries and I would have some difficulty following the author’s directions.

While, by no means, is this an exhaustive coverage of burial spots in Oregon, nor is it a tome for researchers looking for their ancestors, *Mad as the Mist and Snow* may just pique your curiosity and send you down some back roads looking for those green highway signs saying ‘Cemetery’.

Lone Fir, The Cemetery – A Guide and History
Johan Mathiesen, DeadMan Talking, Portland, Oregon, 2012

Named one the world’s top ten cemeteries to visit by the National Geographic Traveler magazine in their October 2011 issue, Lone Fir has a unique place in Portland, Oregon’s history. Once a rural cemetery, part of a Donation Land Claim on the east side of the Willamette River, Lone Fir is, today, very much an urban cemetery, a thirty acre green space, surrounded by the city.

The book begins by recounting the history of Lone Fir, with the first known burial in 1846 on what was, at the time, a farm and follows the chain of ownership from private to city to county. It now rests in the hands

of Metro, a regional governmental body responsible for fourteen pioneer cemeteries in the Portland area. In recent years the county attempted to sell a block, formerly the Chinese burial ground, for commercial development, and the book recounts part of the struggle by the Chinese Benevolent Association, the Friends of Lone Fir, and others to prevent this from happening. The assumption was that all remains had been returned to China. Discovered to be untrue, today a foundation is attempting to create a park and interpretive center in this area.

Mathiesen continues by presenting what he feels makes Lone Fir unique and of interest to visitors. There are sections on types of markers, unusual designs and epitaphs, the GAR statue, the Heritage Rose Garden and Lone Fir as an arboretum. Hundreds of trees are scattered throughout, representing at least seventy-one different species. From beginning to end, the author tells stories of individuals who have played a part in the history of this cemetery and the Portland community.

The guide concludes with a series of maps provided by Metro. Mathiesen uses these maps with their block and lot numbers throughout the book to help a visitor locate markers referred to in the text.

The book would have benefited from more editing and proofreading. Picture quality is not as good as it could be and there are no captions under the pictures. On page 19, the reader may think an entire chapter has ended abruptly in the middle of a sentence, as it appears that a new section begins on the following two pages, only to discover the previous section continuing on page 22. This book is useful for both cemetery enthusiasts and the casual walker. Researchers will be happy with the endnotes found following some of the sections.

(Endnotes)

1. Johan Mathisien. The Sunday Oregonian Travel section. February 12, 2012.



**36th Annual Conference
Association for Gravestone Studies
Willamette University
Salem, Oregon
June 18 – 23, 2013**

Follow this link to get more information:
<http://www.gravestonestudies.org/conferences.htm>

Relics

Immigration Enforcement and U.S. Customs Inspectors

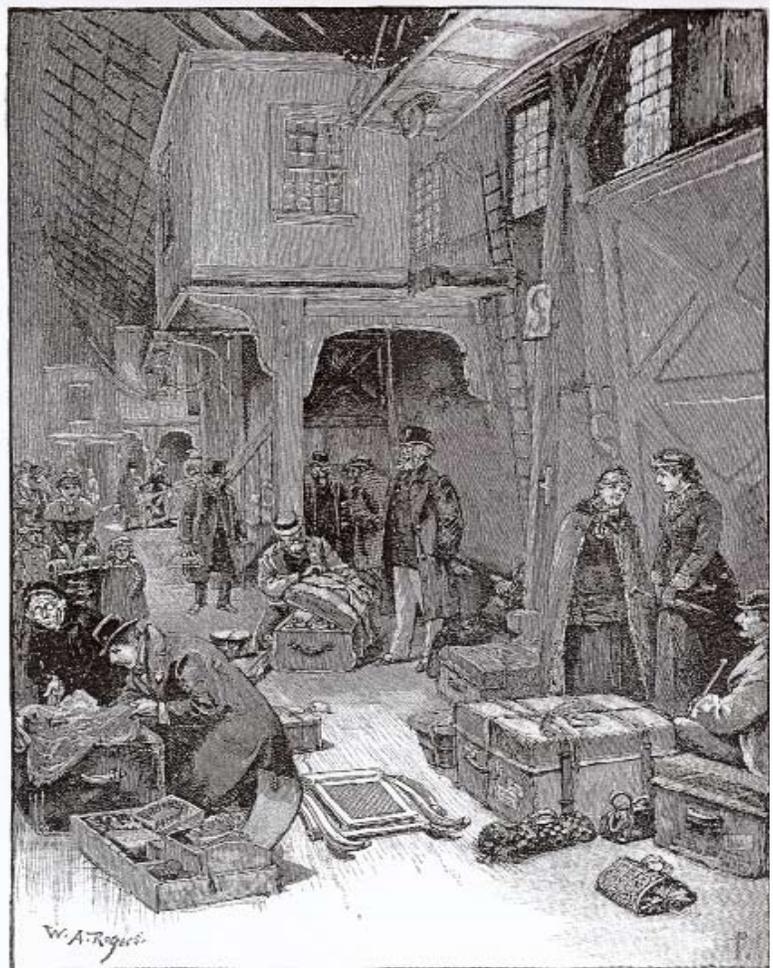
Harvey Steele

Upon entering an American port from a foreign country, the shipmaster, in accordance with the 1819 “Act Regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels,” filed a list of passengers with the Customs Inspector, and swore to the accuracy of its contents, in the same manner as required for a cargo manifest. The list contained information about the voyage, including the vessel and master’s names, port of embarkation and arrival, and the date of arrival.

Passenger information required name, age, sex, occupation, country of origin, destination, and circumstances of death during the voyage when applicable. Similar information was enacted for incoming tourists and American citizens as well. As immigration increased, legislation was enacted that required more data about each passenger, such as proficiency in languages and the last legal residence. The Customs Inspector, acting for the Collector of Customs, was also required to prepare copies and abstracts of the passenger lists for the preparation of quarterly reports to the State Department, also a requirement of the Act of 1819.

