



# The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the  
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 63, Number 3

March, 2014

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- Was John Badger (1778-1858) the Grandfather of John Clark (1822-1900) of Beckley, Oxfordshire, England, by *Harold E. Hinds, Jr.*
- The Civilian Conservation Corps and BR-43 near Nyssa, Oregon, by *Connie Lenzen*
- It's the Whole Process, Not Just the Answers, by *Robert (Bob) Krampetz*
- The Chimney Fell off the House, and Mama Died. 1906, by *Judy Kellar Fox*
- Plus Book Reviews, DNA, Tools, Relics and more



# GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON

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

This Periodical has been submitted to Allen County  
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## CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

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Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin

March issue: January 1  
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1  
December issue: October 1



# Genealogical Forum of Oregon Spring Seminar 2014

*The GFO Welcomes*

## Warren Bittner, CG<sup>SM</sup>

F. Warren Bittner, CG<sup>SM</sup>, is a genealogical researcher and lecturer, with thirty years of research experience. He holds an M.S. in history from Utah State University, and a B.S. in Business from Brigham Young University. His master's thesis looked at the social factors affecting illegitimacy in nineteenth-century Bavaria.

He is the owner of Ancestors Lost and Found, a small genealogical research firm. For six years he was the German Collection Manager for the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, where he coordinated contracts to microfilm and index records at 102 archives in seven countries and where he planned the German book acquisitions and Internet publications. Before that he worked for four years in the extraction unit of the Family History Library, where he was coordinator of third-party indexing projects and where he developed and trained volunteers in Spanish indexing projects. He has also worked as a Reference Consultant at the Family History Library on both the U.S. and International reference counters. He has done research in more than fifty German archives and in more than forty U.S. archives and record repositories.

Saturday  
17 May 2014  
9 am - 4 pm  
Milwaukie Elks

### Topics

- German Historical Maps and Territories: You Can't Do Research Without Them
- Introduction to German Church Books
- German Marriage Laws and Customs
- Exhausting Research to Find an Impossible Immigrant



### Seminar Features

- Nationally Known Speaker
- Genealogical Treasures Drawing
- Book Vendor
- GFO Surplus Book Sale

# Genealogical Forum of Oregon Spring Seminar 2014



*Gerardus Mercator's map of Europe  
(printed in 1596)*

### Event Schedule

8:00 am	Registration opens
9:00 am	Opening remarks
9:15 am	Session 1
10:15 am	Break
10:45 am	Session 2
12:00 pm	Lunch
1:15 pm	Announcements
1:30 pm	Session 3
2:30 pm	Break
3:00 pm	Session 4
4:00 pm	Program ends

### German Historical Maps and Territories: You Can't Do Research Without Them

Learn about the historical boundary changes in Germany and how to find the records for various regions.

### Introduction to German Church Books

Learn the basic layout of Catholic and Protestant Records. See examples of baptismal, marriage, death, and confirmation entries. Learn to recognize the essential information.

### German Marriage Laws and Customs

Learn how German marriage laws changed 1500-1900, about tight marriage restrictions, and about marriage customs.

### Exhausting Research to Find an Impossible Immigrant

See how the how the principle of "Reasonably Exhaustive Research" is used to find a "brick wall" immigrant family despite repeated dead ends and misleading clues.

### Seminar Site

#### Milwaukie Elks

**13121 SE McLoughlin Blvd.  
Milwaukie, Oregon**

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

Located between SE Park Avenue (traffic light to the north) and the Bomber (restaurant to the south). Look for the Milwaukie Elks Lodge sign.

### Lunch

**No lunch available for those registering after 10 May 2014**

Buffet lunch in the Elks dining room with payment of \$11 includes pot roast, baby red potatoes, and salads.

Coffee, hot tea, and cold drinks are included.

### Breaks

Snacks and drinks are included with admission and are available during the breaks.

### Refund Policy

For cancellations received after 10 May 2014, refunds will be made in the amount of the registration fee less a \$10.00 cancellation fee. Lunch fees are non-refundable if cancelled after 10 May 2014.

