



# The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the  
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 67, Number 3

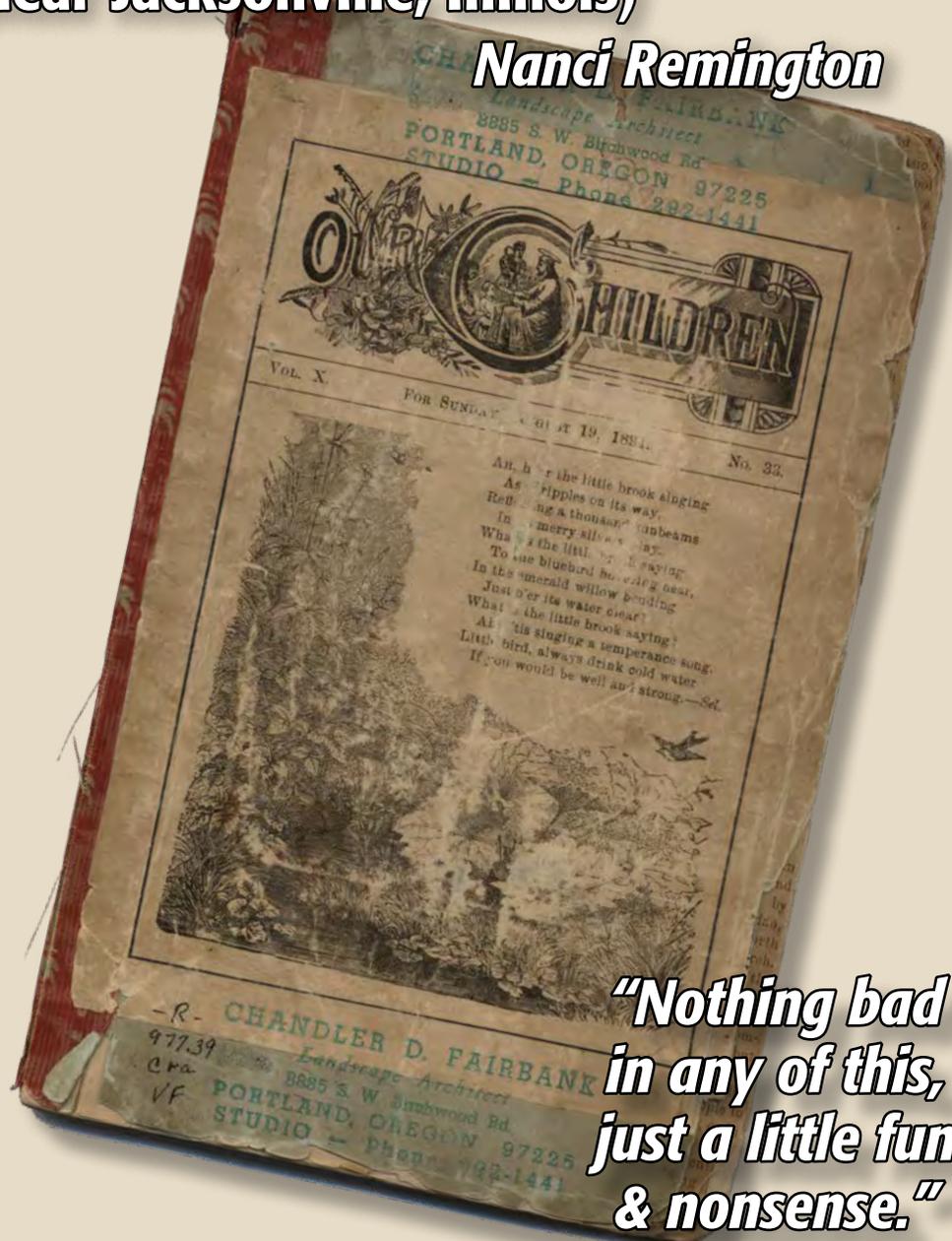
March, 2018

## ***In This Issue:***

- *Bonifacio Lucero and the Great Influenza*
- *Down the Rabbit Hole . . . or how I spent my "sick days" at home*
- *Neil Neisz Titus, World War I, and the Spanish Flu*
- *Eugene Truby and Salola Roach*
- *Hoberg-Knight Family Bible*
- *Tools: Finding Family in Newspaper Social Columns*
- *Spotlight: GFO Genealogy Problem Solvers*
- *Writing Tips, Book Reviews, And More!*

## **Life in Cracker's Bend (near Jacksonville, Illinois)**

***Nanci Remington***



***"Nothing bad  
in any of this,  
just a little fun  
& nonsense."***



# FINDING JAMES

A WORLD WAR II REPATRIATION PROJECT

**GENTALK**  
at the  
**GFO**

**Saturday, March 17 @ 2 p.m.**

Free | Open to the Public



Library of Congress  
(<https://lccn.loc.gov/2017692652>)

IT SOUNDED LIKE AN AVERAGE ASSIGNMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST KATE EAKMAN: UNCOVER AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE ABOUT A U.S. SERVICEMAN WHO DIED ON UTAH BEACH ON D-DAY DURING WWII. WHAT FOLLOWED WAS A STUDY IN DEAD ENDS, PERSEVERANCE, AND ONE OF THE MOST MEANINGFUL PROJECTS IT HAS EVER BEEN HER PRIVILEGE TO WORK ON...

**KATE EAKMAN** holds an M.A. in History from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Prior to her career as a professional genealogist, Kate spent 20 years as a college history professor. Today she is a Senior Researcher for Legacy Tree Genealogists. Kate's article "Writing the Professional Research Report: Style and Format" was awarded the APGQ Excellence Award for 2016. She currently serves as the co-editor of the *GFO Bulletin*.

**2505 SE 11TH AVE. #B18, PORTLAND, OR 97202 | [www.GFO.org](http://www.GFO.org) | 503-963-1932**

# MICHAEL STRAUSS SPRING SEMINAR

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

## YOUR AMERICAN SOLDIER: THEN AND NOW

Saturday, April 14

### FULL-DAY PROGRAM



RESEARCHING YOUR COLONIAL  
WAR ANCESTORS



REVOLUTIONARY WAR  
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH



FREE TRADE & SAILORS RIGHTS:  
THE WAR OF 1812



THE GREAT WAR: RESEARCHING  
YOUR WORLD WAR I ANCESTORS

## A HOUSE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR

Sunday, April 15

### HALF-DAY PROGRAM



RESEARCHING YOUR  
CIVIL WAR ANCESTORS  
(PARTS 1 & 2)

Saturday & Sunday

**APRIL 14**

10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

**APRIL 15**

9:30 a.m. - noon



### MICHAEL STRAUSS, AG

has a BA degree in History, is an Accredited Genealogist (ICAPGen), a US Coast Guard veteran, a licensed private investigator in Virginia, a Qualified Expert Witness in multiple jurisdictions, and a US Dept. of Defense Qualified Genealogist.

He is a current/past faculty member/instructor at BYU (Provo), Shepherd University (WV), the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, and Ancestry Academy.

Michael is a recipient of two research grants for theses on military history, an author of published journal articles, has been a professional genealogical researcher for over 25 years, and is a national genealogical lecturer.

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## SATURDAY SEMINAR DETAILS

### Location

Oregon Military Museum @ Camp Withycombe  
15300 SE Minuteman Way  
Clackamas, Oregon

**PHOTO ID REQUIRED**

### Time

10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. • Saturday, April 14  
Break for lunch 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.

### Seminar Features

Book sales from Heritage Quest & the GFO  
Raffle with great prizes  
Coffee, tea and snacks throughout the day  
Syllabus: electronic copy included

### Lunch

Bring your own or order from GG's Deli. A lunch selection form will be sent with your confirmation. Sack lunch is \$10, and includes your choice of sandwich and side. Add \$1 for gluten-free bread.

Questions? Email [seminar@gfo.org](mailto:seminar@gfo.org).

## SUNDAY PROGRAM DETAILS

### Location

GFO Library  
2505 SE 11th, Suite B-18 (Basement level)  
Portland, Oregon

### Time

9:30 a.m. to 12 p.m. • Sunday, April 15

**– Sunday Event Limited to 50 –**

### Payment and Refund Details

Register and pay online at [www.GFO.org](http://www.GFO.org).

– – OR – –

Complete registration form below and mail with your check to: **GFO Spring Seminar, 2505 SE 11th Ave. #B-18, Portland, OR 97202-1061.**

For cancellations received after April 7, 2017, refunds will be subject to a \$10 cancellation fee. Lunches must be ordered by April 11, 2017. **Lunch fees are non-refundable if canceled after April 11, 2017.**



## REGISTRATION FORM



You may sign up for Saturday, Sunday, or both sessions. Prices are reduced for early registration. One form per attendee. Circle price selected, enter amounts on the right, and total at the bottom.

Name _____		Member No. _____			
Email _____		Telephone No. _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Payment Enclosed		<input type="checkbox"/> Paid online at <a href="http://PayPal.com">PayPal.com</a> using the email address <a href="mailto:payments@gfo.org">payments@gfo.org</a> .			
SPRING SEMINAR Select one or both sessions	EARLY REGISTRATION By March 16, 2018		REGISTRATION After March 16, 2018		AMOUNT
	Member	Non-Member	Member	Non-Member	
	Price	Price	Price	Price	
<b>SATURDAY PROGRAM American Soldiers Then &amp; Now</b>	\$45	\$50	\$50	\$55	
Lunch from GG's Deli (order/cancel by 4/11)	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	
Add gluten-free bread	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	
Add paper copy of Syllabus	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	
<b>SUNDAY PROGRAM House Divided: Civil War</b>	\$25	\$30	\$30	\$35	
Add paper copy of Syllabus	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	
2505 SE 11th #B18, Portland, OR 97202 • <a href="http://www.GFO.org">www.GFO.org</a>			<b>TOTAL FOR ALL</b>		

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

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Portland, Oregon 97202-1061

[info@gfo.org](mailto:info@gfo.org) ♦ 503-963-1932 ♦ [www.gfo.org](http://www.gfo.org)

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## THE BULLETIN

**Bulletin Editorial Group:** Marti Dell, Joan Galles, Connie Lenzen, Gerry Lenzen, Judith Leppert, April Ober, Nanci Remington, Laurel Smith, Harvey Steele, Loretta Welsh

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**Thank You:** to all the people who helped put this issue together.

This Periodical has been submitted to Allen County Public Library to be indexed in PERSI.

## CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

Send submissions to [bulletin@gfo.org](mailto:bulletin@gfo.org). You may request a current "Instructions and Guidelines" by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at [gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html](http://gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html).

Deadlines for submission to the *Bulletin*:

March issue: January 1

September issue: July 1

June issue: April 1

December issue: October 1

## Letter from the Editor

Imagine, as you are reading the *Bulletin* this spring, that people start to become sick; mostly healthy men and women between 20 and 40 years old. Their illness starts out with what appears to be normal flu symptoms: fever, nausea, and achiness. But then the patients begin to literally suffocate from a lack of oxygen, sporting dark spots on their cheeks, then turning blue, before dying as their lungs fill with a frothy blood-like substance. Death occurs within three or four days of the first symptoms.

In the United States between this spring and next summer, about one-fourth of Americans become ill with this mysterious disease. Over 2 million previously healthy Americans will be dead before Labor Day of 2019. Worldwide, between 250 million and 500 million people will die in the 18 months that this disease rules the world.

What you just imagined was what the world experienced just as World War I was coming to an end. Known variously as the Spanish Flu and “La Grippe,” the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 caused death and destruction unlike anything the world has seen before or since.

For the 2018 and 2019 issues of the *Bulletin*, we will be remembering the destruction wrought by the influenza pandemic. Two of our feature articles remind us how the disease devastated average families. Connie Lenzen’s article paints a poignant picture recounting the effects of the flu on Eleanor Granlund. Virginia Dunk wrote about her powerhouse of a grandfather, Bonifacio Lucero, and how the “Great Influenza” not only laid him low but forced her mother’s family to leave the home they had always known.

You will notice that we have included snippets of articles from the *Oregonian* throughout this issue of the *Bulletin*. These articles show us how the flu spread, detail local governments’ efforts to curb the disease, and offer some somber glimpses into the lives the flu destroyed.

Understanding how diseases, like the influenza pandemic, affected our families can help us as genealogists find missing family members, or learn why there were so many widows, widowers, and orphans in one generation, or discover why a branch of the family suddenly moved from their ancestral home. There are other

clues out there to help us with our genealogy if we only take the time to notice the clues and ask the right questions about them. For instance, Judith Leppert asked why two copies of the same high school yearbook had been donated to the GFO from people with two different surnames. Her article recounts how her question led her to follow a number of clues in a variety of sources to learn the answer. Maybe it’s a letter densely packed with details which provides plenty of genealogical information for the person who is willing to sort out the wheat from the chaff, as Mark Grafe so patiently did with a family heirloom letter in his possession.

In her wonderful narrative, Laurel Smith explained how her effort to resolve the question “Who was buried in Cleo Amend’s plot?” took her on a wild chase through dozens of sources from the GFO, including a number of our helpful research assistants, in the effort to answer that question. As is always the case with genealogy, she found much more than the simple answer that started her down that rabbit hole.

The GFO is always adding new books to the library, providing us with more tools for attacking our genealogical research. All four of our book reviews offer ideas and insights into researching that difficult pre-1850 time period in U.S. History. Joan Galles reviewed a book which provides data for researchers looking for their ancestors in colonial Calvert County, Maryland. If your family passed through Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in 1815, Anita Lustenberger’s review provides information on how to use those tax records to trace your ancestors. Those who are beginning to consider using DNA to help their research should be sure to read Joan Galles’ review of *Genealogy at a Glance: Genetic Genealogy Basics*. Anyone who had southern ancestors will find Shannon Leonetti’s review useful for determining if they should be asking about their ancestor’s interactions with Native Americans.



Of course, if your family tree is suffering under the burden of a brick wall, you can always turn to your fellow members of the GFO. Joyce Grant-Worley wrote a fascinating article spotlighting how the Genealogy Problem Solvers Special Interest Group (GPS SIG) helped her break down her brick wall using a Civil War pension file.

A trio of submissions by Nanci Remington provides us with a variety of other often-overlooked sources for tracking down those difficult-to-find ancestors. *Life in Cracker's Bend (near Jacksonville, Illinois)*, reminds us that even unusual sources, like a collection of newspaper articles stuck into a school book, can provide key vital facts as well as fun stories about the past. Her column *Tools for Genealogy* demonstrates how social columns can be useful and interesting resources for the genealogist. We all know that family Bibles can be a boon to genealogical research, but in *Georgia Hoberg-John I. Knight Family Bible* we learn that sometimes following up on details can take us on an unexpected journey from McMinnville, Oregon to the Arctic Circle.

Not only does this issue of the *Bulletin* look to the past, but Marti Dell's new column, *Writing Tips*, reminds us that our genealogical research is best shared with family and friends, and how we tell the stories is important if we want others to read them. See her column for tips on how to use the results of your research

to write a narrative account of the lives of your ancestors that everyone will want to read.

In all of our genealogical pursuits, we find ourselves standing on the shoulders of giants. Often, we do not know the names and faces of the people who paved the way to make our research easier. But sometimes we do know them because they are one of us. This past year the GFO lost a long-standing friend with the passing of Julie Ann Kidd. In the obituary Eileen Chamberlin wrote, she reminds us that we all stand on Julie's shoulders in some form or fashion at the GFO. Many of you can personally recall instances of Julie's hard work and dedication to both genealogy and the GFO. As someone who is building on the work of Julie Kidd, I, personally, am grateful for her years of service and sacrifice.

As always, if you have a story to share about your family's experience with the Spanish Flu, consider submitting it to the *Bulletin*. Those looking for some assistance with fine-tuning their article should be sure to attend one of the writing classes being held during the Open House this month.

Looking forward to reading *your* stories,

Kate Eakman

Managing Editor

**Note:** Due to space concerns, Mark Grafe's article has been moved to the next issue.

## Remembering the 1918 Influenza Pandemic

The death toll from the 1918-1919 influenza pandemic was staggering. According to a report in the *Oregonian*, 1425 people died of influenza over the course of 25 weeks. In Seattle, during that same time period, the toll was 1429. Considering that Portland's population at the time was only 250,000, the numbers are overwhelming.

Nation-wide, the toll has been estimated at 675,000; worldwide, the National Institute of Health estimates that about 50 million were killed by the virus.

### "FLU" DEATHS HERE 1425

Census Bureau Reports Toll for  
Period of 25 Weeks.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 12.—The havoc wrought by the recent influenza epidemic is shown by a report issued by the bureau of census, which gives the deaths in Portland from this cause during the 25 weeks from September 14 to March 1 as 1425, 109 of the number dying directly from pneumonia; in Seattle during the same period there were 1429 influenza deaths, 103 of which were directly attributable to pneumonia; Spokane had 557 deaths, 51 being from pneumonia, and San Francisco 2785 with 592 from pneumonia.

## Life in Cracker's Bend (near Jacksonville, Illinois)

Nanci Remington

On 25 July, 1923, Sarah M. McCarty sent two small books to Mr. S. A. Fairbank in care of Smith's Hardware Store in Jacksonville, Illinois. These books were recently discovered at the GFO library. The covers had been stamped with the name and address of Chandler D. Fairbank of Portland, Oregon.

The books appear to be old school readers with the pages covered in newspaper clippings. The stories have the headline of *Cracker's Bend* and include accounts of the daily lives of the residents. They are dated from 1882 to about 1891. There are several references in the

clippings to the *Journal*, which may refer to the *Jacksonville Journal*, and suggests this was a guest column of said paper.

In her letter that accompanied the books, Sarah referred to the clippings as a "smart little package of fun" written by her husband. She notes that "Mackie says it is not worth saving, but we say, it reminds us of the old days when we all were young. Many of our friends have

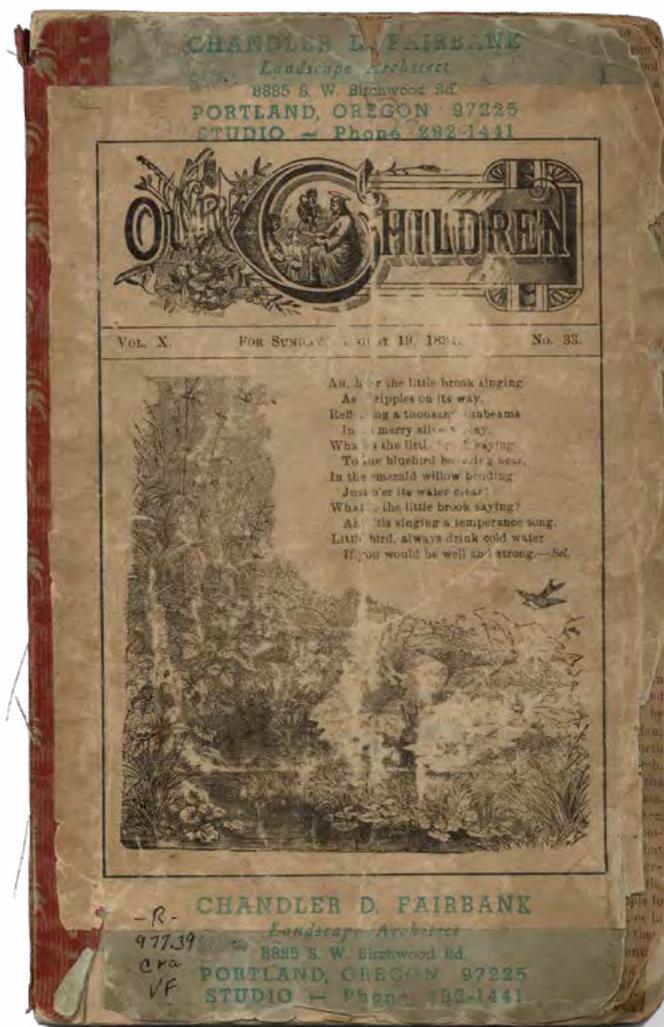
enjoyed these pieces. Hope you will have some laughs over them."

She goes on to say:

"Some of the clippings are by C. L. Roach of Concord & some by Rev. W. W. Williams, M. P. Pastor of Concord and Grace Chapel. He lived at Arcadia.

"Some are from Dr. Craig, signed R. K. D.

"Some of the pieces are real facts sugar coated with fun & nonsense.



Cover of one of the books at the GFO

"Some are real, without the veneer. It's all a mixup.

"A note or two from Edna' is our school teacher once upon a time. Eph. Dyer from Dyer Co. Tenn. His wife & sons live at Ashland now, but Mr. D. is dead.

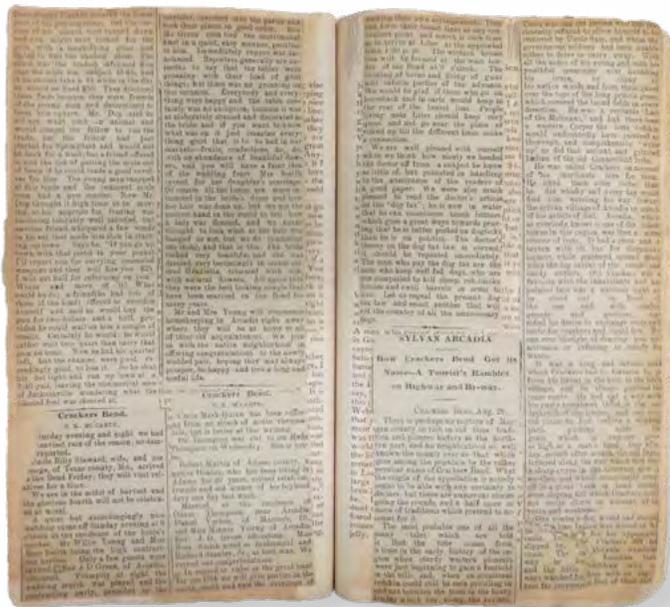
"Nothing bad in any of this, just a little fun & nonsense."

### EXPLANATIONS/SOME FUN PIECES

- "Fast Life at Crackers Bend"
- "Pumpkin Jelly"
- "Dream." (Chillie Farmer was our girl of the kitchens & her name was used at the last just to throw off the fun & make it appear real. D. K. dreamed it in day light and fully awake. "and there's nothing real about it.")