Passenger lists could vary in size and format, especially during the first half of the nineteenth century. In addition, other unofficial lists of passengers were sometimes found in ship’s logbooks and in various kinds of maritime business or family documents. All of these records can be a valuable source of research for the maritime historian or genealogist and all are part of Records Group 36 at the National Archives. Customs officials were responsible to see that each ship docking and clearing port was licensed and registered. Officials also recorded ship’s manifests listing crew, passengers and cargo. Also recorded were weather and directional notations and statements on the conditions of the passengers, and births, marriages, and deaths. Payroll accounts with signatures for seamen, ship’s accounts for provisions advanced to emigrants and miscellaneous documents which related to the ship itself were also part of the recording duty for the Inspector. These various documents, also called shipping records

or maritime records, would be found in the offices of the shipping company, at the U.S. Customhouse, or in various other local archives.¹



INSPECTION OF CABIN PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE ON THE DOCK.

Inspector Duties

Because there were no Immigration officers of any type before 1892, all duties and responsibilities of immigration were handled by U.S. Customs Inspectors at all the ports of entry. Furthermore, with very limited exceptions, there were no public instructions, or guidelines for processing immigrants, except for the passenger lists required by the Act of 1819. What instructions existed were in a book usually called the Customs Regulations,

a volume not sold directly to the public but sometimes available in a printed format entitled "Customhouse Guide" (or some variation), prepared and printed by commercial organizations for the use of all international trade officials, especially Customhouse brokers, importers, exporters, freight forwarders, and other trade specialists. Within the Customhouse Guides was a shortened version of the official Customs Regulations, plus a directory of port officials, international trade related institutions and even, to some degree, the federal port officials for U.S. Customs and a number of other agencies involved in commercial importation.

As Congress created each tariff act, usually some portion of that document included guidelines for U.S. Customs Inspector, specifying duties related to incoming immigrants, crew members, visitors, and other persons involved in port activities.

Starting with the Hamilton Tariff of 1789, there were 32 Tariff Acts, most of which contained only small changes or additions to the Act of 1819. For the historian and genealogist, it is important to note that only a few Tariff Acts were complex enough to require a new book length version of the Customs Regulations. The Trade Act of 2002 completely changed the role of U.S. Customs and INS, and Inspectors now work under the enlarged duties of Homeland Security.²

The Customs Inspector³

For all the federal duties, whether immigration or maritime, the enforcing officer who had actual contact with the persons whose names were recorded on the manifest was the Customs Inspector. Officers appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the nomination of the port Collector, they had supervision of all vessels into their districts. They reported all discovered violations of the revenue or navigation (or immigration) laws. They boarded all vessels arriving from foreign ports and superintended the discharge of cargoes and the delivery thereof.

A complicated part of their duties was the examination of baggage of arriving passengers and the inspection of merchandise shipments for importers. This duty alone was far more complicated and time-consuming than any immigration duty, as many illustrations in popular journals showed vividly.

The Customs Inspector was often portrayed as an American folk hero. He was uniformed, the only federal officer (excluding soldiers and sailors) to be decked out in clothing that was the prototype for many American police forces in the 19th century. Fictional accounts of his exploits in arresting smugglers and narcotics gang members were common in the century. Inspectors did

not routinely use firearms in the 19th century although they did work closely with plain clothes enforcers like the Special Agents of U.S. Customs. Although their job included much analysis of maritime documents, the dangers of face to face contact with immigrants and travelers were real.

Maritime Documents and the Customs Inspector

The period between 1776 and 1860 saw the development of federal legislation to regulate and protect our maritime commerce. The multitude of licenses, certificates, passports, and permits was examined by the Customs Inspector in his daily duties. It is to be emphasized that the practical enforcement of immigration laws in the late 19th century only touched on a tiny percentage of maritime regulation processes. In fact, until the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1882, simple immigration was a relatively routine duty and, yet, when the legal ways humans could come into the country are listed the scope of interaction is huge. It is beyond the limits of this article to cover all the regulatory duties of the early period, so, of the most time-consuming, I will cover only the most difficult.

The Bill of Health was a printed certificate usually printed locally for use by the port's Customs officers and thus varied greatly in size and format. By 1800, it was required for all ship's papers and certified the status of contagious disease at the port during the time of departure. A clean bill of health indicated that no plague or infectious disorders were known to exist. A suspected bill indicated rumors of disease, even if it had not yet appeared and a foul bill certified that the port of departure was infected at the time of sailing. Inspectors had to carefully review documents and individuals, and a quarantine notice, usually requiring sequestration at a harbor island (e.g. Angel Island in San Francisco Bay), involved a lengthy and even dangerous job for inspectors.⁴

The Bill of Lading, signed by the master of the vessel, was a crucial part of the Inspector's validation process. It was a one-page printed form varying in size and style usually prepared in at least four copies, since two had to be presented to the Inspector. The bill contained an overview of information about the passengers, cargo, and ownership of the ship. Even today, in the electronic age, bills of lading are a starting point for analysis of the vessel and its cargo.⁵

Consular certificates were required as a result of the U.S. Consular Service Act of 1792 and constituted a kind of commentary on the shipment, by the foreign consul, that provided communication for the Treasury Department and the Department of State. The Inspectors

had to carefully examine the actual arrival condition of the ship and cargo for concurrence with the certificate.⁶

The Crew List was of more importance to Customs Inspectors than the Passenger list itself. The crew list was required by an Act of 1803 and any irregularity (e.g. sickness, discharge, desertion, death, or the quite common false identity) had to be checked carefully by the inspector. These forms, containing a large number of individual characteristics (e.g. height, weight, color of eyes and hair, etc.), are a gold mine of information for the historian or genealogist.⁷

The large number and variety of Customs certificates and forms constituted more than half of the Customs Inspector's duties, and like many of the others, they had implications for the simple immigration status of the arriving individuals. Certificates for the importation of distilled spirits, entry of baggage (permits), permits to leave Quarantine Ground, Certificates of deposit in the public store, freight lists, oaths and affirmations of the ship master, owner's goods, manufacturers products, oaths regarding the loss of cargo: all had to be examined and verified by the inspector.⁸

Ironically, passenger's baggage, including that of the immigrant, was a duty more complex and time-consuming than most of the rest. Each object in the baggage would have to be examined for compliance with the Tariff Act applicable and, if duty was to be charged (as it was in most cases) the complicated entry process, often involving a Customhouse Broker and fees, would be supervised by the Customs Inspector. If the goods imported involved large commercial quantities (e.g. over \$100 for most of the pre-INS period) then the goods, whatever their claimed condition, would come under the jurisdiction of the Appraiser of Merchandise, and the Inspector would assist in a thorough inventory and examination for collection of duties.