### Warren Bittner Spring Seminar Sign-Up Form

**17 May 2014**

Members      \_\_\_ \$43 received by 5/10/14      \_\_\_ \$48 received after 5/10/14      \_\_\_ \$53 at the door

Non-Members \_\_\_ \$48 received by 5/10/14      \_\_\_ \$53 received after 5/10/14      \_\_\_ \$58 at the door

Lunch            \_\_\_ \$11 must be received by 5/10/14

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_       Payment enclosed       Paid online at [PayPal.com](http://PayPal.com) using email address [payments@gfo.org](mailto:payments@gfo.org)

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Please make check payable to "Genealogical Forum of Oregon" or "GFO."

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FB

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**On the Cover:** Aunt Amelia Kessell, and Toby, from Bonnie LaDoe's article "Amelia's Story: Letters Tinged with Black," page 5

## Letter from the Editor

It was a foggy January day in the city, but the message was clear: GFO President Laurel Smith announced we would create a new edition of the *Bulletin* for March 2014. Who would do it? What resources did we have? Could we meet the deadlines? My mind whirled with possibilities. It would take the precision and determination of a Prussian officer to sustain this GFO tradition in the short time available, but I knew we could do it.

A few meetings and an army of emails later Laurel had assembled the team we needed: the *Bulletin* Editorial Group was born. Instant guidelines from Nanci Remington and Jay Fraser flowed in. Jay, who claimed little genealogical experience, began to meld narratives with graphic design in a manner that surpassed all previous GFO publications. Connie Lenzen was instrumental in securing the content within. As the issue began to emerge my metaphors changed: this was no military campaign--we were working on a symphony!

Bonnie LaDoe's "Letters Tinged with Black," is a melody of different emotions, sometimes sad, sometimes hopeful, as World War I came to Torquay, Devon, England. Harold Hinds displays solid research on his ancestor John Badger (1778-1858) in Oxfordshire, England. Connie Lenzen's contribution shares the story of her father-in-law's experiences in the Civilian Conservation Corps set in the 1930s. And on a lighter note, Bob Krampetz's reminiscence, entitled "It's the Whole Process. Not Just the Answers," is a sometimes humorous look at his ancestral (but oddly unfamiliar) German language.

The columns in this issue include my own travels to locate my great-grandfather, John Smeal, in Staindrop, England. Other columns are informative: Emily Aulicino on DNA, Loretta Welsh with extracts of naturalization indexes, Nanci Remington on genealogical tools. Guest contributor, Judy Kellar Fox, CG, shares an entry from her blog, "Ancestors in the Attic" in our new Blog Spot column. Joan Galles shares book reviews and Lyleth Winther, memorials.

This issue has been an exercise in teamwork as the *Bulletin* Editorial Group was formed and this issue came together. We will benefit from your feed-

back on this *Bulletin* and invite you to participate. I stepped in to orchestrate this issue, but one or more editors are needed for future issues. Answer our call for articles or volunteer to serve as an editor, help with the Editorial Group, assist with research, or become a proofreader. You may send your comments, articles, inquiries, and offers to volunteer to [bulletin@gfo.org](mailto:bulletin@gfo.org).

I have used musical metaphors and I have one more. How do we keep the music playing? How do we make it last? Without evoking the complete lyrics of the old song, I think we all know the answer: use our time and talents to keep the *Bulletin* going.

We owe our thanks to the trio who worked so hard on the previous *Bulletins* over the past years: Judi Scott, Carol Surrency, and Susan Le Blanc.