Cover of the other book



A page that includes a story about how the area may have gotten its name.

- “Putting up Aunt Ladies stove” (Uncle Billy Smiths 4th wife. A red headed lady, of some temper.)
- “History of the Bend”
- “Dash & Business. Two good dogs.” Mention is made of Dr. Johnston (Rev.) “Dr. Johnston is father of Mrs. J. Marshall Miller” an M. P. preacher.

**WHERE WAS CRACKER’S BEND?**

At the time the letter was posted, 25 July 1923, Sarah McCarty lived in Literberry, Illinois, a small community a few miles north of Jacksonville, with her husband D. K. McCarty. David Knopp McCarty was a farmer. From 1880 until 1910, their residence on federal census records was shown as Arcadia Precinct, Morgan County, Illinois. In 1920 they were listed in Literberry Precinct.

Cracker’s Bend does not appear on any current or period map. Of the towns mentioned in the letter, some are in Cass County, Illinois, and some are in Morgan County. The stories in the clippings often refer to events at the school or the church, as well as the homes and farms of neighbors. Visitors and ministers frequently visited the area. But there is no record of a village or town by that name. Cracker’s Bend appears to be a local name for an unincorporated area that supported strong social connections among the families who lived there.

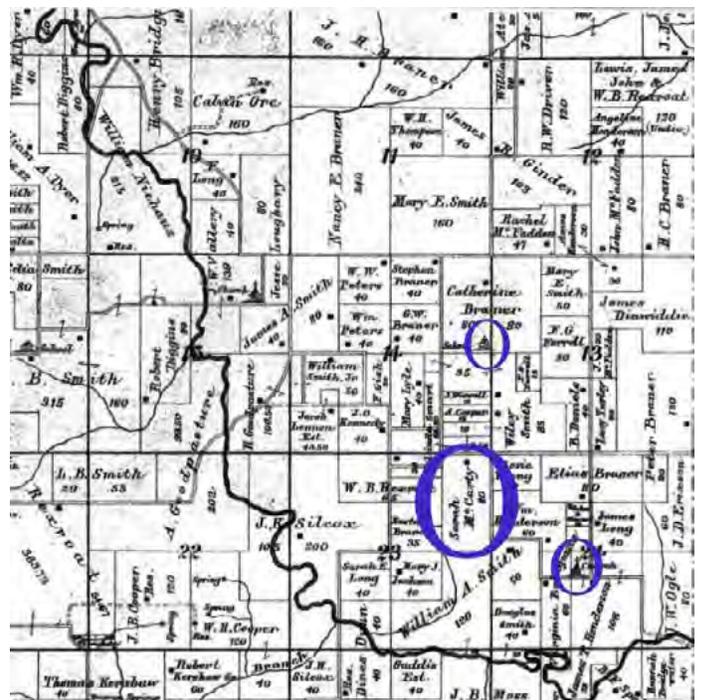
As noted in the letter, there is one clipping titled “History of the Bend.” That clipping was found near the

middle of one of the books. Though undated, it is among other clippings from the mid-1880s. The story states:

*“Cracker’s Bend is located in township sixteen (16) north range ten or eleven, west third p. m., commencing where the creek crosses the line of section nineteen (19), and twenty (20), in range ten (10). Big Indian creek makes the boundary line on the south and west to the mouth of Little Indian; thence Little Indian to the northeast corner of section eleven (11), range eleven (11), thence through section twelve (12) to the northwest corner of section eighteen (18), in range ten (10); thence to the creek (Big Indian) in section nineteen (19) at the place of starting.”*

If this makes absolutely no sense, you may consider reading *Using Land Records at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon* by Gerry Lenzen in the September, 2015 GFO *Bulletin*, where he describes the Public Land Survey System.

Even if it does make sense, it is hard to picture the area without looking at a period map. An 1894 plat map of Morgan County shows both the township lines and the creeks. It also shows land owned by Sarah McCarty and a nearby school and church. Many of the names from the book are on the map. Though the creeks can be found on current maps, there is now no house on the McCarty land, and the school and church are gone.



1894 map of Concord showing the Cracker’s Bend area.

## GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

The stories in the book do a great job of conveying what life was like in rural Illinois toward the end of the 19th century. Life appeared to center on church and school. Social calls were common, and visitors were an excuse to get together with family and friends. There was no mention of national events, but local politics were of interest. People knew their neighbors and rejoiced at marriages and births. They noted when people moved west or when they heard from distant family members. They mourned the passing of the very young and the very old.

The most common surnames were Bailey, Braner, Crum, Dameron, Erixon, Farmer, Goodpasture, Green, Henderson, Kennedy, Long, Loughary, McCarty, Ogle, Rexroat, Silcox, Smith, Turley, and Wiswel.

Following is a sample of some of the events recorded in the books. Please note that items are not in chronological order and not in the order found in the books. Individual clippings were not dated and were not always pasted into the books sequentially. Occasionally a year was included or added later. Researchers are encouraged to verify any information. The actual images for the clippings can be found through the GFO library catalog.

### MARRIAGES:

*Thursday evening, the 21st inst., was the occasion of a very happy incident at the residence of Mr. Aaron Smith, northeast of Concord, in the marriage of Mr. Charles E. Alexander and Miss Lucy A. Zook.*

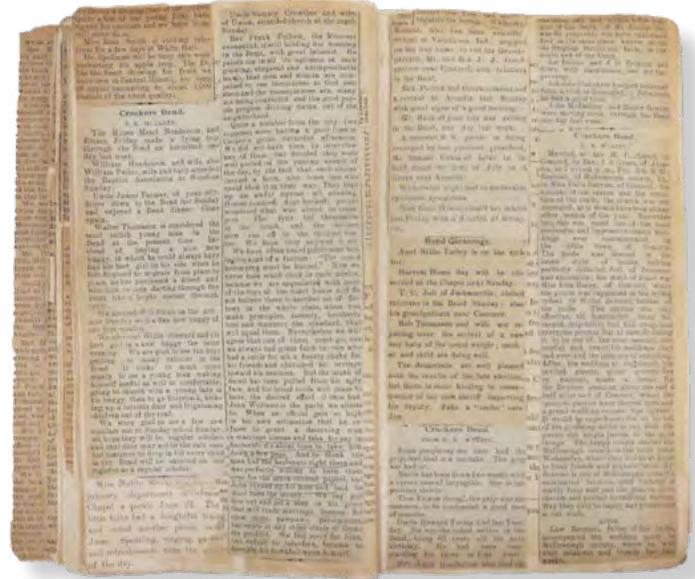
*A remarkably fine reception was given at the residence of T. J. Crum, Esq, on Saturday the 17th inst., in honor of Mr. Charley Crum and his bride nee Miss Anna DeLapp.*



*J. M. Rexroat*

Lew Rexroat

*Scott Dillsaver, a bold cowboy from Southern Kansas, was captured at the residence of Mr Calvin Ore, near*



Page showing the Rexroat marriage

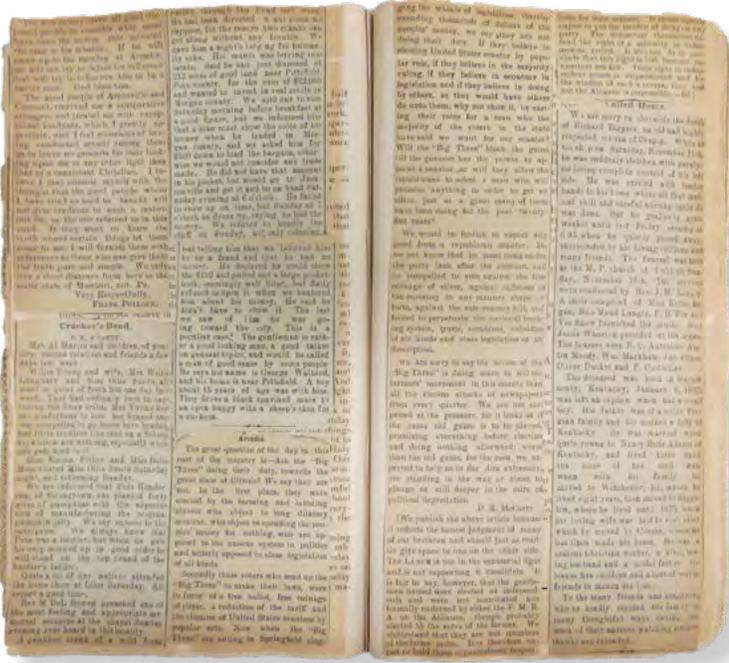
*the mouth of the Little Indian, on the night of the 20th, at about 8 o'clock . . . Scott had things pretty much his own way until a little girl from Arenzville made up her mind to capture him . . . in the presence of a few select friends and the Rev H C Dameron, he made his vows, promising to love, protect and nourish the little girl, Anna Munnul, who had captured him.*

*Uncle Billy Smith informs us that he will be married on Thursday, the 2d, to Mrs. Roony at the home of the bride. This is the second time we have announced Uncle Billy's wedding and we hope nothing will happen to prevent the affair from coming off as per program.*

*Married, at the residence of the bride, at 6:30, Thursday, Mr. Wm. A. Smith and Mrs. Jane Rooney.*

*The report of your Concord correspondent last week of the marriage of Uncle Billy Smith, was all a hoax. [Since these clippings are not all in order, it is unknown if the marriage took place or not.]*

*Married, at the M. P. church, in Concord . . . R. H. Rexroat, of McDonough county, Ill., to Miss Della Rexroat, of Concord . . . her maid of honor was Miss Etta Haley, of Concord, while the groom was supported in the trying ordeal by Willie Rexroat, brother of the bride . . . Lew*



Page with Richard Biggers death mentioned

Rexroat, father of the bride, accompanied the wedding party to McDonough county, where he will visit relatives and friends.

The wedding of Thos. C. Job to Miss Emma Herbal at the home of the bride's parents.

Thursday afternoon, June 1st . . . R. Parker Smith of Concord, and Miss Mary E William-son . . . all sat down to a bountiful supper, which was gracefully served by the amiable sisters of the bride, Misses Fannie and Nettie.

Another of our best girls of the Bend has gotten married, and will leave the Bend mourning for her cheerful face and pleasant ways. Last Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock . . . at the residence of Mr and Mrs Frank Gish to witness the marriage of their only daughter, Vinie, to O W Petefish of Literberry.

Another of our bachelors has gone and got married, as all sensible young men should. It is John Standley this time to Miss Nash, of Chapin.

A wedding came off in the Bend proper on the evening of the 19th, at 5 p. m. One of Possum Walk best and bravest boys come over into the bend Sunday evening and took himself one of

the Bend best girls. Rev. H. C. Dameron pronounced the mystic words which made James Rooney and Celia Lockwood one.

Another of our native young men has done the wise thing by procuring a helpmate. The young man is Oliver Kennedy and the helpmate Miss Lou Goodpasture. They passed through the Bend Saturday with a cradle in the wagon, which goes to prove they expect to reap in due season.

Mr. Berkheizer and Miss Ella Wobbe, who started for Chapin last Wednesday evening in order to stand in the presence of the august and solemn Rev H C Dameron and hear him utter a few solemn words that would bind them and consolidate their interests for their natural lives.

**BIRTHS:**

Mr. Thomas Henderson is the father of a bouncing pair of boys of the usual weight.

The fine rain of last Saturday brought Bob Thomason and wife a fine boy baby, of the usual weight and intelligence. Mother and child are doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Brown received a prize last Saturday night. A sweet baby boy.

Since our last several changes have taken place in the Bend. Wheat stacks have been torn down, corn shocks erected, cows gone dry and pigs grown to be respectable porkers; also several new babies have made their appearance and every one is just the sweetest, cutest and most intelligent baby ever born (according to the parents' report).

Those receiving new babies in their families were John Stewart, a boy; Harry Ogle, a boy; Willie Loughary, a girl; Willie Young, a boy; all doing as well as could be expected.

Mrs. Greenup, nee Ollie Thompson, was the happy possessor of a new boy baby, which was came to them Thursday last.

Joe Dyer vouches for the following: As he was passing the residence of Henry Braner he saw

Henry come out of the house, go round into the backyard, and put his head into an empty barrel and shout: "Pa! Pap!! Papa!!!" Then going out behind the barn he repeated the same. Joe, fearing something serious had happened, dismounted, and going up to him said: "Henry, is there anything the matter?" "Well, I should remark," replied Henry, and taking his brother-in-law by the arm he marched him into the house, pulled down the cover, showing a bouncing big baby boy, and shouted: "That's what's the matter! Go tell the Courier man quick!"

Mart Liles tried to buy all the hogs in the Bend the other morning, just because that boy baby arrived Tuesday night.

A boy baby came to Elias Braners last Thursday night, of which he is very proud.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turley, on the morning of June 15th, a girl.

Rev. J. N. Baily and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a new girl baby. Mr. Baily says: "Aye! man, she is the finest baby ever seen in the Bend."

Dave McFadden has been laid up all winter with a lame foot. The other morning he was seen dancing a jig in his horse lot. On inquiring the cause of such reckless movements he stopped long enough to say, "We've got a new girl baby in the house."

The heavy rain of last Thursday was a good thing for Freddy Long and wife, as they were so fortunate as to find the sweetest and finest girl baby anyone ever saw in this locality . . . As this is the only girl in the family, they will be proud of her.

Sammy Goodpasture's joy came last Monday night about 9 o'clock and is to be known hereafter as Flossie Goodpasture. Sammy and Belle have been married five years.

J M Rooney and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of their first baby.

Two new babies in the Bend in the last two weeks, one at Richard Goodpasture's, one at Lute Peters.

## DEATHS:

A babe was born to Mr and Mrs Howard Petefish Saturday night but it died in a few hours. The neighbors sympathize with them in their loss.

Mrs Elias Braner died at her home on the 15th at 5:40 a.m. . . Her remains were interred in the Arcadia cemetery. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn their loss, the oldest 8 years, the youngest three weeks old. This is a heavy blow to Mr Braner.

We are sorry to chronicle the death of Richard Biggers, an old and highly respected citizen of Chapin. While at his shop on Saturday, November 11th, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis . . . He was carried with tender hands to his home . . . But he gradually grew weaker until last Friday evening at 6:45 when he quietly passed away, surrounded by his loving children and many friends . . . The deceased was born in Marion county, Kentucky, January 6, 1832; was left an orphan when but a small boy . . . He was married when quite young to Nancy Belle Adams of Kentucky and lived there until the end of the civil war.

This and the surrounding neighborhood were greatly shocked by the sudden death of Mr. Wiley Smith Saturday morning at 2 o'clock . . . Wiley Smith was born in Tennessee and emigrated with his parents to this state when five years of age . . . He leaves a wife and three children, two daughters aged 21 and 13 respectively, and a son aged 10 . . . aged 61 years, 7 months . . . The deceased was laid to rest in the Moss cemetery.

Hannah Braner, wife of Peter Braner, Sr., known as Grandma Braner, passed away quietly on the 2nd at 8 o'clock a. m., after a few days of illness. Her maiden name was Henderson. Born in Piqua county, Ohio, on the 4th of March, 1820. Her parents emigrated to this state in 1824 . . . Deceased was married to Peter Braner May 23, 1837. They raised a family of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, and had the pleasure of seeing them all marry and settle down near them. They all survive their mother except one, Mrs. Thomas Finley, who

died in 1878 . . . The last earthly remains of Grandma Braner were laid to rest tenderly in the silent city of the dead at Arcadia. [article dated 3 January, 1887]

Uncle Howard Turley died last Tuesday. He was the oldest settler in the Bend, being 80 years old his next birthday.

Mrs Amos Henderson also died on the same day and within a few minutes of the death of Mr. Turley. She was 60 years old; was born, raised and died on the same place, known as the old Stephen Henderson farm.

Saturday evening the sad intelligence was received that Mrs. Lyman Joy had passed away . . . Mrs. Joy was born in Vermont, her maiden name being Amanda Haseltine. When she was an infant her parents moved to this county and not long after died, and from that time she found a home and a welcome in the home of her uncle, Seth Wetherbee, father of Mrs. A. C. Wadsworth . . . When 17 years of age she was married to Lyman F. Joy . . . She was the mother of seven children, three of whom have passed away; two in infancy and a third, Walter, who died three years ago. There remain Mrs. Minnie Rice, Misses Ruth and Netty and Edward.

James Woods, one of the oldest pioneers of Cass county, who has resided in this section without



Lyman Joy

interruption for half a century, died this morning . . . aged 78 years. Just four weeks ago yesterday, his wife . . . passed away, leaving him heartbroken . . . Mr. Woods was born in England and coming to this country located near Arenzville.

Deceased – A little 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Long died of membranous croup very suddenly last week.

A Miss Merica, daughter of Mr. Isaac Merica, long deceased, and an old-time resident of Arcadia, was buried here last Sunday. Her mother, now Mrs. Dr. Baggs, is a resident of Jacksonville.

The Bend once more mourns the loss of one of her old citizens. S. V. (Tine) Smart passed away at 3:15 o'clock p.m. Sunday, the 15th, of lung fever . . . His remains will be interred in the Moss burying ground near Walnut Grove. Mrs. Smart has the sympathy of the entire community.

Marion Liles passed away Monday morning the 13th at 4:30 o'clock of pneumonia . . . He leaves an aged mother, one brother and three sisters, all married, and a large circle of friends . . . Marion was a cripple, never married, and was about 40 years of age.

Died, July 15th, at the residence of William Stewart, Sr., William H. son of Robert and Elizabeth Stewart, aged 1 year, 5 months and 15 days.

The neighborhood was greatly shocked Sunday morning to hear of the death of Master Taylor Farmer which occurred at ten o'clock. Taylor was a bright, intelligent boy of twelve years . . . There has been something peculiar in the sickness of the Farmer children and people look at the case with a good deal of fear. About two weeks ago their cow was affected with the disease familiar to cows of this vicinity – sore mouth and stiffness of the neck. Mr. Farmer held her one day while his son, Willie, swabbed out her mouth. In a few days he was taken with something resembling tonsiletus. After a severe spell of a few days he was all right, but Taylor took the same disease in a more aggravated form, his neck being stiff. In six days he died as above stated, while the sister Ella, a girl of 15, is lying at the point of death and the symptoms are worse in her case, at the same stage, than they were in Taylor's case. No one will venture in to help take care of them, and they having no mother, Mr. Farmer has a very hard time, but has the sympathy of the entire neighborhood.

*Ella Farmer died at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning . . . She was laid by the side of her little brother on the same day she died. The loss of two children in so short a time has almost broken Mr. Farmer down. The neighbors have done all they can to stamp out the disease; they burned the bedding and carpet and fumigated the house . . . Dr. Palmer has decided that the Farmer children were afflicted with black diphtheria in a malignant form.*

*Charles Morgan departed this life on the 7th at 10 a. m., at the residence of Aunt Sallie Turley . . . His remains were followed to their last resting place in the Moss burying ground . . . and laid tenderly to rest by the side of his wife, who died three years ago last May. He leaves three small children, two little boys 10 years old (twins) and one little girl 12.*

[Page torn] . . . wife of Uncle Billy Smith . . . known as "Aunt Lide," died at the . . . Hospital for the Insane Thursday morning, Dec. 29th. She had been suffering from heart trouble for some time . . . Her remains were brought to the Bend . . . laid quietly to rest in the old Morris Chapel burying ground.

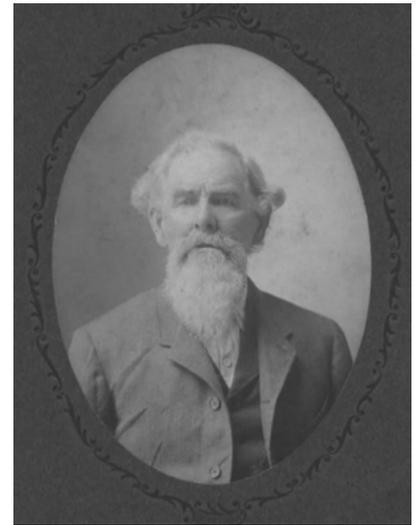
[Page torn] . . . Wiswell died Sunday at 2:50 . . . lung fever . . . He leaves . . . and three children.

*Died – At the residence of James Farmer, on the 19th inst., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Farmer, aged 7 months. The remains were interred at the cemetery at or near Morrison Chapel.*

*Deceased – James McFillin (commonly known as Uncle Jimmy) was born June 27, 1799, at the town of Donaldmock, county of Derry Dublin, Ireland, where he grew to manhood and was married, soon after which he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 27th of June, 1823. From there he went to the town of Westchester, where he lived until the death of his wife. He was left with three children, two sons and one daughter. He buried the daughter and after living alone for a short time, he left his two sons and came to this western country. After leading a lonely life for some years he again married. By this union he*

*had children born to him, a son and daughter. The daughter still survives her aged parent, as also do the sons by his former wife. He was again left without a help-meet and for nine long and weary years plodded through life*

*alone. Then he married his present wife, by whom he has had twelve children, of whom six daughters and one sons, together with their widowed mother are left to mourn their loss . . . He was a firm believer in his religion, that of the Holy Catholic Church.*



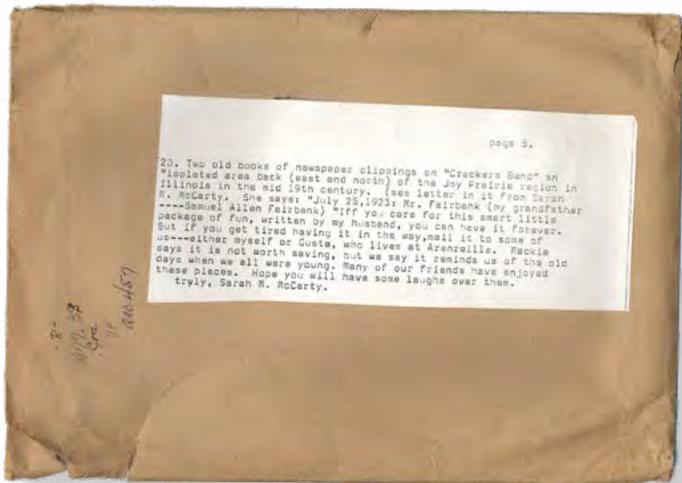
*James Farmer who lost two children*

#### **STORIES:**

In addition to the typical vital records information, there are also birthdays, anniversaries, and illnesses. People moved into the Bend and left to go west. And of course, there are tales about the residents, both fanciful and real. And there are many stories that tell about the young people of the Bend. We leave you with just a few, the first of which illustrates why helicopter parenting may be a good thing.