The Lost Century for Immigration Laws

Some historians have debated whether the 19th century U.S. had any real immigration enforcement until 1882. During the 1820-1880 period there was a great increase in immigration to the U.S. This was a time of canal and early railroad building, expedited by a large number of immigrants, including English, Germans, and Irish. The heavy influx from northern and western Europe shifted during the late 19th century to southern and eastern Europe. Scandinavians started arriving before the Civil War and their numbers rose quickly thereafter, reaching a peak in the 1880s. With the decrease of Scandinavians, English and Irish there was a rise in the number of Italians, east and middle Europeans, and others from various parts of Europe, including numbers of Jewish families, Greeks,

Portuguese, and Russians.⁹

It was not until 1862 that two federal laws related to immigration, though indirectly, were passed. The Coolie Act prohibited Americans from carrying on trade in coolies between China and the West Indies. The Homestead Act, enacted in the same year, made aliens who had filed their declaration of intention to be citizens eligible for homesteads.¹⁰

The Chinese Exclusion Acts

Immigration law enforcement was comparatively easy for U.S. Customs Inspectors at most ports until Congress passed the first Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. Apparently motivated by the large number of Chinese men imported to build the transcontinental railroad system, Congress declared that "...the Chinese are peculiar in every respect..."¹¹ and passed legal acts which were almost impossible to enforce.

The legislation barred the entry of Chinese laborers into the U.S. for a period of 10 years (22 Stat. 60). Merchants, teachers, government officials, and other specified categories of upper class individuals were exempt from the exclusion. The law did not mention Chinese women, an omission dealt with by the courts (cf. *In re Ah Quan*, (21F 182 – 1882) and *In re Ah Moy* (21F 785 - 1884)). The exclusion was extended in 1892 and not repealed for more than 50 years.¹²

In addition to being the earliest federal immigration law enacted in the U.S., it required the first massive effort of federal officials to control immigration or any other maritime problem, calling on a makeshift inspection staff, patched together, consisting of Customs Inspectors and Customs Agents. At many ports, but especially those on the Pacific Coast, the enforcement of the law was overwhelmed by the sheer numbers involved. Unlike the various maritime acts, which specified clearly the forms to examine and the passengers and cargo to analyze, the exclusion acts were vague, racist in a wildly simplistic way, and seemingly ignorant of distinctions in class, race, identity, physical appearance, occupations, and, especially, the reasons for immigration itself.¹³

A fundamental flaw in the Chinese Exclusion Act was what one historian called "Dichotomizing Humanity"¹⁴ Persons other than laborers were exempt. Immediately, Inspectors were confronted with immigrants who called themselves "ship stewards" or "opera singers" or "physicians" or "miners in transit" or "fishermen" or "the wife of a dentist" or "a lady of high rank" or even "acrobats and dwarfs". Nobody, it seems, was a "laborer". In an age of paper correspondence, Inspectors and other Customs officials wrote hundreds of letters to the Commissioner of Customs in Washington DC,

simply to find out whether a particular claim justified the immigrant being accorded merchant status. Finding this an unsatisfactory way to process immigrants, the Inspectors devised lists of facial characteristics (“bright eyes” or somewhat “squinty”) and even the “science” of judging the immigrant’s callouses (or lack thereof). In the late period of enforcement by “Chinese Inspectors” at San Francisco lawsuits multiplied, especially in San Francisco itself, and attorneys flourished when they could convince the judge that their client was some type of “merchant”.

On the Canadian border, the immigration was by Great Lakes steamship companies, who took groups of Chinese hosted by labor contractors to specific border sites after 1893, seeking small ports of entry that could easily be overwhelmed by numbers. Before INS officials took over, U.S. Customs employed a more managerial approach there, seeking and receiving cooperation from steamship operators and railroad men to restrict entry only to stations manned by Customs Inspectors. Whereas, San Francisco processed over 95% of all Chinese immigrants, the Canadian border had only about 2%. The remainder was at Southwest border points like El Paso and Douglas, Arizona.¹⁵

In the early period (1850-1860) Chinese immigrants had been welcomed by employers and even the U.S. government as a critical source of cheap labor. They were central to completion of the Central Pacific Railroad. After the railroad was completed, periodic recessions ravaged the country and sentiment spread against what was called “coolie labor”.¹⁶

When the first exclusion act was passed in 1882, it had been delegated to the Treasury Department, to be enforced at ports where groups of “Chinese Inspectors” could be assembled. The San Francisco Customs district, already the single largest employer, public or private, on the Pacific Coast, was doubled in size. The Chinese Inspectors received no special training although the processing of the Chinese immigrants was unlike any duty any federal agency had seen before. Not until 1902 was the duty passed to a specific immigration agency, the Bureau of Immigration, and then transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. By 1910, U.S. Customs Inspectors were no longer directly concerned with immigration enforcement although they often provided training and assistance to the bewildered new Immigration Inspectors.

In 1864, when a federal law had been passed for the enforcement of contracts in which immigrants pledged the wages of their labor to repay expenses incurred in bringing them over from Europe one legislator had

commented:

“The law excludes individuals who are paupers, professional beggars, or vagrants, as well as individuals likely to become public charges. But who, for instance, is likely to become a public charge? How much cash, what charging limit on a credit card, etc., must an individual have for what length of stay?”¹⁷

In the years before 1882, when Customs Inspectors had decided the fate of whether an immigrant could enter the country legally, they relied on clearcut objective cues to make the decision. As in the 1864 law, the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act created enforcement impediments that exceeded the Inspector’s training and scope.

There were few “identity tags” (such as passports or other documents of identification) to use for judgment. The Inspector must then try to seek out means of piercing the veil of first impression and look for special signs (e.g. callouses etc.) to distinguish merchants from laborers. As one sociologist comments:

“The more the observer relies on seeking out foolproof cues, the more vulnerable he should appreciate he has become to the exploitation of his efforts. For, after all, the most reliance-inspiring conduct on the subject part is exactly the conduct that it would be most advantageous for him to fake.”¹⁸

The complexities of immigration work were a huge burden for the U.S. Customs Inspector and the other officers who worked with him (or her). It was almost with a sigh of relief that he could turn, in the new century, to a new but deadly enforcement problem: smuggling. As the popular restricted substances, from morphine to cocaine, changed during the period from 1913 to 2012, the work of the Inspector became a technological one, involving searching for hidden cargo, Detector Dogs, computer analysis of laundered finances, and other objective standards. The age of makeshift psychological cues had ended and different approaches to enforcement greeted the Customs Inspector and the Immigration Inspector, now, ironically, working side by side in the new Homeland Security Agency.