*By Harvey Steele*



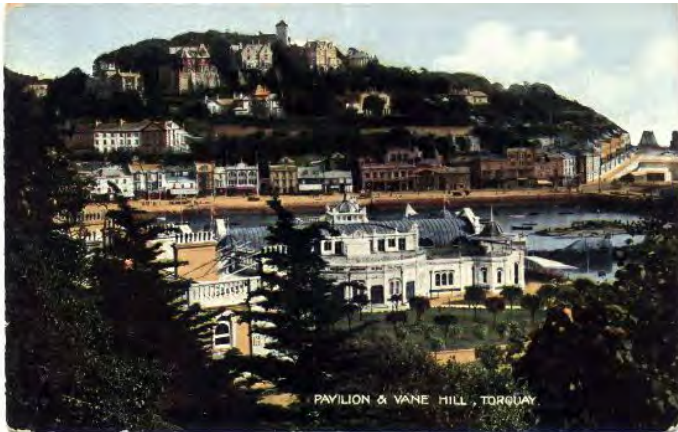
Respectfully,  
*Harvey Steele*

# Amelia's Story: Letters Tinged with Black

By Bonnie LaDoe

## INTRODUCTION

Torquay, Devon, England



Situated on the southwestern coast of England, Torquay's mild climate made it a fashionable seaside resort. Known as the English Riviera, it drew in the best of Victorian society, and the population grew from 838 in 1801 to 11,474 in 1851.<sup>1</sup> At first Torquay attracted only visitors in ill health as a winter resort, but with increased railroad access it soon became popular as a holiday destination.

In the late 19th century, the rich and privileged of Europe were drawn to Torquay, including Russian Tsar Nicholas Romanov II and his family, who built a holiday home (now the Headland Hotel)<sup>2</sup> to entertain their elite and royal friends. The huge wealth of Torquay's residents made it "in proportion to its population, the wealthiest town in England."<sup>3</sup> Agatha Christie was born there in 1890 and Rudyard Kipling was a resident for a brief period in 1896.

This phrase from "The English Landscape" by Lowenthal and Prince about England's coastal resorts explains features which surely applied to Torquay: "The seafront, with its cast-iron pier, its pavilion and promenade, is lined with grandiose hotels parading gaily painted Moorish balconies, striped awnings, emerald cupolas, and palm-court interiors."<sup>4</sup>

In 1881, two young girls from Cornwall, England, 21-year-old Amelia Kessell and her sister, 19-year-old Kate, were employed as housemaid and cook for the family of a retired army officer.<sup>5</sup> How different their

lives must have been from the upper crust of society that surrounded them.

But as World War I approached, Torquay began to experience a different clientele as hospitals and convalescent homes were set up in town for the wounded soldiers. By 1918, Torquay and all of England were looking very bleak.

Shops sold out of food as German U-boats sank U.S. and Canadian merchant ships. Wheat was down to a six-week supply. An anxious government began voluntary rationing. It didn't work. The rich bought food on the black market and landowners grew their own food.

Britain now decided to evoke the Defense of the Realm Act and took over 2.5 million acres of farmland. The Women's Land Army worked the farms as the men continued to fight the war.

But still, food was in short supply. More and more foods were added to the rationing list and everyone now had a ration card and was required to register with a butcher and grocer.<sup>6</sup> Amelia Kessell knew these hardships all too well as she wrote to her niece, Clara, in America:

## Amelia's Story: Letters Tinged with Black

5 Coburg Place

Torquay, Devon, England,  
April 19, 1918

"My dear niece

"I was very pleased to get your nice long letter and to hear you were all doing well."



Amelia Kessell, age 56, is feeling much older than her years today. A cold east wind keeps her in bed all day except for getting a few bites of food. Her feet hurt miserably. The sun is out, but the air outside too cold "for old people and invalids." And everything is so depressing. Her heart is aching for the young boys that only yesterday were playing in the streets, but are now dead or



5 Coburg Place in 1999

wounded. She thinks of the 28-year-old chaplain who lived in her building and had gone to France and was killed last month. He was so “*bright and nice*” and had sent her letters and his photo. And he was the only son of his widowed mother. Word of the death of a 21-year-old has also reached her. “*Oh, it’s murder. The news looks very black,*” and now Torquay is full of visitors from London escaping the air raids.

Besides the deaths of the young men she knew, she receives word that her uncle Harry Merritt, married to “*father’s youngest sister Jane,*” died at age 77.

But closer to home is the dreadful food. “*Bread dark brown and heavy like pudding.*” Food is rationed and very scarce. It takes three ration coupons for 5 shillings worth of meat, one coupon for 4 ounces of margarine, one coupon for 2 ounces of bacon and one coupon for 4 ounces of cheese. And these are only given every two weeks. Even worse is the limit of 3 ounces of tea for two weeks. Matches, soap and candles are very scarce. Come winter, there will be no gas and very little coal.