*Gracie Goodpasture, a little girl of ten, was cutting the head off a chicken while her little sister assisted by holding the head, but Gracie cut too close and the result was a missing thumb from the left hand of the little girl. [Image 1780]*

*Little Jim Silcox, a boy of ten years, had an experience with a revolver last week that will do him for some time to come. While his parents were absent and the older boys at work in the field, he opened a press, took out a revolver and began to monkey with it, when it went off, putting a ball through the index finger of his left hand, and grazing the head of his little sister Dollie, a sweet little girl of four. Jim was scared half to death, and ran to his brothers in the*



Envelope that held the booklets with a typed note on outside.

field. On the way, boy like, he managed to get blood all over his face . . . The older boys were greatly frightened until they examined the boy and found the insignificant wound he carried, then they all laughed at him and all felt better except for Jim. [Image 1811]

. . . or not . . .

Master Richie Fox, from near Chapin, has been visiting Nellie McCarty for a week . . . Richie is an eleven-year-old kid, a fine pianist and a natural artist. During the week he and Nellie with their ponies, have visited all the notable places in the Bend, such as the big pawpaw patch, the sand bank, the quagmire, the big spring and other places . . . We suggest all children needing recreation be sent to the Bend, where they can have an opportunity of improving their morals as well as their statures. [Image 1798]

Nellie's picnic for the primary department of the Grace Chapel S. S. came off Wednesday as agreed upon . . . mostly children under twelve made up the crowd . . . Singing and speaking was the order of the forenoon. Several little tots made their first speech on this occasion . . . Dinner was served at noon . . . and we confess it was a lovely sight to see so many little children all at one table . . . doing as they liked, no one to remind them that they had almost as much honey or preserves smeared over their faces . . . No one to be continually saying, don't touch this or don't do that . . . At 3:30 o'clock the little ones

started home, feeling that they had spent one perfect day in their lives. [Image 1782]

## NEWSPAPERS

These clippings are a great reminder of the role small town newspapers played in the lives of our ancestors. More and more of these are being digitized every day. My favorite source of information about where to find digital copies of newspapers is the blog *The Ancestor Hunt*—<http://www.theancestorhunt.com/>. The author, Kenneth R. Marks, does a remarkable job of keeping up to date with what is being added to various sites, including *Chronicling America* (part of the Library of Congress), university and local library collections, and specialized collections such as *Old Fulton New York Postcards*. He also links to the lists of papers available from commercial sites such as Newspapers.com and GenealogyBank.com, both of which are available at the GFO Library.

## A LITTLE MORE ABOUT THE MCCARTY FAMILY

Most of the stories in this collection were written by David Knopp (D. K.) McCarty. According to his obituary, Mr. McCarty was born 17 January 1846 in Gallipolis, Ohio. He was the son of George Adams McCarty and Lydia Knopp. His family moved to Morgan County, Illinois, when he was a child. In 1871 he married Sarah M. Goodpasture. They had two children, Nellie and Malcolm. Malcolm died as an infant. Nellie figured into many of the stories as one of the group of young people who socialized at the church and school. The clippings stop before she married, but research shows that on 9 November 1892 she married William Edward Silcox. The following year she had a son, Verne. Both mother and baby died in 1893. D. K. McCarty died 30 March 1926 and his wife Sarah in 1928.

## HOW DID THE BOOKS GET TO OREGON?

As previously noted, Sarah McCarty sent the books to Mr. S. A. Fairbank in care of Smith's Hardware Store in Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1923. Samuel Allen Fairbank was a salesman at the store and one-time mayor of Jacksonville. His grandson was Chandler D. Fairbank. Though born in Minnesota, Chandler spent some time in Jacksonville. He eventually settled in Oregon where he was a noted landscape architect. He had one son who died in 2001 without heirs. It is not known how the books came to the GFO.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT CRACKER'S BEND**

There are few references to Cracker's Bend in any historical text consulted. It is mentioned in an account of an Indian massacre that occurred in July 1814 ([museum.state.il.us/RiverWeb/landings/Ambot/Archives/transactions/1901/wood\\_2oriver\\_2omassacre.html](http://museum.state.il.us/RiverWeb/landings/Ambot/Archives/transactions/1901/wood_2oriver_2omassacre.html)). D. K. McCarty wrote a piece called "How Cracker's Bend got its Name" [Image 1770] and noted there are many tales that explain it. He goes on to tell the story of an Indian called Crackers who lived in the area.

There is a fictionalized account of life in the area written by R. J. Henne in 2009, *Cracker's Bend*. It contains a few references to D. K. McCarty, the school, and the church. Ms. Henne also posted some undated photos of students in front of the school on a *Morgan County Genealogy* page ([rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilmaga/photoalbum/pa\\_crackersbend.html](http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilmaga/photoalbum/pa_crackersbend.html)). The same webpage has references to some of the cemeteries and Grace Chapel which was close to the Ogle farm.

**SOURCE FOR MAP (FOUND USING THE SITE LINKPENDIUM.COM):**

*Plat Book of Morgan County Illinois* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: The American Atlas Co., 1894), Image 21 of 49. Accessed through Ancestry.com, 19 Sep 2017

**SOURCES FOR MCCARTY FAMILY INFORMATION:**

"Obituary–David Knopp McCarty," *The Jacksonville Daily Journal* (Jacksonville, Illinois), 6 Apr 1926, p. 2; digital image, Newspapers.com ([newspapers.com](http://newspapers.com) : accessed 19 Sep 2017)

"Mrs. D. K. McCarty," *Daily Illinois State Journal* (Springfield, Illinois), 14 Dec 1928, p. 5; digital image, GenealogyBank.com ([genealogybank.com/](http://genealogybank.com/) : accessed 9 Sep 2017)

"Illinois, County Marriages, 1810-1940," database, FamilySearch.com ([familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org) : accessed 9 Sep 2017), Wm. E. Silcox and Nellie Mccarty, 09 Nov 1892; citing , Morgan, Illinois, United States, county offices, Illinois.

**SOURCES FOR FAIRBANK FAMILY INFORMATION:**

1900 U.S. census, Jacksonville, Morgan, Illinois, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 0094, p. 27A, dwelling 218, family 136, S. Allen Fairbank; digital image, Ancestry.com ([ancestry.com](http://ancestry.com): accessed 19 Sep 2017)

"Chandler D. Fairbank," *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 18 Jan 1994, p. B06; digital image, Multnomah County Library ([multcolib.org/](http://multcolib.org/) : accessed 19 Sep 2017), *The Oregonian* (1987-present)

**VIRGINIA SIG MEETINGS****SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 2018, 10 AM****Military Pension:  
Revolutionary War-Civil War**

Military pensions were awarded by the United States government and some state governments to veterans, and in some cases, their widows and children. Pension records frequently contain information and documents of great genealogical value, sometimes documents that exist nowhere else. We'll discuss the history and laws pertaining to pensions and go beyond the customary pension database files available on Fold3 to explore numerous resources for pension files and related documents.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 2018, 10 AM****Exploring the Draper  
Manuscripts**

Lyman Draper's manuscript collection covers primarily the period between the French and Indian War and the War of 1812. The geographic area covered is on what he called the "Trans-Allegheny West," which included the western Carolinas and Virginia, some portions of Georgia and Alabama, the entire Ohio River valley, and parts of the Mississippi River valley. Included in the collection is various original documents, correspondence, his research notes, and handwritten copies of many records, journals, etc. that he encountered on his travels.

# Bonifacio Lucero and the Great Influenza

*Virginia Dunk*

**M**y grandfather's untimely death on 22 October 1918 from the Great Influenza, sometimes referred to as the Spanish Flu, dramatically changed the lives of all his family. Just 52 years of age at his death, Bonifacio Lucero was described by my oldest cousin as an exhaustively industrious politician, musician/bandleader, U.S. Postmaster, watchmaker, and jeweler. My grandfather was also Superintendent of Schools in Guadalupe County, New Mexico, at the time of his death.

He was born 29 December 1866 in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Bonifacio was one of eight children born to Pablo and Manuelita Lucero. My great-grandparents were poor ranchers living on a spread about eighty miles southeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico, which was still a U.S. Territory when Bonifacio was born. Their ranchita, where Spanish was the language spoken, was known as *Chupaderos*, sharing its name with a thistle which thrives in dry climates and grows to six or eight feet tall.

All of the sons of Pablo and Manuelita, including Bonifacio, were educated by the Jesuits in Las Vegas, New Mexico, a growing town along the Santa Fe Trail, especially after the railroad arrived on 4 July 1879. Bonifacio and his younger brother Antonio were members of the Literary Society and served in the town militia. My grandfather played the coronet and led the local musicians in the Las Vegas town square plaza.



*Bonifacio Lucero*

Young Bonifacio courted Rachel Ellsworth and they were married in the church of Our Lady of Sorrows in Las Vegas on 17 October 1892. They remained in Las Vegas raising six children until their move to Santa Rosa,



*Advertisement for Bonifacio Lucero's business.*

New Mexico, in about 1907. My mother was the first and only child born in Santa Rosa in 1909. After that, my grandmother Rachel traveled by wagon the eighty miles back to Las Vegas to receive help from her mother in the birth of the three remaining Lucero children.

In Santa Rosa, my grandfather became active in many city functions and helped the Spanish speaking community by translating and completing legal documents or writing letters in English to plead for assistance. He was appointed U.S. Postmaster on 13 January 1908. Upon New Mexico's statehood in 1912, Bonifacio became Superintendent of Schools for Guadalupe County. A 20 March 1918 *Albuquerque Journal* account of his success in obtaining a fifty-per-cent salary increase for teachers was celebrated by a town dance at the opera house. In addition, Bonifacio was employed by the railroad as a watchmaker, tasked with keeping the watches of the conductors and enginemen running accurately to within thirty seconds per week. As a result of the skills acquired

from mending and maintaining the watches of the railroad men, Bonifacio became a jeweler, too.

In October of 1918, my grandfather rushed home from out-of-town school business after hearing the news that influenza hit his small town, returning home to his wife and nine children to help those stricken with the disease. The only doctor in the small town had already contracted the disease and he too passed away. Several members of my mother's family were ill, but all survived. Unfortunately, Bonifacio contracted the flu and died four days later on 22 October 1918.

My grandmother, Rachel, had relied on him to provide for her and their nine children. Bonifacio had also managed the family property in Santa Rosa with fruit trees, a vegetable garden, and livestock. My older aunts, Enriqueta and Carmen, passed the state exams and started teaching school as a means of financial support. Another aunt, Elfida, remained working at the Post Office where she had worked alongside her father, Bonifacio when he was postmaster. Eventually, in twos

and threes, they all moved to Los Angeles, California, by train. The climate of Los Angeles was better for the poor health of my grandmother rather than the high altitude of northern New Mexico.

Bonifacio Lucero was buried in San Jose Cemetery in Santa Rosa, New Mexico. His funeral services and marker were provided by the Woodmen of the World as well as a small amount of insurance money for his widow.

*Editor's note: All photos are courtesy of the Author.*



## Remembering the 1918 Influenza Pandemic

Municipal authorities had difficult choices to make because of how deadly the disease was and how easily it spread through crowds. City-wide bans on public gatherings, which typically included closing schools, saloons, theaters, and more rarely stores, could be imposed. However, a less drastic approach allowed public places to stay open, but required additional preventive measures, such as staggered opening times, strict observance of sanitation rules, and mandatory mask wearing. Different cities followed different paths based upon a number of factors. In Boston and Philadelphia, the illness and death rates rose so steeply and quickly that the municipal authorities felt they had no choice but to impose sweeping public-gathering bans.

**INFLUENZA**  
FREQUENTLY COMPLICATED WITH  
**PNEUMONIA**  
IS PREVALENT AT THIS TIME THROUGHOUT AMERICA.  
THIS THEATRE IS CO-OPERATING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.  
**YOU MUST DO THE SAME**  
IF YOU HAVE A COLD AND ARE COUGHING AND  
SNEEZING. DO NOT ENTER THIS THEATRE  
**GO HOME AND GO TO BED UNTIL YOU ARE WELL**

Coughing, Sneezing or Spitting Will Not Be Permitted In The Theatre. In case you must cough or Sneeze, do so in your own handkerchief, and if the Coughing or Sneezing Persists Leave The Theatre At Once.

This Theatre has agreed to co-operate with the Department Of Health in disseminating the truth about Influenza, and thus serve a great educational purpose.

**HELP US TO KEEP CHICAGO THE HEALTHIEST CITY IN THE WORLD**  
**JOHN DILL ROBERTSON**  
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

## Down the Rabbit Hole . . . or how I spent my “sick days” at home

**Y**ou’ve probably never done it. Started with one little question and ended up doing a bunch of work on someone who isn’t even your relation. What? You have? Really?

Well, to tell you the truth, I always suspected I wasn’t alone.

How about this . . . you followed all the easy leads, and your research answered some questions but left you plagued by others while creating a new one or two?

That’s where I am now.

### HOW IT BEGAN

Representatives from the Historic Columbian Cemetery (HCC)<sup>1</sup> approached the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) a few years ago, asking to store their cemetery records at the GFO Library. One record set included eight file drawers of three-by-five cards, which HCC referred to as burial cards. GFO and HCC volunteers scanned the cards and then alphabetized them. (Why weren’t they put in alphabetical order first? But I digress.) More volunteers extracted information from the cards and created a database. And there the project has been stuck.

I approached our contacts at HCC to determine if GFO could help get the ball rolling again. Elizabeth Phillips from HCC explained the issues:

- **There are often duplicate cards.** In the past, content from some of the cards was copied onto new cards. Some burials are reported on as many as six cards. Some have just one. Most have three. There’s no way to tell which is the original and which are the copies—a problem compounded when the information is not the same.
- **The name on the card may or may not be the name of the person buried at HCC.** It may be the name of the person who arranged the burial, the next of kin, or a mysterious doppelganger who refuses to be found (just kidding).
- **The information is often far from complete or accurate.** Spellings vary, as they almost always

### Laurel Smith

do in older records. Dates on the cards may be the date of death, the date of burial, or the date arrangements were made; without a bit of research, it’s anyone’s guess. Sometimes the only information is the word “Baby” and the price, “\$5.00.”



The task at hand: Inconsistencies need to be examined and resolved so the database is as factual as possible. It should provide an accurate listing of the individuals buried in the cemetery and their burial locations. Names and dates should be added or corrected when possible. Pertinent notes should be included. Reasonably reliable sources should be consulted.

### Was that a white rabbit I just saw?

I endeavored to ascertain the amount of work entailed in moving the project along. Starting with “A” surnames, it seemed prudent to compare the extracted information in the database with the card or cards stored at the GFO and make any corrections or additions. Easy peasy.

Next was to determine if the date or dates on the card were death or burial dates. A quick stop at the online “Oregon Death Index” provided an answer in some cases, and I moved the data to the proper field in the database. When that didn’t do the trick, I went to America’s Historical Newspapers, accessed through the Multnomah County Library, to see if a death or funeral notice might be available. Remembering that volunteers often post many of these very notices on FindAGrave.com, I visited the site and found many, along with photos of grave markers that answered more questions. Reluctant to take information entered by volunteers at face value, I chose to accept as reasonably accurate the information

in the images of markers and newspaper notices. So far, so good.

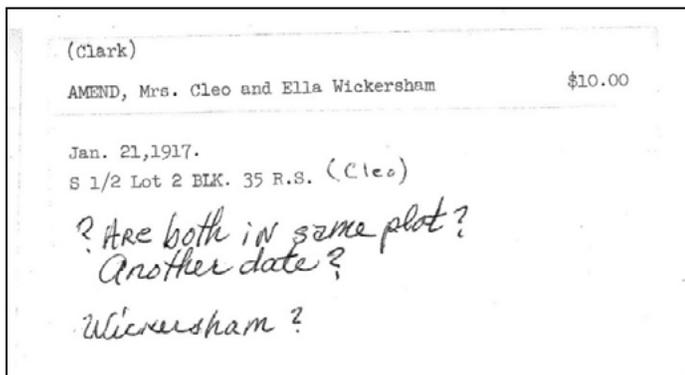
I think I just saw that white rabbit again . . .

Funeral notices often said something like, “John Smith died last Tuesday at his daughter’s home. Funeral is scheduled for today at 10 o’clock.”—not a lot of help when trying to figure out correct dates. I referred to a perpetual calendar—which joined open tabs for *The Oregonian*, Find A Grave, and the “Oregon Death Index” in my Web browser—as soon as I confirmed the date the notice was printed. But hey, this was fun! I was adding death dates and burial dates to many of the “A” names in the database. In some cases, I added birth years or birthdates from the markers or obituaries. Documenting my sources, so HCC will know whence my data came, I added clarifying notes to the comments field when necessary. Straightforward, simple, and rewarding. Did I mention fun?

You know, I think that rabbit wants me to follow him!

### THE MYSTERY

Then I came to the cards for Cleo Amend, and my database-versus-card check in the “A” section (and everything else) came to a screeching halt. Like many others, Cleo had three cards.



(Clark)

Amend, Mrs. Cleo and Ella Wickersham \$10.00

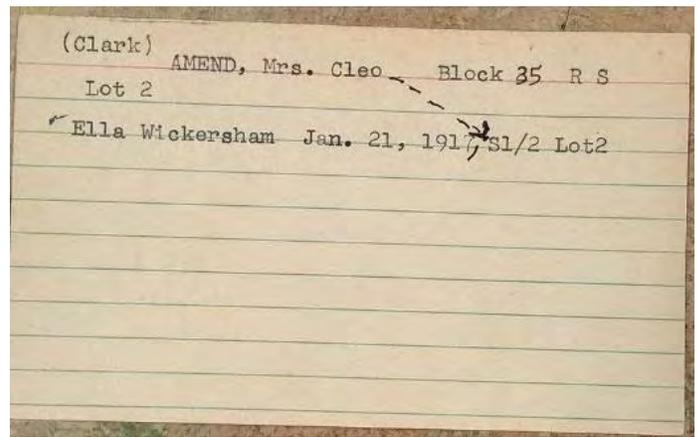
Jan. 21, 1917.

S 1/2 Lot 2 BLK. 35 R.S. (Cleo)

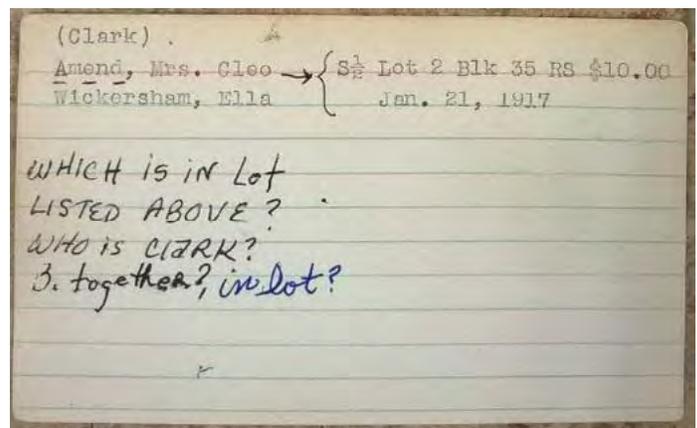
? Are both in same plot?

Another date?

Wickersham?



No new information other than that arrow. Sure makes it look like Cleo is in the plot.



Clearly, copying the card twice did not yield any clarification to the questions at hand:

*Which is in lot listed above?*

*Who is Clark?*

*B. together? In lot?*

Noticing a scratchy throat and some head congestion, I felt like I was coming down with a cold; nevertheless, I was hooked. I hardly knew which resource to consult first! I wanted to check them all at once. This was a mystery that needed to be solved!

And I was down, down, down that rabbit hole.

Feeling worse by the minute, I left GFO. Safely back home, with a box of tissues and a cup of tea, I realized I should have looked for a card for Ella Wickersham before leaving the library. So the first step was to check the database. Ella Wickersham was there. Sure enough, her burial was located in S 1/2 Lot 2 Blk 35 R.S., too. There were other Wickershams, and I made note of them but didn’t see any obvious connection.

Find A Grave was next. A search for Cleo Amend revealed nothing; however, the search for Ella Wickersham

found a memorial with photos of a grave marker and a funeral notice, as well as a note from Phillips-Frasier, the person who created the memorial.

"I think that this may be Elnora Wickersham, died in Portland on January 19th, 1917. I am researching. She is in a plot with a Louis Bosdorfer as best I can make out."

More questions . . . who is Louis Bosdorfer, and why is he sharing a plot with Ella Wickersham and perhaps Cleo Amend?

Louis (Lewis) was also in the database, and his Find A Grave memorial provided a notice of his funeral and a picture of his grave marker. It also had a note from Phillips-Frasier:

"Probate mentioned in Multnomah County on April 13, 1915. Possible wife: Jane E. Wickersham Bosdorfer. Perhaps, she went by Ella, or the woman buried next to him is one of her relatives."

Who is Jane E. Wickersham, did the "E" stand for Ella, and was she married to Louis Bosdorfer?

The database had one Bosdorfer, Lewis, and he was in the same lot as Ella and/or Cleo—he in the north half of lot 2, block 35 in section R.S. and she in the south half. The GFO website confirmed the existence of the probate record:

Bosdorfer Louis 13 April 1915 E 12508

After a night of little sleep, in spite of taking the "recommended" maximum dose of Nyquil, I set out to solve this puzzle. Cleo Amend was first on the agenda. On Ancestry.com, a search for her specifying Portland, Multnomah, Oregon, and marking "Match all terms exactly" gave me 10 results, a few of which were duplicates. They were all city directory listings and ranged from 1914 through 1918. Cleo lived at 161 Schofield according to the directories for 1914, 1915, and 1916. In 1917 her address was 15-577½ Williams Avenue, and in 1918 she lived at 272 Winchell West. Four of the six listings gave her occupation as a seamstress. In one she was listed as carpet layer—rather interesting. Removing the Portland restriction from the search, I found another Cleo Amend, a man who was born in Gilliam County, Oregon, in 1907, but considering that Mrs. Cleo Amend first appeared in the 1914 directory, it was not possible that Mr. Cleo Amend would be her husband. Searching marriage records for a Cleo marrying an Amend found nothing. Searching for marriages for the other Amend men in the city directory was unsuccessful as well. I was getting nowhere with Mrs. Amend, and in my sorry

physical condition (sniffle) I needed easier prey, so I set my sights on Ella Wickersham.