(Endnotes)

1. American Maritime Documents 1776-1860, by Douglas Stein (Mystic Seaport Museum: Mystic Seaport, Connecticut) 1992, is a comprehensive illustrated summary of common documents. Also note important immigration studies, e.g., Janet A. Gilboy, Penetrability of Administrative Systems: Political Casework and Immigration Inspections, Law and Society Review, Vol. 26, No. 2 (1992) and other historical works on the immigration process. One cautionary note on use of Gilboy and similar studies is that they do not distinguish the difference

between immigration duties by U.S. Customs Inspectors and immigration duties by U.S. Immigration department Inspectors, which were in fact quite different. Where an Immigration Inspector was involved, starting about 1902, the work was side-by-side with a Customs Inspector, continuing right up to the present day under Homeland Security. For the entire 19th century (and before), only U.S. Customs Inspectors, with many other time-consuming duties and completely different printed guidelines, actually did the face-to-face immigration contacts.

Note, too, that passenger lists are usually separate documents after 1820 if the ship was a passenger liner. If the ship was a cargo vessel, which also carried passengers, they will be listed on the ship's manifest with the master, crew, and cargo. Some ancestors were actually shipped by the pound as if they were trunks of books or bales of wool. Furthermore, before 1820, most of them were not declared as passengers and the majority of them were landed in ports where a Customhouse had not yet been established.

2. The various volumes of the Customs Regulations (and Customhouse Guide) are in the category of rare books now and, except for very modern editions, usually not available to historians or genealogists. Some U.S. Customs offices have back numbers but very few, if any, have volumes covering the period when Customs Inspectors did all the immigration work (1820-1902) depending on the port. In that category, I would include the acts of 1828, 1842, 1846 (Walker Tariff), 1857, 1861 (Morrill Tariff), 1872, 1875, 1883 (Mongrel Tariff), 1890 (McKinley Tariff), 1894 (Wilson-Gorman Tariff), 1897 (Dingley Tariff), 1909 (Payne-Aldrich Tariff), 1913 (Underwood Tariff), 1922 (Fordney-McCumber Tariff), 1930 (Smoot-Hawley Tariff), 1934 (Reciprocal Tariff), 1947 (GATT), and the Trade Expansion Acts of 1962, 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1988.

3. Some of the many duties are described in the Dictionary of Tariff Information, no author, Government Printing Office: Washington DC) 1924: 411. A more detailed account is indicated in the pages of Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Customs, compiled by Forrest Holdcamper, December 1968, reprinted in 2001 by the Oregon Territorial Press: Portland, prepared for publication and indexed by Eileen Chamberlin and Julie Kidd. The author furnished a new preface for the volume.

4. Stein, 1992: 21-24.

5. Stein 1992: 24-25.

6. Stein 1992: 43-47

7. Stein 1992: 50-58

8. Stein 1992: 60-68

9. This myth of unrestricted immigration to the U.S. has been discussed thoroughly by Gerald L. Neuman, in his article, The Lost Century of American Law (1776-1875), in Columbia Law Review, Vol. 93, No. 8 (December 1993), pp. 1833-1901. The conclusion is that there were many state and federal restrictions for compliance of federal laws, particularly at the ports of entry, but also at the land borders. As for maritime restrictions, noted above, there were laws ranging from restrictions

against the entry of prisoners to laws restricting paupers or immigrants with limited means. The U.S. Customs Inspectors were often involved in assisting state and municipal officials in enforcing such regulations.

10. Evolution of U.S. Immigration Policy, I&N Reporter, (GPO: Washington DC) 1975-6: October 1977.

11. Congressional Record 1882: 2608.

12. Kitty Calavita, The Paradoxes of Race, Class, Identity, and Passing: Enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Acts 1882-1910, Law and Social Inquiry, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Winter 2000) L page 2.

13. Calavita 2000: 2-32.

14. Calavita 2000: 15

15. Marian L. Smith, The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) at the United States-Canadian Border, 1893-1993, Michigan Historical Review, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Fall 2000), pp. 127-147.

16. Calavita 2000:4 ff.

17. Gilboy 1991: 575.

18. Erving Goffman, Strategic Interaction (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press) 1969.

Extracts

Multnomah County, Oregon
Marriage Register Index 1911-1912

Extracted and Proofed by Marie Diers and Eileen Chamberlin

The index is sorted by the bride's surname. A copy of records from this and other Multnomah County Marriage Registers can be obtained in person or by mail. See details on the Genealogical Forum of Oregon website at GFO.org.

Groom Surname	Groom Given	Bride Surname	Bride Given	Marriage Year
Child	Archie Earl	Pixley	Mary A	1912
Lyons	Spencer	Plunkett	Lizzie	1911
Duke	Thomas Porter	Pohl	Gertrude F	1911
Mount	Frank H	Poindexter	Lena D	1912
Wheadon	Frank P	Poli	Lydia C	1912
Romiti	Virginio	Poli	Maria	1911
Sanders	Eugene	Pomeroy	Nellie J	1912
Weber	George	Potter	Abbey	1912
Voegtly	W N	Potter	Ada T	1912
Anderson	R W	Potter	Isabelle M	1911
Sproat	James	Powell	Florence	1911
VanDoozer	Jess G	Powers	Clara G	1911
Ford	E P	Prather	Stella (Mrs)	1912
Chambers	Robert	Price	Bertie	1911
Vickerson	John Irving	Price	Julia	1912
Scholts	F	Price	Lila B	1911
Scofield	Roy G	Price	Mary A	1912
Lingo	Elmer	Priendl	Beatrice E	1912
Schubert	Henry J	Probst	Birdie	1911
Ormsby	Russell	Pugge	Emma	1912
Hakkinen	David	Punmala	Hanna	1911
Sears	Fredrick W	Purdy	Grace E	1912
Hegstrom	Erick J	Quay	Kathleen L	1911
Sing	Seid Yow	Quay	Lee Song	1912
Turpin	George Scott	Quinlin	Lorena Ellen	1911
Kartge	Walter	Rafferty	Minnie	1911
Klopfner	Alexander E	Rainey	Alice Frances	1911
Walters	T W	Ralph	Nina E	1911
Haines	Arthur	Ramsey	Myrtle G	1912
Casey	G M	Randall	Alice M	1912
Nilson	Martin	Rasmussen	Karen Marie	1911
Williams	Fred D	Rathbun	Eva L	1911