And yet, through it all, Amelia says she “*must not look forward, but live one day at a time and trust God who has promised to supply our needs.*”

“*With love to all your affec. Aunt Amelia*”

Amelia’s brother, William Carlyon Kessell and her father, William Charles Kessell immigrated to the United States in 1864 when she was four years old. Neither returned to England, and her father had died. But she kept in contact with her brother living in Grays River, Washington and now in her later years, she has found a pen pal in her youngest niece, Clara, who was born in 1900.

Her correspondence with her brother began even before Clara’s birth when she had to inform him of their sister’s death. The information arrived in Grays River in a black-edged envelope and notice telling William that



their sister, Grace Ann Kessell, had died at the age of 41, August 30<sup>th</sup>, 1894.

Then eleven years later, (but found in the same black-edged envelope) was another black-edged letter from Amelia. Their sister Carolyn Frances (who they called Kate) had died in November, 1905. Amelia tells her brother that she “*went down last night and staid [sic] there while she was laid in her coffin. It is a nice coffin polished with brass mountings.*” Both Grace and Kate died at age 41 and both are buried in the same grave in Torquay.

Amelia was very close to her sisters. After all, they all came to Torquay from their birthplace in St. Ewe, Cornwall and all worked very hard as domestics. In 1881, Amelia and Kate both worked in a large house called Sydenham on Babbacombe Road, a place where the upper class lived. They served the family of John Boyce, a retired army officer, his wife Charlotte, their three teenage sons and two younger daughters. Kate was the cook and Amelia was the housemaid.



Kate Kessell



Amelia Kessell

For domestics like the Kessell girls, Torquay was the best opportunity for jobs as the town rapidly developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century into a fashionable seaside resort.





Former Boyce house, Babbacombe Rd. 1999

5 Coburg Place  
Torquay, Devon, Sept. 9, 1918

"My dear niece Clara

"I was very pleased to hear from you again."

Amelia has just received a letter from Clara, which took four weeks to reach her. She is disappointed that the newspapers she sends every week have not been received. Nor the books she sent on "War and Prophecy." She suspects the ships transporting them were sunk.

"I do hope the Germans will soon be completely defeated. It is so sad the terrible loss of life," she writes. "The mad Kaiser ought to be imprisoned and treated like our poor boys have been by them. What misery they have brought into the world."

The price of food is going up and if it weren't for the food controller fixing a maximum price, "the profiteers would starve us all." She cannot get any fruit, but the bread is now "decidedly better." Nor can she get much meat, "only a bit of bone." Large families get the best meat and coal is still very scarce.

And yet she says, "I don't worry, God will look after us. I have been out for a short walk and sat by the sea and saw the sea planes glide along on the water and ascend up, and in a few minutes, flying over our heads like birds. It is all so wonderful when we look around on the lovely corn fields, the trees and flowers, the beautiful sunset. I watched the sun go down behind the hills, the lovely colours throwing their shadow, who can paint anything so beautiful as the work of God.

"Love to all your affec. Aunt A. Kessell"

5 Coburg Place  
Torquay, October 29, 1918

"My dear niece

"I have been wondering how you all are."

Amelia is now very concerned about the "Spanish Flu." She hopes they have not contacted it and says she is thankful to be well. But her landlady is very ill and the doctor doesn't know if she will live. Also, a lodger up-stairs is very bad, "delirious, ranting and shouting night and day," and his wife is worn out.

She asks if it was in their paper about the soldiers who died on the way coming over. (She may have been referring to the H.M.S. *Otranto* that collided with another ship and sank off Scotland on October 6, 1918, carrying a full load of American troops. Four hundred thirty-one of those soldiers died in the collision.)<sup>7</sup>

Amelia is obviously pleased that "the Germans are getting a whacking now. What awful savages they are, but their wickedness and sins will come back on their own heads."

She again hopes that "things will soon be a little cheaper," calling it "real starvation." She cannot get any meat and everything else is priced beyond her reach. And to make matters worse, her 17-year-old cat, Toby, has died. "I have missed him dreadfully.