The funeral notice in *The Oregonian* (22 January 1917, page 14) identified her as Mrs. Elnora P. Wickersham, aged 59 years, residence 161 Schofield.

WICKERSHAM—In this city, Jan. 19, at her late residence, 161 Schofield st., Mrs. Elnora P. Wickersham, aged 59 years. Funeral services will be held today (Monday), at 1:30 P. M., from Ericson's chapel, cor. 12th and Morrison st. Friends Invited.

Wait just a minute! Even through my decongestant-induced mental fog, I remembered that address. Mrs. Cleo Amend was at that address! In 1915 and 1916, Ella P. Wickersham was listed in the *Portland City Directory* as living at 161 Schofield at the same time as Cleo Amend. Looking at the image is always better practice than simply looking at the index, and in this case, the payoff was finding that Ella was listed as the widow of Rufus C. Now that was a hot lead! How many Rufus Wickershams with a wife named Ella could there be in the U.S.? Thankfully, only one.

A quick search found Ella in the 1880 and 1900 U.S. Censuses with husband, Rufus Wickersham and their family, and these, in turn, led me to a marriage record in the "Indiana, Marriages, 1810-2001" database on Ancestry. Ella also used the given names Phoebe Ella and Elnora Phoebe, and I discovered that her surname when she married Rufus was Weddle, spelled Weddel in some records. Ella Weddle and Rufus Wickersham were married in Howard County, Indiana, on 6 August 1878. In 1880, the family was living in Young America, Cass County, Indiana. Rufus was 25 and worked in a sawmill. Ella was 23, and there were two children: June was three and Fred was six months old. By the time the 1900 Census was enumerated, the family was living in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana. It gave December 1856 as a birthdate for Rufus, who was 44 and working as a sawyer making handles. Ella was 43; her birthdate was May 1857. The couple had been married 24 years and Ella had borne nine children; five were living. The children listed were:

June E. born June 1877, age 22, seamstress  
Fred born November 1879, age 20, sawyer

And on the next census page . . . because you should always look at the next page . . .

Cleo M., February 1886  
Roy D., May 1888  
Paul H., June 1893

Did I read that right? Is that correct? Cleo? So is this the Cleo Amend who was living with Ella in Portland at 161 Schofield?

Determined not to run off chasing new leads, I stayed on task, searching for the family in 1910. I was rewarded by finding Rufus C., Phoebe E. (Ella), and Paul H. still in Indianapolis. Rufus and Paul were working in a handle factory. Searching for Fred, I discovered that he died 25 January 1910 in Indianapolis. His death certificate indicated that he was divorced, and the cause of death was hypertrophic cirrhosis. I couldn't locate Roy in the 1910 Census. June and Cleo didn't show up with the surname Wickersham, so I searched for marriages and found one for Cleo in the "Indiana Marriage Index" on Ancestry. Cleo married Fred Welch on 15 July 1908 in Marion County, Indiana. The same database showed June married to—wait for it—wait for it—Lewis Bosdorfer! June and Lewis/Louis were married on 10 March 1901 in Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana.

My wonderful, loving husband, now afflicted with my malady, asked why on earth I was doing this research. "You're sick, you should be in bed." I tried that, but when in bed I couldn't breathe and couldn't sleep, leaving me to lie there thinking about how miserable I was. At least with this puzzle, I was (mostly) not dwelling on my cold.

Getting back to the 1910 Census, I located the sisters living in South Omaha City, Dauphin, Nebraska. Louis, age 41, and Junie/June E., age 32, each married only once and for 10 years. Louis was an accident inspector in the stockyards. Living with them were Cleo Welch, sister-in-law, 26, divorced; and Dwight C. Welch, nephew, one and one-half years old.

Moving on to the 1920 Census, I couldn't find Rufus but found a death record for him in the "Indiana, Death Certificates, 1899-2011" on Ancestry. Rufus died on 15 February 1914 in New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, of lobular pneumonia, having been ill about five days. A Find A Grave contributor had entered two obituaries for Rufus on his memorial page. One line from the obituary printed in the *New Castle Daily Courier* on 14 February 1914, grabbed my attention: "He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter living in Portland, Oregon." So I spent a fair amount of time coughing and sneezing and searching for a death record for either June or Cleo between 1910 and 1914. Beware of making assumptions. I found no such record.

As I tried to sleep (and breathe), I reflected on the day's findings. I couldn't help feeling badly for Ella. She'd had nine children. Four died in infancy or childhood. Her oldest son died in 1910, and then her husband died

in 1914. I suppose this is a familiar story for many women of the period, but Ella's story made me a little sad. Perhaps it was my weakened state.

The next day, I consulted city directories for Portland on Ancestry to discover which member of the family showed up in Oregon first. Rufus's obituary indicated one of his daughters was here in 1914. Louis Bosdorfer appeared in the 1911 directory, listed as a machinist and a boarder at 509 Johnson. Wives do not appear in this volume, but who else do you think I found at 509 Johnson? If you guessed Cleo Welch, you'd be correct. So presumably Louis, the two sisters, and Dwight came to Oregon together not too long after the 1910 Census was taken (in April) to be listed in the 1911 Portland directory.

Next was the 1912 volume and here's what I found:

**Bosdorfer Louis asst inspr U S Bureau  
of Animal Industry h 161 Schofield**

There was that address again—161 Schofield! This is where Cleo Amend lived from 1914 through 1916, and it's where Ella lived from 1915 until her death in 1917.

In the 1912 directory, Mrs. Cleo Welch is living at 161 Schofield. So clearly, both June and Cleo were in Portland when their father, Rufus, died. Why was only one daughter mentioned in his obituary? Whether this omission was intentional or by mistake, it's one answer I'm unlikely to find. Cleo first appears using the name Mrs. Cleo Amend in the 1914 directory, and Ella appears first in 1915.

I wondered if either of Rufus and Ella's sons ever came to Oregon. Paul H. did. Since 161 Schofield was playing such a big role in my little drama, a city-directory search restricting results to that address seemed in order. (Thanks to Nanci Remington for the suggestion. One of the greatest resources GFO offers is the help of other researchers.) Here's what I found:

1912	161 Schofield	Cleo Welch
		Louis Bosdorfer
1913	161 Schofield	Louis Bosdorfer
1914	161 Schofield	Mrs. Cleo M. Amend
		Louis Bosdorfer
		June Bosdorfer
1915	161 Schofield	Ella Wickersham (widow of Rufus)
		June Bosdorfer

		Mrs. Cleo M. Amend
		Paul Wickersham
1916	161 Schofield	Ella P. Wickersham (widow of Rufus)
		June Bosdorfer
		Mrs. Cleo M. Amend
		Paul H. Wickersham

Cursory searches for Roy D. and Paul H. Wickersham revealed that Paul returned to Indiana, and the brothers appear to have lived out their lives there. World War I draft registrations uncovered middle names. Roy David Wickersham married Blanche E. Gurley 10 November 1909 in Marion County, Indiana. They had at least seven children, all born in Indiana. Roy died 22 April 1949 in Indianapolis. Paul Hope Wickersham married Nellie Candace Fendley 8 September 1920 in Marion County. They had one child, and Nellie died a few days after the birth. Paul then married Gladys Leona Fendley on 10 February 1927. Together they had at least five children. All of Paul's children were born in Indiana. Online trees and Find A Grave report that Paul died 07 January 1965, but I couldn't locate a more reliable source. Roy and Paul are buried in Indiana.

It occurred to me that my cold was depriving me of oxygen, and I was somehow off course. It was time to regroup and look at those questions again . . . what was it again I was trying to accomplish? I wrote the questions down to help me focus:

- Who was Cleo Amend?
- Who was Ella Wickersham?
- Which one of them was in S ½ Lot 2 BLK. 35 R.S.?
- Were they buried together in the same plot?
- Who was Clark?

I figured I had discovered who Ella Wickersham was and that she was definitely buried in the spot in question, but I hadn't done so well on the rest. Trying to feel better and get motivated, I gave myself a pat on the back because I felt I had confirmed Phillips-Frasier's supposition about Ella/Elnora; another back pat for what I'd found on Louis Bosdorfer; and another for the solution to Phillips-Frasier's Multnomah County probate and possible wife Jane E. who was really June E., and that Jane/June was not the same person as Ella.

Having bolstered my resolve with self-satisfaction, I plowed ahead. The last city directory listing for June Bosdorfer was in 1916. General searches for June were not fulfilling. Retreating to the old familiar census, an "exact" search for "June E," born in Indiana, and living in Portland netted a possibility: June E. Langford married to George H. Langford, a barber, living on Derby Street in Portland. Hardly a sure thing, but a possible thread. I couldn't find June in 1930, so I looked for George. In 1910 there was a George H. in Astoria, a rabbi in a barber shop with a wife named Emma. In 1930, George H., barber, was in Portland on Ivy Street—widowed. Another quick search for June Langford with a date of death between 1920 and 1930 brought me full circle back to HCC with a posting on Find A Grave. Just imagine my surprise when I saw the funeral notice posted by Find A Grave volunteer Martha:

LANGFORD—Friends are invited to attend funeral services for June E. Langford, sister of Cleo M. Clark, Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. at Chambers' chapel on Killingsworth, Committal Columbian cemetery.

Clark! My eyes went straight to that name. Thank you, Martha! It was purely by accident that when I went to find the funeral notice online myself, I found this instead:

LANGFORD—Oct. 24, June E. Langford, aged 49 years, late of 871 Commercial st., sister of Cleo M. Clark at the above address. Deceased was a member of the White Shrine, Winona Rebekah, and Multnomah chapter, O. E. S. Funeral services will be held Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. at Chambers' chapel on Killingsworth. Rev. C. S. Dunn will officiate, in conjunction with Eastern Star service. Committal, Columbian cemetery.

These two notices ran in the *Morning Oregonian* on the 25th and 26th of October 1926, and they went a long way toward answering the Clark mystery from the HCC burial cards. June had died in Marion County, Oregon, and the second notice indicates that she and Cleo were living in Salem. A quick look at the HCC database showed these entries:

Langford	June (Clark)	24 October 1926
Langford (Clark)	June	24 October 1926

Now I wanted to see those burial cards in the worst way, but I was in no shape for a trip to the GFO. The suspense (and this darned cold) were killing me—figuratively speaking, of course. Liz Porter to the rescue! A quick call

later, I had images of the cards for the Amend, Bosdorfer, Langford, and Wickersham players in my little mystery. None of the cards yielded additional clues—but thank you, Liz. My curiosity regarding the cards was sated. I consulted the GFO website, which held results. Both June and George are listed in GFO’s “Multnomah County Probate Index:”

Langford	George	11 May 1917	E	14445
Langford	June E	10 November 1926	E	27249

Time to move on to Cleo—ah, yes—Cleo. She’s the first piece of this whole puzzle. With this new “Clark” clue, I set to work. Searching for a marriage for Cleo Amend and Cleo Wickersham netted nothing, so I constructed a search on Ancestry for Cleo (exact) in Oregon and surrounding states (exact) around 1918 plus or minus two years (exact) and found it.

Name:	Cleo Welch
Marriage Date:	31 August 1918
Marriage Place:	Multnomah, Oregon, USA

I had not searched for Welch as that had been her married name prior to marrying Amend, but there it was!

You may notice, as I did, a complete absence of a spouse’s name in this marriage index. This necessitated another search of the “Oregon, Marriage Indexes, 1906-2009” database for all marriages occurring in Multnomah County on 31 August 1918. And with that I found the only Clark, C. P. And then it dawned on me—call

GFO! This time it was Cathy Lauer who came to my aid, sending me the affidavit on which June’s name appears boldly; Cleo’s name appearing below June’s and C. P. Clark down a few more lines.

Next, I searched the 1920 Census for C. P. Clark, where I quickly found this information in the index:

Cardell P Clark  
Age: 38  
Birth Year: about 1882  
Birthplace: Kansas  
Home in 1920: 871 Shaver Street, Portland,  
Multnomah, Oregon

Wife: Cleo Clark  
Father: Harry H Clark  
Mother: Cora R Clark  
Occupation: Foreman  
Industry: Wholesale Grocery Larg and Co

Name: Cleo Clark  
Age: 33  
Birth Year: about 1887  
Birthplace: Indiana

And Cleo’s son, Dwight Welch  
Age: 11  
Birth Year: about 1909  
Birthplace: Indiana  
Relation to Head of House: Step-Son  
Mother’s Birthplace: Indiana

An examination of the census image showed that the name Cardell was a guess on the part of the indexer.

“Car” was quite clear, but the remainder of his given name was overwritten. He was listed as the head of the house, and his parents lived with him.

The 1930 Census was equally easy, and there were no revelations other than finding C. P. Clark’s first name was Carroll. The family’s address was 417 West Baldwin Street in Portland. Carroll was now a Superintendent at an “Extract Mfg Co,” Cleo was working as a seamstress in a curtain store, and Dwight, now 21, was an “Assistant Gardner” in a “City Park.”

Carroll Clark refused to be found in the 1940 Census, so I was back to chasing Cleo, and she was there, age 54 and living on Southwest Grant in Portland,

STATE OF OREGON, } ss. County of Multnomah. No. 37249

*C. P. Clark* Male  
1104 Rodney Ave.  
*Cleo M. Welch* Female  
272 W. Mitchell St.

*June E. Langford* 161 - Selkirk St. being duly sworn, depose and say that I know *Cleo M. Welch* that she is a resident of the County of Multnomah, State of Oregon; that she is over the age of legal years, to-wit: about legal years, and that there is no legal impediment to the marriage of said *Cleo M. Welch* with *C. P. Clark* a resident of *Mult* County, State of *Ore*, who is over the age of twenty-one years, to-wit: about 37 years.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31<sup>st</sup> day of Aug A. D. 1918 By *J. W. Beveridge* County Clerk.

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STATE OF OREGON, } ss. County of Multnomah. Marriage Certificate No. 37249

This is to Certify, That the undersigned, a *Minister* by the authority of a License bearing date the 31<sup>st</sup> day of Aug A. D. 1918, and issued by the County Clerk of the County of Multnomah, did, on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of Aug A. D. 1918, at the house of *C. P. Clark* in the County and State aforesaid, join in lawful wedlock *C. P. Clark* of the County of *Mult*, and State of *Ore* and *Cleo M. Welch* of the County of *Multnomah*, and State of *Oregon*, with their mutual assent in the presence of *Cora R. Clark* and *H. S. Clark* Witnesses.

Filed 9/4 A. D. 1918 Witness my hand, *F. O. Mason* Minister Registered in Hood River Co.

By *J. W. Beveridge* County Clerk  
By *F. O. Mason* Deputy

a widow. She was listed as the informant and indicated she lived in the “same place” in 1935. Joe Schultz lived in her household, age 49, widower, lodger.

A search for a death record for Carroll Clark found one for Carrol Clark (further searches leaned toward this spelling of his given name) in Oregon with the date of death 28 January 1933, Portland, Certificate number 346 . . . Spouse: Mildred! Seriously? A stop at Find A Grave yielded an image of the certificate itself. Carrol was listed as a grocer, and he and his wife, Mildred C. Clark, were living at 3503 North Baldwin. Carrol was only 51.

I was curious about Dwight—and I needed a break from Cleo Wickersham Welch Amend Clark, now also known as Mildred (sigh). Dwight was born 8 October 1908 in Indianapolis. Having his birthdate and location were the clues I needed to find more records. In every additional record, Dwight used the surname Clark. Dwight and Gladys H. Carson were married 16 March 1940 in Multnomah County. In 1940, he worked as a shipping clerk, was married to Gladys, and lived in northwest Portland. On 19 April 1946, in Clark County, Washington, Dwight (of Deschutes County) married Mabel C. Elkins [Mabel C Norris]. Dwight indicated he was divorced; Mabel was widowed. On 12 November 1953, in Skamania County, Washington, Dwight C. Clark of Multnomah County married Norma W. Bane. The “Oregon Death Index” stated that Dwight died at age 66 on 8 March 1975 in Multnomah County. This led to the “U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010” where it was revealed that Dwight had enlisted in the military on 29 June 1945 and had been released on 24 August 1945. One online tree suggests that Dwight never had children of his own but was stepfather to at least three children belonging to his first two wives.

It was time to drag my attention back to Cleo. (Not as much fun as at the start; Cleo was beginning to weary me *and* to wear on my patience). I may have failed to mention one interesting record I found for Cleo—interesting, as it’s a delayed birth record in the “Oregon, Select Births and Christenings, 1868-1929” database on Ancestry. These delayed records often came into being when individuals wanted to enroll in the Social Security program. What I found even more interesting is that FamilySearch.org has what appears to be the same record classified as an Oregon “death” record.

Cleo Mildred Wickersham Oregon Deaths	
Name	Cleo Mildred Wickersham
Event Type	Birth
Event Date	23 Feb 1886
Event Place	Wheeling, Carroll, Indiana, United States
Event Place (Original)	Wheeling, Carroll, Indiana
Gender	Female
Father's Name	Rufus Calvin Wickersham
Mother's Name	Elnora Phebe Weddel
Note	Registered in Multnomah Co, Oregon Misc Note: Registered in Multnomah Co, Oregon;
Reference ID	rn B 10018

I also found a Social Security Claims record that hints at Cleo’s possible death in 1952; but, to be clear, it is not a record in the “Social Security Death Index.”

Name:	Cleo M Clark
Birth Date:	23 Feb 1886
Birth Place:	Indiana
Claim Date:	24 Jun 1952
SSN:	543079668
Notes:	12 Jan 1979: Name listed as CLEO M CLARK

So was this the end of Cleo? I headed back to the good ole city directories. I was tiring of online directories; because searches sometimes do not yield results, leafing through pages directly is the only solution. I focused primarily on some key years. Cleo was listed in the 1938, 1940, and 1950, in each case working as a seamstress. She was absent from the 1953 directory and those following. The 1951 and 1952 directories don’t appear to be online, but consulting GFO’s online catalog revealed the collection includes the 1952 volume. Judith Leppert cheerfully answered my call to the GFO, and she found Cleo in our 1952 directory, a “rug hndr,” living on Southwest Idaho [Street].

I was about ready to give up, but there was one more source to tap. Ross at the Multnomah County Library to the rescue! (I picture him in a superhero costume.) Ross quickly located a death index record for Cleo, and, to top it off, he found her funeral notice as well. Thank you, Ross! Cleo M. Clark died 31 August 1953 in Multnomah County. One quick telephone call to Wilhelm’s Portland Memorial Mausoleum confirmed that Cleo is indeed in

permanent residence there. Unfortunately, my newest hero, Ross, couldn't find any answers to the nagging Amend question.



After all this, I'm in a different place from where I began, but I would still like to know why only one daughter was mentioned in Rufus Wickersham's obituary.

And what of Mrs. Cleo Amend, the one who unknowingly started all this? I believe there is compelling evidence that Cleo Wickersham and Cleo Amend are one and the same. If so, then who was Mr. Amend? Was there a Mr. Amend? Or did Cleo just use the name?

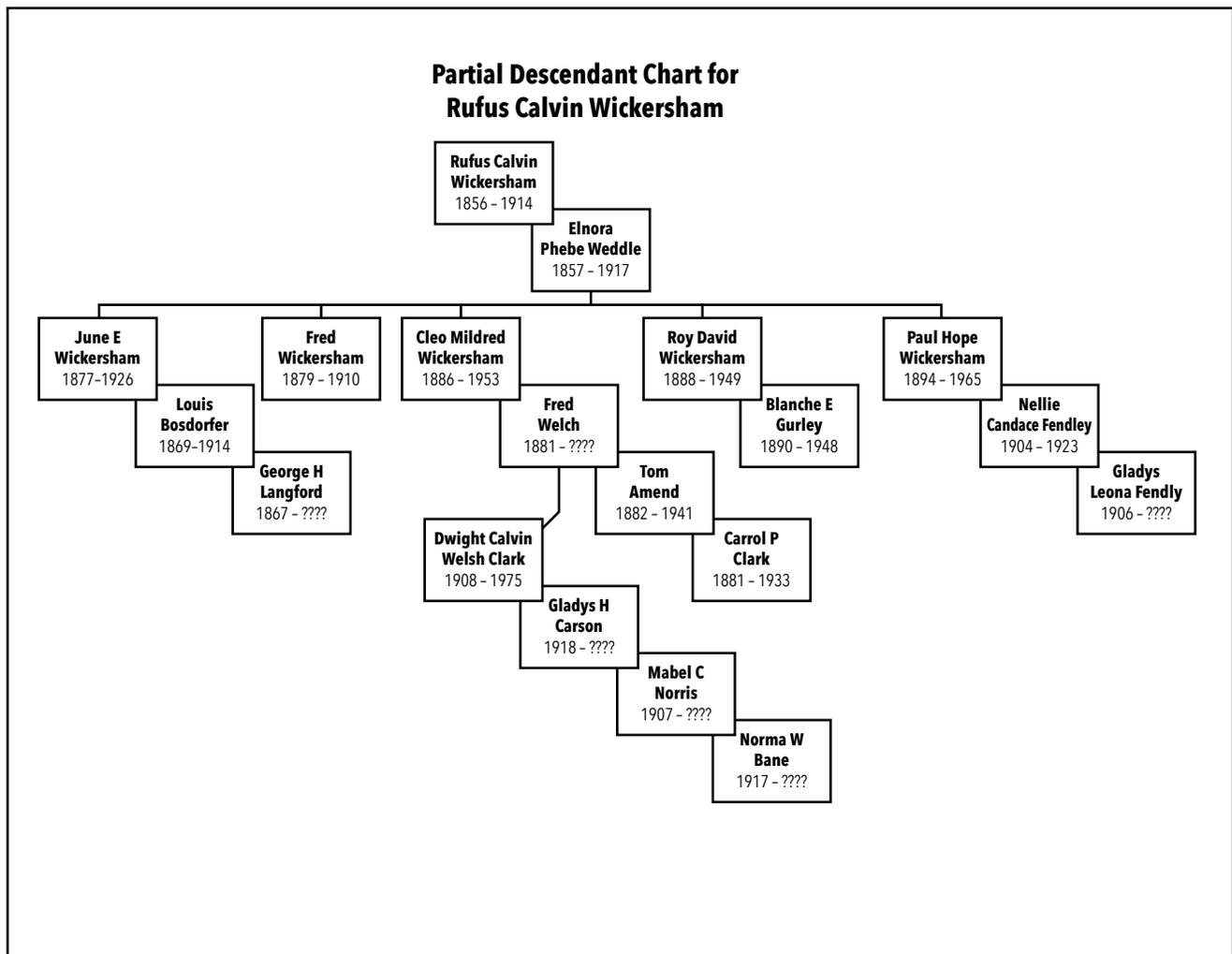
At this point, I'm done. It's time for me to climb out of this rabbit hole and move on. The HCC burial cards and database questions regarding Cleo Amend can all be answered with certainty. I'll leave the unresolved questions and any further research on this family to others . . . and you know what? My cold is going away, and I feel much better now.