Multnomah Marriages Continued:

Groom Surname	Groom Given	Bride Surname	Bride Given	Marriage Year
Gaibel	John	Rathke	Charlotte	1912
Arnold	W E	Ray	Philys H	1912
Powell	Frank C	Raymond	Lucy V	1911
Simpson	Frank O	Raymond	Ruth L	1911
Verdaglio	Peter	Re	Mary	1912
StKerr	Alex	Redding	Annella	1911
Chick	Glendon Charles	Rees	Margaret Welsh	1912
Jones	Willard C	Reeves	Ivell M	1911
Kohler	Joseph F	Reign	Maggie M D	1912
Herman	Henry	Reihl	Lena	1912
Latham	Henry T	Reilly	Annie	1912
Boyd	David F	Reilly	Rose	1911
Hensley	Frank N	Reinhardt	Florence L	1912
Billington	Frank	Remick	Lucy	1912
Vogt	William	Renter	Elizabeth Mary	1911
Tomlinson	Clarence L	Reynolds	Mary S	1912
Parker	Roy F	Rezner	Florence B	1911
Link	Jacob Phillips	Rhymer	Audra May	1911
McCurdy	Calvin E	Rice	Alza E	1912
Partridge	Archibald H	Richards	Francis H	1912
Campbell	Arthur	Richardson	Anna	1911
Struble	Edward L	Richardson	Hazel	1911
Bauersachs	Charles (Jr)	Richit	Leona A	1911
Rauch	Emmett Tobias	Richmond	Bessie Gertrude	1912
Inman	R D	Rickard	Clara A	1912
Cox	Edward W	Rickman	Dorie	1912
Poor	Joseph	Rickman	Essie S	1911
Heenan	H N	Riese	Jessie	1912
Ervin	Frank	Rimers	Laura	1912
Brookman	G B	Ritchey	Myrtle	1912
Kuhns	Oscar	Ritter	Matilda	1911
Petrone	Rocco	Rizzo	Giovannina	1911
Pursifull	Ransom R	Roach	Katherine	1912
Bowen	Franke J	Robertson	Maude B	1912
Dietz	Leopold H	Robida	Rose	1912
Kindred	E W	Robinson	Ada H (Mrs)	1911
Ross	Olin A	Robinson	Cynthia Nelle	1911
Stone	Peter	Robinson	Dollie	1911
Schauk	Charles	Robinson	Marie	1911
Julian	John W	Robinson	Pearl Ethel	1911
Moore	William C	Rode	Lily	1911

Multnomah Marriages Continued:

Groom Surname	Groom Given	Bride Surname	Bride Given	Marriage Year
Gordon	Chas A	Rodgers	Lydia	1911
Rogers	Willis E	Roettger	Louise	1912
Jacobs	Chas W	Rogers	Alice F	1911
Levenhagen	W J	Rooney	Augusta A	1912
Borgmann	Gustav	Rose	Chloe	1911
Hodlin	Oscar E	Rosendahl	Ethel M	1911
Schonberger	Edgar	Rosenthal	Ray	1911
Sperry	James E	Ross	Mary E	1911
Moorhead	Charles D	Ross	Nellie E	1911
Parodi	Carnelie	Rossi	Caterina	1935
Huber	Henry	Roth	Sarah Elizabeth	1912
Gaston	George O	Rothrock	Edith C	1911
Taylor	Everett M	Rufner	Alice J	1912
Schmidling	Joseph	Russell	Jennie	1911
Brown	William H	Rust	Minerva Jane	1912
Shinn	Victor E	Ryan	LaVern	1912
Higgins	John C	Sails	Sarah Lorene	1911
Mandell	Emil	Sakkinen	Rikka	1912
Johannes	John G	Salb	V Hortense	1912
Schnal	S	Salowich	B	1912
Kahn	Milton E	Samuel	Germaine U	1912
Schneider	Edward F	Sanders	Pauline	1911
Darge	William Perry	Sanford	Mabel E	1911
Brown	Geo A	Sanger	Elizabeth	1912
Solomon	Raymond H	Sather	Matilda	1911
Martin	Herbert Harrell	Savage	Esther (or Ethel) Louise	1912
Sampson	Nahum Henry	Sawdon	Carrie Viola	1911
Gait	Geo Robert	Sawer	Bessie May	1912
Knofsky	Arthur W	Schantin	Mary	1911
Hanson	Hans C	Schattenbirg	Wilhelmena	1911
Gallino	Philip	Scheibner	Helen	1911
Gralbert	William	Schloreth	Gertrude	1911
Wheeler	C A	Schloth	Frieda	1912
Martin	David J	Schmidt	Lenora W	1911
Duncan	James	Schmied	Lillie	1911
Anderson	Albert L	Schmitt	Frances M	1912
Hanson	William Francis	Schneider	Lucille Mary	1912
Lind	Henry	Schnell	Lisie	1912
Bernstein	Henry E	Schoen	Fanchon R	1911
Kaiser	Jacob	Schuethies	Mari	1912
Lewis	C F	Schulendorf	Anna	1911

Multnomah Marriages Continued:

Groom Surname	Groom Given	Bride Surname	Bride Given	Marriage Year
Fletcher	Charles A	Schuler	May	1912
Schuyleman	John	Schuyleman	Alida Pearl	1911
Goldberg	David Gardner	Schwab	Grace Pearl	1912
Abernatha	T Fred	Schwartz	Catherine	1912
Boone	Emmett R	Scott	Alice	1912
Bufton	Lawrence Earle	Scott	Florence Euphemia	1911
Smith	Percy	Scott	Winnifred	1912
Buchan	Robt John	Scoville	Martha E (Mrs)	1911
Allen	Charles	Scully	Blanche A	1911
Caster	Fred	Seaburg	Violet	1911
Anderson	Oscar M	Search	Amelia L	1912
Smuck	John W	Sears	Bernice M	1911
Ward	Eugene S	Seaver	Eva L (Mrs)	1911
Nash	Wm S	Sechtern	Hilda	1911
Wood	William	Seckatz	Mabel	1912
Christman	John	Secrist	Stella	1911
Bowman	Charles	Seeting	Mary	1912
Schlefar	Morris	Segal	Anna	1911
Haniges	Frank	Seifer	Eva	1912
Berry	Ralph S	Selz	Eunice	1911
Lindley	John W	Sempert	Martha M	1911
VanRooy	Arthur	Setser	Agnes	1911
Barnes	Clyde E	Shadinger	Myrtle E	1912
Krautz	Nels	Shand	Hansine	1911
Taylor	Charles Benjamin	Shane	Claire L	1911
Walker	David Edward	Shannon	Mary Josephine	1912
Sax	Bernard D	Shapiro	Anna	1912
Anderson	Marion Eugene	Sharkey	Nellie May	1912
Lindsay	Winthrop E	Shaw	Etta May	1912
Davis	L C	Sheck	Hazel Blanche	1912
Wallace	Herbert Nelson	Shelton	Sue Fontella	1911
Kennedy	James B	Sheriden	Mary Alice	1911
Felton	Ethan	Sherwood	Loana (Mrs)	1911
Leonard	Edward S	Shiek	Leila M	1912
Snyder	Arthur E	Shinn	Anna C	1911
Hedgpeth	Claud H	Shipp	Lenna	1912
Caldwell	B L	Shorey	Mary Gertrude	1911
Smith	Henry	Shower	Katie	1911
Sulbinder	Earnest A	Shuey	Ollie	1911
Swartz	R C	Shuks	Blanche	1911
Robler	Anton	Shumske	Eva	1911
Morlan	W L	Sidena	Mary	1911

to be continued

Book Reviews

Edwin Beecher Brown, Descendants of James Brown (Senior) (17__-1833. Subtitle: Who Settled in Augusta County, Virginia Between The South River Road and the “Great Road” that ran from Waynesboro to Greenville to Lexington Virginia. Published by Edwin Beecher Brown, PO Box 1826, Staunton, Virginia 24402, Mid Valley Press, Verona, Virginia, 2011, 466 pages. Author indicates that Augusta County Genealogical Society of Virginia will have the book for sale. This book reviewer could not find the book advertised on the website used by the named society. Amazon.com refers to AbeBooks Marketplace at the price listed below. The book is available through High Enterprises, Olympia, Washington. Price: \$77.00

Audience: Any descendant of the Title would have an interest. However, this book is difficult to use for quick genealogical lookups. There is more on this issue below.

Purpose: The main purpose of this book seems to be to publish the works of another author with those of Edwin Beecher Brown’s own research and conclusions. Also “... the main purpose of which has been to preserve written information.”

Author’s qualifications: Edwin Beecher Brown (EBB) does not indicate any major degree of prior knowledge of genealogical research, lecturing, or publication. He has a history as an attorney and a specialist on financial dealings. Many years ago, the author had communicated with Durward Belmont Brown (DBB) and Durward’s wife, Dorothy Rine Brown (DRB). The initials in parentheses are used throughout the book to identify these researchers in place of proper names.

Content: After the death of DBB, the collection acquired and created by the couple was sent first to Robert F. Brown in North Platte, Nebraska. Subsequently, the material was sent to EEB in Green Village, New Jersey. On page vii, EEB says “To conclude on a personal note, I researched and wrote Chapters 1, 2, and 4, [of 7] and the Appendixes, Addendum, and Table at the end of the book; and edited everything else, with some additional research by me, into the form of this book.” Other individuals wrote chapters 3, 5, 6, and 7.

Writing Style: One could say that the writing style is descriptive and conversational. Limited references are included in the textual material, so the endnotes and footnotes aren’t there to be used by others wishing to verify the information in the text. There is a multitude of

data linked together with chronologies and followed by extended detail for some of the principle characters in the book. The information is presented in general sequence for the lifetime for each of James Brown (Senior) and his son James Brown (Junior). The use of initials in place of proper names throughout the text is a very odd and unorthodox technique.

Organization: Chapter 1 is a chronology of the James Brown (Senior) family through the last grandchild. Chapter 2 lists the sources and names of descendants for James Brown (Senior), his wife, and his children. Chapter 3 lists the known descendants of Boyl Brown, eldest child of James brown (Senior). Chapter 4 is a chronology of the James Brown (Junior) family from 1838 through 1915. Junior’s last child was born in 1837. Chapters 5 and 6 detail the sources and descendants for James Brown (Senior) and family. Chapter 7 covers the known descendants of Nancy Brown, third child of James Brown (Senior), who married John Caruthers. There are seven Appendixes that treat with items such as Abbreviations, the DBB numbering system, the Brown Y-Chromosome test, and other background information not otherwise woven into the text of the book. The Addendum is a list of other items received too late to be integrated in the text of the book. This includes the inventory and appraisal of the items in the James Brown (Senior) estate. There is a list of the towns, by county, named in the book. This list contains no page number reference. There is a Bibliography with limited names for titles to resources used. There are no footnotes or endnotes used in the text. There are four lists of names with their lineal number as assigned by DBB when he assembled the family data. The number system included in the list of names agrees with the modified number system developed by Reginald Henry in 1935 for describing the genealogy of the U.S. Presidents. Unfortunately, these lists contain no page numbers with which to identify individuals in the text. There is a Henry list of the descendants of Boyl Brown and James Brown (Junior) that begin on pages 27 and 127 respectively. This is about the only index looking information that links family members to be found in the book.

Accuracy: Lacking any footnotes or endnotes associated with the text there is no way to evaluate the accuracy of the data and text. The structure of the text would indicate general understanding of the data. However, the author admits DBB and his wife DRB assembled the primary information over many years. He made no significant effort to verify the work of this couple. In the Introduction, he says “An effort has been made to organize the material in this book in an accurate and

consistent manner.” “I have a higher level of confidence in the personal correspondence of Durward Belmont Brown than I do of something pulled off the internet, which I have avoided, except for U.S. Census records, and Confederate records in the national Archives.”