"With best ever to all your affec. Aunt A. Kessell"



5 Coburg Place  
Torquay Devon

Dec. 2, 1918

"My dear niece Clara

"I was pleased to get your letter with the nice group. I think you all came out very well considering the number. I felt such a longing to be there with you all, to be with my own. I feel so alone in the world at times.



**Back Row:** William Carlyon Kessell, Mary Anne Cole Kessell, Margaret Lovina Maki, Nora Iola Olmsted Kessell, Mable Louise Olson, William Francis, Charles Edward & Clara Gertrude Kessell

**Front Row:** Erna Lovedy O'Donnell, Fletcher Allen, Nora Iola & William Clarence Kessell  
(Judging by the known birth dates of the children in this photo, I believe this to be the photo that Clara sent to Amelia.)

"Everything is so depressing, but we have much to be thankful for. That this awful conflict is over at last, but this awful flu...." She says three friends were buried last Wednesday and hundreds of boys are dying on Salisbury Plain. (Salisbury Plain is a large military training area located next to Stonehenge.)<sup>8</sup> "4 and 5 died here in one week in several families [sic]. The homes with the vacant chair is heart breaking, but I do hope things will be a little better."

Amelia states there is a fair amount of food, "but it's so dear." Devonshire, where Torquay is located, is a butter and cream county, but "fancy we are only allowed 1 oz of butter a week and the cream has vanished since the government took up the management. They make a nice muddle."

Amelia apologizes that the papers and books that she sent were not received. She says she sent "pictures of the rejoicing crowds" when peace was declared. "I sent a paper every week hoping some will reach you. I suppose your brothers will be coming back soon." (Clara's brothers, Benjamin and Charles Kessell, served in the Spruce Division in Vancouver, Washington during WW I.)

"So President Wilson is coming to pay us a visit. I think him a splendid man. I don't think the war would have ended so soon only for him. He seems so just and yet merciful.

"Well, dear, I expect I shall write next week again, but in case this letter takes a long time on the journey and don't reach you before Xmas, I must send you all my very best wishes for a peaceful happy Xmas and brighter and happier New Year.

"With fondest love to you all and a kiss for the darling sweet baby. He looked so sweet I felt I would like to hug him. Now dear, I must close.

"From your loving Aunt Amelia Kessell"

5 Coburg Place  
Torquay, England

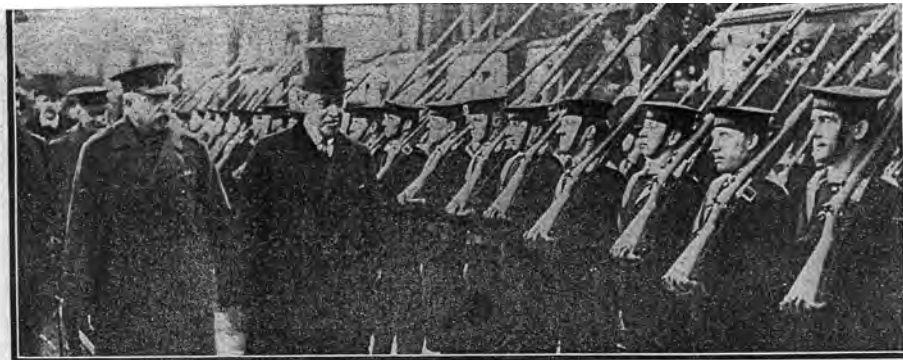
2-1-19 (January 2, 1919)

"My dear niece

"I must begin by wishing you all a very happy new year. I should have written before, but have been in bed with a heart attack."



One of the newspaper clippings found with the letter



The Duke of Connaught, representing the King at the Dover reception, accompanies President Wilson during the inspection of the naval guard of honor drawn up on the pier. Few distinguished visitors to this country have ever received such a hearty and enthusiastic welcome as has been accorded to President Wilson. As the representative of the other great branch of the English-speaking peoples, we regard him as almost one of our selves, and take a peculiar pride in his great receipt. —(Daily Mirror photographs.)