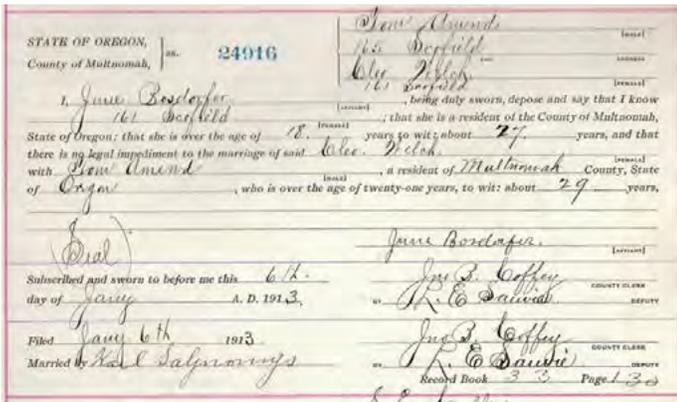
#### AFTERWARD

A week had passed, and this article was complete. I sent a copy to the reception desk at the GFO and asked to have it printed and given to Steve Turner for feedback.

I returned to the GFO, and imagine my surprise (SHOCK!) when I found two open Multnomah County Marriage books waiting for me with a note from Steve: "*See middle entry #24915 on page 130 for Amend marriage. Don't you want to know what became of him . . . ?*"

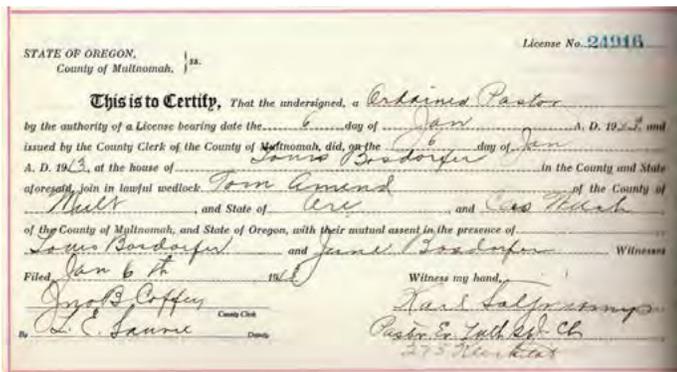
Well of course I did. As if I was caught in a vortex, I was right back down that rabbit hole!





The Amend-Welch affidavit in one volume, again with June Bosdorfer's name prominently at the top

This gave the groom's name as Tom Amend, living at 165 Schofield—essentially next door to 161 Schofield, which has figured so prominently in this puzzle. Tom Amend's age was given as 29. The affidavit was dated 6 January 1913.



The marriage return in the second volume showed Cleo (Wickersham) Welch and Tom Amend were married on 6 January 1913 at the home of Louis [and June] Bosdorfer. Louis and June served as the witnesses.

With the name Tom Amend and an approximate birth year of 1886, I was off and running . . . well, typing actually. The first record in my search results was the "Oregon Death Index." Tom Amend died 3 December 1941 in Portland, and it gave wife's name as Cleo. Remember, however, that in 1940, Cleo/Mildred Clark was found in the U.S. Census as the widow of Carrol Clark.

Could I stop here? Of course not!

The Second record was the "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918." The paperwork was completed on 12 September 1918. Thomas Amend gave his address as 115 North 14th Street, in Portland. He was 36 years old and gave 9 March 1882 as his date of birth. He was marked as a "non-declarant alien," a subject of Bulgaria. He worked as a machinist at Willamette Iron and Steel Company. He listed a sister, Persa Jack, as his

nearest relative. He was described as white, of medium height and build, with gray eyes and brown hair, and no physical impairments to disqualify him.

Next up were three naturalization records. This guy was not hard to find, but these records revealed that he couldn't stick to one name any more than the Wickershams.

On 24 November 1919, Tom Amend, age 37, filed a Declaration of Intention. He resided at the Ramapo Hotel in Portland. Tom's physical description was more detailed than his draft registration: white, medium complexion, five feet five inches tall, 136 pounds, brown hair, gray eyes, and right leg artificial. Something horrific happened to him between September 1918 and November 1919. I searched *The Oregonian* but could not find any entries for Tom or Thomas Amend. I searched looking for accidents involving machinists and for accident or injury with Willamette Iron but did not find anything. I also tried the surname Christ, (keep reading) but had no luck.

A Petition for Naturalization was filed in the U.S. District Court of Oregon on 6 December 1921.

- Petitioner: Thomas Christ (also known as Tom Amend)
- Residence: 524 North 24th Street in Portland
- Occupation: Laborer
- Date of birth: 9 March 1882
- Birthplace: Uskub, Turkey<sup>2</sup>
- Arrived in the U.S. in the Port of New York on 21 December 1905 on the S.S. *La Loraine* [sic]
- Declaration made in the Circuit Court of Multnomah County on 24 November 1919
- "I am not married./divorced" [sic]
- "I have no children."

Tom renounced his allegiance to "Mehemmed VI, Emperor of the Ottomans," and he stated he had been an Oregon resident since January 1908. [The 8 is circled and next to it is written a 9.]

I was a little surprised to find a second Petition for Naturalization submitted by Thomas Christ on 12 March 1926. Most of the information was identical except:

- Residence: 115 North 14th Street, Portland.
- Birthplace: Uskub (Turkey) now Yugoslavia [Yugoslavia]

This time, Thomas renounced his allegiance to the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," an obvious clue to the changing conditions in Europe. His 1921 petition had been denied because he "claimed exemption from the Military service of the U.S. on account of alienage." This petition also asked that his name change to Thomas Amend. It was signed Thomas Christ.

The Oath of Allegiance was dated 18 June 1925, and he signed it with both surnames, Christ and Amend, and the name change was made official. Thomas Amend received Certificate of Naturalization number 2151041.

I believe Thomas was working in the Falls Precinct, Hood River County, Oregon, when the 1910 Census was enumerated. No likely candidates jumped out in the 1920 Census. In the 1930 Census, Thomas roomed at 529 Hoyt Street, marital status was marked W for widowed, and he worked as a musician. In 1940, Thomas was living with Elias and Neva Bouneff at 206 Northeast Bryant. He was listed as brother-in-law to Elias, implying Neva was his sister.

I found Thomas Amend easily in the 1912, 1918, 1920, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1939 Portland city directories. I was not inspired to look at other years. He lived at various addresses over the years and was employed as a machinist, laborer, and wool puller.

And with that, I am stepping away again. I have sent additions and corrections to Find A Grave memorial managers, and I've uploaded my findings to Ancestry and FamilySearch. There is still so much that could be done on this family, but it's not my family. I've answered all my initial questions, as well as those that cropped up along the way, to my own satisfaction. That's due in large part to help from GFO volunteers.

I hope you were entertained with my journey and perhaps picked up a tip or two along the way. But what I really want you to take away from this is the value of GFO's community of researchers. In my experience, everyone at GFO wants to help, so share your story. Talk with others. You never know which person in our wonderful community will provide you with the hint or the clue that will help to answer a question or take your research to the next level.

#### **MY PLEA FOR HELP**

The marriage record Steve Turner found was in the original Multnomah County marriage records housed at the GFO Library. Why couldn't I find it when I was

sick at home? Because marriages between 1914 and 1925 have never been indexed! How sad for those looking for ancestors or trying to solve mysteries. These records are just sitting in the library waiting to be shared with the world, but that will take volunteers to extract and proof the information. The last records to be indexed and made available online are from 30 November 1912, the end of volume 32. Volume 33 has been indexed but not proofed. Volumes 34 through 56, covering marriages from June 1913 through November 1924, are waiting. This work must be performed at the library because the books are too large to be scanned efficiently. If you want to help GFO share these records, please contact Loretta at [dataextraction@gfo.org](mailto:dataextraction@gfo.org).

Also, the HCC project needs volunteers willing to do a "little" research to flesh out the database. (Cleo's story, I'm sure, is not the norm!) There are at least two parts to this job. One is to compare the cards at the GFO with the database to make corrections prior to research. The other is to use online tools to clarify and bolster information in the database. This portion can be done at home, if desired, by anyone with a computer, access to the Internet, a little knowledge of Excel, and a love of research. I'm looking forward to continuing this project now that this mystery has been solved. Please send a message to me ([president@gfo.org](mailto:president@gfo.org)) or to Loretta ([dataextraction@gfo.org](mailto:dataextraction@gfo.org)) if you'd like to join our team.

Please consider volunteering to help with one of these worthwhile projects for the benefit of researchers in the future.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My thanks to Liz Porter, Cathy Lauer, Judith Leppert, Nanci Remington, Steve Turner, and Ross at the Multnomah County Library for research assistance. Thanks also to Emily Aulicino, Judith Leppert, April Ober, and Steve Turner for editing my work prior to submission to *The Bulletin*. You've all helped make this a better article. I am grateful for everyone's assistance—and I'm sure readers are, too!

Because this article is about a cemetery and a few of the people buried there, readers may be interested in the final resting places of the various players in this puzzle.

<b>THE WICKERSHAMS</b>	<b>JUNE'S HUSBANDS</b>	<b>THE CEMETERIES</b>
Rufus Wickersham 1856-1914 Friends Cemetery	Louis Bosdorfer Abt. 1866-1914 Historic Columbian Cemetery	Friends Cemetery New London Howard County Indiana, USA
Elnora Phoebe "Ella" (Weddle) Wickersham 1857-1914 Historic Columbian Cemetery	George H. Langford 1867-unknown Unknown	Historic Columbian Cemetery Portland Multnomah County Oregon, USA
June E. (Wickersham) Bosdorfer Langford 1877-1926 Historic Columbian Cemetery	<b>CLEO'S SON</b> Dwight Calvin Welch/Clark 1908-1975 Wilhelm's Portland Memorial	Memorial Park Cemetery Indianapolis Marion County Indiana, USA
Fred Wickersham 1879-1910 Friends Cemetery	<b>CLEO'S HUSBANDS</b> Thomas Christ/Amend 1882-1941 Unknown	Round Hill Cemetery Indianapolis Marion County Indiana, USA
Cleo Mildred (Wickersham) Welch Amend Clark 1886-1953 Wilhelm's Portland Memorial	Carrol P. Clark 1881-1933 Wilhelm's Portland Memorial	Wilhelm's Portland Memorial Portland Multnomah County Oregon, USA
Roy David Wickersham 1888-1949 Memorial Park Cemetery		
Paul Hope Wickersham 1894-1965 Round Hill Cemetery		

**ENDNOTES**

1. From the HCC Website: Since 1857, the Historic Columbian Cemetery has been a part of the North Portland community. It is located on a patch of land that falls within the Interstate Cultural Boundary and underneath the I-5 overpass at 1151 N. Columbia Blvd. The cemetery is adjacent to the Kenton Neighborhood area but its historical connections resonate throughout the North and Northeast Portland area. Within its six acre site, Columbian Cemetery is home to between five to six thousand deceased Portlanders. Among them are well-known figures, but beyond these individuals, you will find people from diverse class levels and ethnic groups. The broad range of people buried in the Columbian reflects the sundry spirit and rich history of nineteenth and twentieth-century Portland. [http://savecolumbiancemetery.org/?page\\_id=8](http://savecolumbiancemetery.org/?page_id=8).
2. From Wikipedia: The history of Skopje, Macedonia, goes back to at least 4000 BC . . . The settlement appears to have been founded around then by the Paionians . . . It became the capital of Dardania, . . . in the second century BC. Roman expansion brought Skupi under Roman rule on the eve of the 1st century AD. When the Roman Empire was divided into eastern and western

halves in 395 AD, Skupi came under Byzantine rule from Constantinople. During much of the early medieval period, the town was contested between the Byzantines and the Bulgarian Empire. In 1189 the town was part of the Serbian realm later becoming the capital of the Serbian Empire. In 1392 the city was conquered by the Ottoman Turks, and they named the town Üsküb. The town stayed under Ottoman rule for over 500 years.

In 1913, after the Balkan Wars, Skopje became part of the Kingdom of Serbia, and after the First World War the city became part of the newly formed Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Kingdom of Yugoslavia). In the Second World War the city was conquered by the Bulgarian Army, which was collaborating with the Nazi Germans. In 1944 it became the capital city of Democratic Macedonia (later Socialist Republic of Macedonia), which was a federal state, part of Democratic Federal Yugoslavia (later Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). The city developed rapidly after World War II, but this trend was interrupted in 1963 when it was hit by a disastrous earthquake. In 1991 it became the capital of independent Macedonia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Skopje](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Skopje)

# Neil Neisz Titus, World War I, and the Spanish Flu

*Connie Lenzen, reprinted by permission*

It was 1 April 1918, and the war we call World War I was winding down. It would end in November, but that wasn't known when eighteen-year-old Neil Neisz Titus, son of William S. and Susan (Dudley) Titus, enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force. Neil and his family lived in Portland, Oregon, but he enrolled in the Navy in Seattle.<sup>1</sup>

Neil was assigned to the transport *Grant*, and sailed to France. He left behind his parents and grandmother, Susan Dudley. He also left his fiancé behind. She was Eleanor Granlund, and they had been classmates at Portland's Washington High School.<sup>2</sup>

The transport *Grant* arrived in Brooklyn, New York, on 19 September. Neil came down with the Spanish Flu on the next day.<sup>3</sup> Spanish Flu, as it was called, appeared to originate in Spain. It was the deadliest pandemic known to history and affected about one-third of the world's population. With no vaccine or treatment, people were ordered to wear masks, and public facilities were closed.<sup>4</sup> In a troop ship like the *Grant*, there would be no way to avoid contact with the virus.

On 26 September 1918, Neil died at the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn.<sup>5</sup> His body was shipped to Portland in a casket sealed to prevent possible Flu contamination. Neil's father purchased a plot in the Rose City Cemetery with enough room for his family and all his children. It was next to Eleanor Granlund's family plot.<sup>6</sup>

Neil and Eleanor never married. She married much later in life, but she had no children. When she died her family buried her in the Granlund plot where her stone is near Neil's stone.



NEIL NIESZ TITUS, 1899-1918



Connie's website can be seen at [conniesfamily.wordpress.com/2017/05/29/neil-neisz-titus-world-war-i-and-the-spanish-flu/](http://conniesfamily.wordpress.com/2017/05/29/neil-neisz-titus-world-war-i-and-the-spanish-flu/)

## ENDNOTES

- 1 "U.S., Navy Casualties Books, 1776-1941," digital image, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 May 2017).
- 2 "Neil N. Titus," *Oregonian*, 27 September 1918, page 6, col. 2.
- 3 "Neil N. Titus," *Oregonian*, 27 September 1918, page 6, col. 2.

- 4 "1918 Flu Pandemic," *History* (<http://www.history.com/topics/1918-flu-pandemic> : accessed 29 May 2017).
- 5 "U.S., Navy Casualties Books, 1776-1941," digital image, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 May 2017).
- 6 Tzilla (Titus) Miller to Connie Lenzen.

## Eugene Truby and Salola Roach

Judith Leppert

The genealogy bug bit me the other day. I had been given the task for the GFO to look up a yearbook donation in our library catalog. If we had the newly donated item already in our catalog, the second part of the task was to check the shelf to verify what the catalog indicated. The items I was checking were Jefferson High School yearbooks (*The Spectrum*) for 1932 through 1934. For some reason, we had duplicate copies donated. The 1934 issue was bright red. I couldn't help it; I looked inside.

One issue belonged to Gene Truby. Even more fun, his eighth-grade graduation certificate floated out of the pages. The paper listed his name as Eugene Truby, Jr. and showed he had graduated in 1929. His school was not named, but three signatures followed: his principal, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the Superintendent of Schools. (see photo) Eugene Truby's photo appears with the senior class pictures.

The second copy of the 1934 issue said it belonged to Salola Roach and included a red tag with a cartoon character and the words: I'M A BOOSTER. On the chest of the cartoon character are the words: Track and Baseball. At first, that was all I saw, but then a faded paper fell out of the book.

The paper listed five women, each with their address, their occupation, their life's goal, their hobby, and one physical descriptor. Was this a school assignment? The last woman on the list appeared as shown below:

Mrs. Roach  
5626 N. Albina  
Hemstitching & Sewing  
To get a million Dollars  
Reading Orphan Annie  
Brunette

Now, I was hooked. Could this be Salola's mother? To find out more, I went to the GFO's collection of bound city directories. In the Portland City Directory of 1934, I



Front Cover  
of the 1934 *Spectrum* yearbook

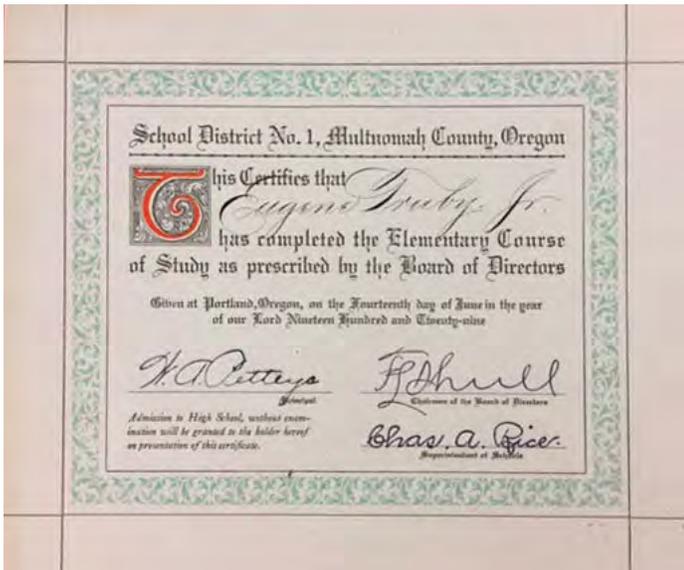
found Harriet E Roach working at hemstitching and living at 5626 N. Albina, the same address as a Faye Roach. Harriet lived at that same address through 1938—as far as I could discern via the directory information. Faye was not mentioned beyond 1934. Our yearbook owner, Salola Roach, was named in 1936 and 1938 as a student living at 1315 N. Jessup. That was the home of Claude L. and Lois A. Roach. Claude was an operator with Portland Traction Company (now we call it TriMet).

I went back to the yearbook section in the GFO's library and encountered Steve Turner, our head librarian. "You know," he opined, "When we get donations of pairs of items, we tend to think they came from a married couple." Wow! That never entered my mind. I resumed my search with greater zeal.

I then looked for Eugene Truby in the Polk City Directories for Portland, Oregon and found:

Truby Eug (Ozella) bellman h 277 Russett w.

An entry for 1934 had the same names but a new address at 2525 N. Sumner. Eugene was at that time listed as a bellman at the Hotel Benson. His son, Eug jr stdt, was listed also. The parents' names and addresses did not change through 1938.



*Eighth grade graduation certificate of Eugene Truby, Jr.*

The 1920 census shows the Truby family in Portland. The parents were both 29 and little Eugene, Jr. was five

years old. By 1930 Eugene was not so little and had an estimated birthdate of 1915. But the best part came in the 1940 census:

Eugene Truby Junior, age 25, Married, Head of household, living on 8879 SE 9th Avenue and working as a truckman for a railroad. His house was rented, he had completed three years of college, and his wife's name was—Salala [sic] B. Truby, age 22.

Steve was right!

An obituary listed on *Find a Grave* revealed that Eugene and Salola had a long marriage and two children. Their son died in 2002, but a daughter survived them, as did two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Eugene had a 38-year career as a switchman for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle and Burlington Northern railroads. He and Salola married in 1939. Her obituary mentions that she was a retired purchasing agent for Pacific Metal Company. They lived their lives right in my very own neighborhood (Sellwood) and were buried at River View Cemetery.

## Remembering the 1918 Influenza Pandemic

In the United States, the disease was first observed in Haskell County, Kansas, in January 1918, prompting local doctor Loring Miner to warn the U.S. Public Health Service's academic journal. On 4 March 1918, company cook Albert Gitchell reported sick at Fort Riley, Kansas. By noon on 11 March 1918, over 100 soldiers were in the hospital. Within days, 522 men at the camp had reported sick. By 11 March 1918, the virus had reached Queens, New York. Failure to take preventive measures in March/April was later criticised.



*Emergency hospital during influenza epidemic, Camp Funston, Kansas.*

from Wikipedia, CC by 2.0

# Hoberg-Knight Family Bible

*Nanci Remington*

The Bible was transcribed by Anne Mitchell in December of 2016 from photocopies of the original Bible pages. There was a handwritten letter included with the Bible dated 1993 that stated the Bible had been given to the First Presbyterian Church in Vancouver, Washington, by Doris M. Worley, who had died in 1986. No connection was found between Mrs. Worley and the Knight family, though both lived in McMinnville, Oregon, for some time.



A note in this Bible indicates that it was a gift to Georgia Hoberg from her father Joseph on the occasion of her marriage to John I. Knight in 1891. It includes information about the couple's births and marriage. It also gives the dates and locations for the births and deaths of their parents and their sons. The last recorded date is the death of son Joseph in 1930. Both sons died before the parents. John Knight died in 1935 and Georgia in 1940. They are buried at Evergreen Memorial Park in McMinnville, Oregon.