Conclusion: As EBB says in the Introduction “Yes, this book would have benefited from a competent professional editor, but that would have increased the expense, all of which has been borne by the compiler of this book.” He also says “Yes, this book would have benefited from more research.” It is unfortunate these two things could not have been extended. The core of the material is excellent. Users of the book will have to do their own verification of the materials included therein.

GSL

Carolyn L. Barkley, *Genealogy at a glance, Family History Library Research*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 2012. Orders may be sent to 3600 Clipper Mill Rd., Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953.

Website: www.genealogical.com or phone 1-800-296-6687.

Price of each *Genealogy at a glance* publication is \$8.95 plus shipping & handling

Audience: This guide is important to people researching at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Purpose: To assist researchers in gaining the best results when researching in the Library and to help make their visit to the area enjoyable.

Author’s qualifications: Carolyn L. Barkley is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists. She works as an Editor, Compiler/Indexer and Librarian. Carolyn has earned a BA (Spanish) and MLS (Library Science).

Writing Style: The formatting of the information is easy to follow.

Organization: On the first page you will find Contents, Quick Facts about the FHL, Background, with a basic history of the Library, and Preparing for a Research Trip, including Things to Do Before Your Library Visit, which follows to page 2. The largest section, on pages 2 and 3, covers Collections, or what you can find in the FHL. This is broken down into State and County U.S. Resources, National and Regional U.S. Resources, International Resources, and Family History Books. The last page provides the following information: Educational Opportunities at the Library, Enjoying Salt Lake City, and Other Online Resources.

Accuracy: The information appears to be well researched. As with any Internet information some of the material may change over time, but hopefully one can use this resource to locate the websites that are mentioned.

Conclusion: Understanding the significant materials available at the FHL is important, as it can seem very confusing. This *Genealogy at a glance* is a wonderful tool, which the author developed from working as a researcher. Knowing where the types of records are kept, the details they include, and by whom they were maintained are key pieces of information. As a long time user of the FHL I learned a few new details that will make my next trip even more productive. Checking out the hours they are open and parking information are great suggestions. Printing the online floor plan is also a great idea. Locating the help desks on each floor will lead you to knowledgeable consultants who can assist in your work.

SEL

Leallah Franklin, *Descendants of John McGonigle Immigrant from Ireland*, Otter Bay Books, Baltimore, MD, 2010, 84 pages. For book orders contact Leallah Franklin, 822 Camino de los Padres, Tuscon, AZ, 85718.

Audience: The descendants of John McGonigle will find this charming book provides a nice family history of their ancestors and living relatives.

Purpose: Leallah shares in her book the history of the McGonigle family to preserve it for future descendants. The book is dedicated to her husband, as this is his family history.

Author’s qualifications: She has written numerous books and is active in genealogy work in Arizona where she lives. There are no listings for her working as a genealogist.

Content: The table of contents lists the following: Abbreviations, Preface, Acknowledgments, and Sources, followed by the chapters by generations. Page one is the Descendants of John McGonigle, then proceeds from the second generation to the eighth generation, and ends with an Index that lists family names. The sources are just broad categories of the types of records used. Family pictures are found throughout the book.

Writing Style: The book is very concisely written, but seems lacking in details. The text is written with brevity, where more in-depth exploration of the family would make it easier to follow.

Organization: Within the book the format is easy to understand. Following each generation in separate chapters helps to separate the families.

Accuracy: The most interesting source of information is the family history written by Harvey L. McGonigle. The author suggests that she used online family trees and has not proven all of the information. The actual sources of documents are lacking.

Conclusion: This book nicely records information about James McGonigle of Ireland and his descendants. It is the family data that will assist others in writing their own family histories. The pictures and descriptions of the individuals that capture key parts of their history are an enjoyable part of the book. The book can be used as a tool in furthering research and filling in the missing details.

SEL

Howard D. Baumgart, The Quarum Family. Title page: Ancestors and Descendants of Torger Olsen Nrebye and Kari Hansdatter Lien. Subtitle: A family from Fluberg, SÆndre Land, Oppland, Norway named Quarum and Olson in America. Publisher Howard D. Baumgart, LaserWriting, 3016 N. Narrows Dr., #202, Tacoma, Washington 98407, 2009, third edition, 767 pages. For ordering contact the author at 10925 E. Minnesota Avenue, Sun Lakes, Arizona 85240-7960.

Audience: Families that descend from those living in the localities listed in title.

Purpose: The author says, "In this work we have sought to preserve the footprints of our

Ancestors that generations yet unborn may have them as a heritage and a guide in life."

Author's Qualifications: The author says, "This book is the culmination of many years of research in extant records and the gathering of information from family members. But it is not a finished product. Life goes on, so that by the time this is published some will have died, others born or married."

Content: This is a very complete family history. In Part I, the Table of Contents, are listed: maps and finding aids; brief history of Norway; health, customs and culture; description of the home farm in Norway; reasons to emigrate; and descriptions of settlements in the United States. There are very nice descriptions in the first 66 pages of text for all these items. Part II, contains a structured listing of the ancestors of Torger Olsen Nerbye, the immigrant. Interestingly, the author does not describe the ancestry of either of Norbye's wives. It is only for his ancestry. This ancestry goes back to the early 15th Century. A one-page family group sheet for the immigrant family follows the ancestry. Part III is comprised of about 580 pages. It begins with a family group sheet for Torger & Kari Nordbye. Chapter 1 follows the detailed outline

in the Table of Contents. This describes Torger & Kari's life in text form from Norway to their death in the United States. Chapters 2 through 6 describe the Descendants of Torger Olsen Norbye & Kari Hansdatter Lien. This is a narrative description of each child of the American family down to the sixth generation from Norway. Part IV is a structured descendency of the same family group down to the current generations. A limited Bibliography follows Part IV. An extensive Index of the Torger Olsen Norbye descendants report follows the bibliography.

Writing Style: Baumgart writes in a very conversational manner. The material he is presenting is creative non-fiction. He incorporates references and definitions in the text as he writes. This is very effective. The style makes one want to read more and more. It's difficult to put this huge volume down. It's very engrossing.

Organization: This is an excellent organized production. The author presents regular aids like maps and charts for understanding the genealogies being presented. He includes many pertinent photos where they add to understanding of the family groups, individuals, and localities. He sprinkles poems throughout the book. His inclusion of extended history for the specific location of his forbears is outstanding. They could be used as instructional materials for the ancestral parts of Norway as well as the two main sites in the United States where his ancestors settled.