One of the newspaper clippings found with the letter

Amelia lets Clara know she received the letter with the photo and hopes she has now received the one she sent in December. *"I was thinking about you. What a nice group you were. I hope your father has got stronger by this time and that you have all escaped the flu."*

She supposes that their papers are full of the news about *"President Wilson's grand reception here. Our King gave them a right Royal welcome. I should like to send you a few of the pictures of all the flags and buntings and the guard of honor."*

Amelia now changes the tone of her letter saying, *"I fear the Bolsheviks will do a lot of mischief, yet they are creeping in everywhere causing suffering and terror. I hope they will keep out of England."*

*"The weather is very wet and cold here. We are only allowed 1 oz of butter a week. The government control has not been good for some things."*

*"I must close with love to all, from your Aunt A. Kessell"*

The next letter is not dated, but Amelia has just moved to 20 Melville Street. This property no longer exists.

20 Melville Street  
Torquay, Devon, England

*"My dear niece Clara*

*"I was pleased to receive your letter. It seemed such a long time since I heard from you."* Amelia says she hopes they will have *"a good lot of fruit. There has been a lot here in the shops, but very dear."*

She says that Torquay is now packed with visitors, *"a very rough sort. Plenty of money and the lodging house people charges are very high. So all this crowd keeps up the prices."*

*"We have had some Americans here. The Pilgram Fathers. I went to the afternoon and evening services on Sunday. The speakers were very good."*

*"I don't know if my new home is quite satisfactory. The cottage is in a yard. It is sweet, but gets all the east and north wind, but no sun and a stone floor, damp. It's very drafty. My rheumatism has been worse and my feet are very bad."* But she writes, *"I must do the best I can. There are no rooms*

*or houses to be got.*

*"My little cat is growing quite big now and he is very knowing. (Clara was undoubtedly pleased to hear Amelia had a replacement for Toby as she was also a cat lover.)"*

*"My love to all. Hoping this will find you all well.  
Your affec. Aunt A. Kessell"*

This is the last letter from Amelia:

20 Melville St.  
Torquay

Dec 5, 1922

*"My dear niece Clara*

*"I have not written to you since I had your nice interesting letter and snapshots. They are very good. I like your father's house very much. Also the photos are very clear. I often have a look at you all and would love to see you."*

*"I was pleased to hear you were all getting on so well and you had been to Portland and seen so many of your relatives."*

*"Now by the time this reaches you it will be near Xmas. I am sending you wishes for all."*

*"With best wishes I hope you are all keeping well. I am still very crippled in my hands and feet. Not able to do much."*

*"With fondest love to you all, ever your loving  
Aunt Amelia Kessell"*

Amelia's letters were found in my great aunt Clara's estate and donated to the museum in Cathlamet, Washington where they still reside.



Lismore from Amelia



Lismore 1999



Lismore after remodel 2001

The letter Amelia sent in 1905 to her brother telling him of Kate's death was addressed from Lismore, SE Efredes Road, Torquay. The *Torbay Household & Business Directory 1911-12* also lists Amelia at Lismore. Later I acquired a photo of Amelia in the garden there. In 1999, through the Cornish-L genealogy e-mail list, I found Jean and Mike Edwards, who live in Torquay and are avid genealogists. They were gracious enough to visit all the Torquay addresses I had and take photos where possible, many of which I've included in this story. But Lismore is one of my favorites and I treasure the photos the Edwards have sent me.

Amelia Kessell, born in 1860 in St. Ewe, Cornwall, England did not marry. She died 16 March 1931 in Torquay and is buried in the Torquay Cemetery.

On 13 May 1888, Kate, also born in St. Ewe in 1862, married William Lory in Torquay.<sup>9</sup> He was also from Cornwall. They had no children and Kate died at age 41, November 1905, and is also buried in the Torquay Cemetery.

Clara Kessell did not marry and lived most of her years in Portland, Oregon, also working as a domestic. I am so pleased that Clara saved the letters from her Aunt Amelia which now give us a window into life in England during the hard times of World War I and the 1918 flu epidemic.

Clara Kessell's story will be told at a later time.