John Knight and Georgia Hoberg were both the children of immigrants. John's father, Richard Knight, a blacksmith, was born in Queens County, Ireland (present-day County Laois, Ireland), in 1811. According to the Bible, he married Elizabeth DeCamp Freeman in 1857 in Illinois (likely a second marriage for both). Their first two children were born in Missouri and then the family moved to Colorado where John and two more children were born. In 1870 and 1880 they were in Ottawa County, Kansas. The Bible states that Elizabeth died in McMinnville, Oregon, in 1883; so, it appears the family had moved farther west by then.



*Ada Blackjack (Public Domain Photo)*

According to the passenger list at the time of immigration, Georgia's father, Joseph Hoberg, was born in Serkenrode, Prussia. He immigrated with his parents and four siblings in 1842, landing in New York and settling first in Detroit, Michigan, where three more children were born. By 1850, they were in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where the last two children were born. Christian Hoberg was a tailor and the children prospered. Several moved west and some, including son Joseph, settled in Oregon. Census records show that Joseph was at various times a master painter, a glazier, and a farmer. However, he was best known in Yamhill County as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he often conducted marriages, including that of his daughter Georgia.

John Irvine Knight and Georgia Minerva Hoberg married 24 December 1891. They remained in Oregon for a few years and son Errol (Earl) Lorne Knight was born in Hillsboro on 6 Jun 1893. By 1900, they had moved to Seattle,



Washington, where John worked as an insurance agent. Son Joseph was born there on 16 Mar 1903. They stayed in Seattle for a few years and that is where Lorne went to school and developed the adventurous nature that would carry him to the Arctic. He died of scurvy at the age of thirty during his second trip to the north. His brother Joseph died a few years later in an automobile accident.



#### AUTHOR NOTE:

There is something surreal about reading a book about a person while at the same time creating a family tree from the entries in his mother's Bible. This was the case for the attached Bible records for the family of Georgia Hoberg and John Knight. Images of the Bible's pages were included with others that the GFO has been transcribing. The volunteer for this Bible, Anne Mitchell, had copied that one of the sons, E. Lorne Knight, had died on 21 Jun 1922 on Wrangell Island "of scurvy" (though the actual date was 23 June 1923).

Curious, she did some research and found that Lorne Knight had been part of a controversial 1921 expedition to the island which lies north of Siberia in the Arctic Ocean. All four men on the expedition died. The lone survivor was an Inuit woman, Ada Blackjack, who had been hired to sew and cook.

Several books have been written by and about the man who had planned the expedition, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, including an account of an earlier trip that included Lorne Knight. But being curious about Ada, I started reading *Ada Blackjack: A True Story of Survival in the Arctic* by Jennifer Niven. The book is based

on diaries that were kept by the men and later by Ada while on Wrangell Island. However, the early part of the book talks about their preparations and the families of the men, including a last visit to Lorne's family in McMinnville, Oregon. There are also letters and interviews with some of the family members.

So, while reading the book in the afternoon, I would begin to put a face and personality to the people I had entered in the family tree that morning. As I added to the tree later in the day, I would wonder how his mother, aunts, and uncles felt about the adventure. When I read how proud his father was, even hoping that his son would stay in the Arctic for a second year, I would do more research on John Knight to try to put this into perspective. When the book mentioned that Lorne's grandfather was ninety-four years old but "did not intend to die until he saw his grandson again," I did more research to see which grandfather it was and made sure both were added to the tree.

All involved in the expedition had expected a ship to bring supplies and additional resources a year after they set foot on the island. Because of the ice that summer, this did not happen. Though the first year on the island was fairly uneventful, the second was filled with desperation as supplies ran out and illness affected the party. Three of the men eventually attempted to walk over the ice to Siberia . . . they were not seen again. Lorne stayed at the camp because scurvy had left him in a very weak state. He died a few months later. Only Ada was alive when a rescue ship finally reached the island on August 20, 1923.



1921 expedition (Public Domain Photo)



Lorne Knight Marker—credit Salem Public Library

Lorne’s grandfather, Joseph Hoberg, died while Lorne was waiting for the ship that never came. The newspapers carried stories of the failed attempt to reach the island and controversies involving Stefansson. One headline talked of “Wrangling over Wrangel” and another “Plundering Russia . . . in the Arctic.”

Despite the tragedy that befell the family, his parents are presented as gracious, caring people who reached out to others.

## Transcription of Hoberg – Knight Bible

NELSON & PHILLIPS’ SUPERFINE EDITION.

NEW DEVOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL  
PICTORIAL  
FAMILY BIBLE,  
CONTAINING THE  
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS  
APOCRYPHA, CONCORDANCE, AND PSALMS IN  
METRE,

Translated out of the Original Tongues, with all former Translations  
diligently Compared and Revised.

TOGETHER WITH A CAREFULLY ABRIDGED EDITION OF  
Dr. WM. SMITH’S COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE  
BIBLE,  
AND

A HISTORY OF ALL THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS  
OF THE WORLD, HISTORY OF THE  
TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE, AN ILLUSTRATED

The Knight family focused on keeping the memory of the men alive and in some way creating a fitting memorial. They eventually received Lorne’s diaries and kept in touch with the other families. They also befriended Ada Blackjack.

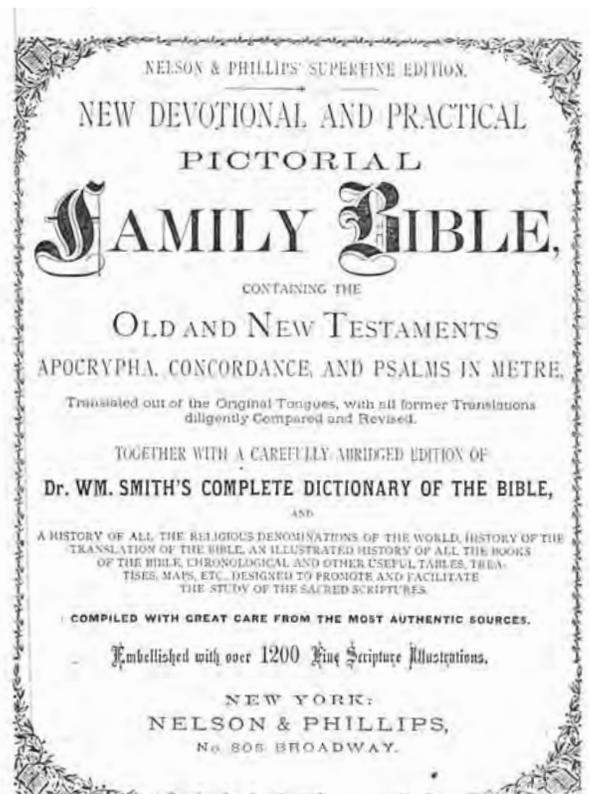
At the request of John Knight, a book was written about his son’s first adventures in the Arctic. Lorne first went north in March of 1915 and ended up spending four years there. The 1932 book *Pechuck*, by Robert G. Montgomery, is largely drawn from Lorne’s journals. The same year friends created a memorial in McMinnville which still stands in front of the library.

### MORE READING:

Both books mentioned above are available through the Multnomah County Library. I highly recommend the Niven book. There is more information about the book at [jenniferniven.com/books/ada/](http://jenniferniven.com/books/ada/). Be sure to watch the 10-minute video near the bottom of the screen.

*The Adventure of Wrangel Island* by Vilhjalmur Stefansson is available on Internet Archive at [archive.org/details/adventureofwraangoostef](http://archive.org/details/adventureofwraangoostef).

*An Illustrated History of the State of Oregon* by H. K. Hines contains biographies of Joseph Hoberg and other early Oregon settlers. Available at the GFO library. The names have been indexed on our website at [gfo.org/resources/indexes/pioneer/biographies-of-early-oregonians.html](http://gfo.org/resources/indexes/pioneer/biographies-of-early-oregonians.html).



HISTORY OF ALL THE BOOKS  
OF THE BIBLE, CHRONOLOGICAL AND OTHER USEFUL  
TABLES, TREATISES, MAPS, ETC., DESIGNED TO PROMOTE AND  
FACILITATE  
THE STUDY OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.  
COMPILED WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE MOST  
AUTHENTIC SOURCES.  
Embellished with over 1200 Fine Scripture Illustrations.  
NEW YORK:  
NELSON & PHILLIPS,  
No. 805 BROADWAY.

THE NAMES AND ORDER  
OF ALL THE  
BOOKS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, AND OF THE APOCRYPH  
WITH THE NUMBER OF THEIR CHAPTERS.

THE BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT		
GENESIS <i>both chapters</i> . . . . .	50	II. CHRONICLES . . . . . 36
EXODUS . . . . .	40	ESTER . . . . . 10
LEVITICUS . . . . .	27	NEHEMIAH . . . . . 13
NUMBERS . . . . .	36	ESTHER . . . . . 10
DEUTERONOMY . . . . .	34	JOB . . . . . 42
JOSHUA . . . . .	24	PSALMS . . . . . 150
JUDGES . . . . .	21	PROVERBS . . . . . 31
RUTH . . . . .	4	ECCLESIASTES . . . . . 12
I. SAMUEL . . . . .	31	THE SONG OF SOLOMON . . . . . 8
II. SAMUEL . . . . .	24	ISAIAH . . . . . 66
I. KINGS . . . . .	22	JEREMIAH . . . . . 52
II. KINGS . . . . .	25	LAMENTATIONS . . . . . 5
I. CHRONICLES . . . . .	29	EZEKIEL . . . . . 48
THE BOOKS CALLED APOCRYPHA.		
I. ESTHER <i>both chapters</i> . . . . .	9	WISDOM . . . . . 19
II. ESTHERS . . . . .	16	ECCLESIASTICS . . . . . 31
TUITH . . . . .	14	BARUCH, WITH THE EPISTLE OF . . . . .
JUTH . . . . .	16	JEREMIAH . . . . . 6
THE REST OF ESTHER . . . . .	6	THE SONG OF THE THREE CHILDREN . . . . .
THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT		
MATTHEW <i>both chapters</i> . . . . .	28	EPHESIANS . . . . . 6
MARK . . . . .	16	PHILIPPIANS . . . . . 4
LUKE . . . . .	24	COLOSSIANS . . . . . 4
JOHN . . . . .	21	I. THESSALONIANS . . . . . 5
THE ACTS . . . . .	28	II. THESSALONIANS . . . . . 3
THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS . . . . .	16	I. TIMOTHY . . . . . 6
I. CORINTHIANS . . . . .	16	II. TIMOTHY . . . . . 4
II. CORINTHIANS . . . . .	13	TITUS . . . . . 3
GALATIANS . . . . .	6	PHILEMON . . . . . 1
		TO THE HEBREWS . . . . .
		THE EPISTLE OF JAMES . . . . .
		I. PETER . . . . .
		II. PETER . . . . .
		I. JOHN . . . . .
		II. JOHN . . . . .
		III. JOHN . . . . .
		JUDE . . . . .
		REVELATION . . . . .

**[AT BOTTOM OF CONTENTS PAGE]**

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 187[?],  
by J.R. JONES, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at  
Washington.

**BIRTHS**

*John Irvine Knight, borne on Cherry Creek. Colorado  
May 10th 1863.*

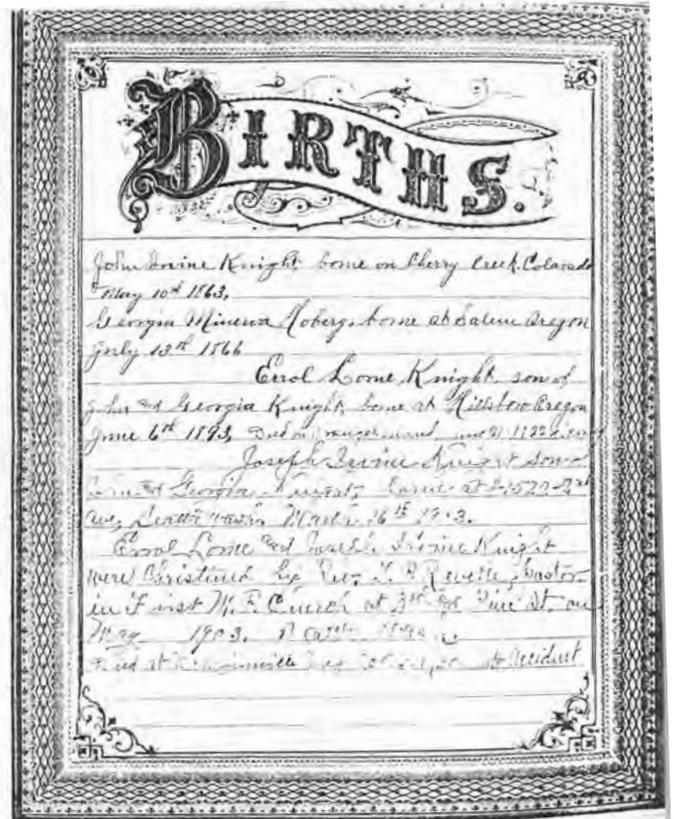
*Georgia Minerva Hoberg, borne at Salem Oregon July  
13th 1866*

*Errol Lorne Knight, son of John and Georgia Knight,  
borne at Hillsboro Oregon June 6th 1893, Died on Wrangel  
Island, June 21. 1922 of scurvy*

*Joseph Irvine Knight son of John and Georgia Knight,  
borne at #1522 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave, Seattle Wash. March 16th 1903.*

*Errol Lorne and Joseph Irvine Knight were Christined by  
Rev. T.P. Revelle, pastor, in First M.P. Church at 3rd and  
Pine St. on May 1903. Seattle Wash.*

*Died at McMinnville Oreg Oct. 3. 1930 Auto Accident  
[Joseph I Knight]*



**[ON A BLANK PAGE]**

To my daughter Geogia  
on her wedding Day  
December 24th 1891  
Joseph Hoberg

WHAT GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER, LET NOT  
MAN PUT ASUNDER.--MATT. XIX.C.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT  
THE RITE OF  
Holy Matrimony  
WAS CELEBRATED BETWEEN

John I. Knight of McMinnville  
and Georgia M. Hoberg of McMinnville  
on December twenty fourth at McMinnville  
by Joseph Hoberg, a Minister of the Gospel.

Witness Irene F. Rummel  
Witness Bergitta C. Nelson

**MARRIAGES**

John Irvine Knight and Georgia Minerva Hoberg.  
December 24th 1891 at  
McMinnville Oregon

**MEMORANDA**

Richard Knight borne in Queens County Ireland, Oct. 6th 1811.

Elizabeth Decamp Freeman, borne at Rome, Adams County, Ohio Dec 11th 1823.

They were married at Illinois May 1857

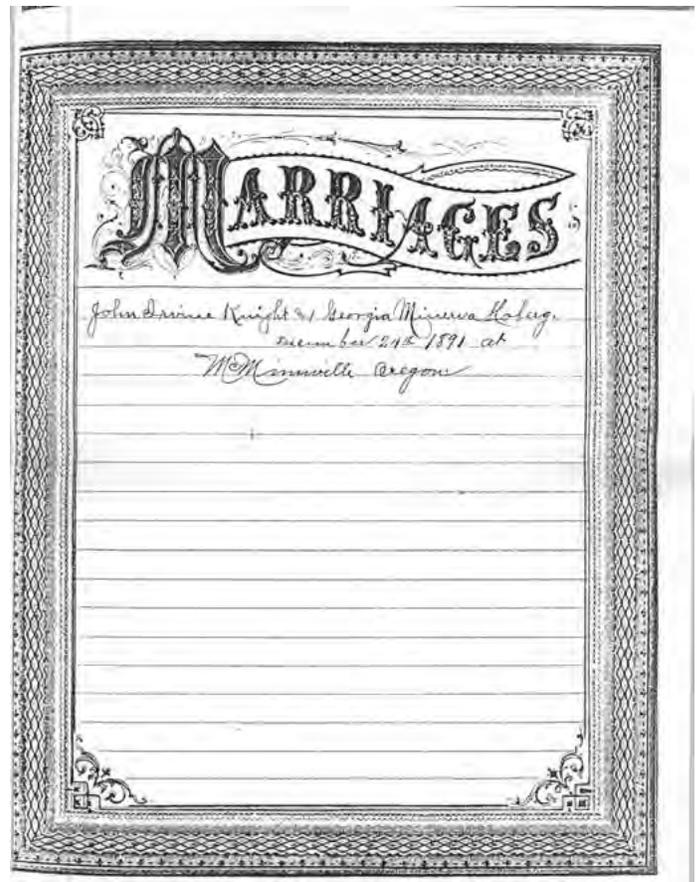
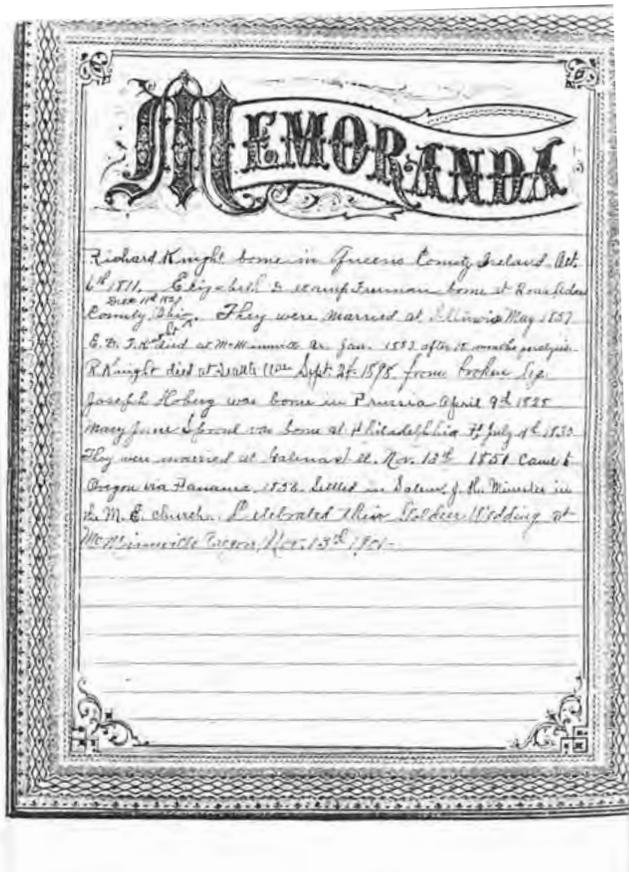
E.D.F. Knight died at McMinnville Or. Jan. 1883 after 18 months paralysis.

R. Knight died at Seattle Wa. Sept. 24- 1898 from broken leg.

Joseph Hoberg was borne in Prussia April 9th 1828

Mary Jane Sproul was borne at Philadelphia P, July 4th. 1830

They were married at Galena Ill. Nov. 13th 1851 came to Oregon via Panama, 1856. Settled in Salem. J. H. Minister in the M.E. church. Celebrated their Golden Wedding at McMinnville Oregon Nov. 13th 1901-



## TOOLS FOR GENEALOGY

# Finding Family in Newspaper Social Columns

Nanci Remington

When searching for family information, news, local happenings, or just plain gossip, there is no substitute for local newspapers. There is a long history of news publications in the United States, and by the late 1800's these often included information about individuals like what is found in the *Crackers Bend* article found elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*. Besides who was married and who died, these columns often report on visitors from out of town or news of a local resident visiting former friends and neighbors in another state.

The snippet to the right, found on the site *Historic Oregon Newspapers*, led to the connection of two McManus' families:

This note was almost overlooked while going through the papers since J. P. McManus was frequently mentioned in the social news and it was almost always a note saying he was "in town." How many of those would you read before moving on to look for other records? Now I know that you read them all. This one sentence reveals an unmarried niece from Spokane which led to finding a sister and parents for John P. McManus.

## HOW TO FIND NEWSPAPERS

The last two decades have seen a huge growth in the number of papers that have been digitized. But as you often hear, not everything is online.

### 1) Local Newspapers

In order to access newspapers from any community or area, you need to find out what is available, whether it has been digitized or microfilmed and where it can be found. My recommendations:



Snippet found on *Historic Oregon Newspapers* site.

Check the website *Chronicling America* at [chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/). There you can search the *US Newspaper Directory, 1690-Present*, to see where issues can be found. There was a complete how-to article on this in the June 2015 *Bulletin* ([gfo.org/file\\_download/inline/65a90011-c701-4a74-8542-572e5436d180](http://gfo.org/file_download/inline/65a90011-c701-4a74-8542-572e5436d180)). The site also has a list of the state repositories for the *National Digital Newspaper Project*. You can see the list and get links to the projects at [www.loc.gov/ndnp/](http://www.loc.gov/ndnp/).

Since many of these newspapers are on microfilm, you may be able to arrange for an interlibrary loan so you can browse through them at your home library.

For a more thorough search, contact the local libraries in the towns nearest to where your family lived. Look at a map to see what communities are nearby, even if they are in a different county or state. Ask what papers

were published during the time period that you are interested in. Ask where they can be found. Original copies, sometimes bound, of newspapers that have never been digitized or even microfilmed may be at local public libraries, and state or regional research libraries, including those at colleges and universities. These libraries would also be the most likely to own microfilm copies of area newspapers.

## 2) The Ancestor Hunt

There are several sites that serve as “aggregators” – they compile lists of other sites that are related to a single topic. Most genealogists are aware of *Cyndi’s List* ([cyndislist.com/](http://cyndislist.com/)) which does have a set of links directed at newspaper research.

However, my personal favorite for newspapers is *The Ancestor Hunt* ([theancestorhunt.com/](http://theancestorhunt.com/)). This site provides lists of ONLINE newspapers by state, special collection (think African-American or Swedish papers) and Canadian provinces. It also links to other aggregators, both in the US and some other countries. There are tutorials and a section on obituaries. The site is easy to navigate, appears to be well maintained, and is updated regularly. You can follow the blog to see what’s new. One recent post gave great information about alternatives to newspaper searching to find obituary information in Canada ([theancestorhunt.com/blog/find-old-obituaries-from-canada#.WgDLsIhrzVI](http://theancestorhunt.com/blog/find-old-obituaries-from-canada#.WgDLsIhrzVI)).