Accuracy: This family history contains neither footnotes nor endnotes. There is a bibliography at the end of the text. The author admits that the information is collected from a multitude of family sources. The detail is only as accurate as what was given to him. He has done much personal work in repositories and archives, some on-site in Norway. The history is as accurate as he could make it.

Conclusion: This reviewer thoroughly enjoyed reading this book. It was so interesting I couldn't help but read much more than necessary to do the review. I find myself wishing I could find some related individual in the book so I could justify buying one for myself. Unfortunately, my father's ancestry is German and my mother's is typical old American being English, Scot, and Irish. My DNA results verify the genealogy. I highly recommend this book for anyone researching Oppland in the south-central part of Norway. The author deserves great accolades.

GSL

Leallah Franklin, *Descendants of Chesterfield Franklin Early Settler of North Carolina*, Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 2008, 179 pages. For book orders contact Leallah Franklin, 822 Camino de los Padres, Tucson, AZ, 85718.

Audience: The descendants of Chesterfield Franklin will find this charming book provides a nice family history of their ancestors and living relatives.

Purpose: Leallah shares in her book the history of the Franklin family to preserve it for future descendants. The book is dedicated to her husband, as this is his family history.

Author's qualifications: She has written numerous books and is active in genealogy work in Arizona where she lives. There are no listings for her working as a genealogist.

Content: This book begins with a family crest and a brief history of the Franklin name. The table of contents lists the following: Abbreviations & explanations of book format, Preface, Acknowledgments, and Sources, followed by the chapters by generations. Page one is the Descendants of Chesterfield Franklin, then proceeds from the second generation to the ninth generation, and ends with an Index that lists family names. The sources are just broad categories of the types of records used and they include U.S. Census records, Estates Records, Wills,

Deeds, Marriage, Birth, Death Records, U.S. Military Records, SSDI, Cemetery Records, Newspapers, Family Bibles, etc., in North Carolina, and other family locations. Several certificates, obituaries, wills, deeds, and many family pictures are included in the book.

Writing Style: The book is very concisely written, but seems lacking in details. The text is written with brevity, where more in-depth exploration of the family would make it easier to follow.

Organization: Within the book the format is easy to understand. Following each generation in separate chapters helps to separate the families.

Accuracy: The most interesting source of information is the family history for the first generation. The author suggests that she has not proven all of the information. The actual sources of documents are lacking.

Conclusion: This book nicely records information about Chesterfield Franklin and his descendants. It is the family data that will assist others in writing their own family histories. The pictures and descriptions of the individuals that capture key parts of their history are an enjoyable part of the book. The book can be used as a tool in furthering research and filling in the missing details.

SEL

In Memoriam

Margaret Byrd

April 18, 1921-December 23, 2012

Margaret Byrd was a member of GFO for many years. Some of you may remember her from earlier days at the Genealogical Forum. Her family genealogy is on file, but she was not a current member when she passed away at age 91.

Her official Obituary read:

Margaret and her twin sister, Susan, were born April 18, 1921 to A.D. (Dee) and Rebecca (Williamson) Davis in LaGrande Oregon. Margaret passed to the Lord on December 23, 2012 in Molalla.

She was an amateur radio operator for over 60 years, loved animals, and often found at the sewing machine sewing something for others. Margaret was a person of many interests.

Her parents, twin sister and her husbands preceded her in death.

She is survived by sons, John and David Stewart; grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren.

Margaret was a member of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Auxiliary will hold services for her on Jan. 5, 2013, at 2:00 p.m. at the Molalla Grange, in Molalla, Please come to help us give Margaret a good farewell.

(This obituary was found online at the Molalla Pioneer website)

April General Elections

The GFO general elections will be held in April for the board positions of Vice-President, Treasurer and Director-at-Large, as well as a position on the Endowment Fund Committee. The nominating committee was asked to find candidates for two of these positions and has forwarded the names of Jeanette Hopkins for Vice-President and Richard Crockett for Treasurer to the Board of Directors. At the March 16th General Membership meeting those members present may nominate candidates (with those members consent) for any of the preceding positions. Nominations must be made from the floor for the positions of Director-at-Large and the one position on the endowment fund committee. Nominations may also be sent to the Secretary in time to be read at this meeting.

For your consideration the biographical sketches provided by the committee's nominees are below:

Jeanette Hopkins:

Jeanette Hopkins is a 3rd generation Portlander and graduated from Portland State University. She is currently the accountant at a law firm in NE Portland. She joined the GFO in 1991 just after she started researching her family history. She is currently the Treasurer and has held this position for the past seven years, continuing during the past two years at the Board's request to facilitate the move to our new location.

Jeanette has prepared the GFO's tax return for the last four years and continues to spearhead the Annual Appeal fund drive. In addition to her financial involvement, she is also a research assistant on the first Sunday of the month (12 years), co-chair of the Spring and Fall seminars (5 years), an Education committee member (3 years), and a member of the current Bylaws Review and Strategic Plan committees.

As Vice President Jeanette's past experience and knowledge of the GFO will continue to be available to the Board. She also looks forward to the opportunity to explore new areas of service to our organization.

Richard Crockett:

Richard was born outside of Cincinnati Ohio in 1947. He did a bit of family tree charting back in the early 1960s, but no research. After moving to Portland in 1970, raising and showing basset hounds got him involved in the Basset Hound Club of Portland and he served as secretary and treasurer for a number of years. That position was resigned when he moved to a small 2.5 room apartment where there was no room for dogs.

Before retiring from Portland Public Schools as a 7th grade math teacher, Richard re-joined the Greater Portland Chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Singing in America, Inc. (once known as SPEBSQSA, but now as the Barbershop Harmony Society, or BHS) and quickly found a niche as the secretary of said group. He took over the treasurer's position in 1997 and has held that post ever since, so he is familiar with handling money for a small non-profit organization.

Richard is currently the Program Operations Director for Chess for Success, a leading provider of after school enrichment programs based here in Portland. As such, he works full time during the school year but has the summers free. He also does preventive maintenance of the computers at the GFO and is "on call" for emergencies. He has not served on any committees, but has helped with an indexing project and helped paint our new location prior to the move.

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Co-compiled by Stanley R. Clarke
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