## ENDNOTES

1. [www.tisenglish.co.uk/torquay-the-english-riviera/torquay-history](http://www.tisenglish.co.uk/torquay-the-english-riviera/torquay-history), accessed 10 Oct 2013.
2. [http://www.headlandtorquay.com/hotel\\_history.php](http://www.headlandtorquay.com/hotel_history.php) accessed 24 Jan 2014.
3. Henry James Lethbridge, *Torquay and Paignton: The Making of a Modern Resort*, 63.
4. David Lowenthal and Hugh C. Prince, "The English Landscape," *The Geographical Review* 54, no. 3 (1964): downloaded from JSTOR, 11 Jan 2014.
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8. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salisbury\\_Plain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salisbury_Plain) accessed 24 Jan 2014.
9. Certified Copy of an Entry of Marriage given by the General Register Office, England, of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Newton Abbot, 11 Oct 2002.

# Was John Badger (1778-1858) the Grandfather of John Clark (1822-1900) of Beckley, Oxfordshire, England?

By Harold E. Hinds, Jr

**M**y early research in the mid-1990s on my Clark ancestry quickly led me back to the 1851 English census, which enumerated seven-year-old John Clark as a grandson in the home of John Badger. In the course of my research, an English researcher told me that John Clark was not related to John Badger. More research would be necessary to resolve this conflicting evidence.

The basic outline<sup>1</sup> of the Clark ancestry is:

## Generation 1

Harold Earl Hinds, Jr., born 21 January 1941.

## Generation 2

Harold Earl Hinds, Sr. (1917-2007), son of Earl Henry Hinds (1886-1966) and Nellie Wells Wiltse.



*Earl Henry Hinds & Nellie Wells Wiltse wedding photo, 1917*

## Generation 3

Nellie Wells Wiltse (1889-1920), daughter of Bion Cornelius Wiltse (1862-1920) and Amy Avis Clark,<sup>2</sup> born 10 March 1862 at Niagara Falls, Niagara Co., New York, died 3 September 1900 at Grangeville, Idaho Co., Idaho.



*Bion Cornelius Wiltse & Amy Avis Clark family, Grangeville, Idaho, ca. 1893/4*

## Generation 4

Amy Avis Clark, daughter of John Clark, born 14 August 1822 at Beckley or Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, England,<sup>3</sup> died 27 September 1900 in Tittabawassee Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan;<sup>4</sup> and Keziah Becketts born 24

June 1826 at Beckley, Oxfordshire, England,<sup>5</sup> died 12 December 1909 Tittabawassee Twp., Saginaw Co., Michigan.<sup>6</sup>



*John K. Clark & Keziah Becketts, Freeland, Michigan*

**JOHN CLARK IN ENGLISH CENSUSES**

John Clark was located on the 1851 and 1841 English censuses at Beckley, in the same building as John Badger (b. 1778).

According to the 1851 census, 28-year-old John Clarke [note the varied spelling] is the grandson of John Badger (b. 1778), as are Edward Kendall and a younger John Badger (b. 1844). John Clarke lives with the elder John Badger (b. 1778) family, in contrast to the 1841 census, where he inhabits the same building, but together with James Badger constitutes a separate household. John Clarke is 28 in 1851 and an agricultural laborer, but does not work for his grandfather. The 1841 census did not indicate relationships among members of households, so any relationship between 15-year-old John Clarke and John Badger is not obvious. The 28-year-old John Clarke in the 1851 census is likely the 15-year-old John Clark in the 1841 census. John was possibly older than 15 in 1841 because enumerators were instructed to round the age of individuals over 15 down to the nearest five years.