## 3) Pay Sites

Both of the above resources lead to sites that are free. But some newspapers are only available on commercial sites. The GFO subscribes to several sites that have newspaper collections. *Newspapers.com* and *GenealogyBank* are sites that focus on newspapers, although the latter also has sections for obituaries and other resources. *Ancestry.com* also has an extensive list of newspapers on their site. *FindMyPast* includes newspapers from England and Scotland, Ireland, the U.S., and eight other countries.

*The Ancestor Hunt* provides links to the various commercial sites near the bottom of each state page. As an example, the page for Oregon leads to the following information:

*Ancestry.com*: There are currently 16 publications available at this site. See all the titles at [search.ancestry.com/search/CardCatalog.aspx#ccat=hc=25&dbSort=1&s-bo=1&filter=0\\*38%07C1\\*2%07Co\\*149%07C1\\*40&](http://search.ancestry.com/search/CardCatalog.aspx#ccat=hc=25&dbSort=1&s-bo=1&filter=0*38%07C1*2%07Co*149%07C1*40&)

*Genealogy Bank*: There are currently 74 publications available at this site. See all the titles at [genealogybank.com/gbnk/newspapers/Oregon-newspaper-list/](http://genealogybank.com/gbnk/newspapers/Oregon-newspaper-list/)

*Newspaper Archive*: There are currently 8 publications available at this site. See all the titles at [newspaperarchive.com/us/oregon/](http://newspaperarchive.com/us/oregon/)

*Newspapers.com*: There are currently 52 publications available at this site. See all the titles at [newspapers.com/papers/#p\\_place=OR](http://newspapers.com/papers/#p_place=OR).

## 4) Local Resource

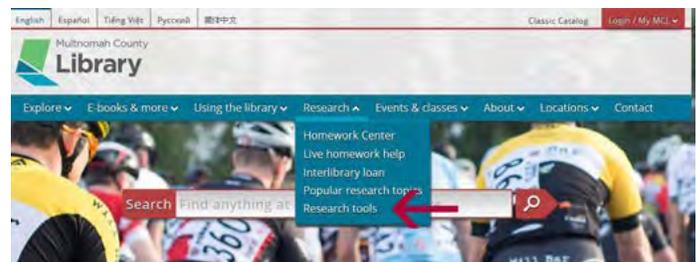
The Multnomah County Library offers several searchable databases that are available off site to library card holders. These include but are not limited to:

- America’s Obituaries and Death Notices*
- HeritageQuest Online*
- The Historical Oregonian (1861-1987)*
- New York Times Historical*
- NewsBank America’s News*
- The Oregonian (1987-present)*

To access these databases:

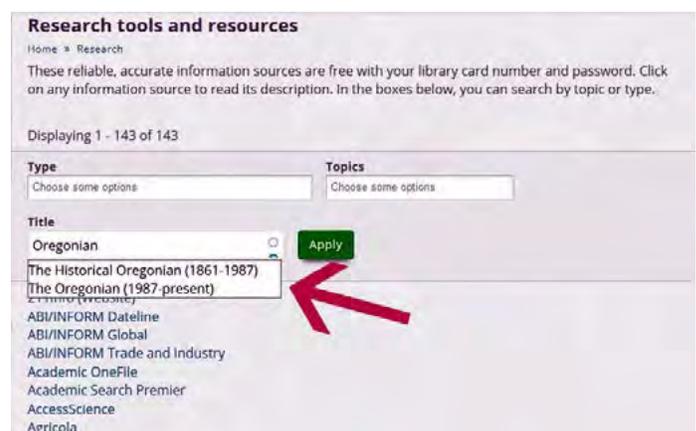
Go to \_

Click on Research, then Research tools



Scroll down or type the name of the database into the Title Box.

Select then click Apply.



The next screen will be a sign in page, then the database will load.

**TIPS**

1. If you find a local paper online, check the dates that are available. There may be large gaps and without that information you can spend a long time searching for something that's not there.
2. If the paper is keyword searchable, be sure to look for alternate spellings, partial spellings, first names, and anything else you can think of. After a lot of searching with no success, I once found an article about the Westphalen family by limiting the search by date and searching for "sister." Remember these papers are being searched by a computer OCR (optical character recognition) program that may have problems with old type, smudged print, hyphenated words, etc.

The September 26, 1872, issue of *Fair Play* from Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, is available and searchable on *Chronicling America*. The third page has not one but two social columns, the first called "Local Chat" and another called "Ste. Marys' Local Department." Among the items was a list of marriages, both those recorded and those not recorded. The first two:

### Marriages.

The following is a list of marriages which have taken place since the 1st day of June as recorded in the clerk's office:

On the 1st day of June, by Esq. Guignon, Mr. Jno. B. Derouse to Miss Julia Gernon.

On the 4th day of June, by Rev. Father Stein, Mr. Amareapi Grass to Miss Josephine Hook.

If you were browsing the paper you could probably figure out the names even with the faded, blurred print. Here is how the OCR read the text:

.MarriajlCS.

Tho following is a list of marriage-  
which have taken place since the 1,t  
.., i-i i i

day oi June a- rcordeu in the clerk s  
o!!e

On the 1st day of. l line, by F-q.  
Guigiion. Mr. .Ino. ll. l)erou-e to  
Miss Julia (ernon.

On the 5th day of .lime, by lIev.  
Father .Stein, Mr. Aniareapi (Ira-s  
tO Mi Josephine Hook.

This tells you that searching for most of the names would not give the expected results because the computer did not recognize the words. So always browse the issues for the time span when your family lived in the area. While doing so you will learn how the newspaper is laid out and if it contains the type of information you want. *Fair Play* was a small weekly paper and the social columns appeared on the third of four pages.

3. Browsing microfilm or even original copies may still be the only way available to search some newspapers, as well as a backup to keyword searching of digitized newspapers. Since you are browsing anyway, take a few minutes to see what is going on in the community. This one issue of *Fair Play* gave court news, including estate settlements and bankruptcy sales, stories about a local drought that resulted in poor crops and increased sickness, and election information.

Newspapers, like any other sources, may contain errors and inaccuracies, and some are less reliable than others. But they record a tremendous amount of information not preserved anywhere else and can yield wonderful results for your research when you make the effort to find and search them. Newspaper social columns can provide delightful tidbits as well as occasional breakthrough information that may prove well worth a good look.

WRITING TIPS

# Writing Styles

*Marti Dell*

*This issue brings a new column that will be regular for a while. The Bulletin's editor-at-large, Marti Dell, gave a GenTalk at the GFO in October about writing up your family stories, and there was enough interest that the two editors decided a regular column would a good idea. Also, keep an eye out for a day during our annual open house in March 2018 that will focus on writing your family stories.*

I avoided writing in high school and college at all costs. I was, for many years, proud to say that I only had one paper I had to write during college. I was terrified of writing and I hated it (which is ironic because that is what I do all the time now). I received no real guidelines explaining what constituted good writing except the common guideline of "Say what you are going to say, say it, and then summarize what you said."



*Drawing by either Jerry Davison or Bill Davison of Ken Davison as a teenager in his flying gear.*

This did not feel very useful when I wanted more. So instead, I just avoided writing. It wasn't until I was working as a paralegal in my late 20's that I realized there are different styles of writing. I knew that poetry came



in different forms. But I didn't truly understand that there were also different styles of writing, all of which depended on the author's preferences, the audience, and the purpose of what was being written.

Although there may be other definitions out there, for purposes of this column, here are my definitions of some of those writing styles. "Creative" writing is stories or articles that are created out of someone's head – e.g. fiction. They may have some basis in reality, but they are meant to be a story with a plot. Of course, there may be different stylistic writing within this category, but for now, I am lumping all fiction together.

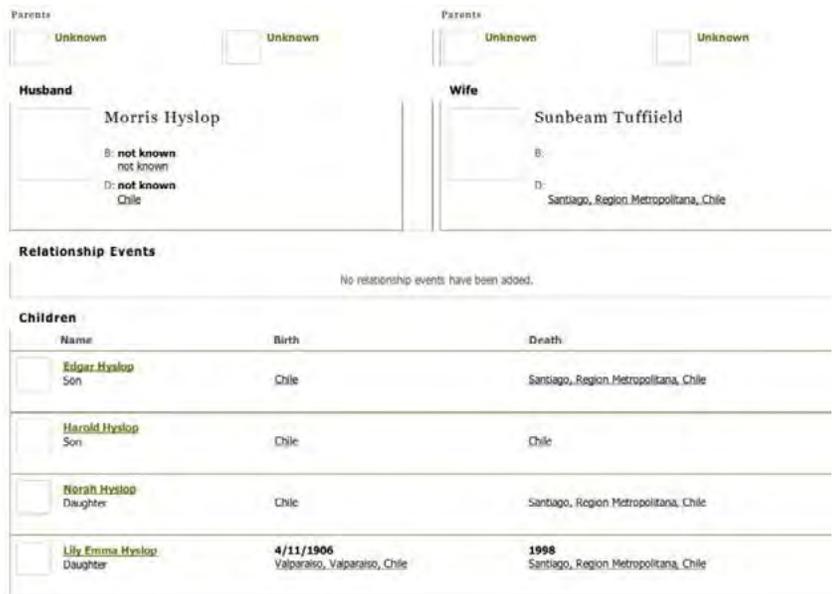
Then there is "technical" writing which I define as writing about a particular subject that requires direction, instruction, or explanation. Think of instruction manuals or scientific research. Similar, but for which some people may have a different label, is "academic" writing, which is expected to be more precise, semi-formal, impersonal, and objective. Finally, for my short list of definitions is "business" writing, which refers to memorandums, reports, proposals, emails, and other forms of writing used in organizations to communicate both internally and externally. As I look at these definitions, I believe that genealogy writing could (and does) fall into multiple styles. The only one I would say does not belong in genealogy stories is "creative" writing – as I have defined it above. By this I mean we should not be including fiction into our genealogy writings.

The primary style of writing you want to use for writing your own genealogy stories will depend on the

purpose of your genealogy writing. It can (and probably will) fall into a couple of the above categories. Certainly, if you are compiling information for a professional journal like *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, your style would fall mostly under the academic style of writing. However, if you simply want to make sure that the information you have discovered in your genealogical pursuit is as factual as possible and compiled in some sort of logical order, then you have a broader range of possibilities for your writing. If I had to give genealogical writing a label that wasn't strictly academic or any of the other categories above, I would probably label it as "narrative" writing. Similar to autobiographies, or memoirs, there are strong elements of truth and fact in genealogical writing, but it is so much more engaging for someone else to read if those truths and facts are presented in an interesting manner.

I have many hobbies other than genealogy, including gardening, reading, and quilting. I have done some analysis about why I enjoy genealogy and quilting and I have found some similarities. I believe one of the unifying factors in all of my hobbies is the puzzle solving portion of it. For at least genealogy and quilting, there is a structure or a framework, but I have the ability to be creative within that framework. You might ask how I feel I can be creative within the framework of genealogy research and writing. Certainly one should not be creative with the actual factual information. That would defeat the whole purpose of doing the genealogy in the first place. But **how** the information is presented can be a vehicle for adding a creative touch.

You probably get the concept by now, so a few examples are in order. For the first one, I want to point you to the article in this issue of the *Bulletin* written by Laurel Smith titled *Down the Rabbit Hole*. In this article, Laurel takes us along on her journey of discovery of one specific person she found in a database we have at the GFO. It is very narrative, and she throws information into the story about what was going on in her personal life at the time she was doing this research (primarily fighting a cold). Is this information necessary to the research? Of course not. But it is a good vehicle to keep the story moving as she shows you her very detailed and factual process for determining who this person was and with whom she associated.



Example of a simple family group sheet – which is a great place to start. But who are these people really? Don't you want to know more? I know I do.

Absolutely you can merely state the facts. X was born on (date) in (place) and married Y (on date and location), and they had Z children. When I became interested in genealogy, much of my mother's side had been traced back to Colonial times, so I had a lot of the "who begat whom" type of information. However, I didn't know very much about them as individuals (and still don't for some of them). I didn't have any "stories" about them. Therefore, much of my genealogy research has focused on the details of their lives. Who were they? What was the world like when they were alive? Why did they move so many times? Who did they associate with? I find this information much more interesting because then my ancestors and the time in which they lived comes alive for me.

Another example is the article in our last issue of the *Bulletin* written by Sally Brinker about discovering the letters her father wrote home when serving in Hawaii at the time of the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The details of where her father was and when, as well as the information about who his parents were, are certainly all factual in nature. But the content of the letters gives a very vivid idea of what her father was experiencing and feeling during those days and months after Pearl Harbor. This story—rightfully so—was far more. It was the story of one individual during a very important historical moment in American history. It was also about Sally's discovery of those letters.

A final example, for now, is a small spiral bound book that two of my great uncles wrote and self-published for family, upon prodding from my mother and her sister. It is about 100 pages of photos, drawings, and

In 1935, Tess was diagnosed with angina and was told to stay in bed. Sister Betty did the housekeeping and cooking.

Dad's business was at a near standstill as far as cash flow was concerned. Everyone in the Midwest was in the same boat with the addition of the severe draught that hit. It was truly a dust bowl.

I was in the 4<sup>th</sup> grade and our house was 3 ½ blocks from the school. I can remember being lined up with the other kids at the fountains. We had to wait for an adult to come to escort us home. There was a yellow haze everywhere.

The folks decided it was time to give it up in Nebraska and move to Spokane where "Little Grandma" had left us the 5-acre family fruit ranch. (See Glenrose picture). I was born in that house in 1924. Dad was offered his old job back at Harris Motors in downtown Spokane - with a Salary. He had worked for Mr. Harris for the short year we had lived there previously.

*Image of a story from Don't Drag the Beat by Jerry Davison (copy in author's collection). Good example of a family story that shows all of the following: where and when Jerry was born, name of one of father's employers, health of Jerry's mother, why and when they moved to and from Beatrice, NE to Spokane, WA, as well as some other miscellany.*

their recollections from their childhood, as well as their memories of working in a dance band with my grandfather. I am certain that there are a lot of inaccuracies in these pages. I have already found some. However, when I read these pages my grandfather and his siblings become real people to me. An added bonus is that many of the casual references in these stories of friends, neighbors, places, and happenings have led me to the additional genealogical information I wanted.

None of us are going to be able to "finish" our genealogical research. But almost all of what I received from prior generations' genealogy research was merely names and dates. It is a good place to start, but I want my legacy to also include profiles of at least some of my ancestors. That way my nieces and nephews can—just maybe—view them as interesting people with full lives instead of merely a name and some dates. Writing their individual stories in interesting and engaging ways will help me achieve this goal.

## Remembering the 1918 Influenza Pandemic

According to one tally, approximately 227,000 soldiers were hospitalized in 1918 because of wounds from battles. However, approximately 340,000 AEF soldiers were hospitalized for influenza. Therefore, over the course of WW I, disease ended up killing more US soldiers than battles.



*Red Cross Emergency Ambulance Station in Washington, D.C., during the influenza pandemic of 1918. Public domain photograph via Wikimedia Commons.*

**Editor's Note:** For this issue, we are focusing on one of our Special Interest Groups (SIGs) at the GFO. Special Interest Groups cover a broad range of subjects, and we hope to spotlight more of them in the coming issues. The Genealogy Problem Solvers (GPS) group meets on the third Saturday of every month at 9:30 am. For more information contact Katie Daly at [GPS@gfo.org](mailto:GPS@gfo.org). This is where you would submit your question ahead

of time. Katie (or one of the other moderators) will then contact you for more information and to schedule when they want you to come in and hear what they have found for you. On a personal note, I submitted a question and although I did not receive an absolute answer to my question, the members of the GPS provided me with a plethora of suggestions for trying to find the information I sought, and I found it very useful.

### SPOTLIGHT

**How the GFO Genealogy Problem Solvers saved me from wandering in the information desert and pointed me to a gold mine:**

## The divorce of Joseph Mallory and Josephine Garthwaite

*Joyce Grant-Worley*

In spite of my best efforts, I was unable to discover when and where my great-great-grandparents divorced. I have records showing they were married to each other and additional records showing later marriages for both. Family members, and genealogy reports done by others, have indicated that a divorce occurred but they provided no date, location, or source for the event.

I submitted my request to GFO's Genealogy Problem Solvers (GPS) including a written summary of what I knew about Joseph Mallory's two marriages and the birth dates and locations of his 10 children.



### **Problem: When and where did my great-great-grand-parents Joseph Mallory and Josephine Garthwaite obtain a divorce?**

I believe my choices for state of divorce are Iowa and Wisconsin.

Joseph H Mallory / Mallery (b May 5, 1845 in Clarksville, Allegany County, New York) and Josephine Garthwaite (May 15 1850 in Victory, Cayuga County, New York) were married on January 8, 1869 in Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa. Joseph was originally engaged to Emma Garthwaite, Josephine's identical twin sister, but Emma died in 1867 before they could marry.



*Josephine, Daisy, Hattie, and Allie Mallory*

Joseph and Josephine had four children, all born in Iowa:

George	1868	Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa
Willard	1870	Villisca, Montgomery County, Iowa
Charlotte	1872	Nodaway, Adams County, Iowa
Ellen	1873	Iowa (no better location found)

Villisca is about 95 miles west of Chariton, and Nodaway is only about 11 miles east of Villisca.

Family lore is that Joseph began having sexual relations with the hired help, Maria Murch (b 1860), so Josephine moved back to Wisconsin



*Joseph Mallory Gravestone. Photo by the author.*

where she delivered their fifth child, my great-grandmother, Daisy Elouise "Bessie" Mallory on April 28, 1876 in Milton, Rock County, Wisconsin. When Josephine and Joseph separated, he took custody of the two older boys and Josephine took the three girls. She must have traveled pregnant, with the two girls, to Wisconsin sometime between August 1875 and April 1876.

I do not know the location of Joseph and the boys at the time of Bessie's birth. Josephine, being single and with no income, gave the three girls up for adoption. In the 1880 U.S. Census, I found Josephine in Milton, Wisconsin, living with her parents. I also found the three families that adopted the three girls, also in the 1880 census.

Presumably Joseph Mallory was the one to initiate the divorce proceedings and that he would likely still be in Iowa. He married the servant girl on September 14, 1878 in Villisca, Montgomery County, Iowa. At the time, Maria Murch was 18. They may have had to wait until she was of legal age to marry.

I would begin my search with a possible divorce date after the birth of the fifth child, Bessie Mallory, and before the marriage of Joseph to Maria Murch, May 1876 thru September 1878.

Joseph sometimes spelled his last name as Mallery. His second wife's given name could also be Mariah.

If Josephine Garthwaite Mallory initiated the divorce she would likely have done so in the county of Rock, Wisconsin. She would be the one with reason or grounds to apply for divorce.

Looking forward to some breakthrough.

*Joyce Grant-Worley*



I attached nine documents with my submission which included:

- 1868 Marriage notification of Joseph and Josephine Garthwaite Mallory
- 1870 census with Joseph, Josephine and first son
- 1878 Marriage of Joseph and Maria Murch
- 1880 census of Josephine living with her parents
- 1880 census showing Joseph and Josephine's daughter Allie or Ellen living with Champney adoptive parents
- 1880 census showing Daisy Bessie Mallory with adoptive parents Elba and Alice Crandall in Wisconsin
- 1880 census showing daughter Lottie with adoptive parents William Saunders
- Descendant report for Joseph H. Mallory
- 1888 birth notice of Cecil Mallory (female)

So Joseph and Josephine's first four children were born in three different counties in Iowa and their fifth child was born in Wisconsin. Joseph remarried two years after the separation to his second wife in Iowa. The second marriage also produced five children but only the first was born in Iowa. Josephine, the first wife, also remarried four years after the separation.

Subsequently, as the committee reviewed my request, they asked for additional information and more documents which included:

- 1880 marriage (screen shot from Ancestry.com) of Duty Saunders to Josephine (her name not mentioned)
- 1880 (screen shot) of Josephine Garthwaite Mallory to Duty (his name not mentioned)
- 1890 marriage record of Charlotte Mallory with parents' names

**Josephine M Garthwaite**  
in the Wisconsin, Marriage Index, 1820-1907

No Image  
Text-only collection

Name: Josephine M Garthwaite  
Marriage Date: 27 Aug 1880  
Marriage Place: Grant, Wisconsin, USA  
Volumes: 04  
Page: 0047

View and order this record  
Add alternate information  
Report issue

SAVE Cancel

**Dutreonomy J Saunders**  
in the Wisconsin, Marriage Index, 1820-1907

No Image  
Text-only collection

Name: Dutreonomy J Saunders  
Marriage Date: 27 Aug 1880  
Marriage Place: Dane, Wisconsin, USA  
Volumes: 04  
Page: 0047

View and order this record  
Add alternate information  
Report issue

SAVE Cancel

Screenshots of Josephine's second marriage.

- 1892 marriage record of Daisy / Bessie Mallory where her step-father and mother are listed as Daisy is only 16 years old and parental consent was necessary
- 1922 obituary for Duty Saunder
- 1925 obituary of Joseph Mallory
- 1928 obituary of Josephine Garthwait often called Jossie
- 1955 death certification of Irene Hart, daughter of Bessie Hart, where Bessie's maiden name is given as Crandall (last name at birth). This was her adoptive last name until she was returned to her biological mother at age eight upon the death of adoptive father.
- 1962 obituary of Bessie Hart in Cozad newspaper

Finally, the big day was here! I was about to find out what the GPS team had discovered.

The GPS meeting was attended by three committee members, me, and five others who came to listen and learn. The GPS team spent about an hour reviewing my problem and providing information and advice. The remainder of the meeting time was used by team members to provide troubleshooting and guidance to attendees and their questions from the floor.

What I learned was amazing and added considerable information to my family genealogy and my own knowledge.

The divorce occurred on 24 May, 1877 in Utah!

I was given a copy, on blue paper, which came from Joseph Mallory's second wife's request for a widow's pension. She had to prove that the divorce had occurred. The committee used Joseph's obituary which mentioned his service in the Union Army during the Civil War; he had served with Company A of the Massachusetts Cavalry. With this knowledge, his military pension records were obtained.

We learned that military pensions and the information that can be gleaned from the pension records goes far beyond date and place of enlistment and discharge and the location of service. The applications from military veterans and their widows or children may include medical history, locations of residence at various times after discharge, as well as proofs of marriage and, if applicable, death certificates and divorce records.

No. 282 ✓  
00664

1. Date of Registration..... Aug 31, 1880  
2. The color..... White  
3. Full name of husband..... Dutreonomy J. Saunders  
4. Full name of wife previous to marriage..... Josephine Mallory, nee Garthwaite  
5. Occupation of said husband..... Farmer  
6. Residence of said husband..... Albion Dane Co. Wis.  
7. Birthplace of said husband..... " " " "  
8. The place, town or township, and county where the marriage was contracted..... Albion Wis  
9. Time when the marriage was contracted..... Aug 27, 1880  
10. By what ceremony contracted..... Usual  
11. Name of person pronouncing marriage..... S. H. Babcock  
12. Residence of person last named..... Co. Albion Dane Co. Wis.  
13. Names of subscribing witnesses..... Daniel Webster, Doru Webster  
of Ella Crandall, Mrs Ella Crandall  
14. Date of certificate of marriage..... Aug 29, 1880  
15. Name of the father of said husband..... Jesse Saunders  
16. Name of the mother of said husband..... Esther  
17. Name of the father of said wife..... Henry Garthwaite  
18. Name of the mother of said wife..... Mercy

Page 2 of the 1877 divorce decree for Joseph and Josephine Mallory

NAME OF SOLDIER: <i>Mallery, Joseph H.</i>				
NAME OF DEPENDENT: <i>Widow, Mallery, Maria</i>				
SERVICE: <i>A. S. Mass. Serv.</i>				
DATE OF FILING.	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	STATE FROM WHICH FILED.
<i>1890 Aug 2</i>	<i>Invalid</i>	<i>889650</i>	<i>918892</i>	<i>Nashville</i>
<i>1915 Oct 19</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>1238183</i>	<i>2-9-20-28</i>	<i>Nash.</i>
ATTORNEY: <i>W. B. Greene</i>				

*Copy of Military Pension information from second wife*  
 The entire group learned that in the late 1870s, the state of Utah had one of the loosest requirements for divorce. Apparently, lawyers from out of state could file briefs or requests for divorce via mail, or out-of-state residents could hire Utah lawyers to submit the request for the plaintiff. The plaintiffs had only to show they had the "intent" to reside in Utah, although they had not been a resident for any length of time. Utah was an early version of Scotland's Gretna Green, or present-day Nevada, where marriages and divorces can be obtained more quickly and easily than in many other states. The law on residency was changed by the Utah territorial legislature the following year.

The term "grass widows" was defined for attendees as referring to women who had children but the biological fathers were not living with the mother and child or children.

The actions of the committee showed me that I need to be more careful about keeping my sources up-to-date and the path I took in establishing my facts.

I'm nearly overwhelmed with all the wonderful new avenues for future research and wish to HIGHLY recommend that others take advantage of this great GFO Special Interest Group. Be prepared to show all your work as you map your way through your family genealogy. Know that GFO's GPS are available to help you extend your maps to family history. I plan to attend future monthly meetings just to learn more about the process of doing genealogical research.

## Remembering the 1918 Influenza Pandemic

ment at school of Mines. Report branded as canard. "Chas. A. Nystrom, City Justice."

### Arrested for Spitting on Sidewalks Saturday

Yesterday the Home Guards patrolling the streets were kept busy enforcing the city ordinances prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks. J. Mulcahy was haled into Judge Nystrom's court charged with flagrant violation of the anti-spitting ordinance. He entered a plea of not guilty, and asked for a hearing a week hence, owing to the sickness of his wife, which request was granted. The hearing was set for Friday, November 1, at the hour of 10 a. m., when the matter will come up in the city court. The defendant was released on his own recognizance.

The mayor has given instructions to all officers to strictly enforce the anti-spitting ordinance in Rapid City as it is well known that infection and germs during this epidemic as well as at other times are spread broadcast through the filthy and careless habits of some thoughtless people who persist in expectorating on the floors in public places and on the sidewalks. The authorities are determined to take drastic measures to stop this pernicious habit in Rapid City.

### Put Stop to Use of Sling Shots in City

A number of complaints have come to the police department with...

The influenza pandemic showed clearly the contrast between a safe home and the dangerous public space. The emphasis on strict individual precautions concerning coughs, sneezes, and spitting, also reflected the belief that modern health required of people sustained vigilance about such behaviors when in public places.

## BOOK REVIEW

# Genealogy at a Glance: Genetic Genealogy Basics

Reviewed by Joan Galles

**Author:** Angie Bush  
**Publisher:** Genealogical Publishing Company  
**Publication date:** 2016  
**Pages:** 4  
**Price:** \$8.95 + shipping  
**Order From:** [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)

**G**enetic Genealogy Basics has a good, basic explanation of the who, what, and how, of DNA. It is a very good tool for a beginner who needs assistance in choosing a DNA testing company and in understanding what's involved and how the information from the tests is accessed and used.

Bush explains the purpose of DNA testing and what it can and cannot reveal to the tester.

Angie Bush is a molecular biologist and a genetic genealogist. She is the Region One Director for the National Genealogical Society and Chair of its Genetic Genealogy Committee. She is also a full-time genetic genealogist researcher with AncestryProGenealogists in Salt Lake City.

*Genetic Genealogy Basics* is a four-page laminated booklet which offers a succinct general overview of genetic genealogy testing. It discusses confirming relationships and/or seeking new ones; using DNA to locate cousins and occasionally (especially for adoptees) closer familial ties such as a parent, child, or sibling. It then briefly discusses the three types of testing: Y-DNA (male only), mtDNA (female lines only), and Autosomal DNA testing (for everyone).

The three major testing companies are explored. A brief explanation of the testing results, how to interpret them, and what to do with the information, is included. The booklet is very well organized with a very fact-based sense of presentation. This booklet is a general overview, followed by specific topics with respect to DNA. It is easy to follow, and would be good for anyone just wanting an initial introduction to DNA and genetic genealogy.



This is an excellent companion piece when trying to understand the types of tests available and the information to be derived from them. This “glance” provides a “Cliff Notes” approach to a complex issue.

BOOK REVIEW

# Abstracts of the Debt Books of the Provincial Land Office of Maryland

## CALVERT COUNTY

**VOLUME I** (LIBER 10: 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758. LIBER 11: 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764)

**VOLUME II** (LIBER 11: 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768. LIBER 12: 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774)

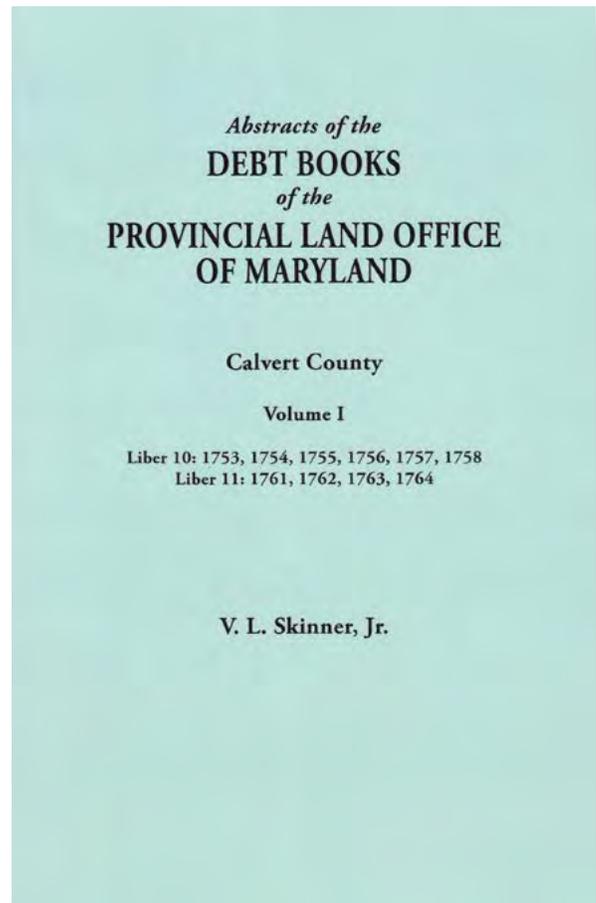
*Reviewed by Joan Galles*

**Author:** V.L. Skinner, Jr.  
**Publisher:** Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland  
**Publication Date:** 2017  
**Pages:** Volume I: 283 pages.  
Volume II: 273 pages.  
**Price:** \$35.00 + shipping  
**Order from:** [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)

The most likely audience for these two volumes is anyone who has a connection to Calvert County, Maryland, during the time frames covered in these volumes. The books provide a resource for individuals who need information about the landowners of Calvert County during these particular years.

The author, V. L. Skinner, has published 76 similar books, most of which are available through various book vendors or at many local libraries. The contents of her books are concise, complete with abstracts of where to find further information. Because Skinner has published so many of these kinds of works, the accuracy is regarded as excellent.

In the debt books for Calvert County, Maryland, the information begins with the liber and folio citation with pertinent dates, then the name of the person paying the taxes or the landowner, the name of the tract of land, and the acreage. All this information is designed to lead to the original source papers that are located at the Maryland State Archives. All of the landowners' names and the names of the tracts of land are listed in the back indexes of each volume.



An example would be the listing for Elizabeth Prindowell, the landowner or taxpayer, in Liber # 10, for the year 1753, listed under number one. She paid taxes on property entitled “Part of ‘Parkers Clifts’” consisting of 100 acres, “Roberts Chance,” consisting of 15 acres, “Roberts Addition” consisting of 16½ acres and “Benkley,” consisting of 200 acres. Each entry has the same format.

These are good resource books for people who are seeking information about land and land ownership in Maryland from the 1700s. The books provide an excellent collection of listings that can lead to further information.

## BOOK REVIEW

# Indian Wars of the American South 1610-1858

## A GUIDE FOR GENEALOGISTS & HISTORIANS

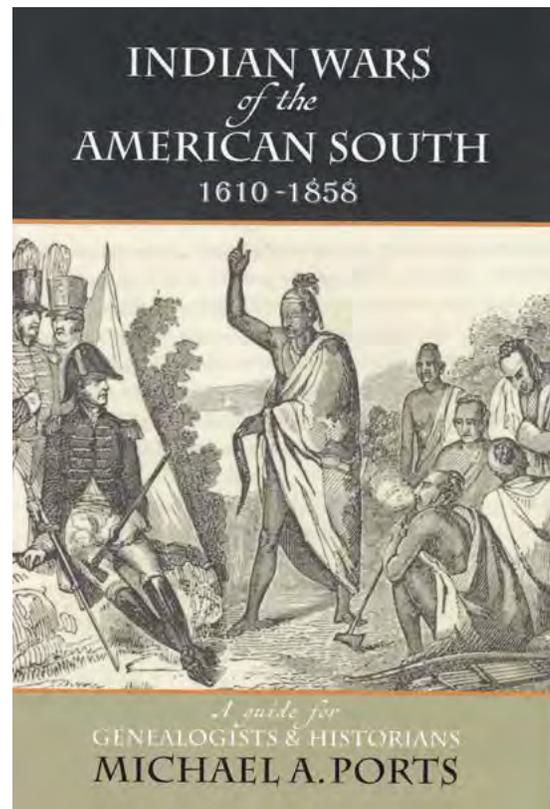
Reviewed by Shannon Leonetti

**Author:** Michael A. Ports  
**Publisher:** Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland  
**Publication Date:** 2017  
**Pages:** 400  
**Price:** \$39.95 + shipping  
**Order From:** [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)

In his introduction to the *Indian Wars of the American South 1610-1858*, author Michael A. Ports asserts that, “From the onset of the First Powhatan War in 1610 through the end of the Third Seminole War in 1858, there were no less than twenty-seven separate and distinct Indian wars in or involving the American South.” Armed conflict between European settlers and Native Americans began with the founding of the first English settlement at Jamestown and lasted until 1924. These conflicts usually resulted from competition for resources and land ownership as the British—as well as Americans, Canadians, and the Spanish—encroached on the Native Americans territory.

This comprehensive research guide focuses on those wars and the surviving records that document the participants in the four colonies of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, as well as the 11 states formed from these first colonies.

Part One recounts the various conflicts in chronological order. Ports summarizes the causes, the actual campaign, and the aftermath of each war, going to great lengths to identify significant participants. Each chapter includes a “Points of Interest” section that describes select museums, historical sites, and more commemorating the people and events from that particular conflict. Part Two guides readers to the surviving records, including repositories and archives by state, tribe, and geography. The author carefully covers national repositories, archives, and museums in the states included in Part One; the famous Draper Manuscript C; and, finally,



other outstanding or important repositories not already discussed.

Ports’ introduction may be the most helpful information of all because he lays out how to research the conflicts or significant events in which individuals likely participated based on where they lived. For example, if your ancestors were in the Shenandoah Valley in the 1700s, they may have been part of the French and Indian War or the Cherokee War.

Ports has published several guides to Maryland genealogical records. His personal road to genealogy may explain his extremely accessible style. He was in graduate school when he was bitten by the genealogy bug. While exploring his Ports lineage, he was “confused and befuddled” by the Maryland Historical Society’s vast holdings. After researching much of his family, Ports began to publish articles and guides on Maryland records. His research taught him about life in the rural counties where his family lived, a second state capital he never knew existed, and how much information was readily available if one knew where to look.

This easy-to-read guide will be incredibly useful for historians, genealogists, and writers of both fiction and nonfiction.

BOOK REVIEW

# Abstracts of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania Tax Records 1815

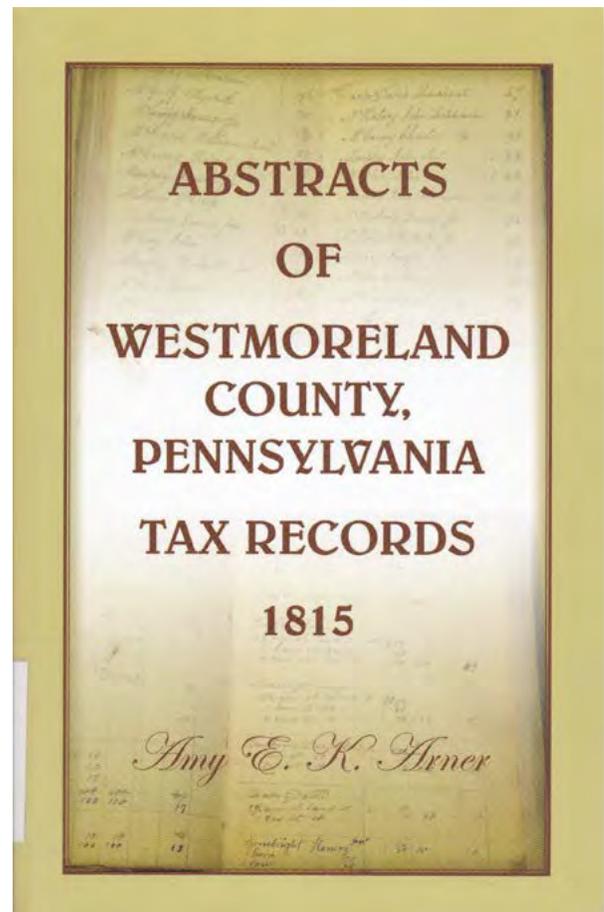
Reviewed by Anita A. Lustenberger, CG

**Author:** Amy E. K. Arner  
**Publisher:** Heritage Books, Berwyn Heights, MD  
**Publication Date:** 2014  
**Pages:** 382  
**Price:** \$33.00 + shipping  
**Order From:** [Genealogical.com](http://Genealogical.com)

Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, located in the National Highway just east of what was, in 1815, the growing city of Pittsburgh, was a home, both temporary and permanent, to many families on their westward migrations. For those with a family who may have stopped in Westmoreland County for a few years, or settled there permanently, this publication is a useful way to locate that family and learn more about their circumstances between the 1810 and 1820 U. S. Census reports.

The original tax lists, located in the county offices in Greensburg, have not been microfilmed or digitized, and only occasional townships from various years have been transcribed. The author has done a valuable service in preserving and disseminating these under-appreciated records.

The abstracts follow the same arrangement as the original records, arranged by township and then alphabetically by the first letter of the surname. Spellings have not been corrected and so those using this book may need to employ their imagination when searching for a surname. Each entry includes the taxpayer's name, types of taxable property, tax paid, and, if given, the occupation or marital status (i.e., shoemaker, single man). Any notes in the margins ("the young man's tax is not added on the account of the aged mother," "sent to the penitentiary") are also included. Most lists seem to follow the order from the previous tax year as strike-throughs are used to show crossed out entries ("2 ~~r~~horses, 2 ~~3~~



cows, 100 acres"). Margin notes also came from the assistants requesting guidance from the tax assessors ("is he married or no Mr Ass''," "Deceased. and who pays for the land Mr. Ass'".)

A transcription of the 1799 tax law and the few subsequent changes that became the legal basis for the 1815 assessment and taxation are included and answer many questions. Men, excepting ministers and schoolmasters, were taxed on their "posts of Profit," trades, or occupations. An unmarried man over twenty-one years without a taxable occupation was taxed as a Single Man, and horses and cattle were taxed once they were above the age of four years. The lists were due in early April, after which there was provision for appeals from the tax amounts.

For those who don't know their township of interest, a compiled index at the rear of the book combines all the townships. It also includes listings for slaves, mills, stills, widows, tenants, ferries, heirs, military ranks, and estate administrators or executors. By providing so much detail and context, the author has produced a valuable book that is much more than the boring list of monies it could have been.

IN MEMORIAM

## JULIE ANN KIDD

1955 – 2017

The Genealogical Forum of Oregon has lost a good friend and valued member. Julie Ann Kidd passed away on December 9, 2017. Julie became a member of the GFO when she was still a student at Milwaukie High School in 1971. From that time until 2003, Julie worked to put together 122 pages of four-generation charts of her family history which are held in the GFO Library.

Julie attended numerous seminars and national conferences over the years to learn everything she could about finding records about those ancestors. She used what she learned to share with others and to help them find their families. She ran a discussion group for GFO which focused on breaking down the brick walls of research and then a computer class on using The Master Genealogist software to record those finds. She also hosted the All-Nighter Research parties as a fundraiser for GFO. These allowed folks to come from afar knowing they could do research for a full 12 hours until morning, and Julie paid for the group's pizza and snacks out of her own pocket.

When the GFO Endowment Fund was established, Julie was one of the first to contribute. She wanted to help keep the library going in perpetuity.

Julie served ably at a number of positions for the GFO, starting out as Treasurer in 1992 for a few years. She then accepted the position of editor of the quarterly, *The Bulletin*, where she served until 2005. In the interim, she also volunteered in many other areas to help GFO host two National Genealogical Society conferences in Portland, one in 1991 and the other in 2001. The library committee, on which Julie worked for several years, was very dear to her heart. In addition, Julie maintained the GenWeb site for Multnomah County, Oregon.



Julie encouraged GFO's membership to begin indexing the records available to us so that other researchers could find the records that pertained to their families. She personally purchased rolls of film and loaned space in her family's warehouse to allow groups to work on projects. She put the extracted data together on her own computer and turned it into a final product to sell to other libraries to benefit GFO. She started with the Soundex of the 1910 U.S. Census for Oregon, then she tackled the World War I Draft Registrations, and she completed numerous cemetery projects. Julie also self-published the results of a number of projects that interested her. These were primarily early Oregon records, such as the 1842 census of Oregon and the Postmaster Appointments for Oregon from 1842 to 1971. In 2007, she was named to the GFO Hall of Fame in recognition of all of her efforts to help GFO and the library.

More recently, Julie hasn't been involved with the GFO because she's been managing the Kidd Toy Museum on Grand Avenue for her Dad's extensive toy collection. She'd always welcome folks to visit and take in the sights of the mechanical coin banks and all the other antique toys.

Julie's family has generously offered to donate her genealogy books and files to the GFO. We extend to them our gratitude and condolences.

*Written by Eileen Chamberlin.*

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON INC  
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 Portland OR 97202  
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# GFO CALENDAR: DECEMBER 2017-JANUARY 2018

## MARCH

<b>Sat Mar 3–14</b>	<b>Open House</b>
Wed Mar 7	Open until 8 pm
Sat Mar 10	Open House–DNA Day
Sun Mar 11	Open House–DNA Day–Advanced
Tues Mar 13	6:10pm Board Meeting
Wed Mar 14	Open until 8 pm
Sat Mar 17	9:30am Genealogy Problem Solvers
	12:00pm Italian Interest Group
	2:00pm GenTalk–Finding James
Sun Mar 18	9:00am Library work party
	3:30pm French Canadian Group
Wed Mar 21	Open until 8 pm
	10:00am Learn & Chat
	1:00pm DNA Q&A
<b>Sat Mar 24</b>	<b>Library Closes at 12:45 Today</b>
	12:30pm African American Ancestry Group
	1:00pm British Group
Sun Mar 25	9:00am Library work party
Wed Mar 28	Open until 8 pm

## APRIL

<b>Sun Apr 1</b>	<b>Easter–Library Closed</b>
<b>Mon Apr 2</b>	<b>Free to Non-members</b>
Wed Apr 4	Open until 8 pm
	10:00am Learn & Chat
	1:00pm DNA Q&A
Sat Apr 7	10:00am Virginia Group–Draper Manuscripts
	1:00pm German Group
Sun Apr 8	9:00am Library work party–Maps
Tues Apr 10	6:10pm Board Meeting
Wed Apr 11	Open until 8 pm
Fri Apr 13	11:30am Mexican Ancestry Group
<b>Sat Apr 14</b>	<b>LIBRARY CLOSED</b>
	10:00am Spring Seminar–Michael Strauss
Sun Apr 15	9:30am Spring Workshop–Michael Strauss
	1:00pm Family Tree Maker for Beginners
	3:30pm French Canadian Group
Wed Apr 18	Open until 8 pm
	10:00am Learn & Chat
	1:00pm DNA Q&A
	6:00pm Irish Group
Sat Apr 21	9:30am Genealogy Problem Solvers
	12:00pm Italian Interest Group
	2:00pm GenTalk–Locating People in the 20th C.
Sun Apr 22	9:00am Library work party
Wed Apr 25	Open until 8 pm
Sat Apr 28	9:00am DNA Advance Group
	12:30pm African American Ancestry Group