**Exhibit 1 - Census Enumerations of Badger Family in Beckley, Oxfordshire**

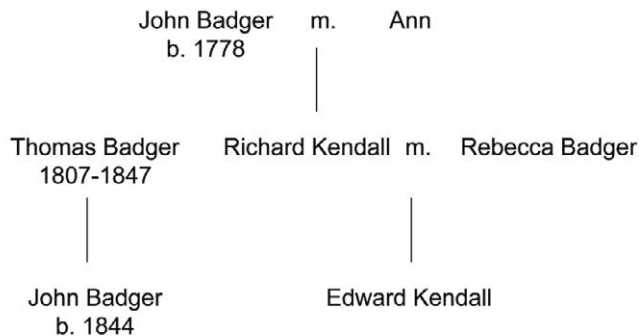
1841*	1851
John Badger, 60, farmer not b. Oxfordshire	John Badger, head, 73, farmer b. Bucks, Boardsall
Ann Badger, 55 not b. Oxfordshire	Ann Badger, Wife, 70 b. Bucks, Brill
Alfred Badger, 25 not b. Oxfordshire	Afred Badger, Son, 35, Ag[ricultural] Lab[ourer] b. Oxon, Charlton
Frederic Badger, 30, blacksmith b. Oxfordshire	
Sarah Badger, 20 b. Oxfordshire	
James Badger, 20, ag[ricultural] Lab[ourer]	
John Clark, 15	John Clarke, grandson, 28, Scholar b. Oxson, Marston
	John Badger, Grandson 7, Scholar b. Oxon, Marston
	Edward Kendall, Grandson, 4, Scholer b. Middlesex, London
	[separate building] Maria Carr, head, widow, 87, Pauper b. not known

\* For individuals over 15 in 1841, enumerators were instructed to round ages down to the nearest five years.  
Sources: 1841 census of England, Oxfordshire, Beckley, page 4, John Badger households; FHL microfilm 474,572; 1851 census of England, Oxfordshire, Beckley, page 134A, household 33, John and James Badger households; FHL microfilm 193,636.

The question is: what was John Clarke’s relation to John Badger (b. 1778)? The census records show that Clarke is Badger’s grandson. However, in a response to my post to the Oxfordshire Surname List at rootsweb.com in 1999, Judith Palmer of Oxford, England, stated that “there is no blood tie between the Badger family and the Clarke’s” and she theorizes that “John Clarke was John Badger’s godson not grandson, and this was mistakenly written down by the enumerator.”<sup>7</sup> Since Palmer’s research on the Badger family is excellent, and since she has clearly done extensive research on the family in original records, her conclusions have to be respected.

Yet since, by Palmer’s research, John Badger (b. 1844) was the son of Thomas Badger (1807-1847), son of John (b. 1778) and Ann Badger,<sup>8</sup> and thus John & Ann’s grandson, one of the relationships reported in the 1851 census is confirmed. And according to the research of Bob Badger, Edward Kendall was also a grandson of John (b. 1778) and Ann,<sup>9</sup> thereby again confirming the 1851 census. Edward was the son of John (b. 1778) and Ann’s daughter Rebecca, who married Richard Kendall 25 May 1829.<sup>10</sup> The ages and places of birth for both “grandsons” as given in the 1851 census are also essentially correct, as the youngest John Badger was born 12 November 1844 at Marston, Oxfordshire,<sup>11</sup> and Edward Kendall was born 18 June 1846, and

baptized at Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, London.<sup>12</sup> All this suggests that the 1851 census entry for John Clarke could also be correct. But, was it?



### FAMILY TRADITIONS AND MOSTLY FRUSTRATION

With a basic outline of the family history at hand, I next concentrated on locating Clarke family descendants. Did they have documents, oral histories, or other sources which would reveal additional evidence regarding John Clark (b. 1822) and his supposed grandfather John Badger (b. 1778)?

In 1995 and 1996, I contacted the son of Herma (Wiltse) McManus Vasold, who was a daughter of Amy Wells (Clark) Wiltse. Harold McManus, aside from providing considerable information on his mother, Herma, informed me of a Clark(e) family reunion to be held in July 1996 at Idaho Falls, Idaho. There I met Richard “Dick” Whitman Clark, June “Shamrock” Hayes, Warren Bybee, and Doris Stender, all descendants of John Clark, and all of whom had, or would obtain, pertinent material regarding our family history. While some of this material helped fill out the John Clark-Keziah Becketts family group record, much of it proved impossible to verify, despite research at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, and in Oxfordshire and London in England. Based on information and correspondence preserved by the family, it is certain that the family did maintain contact with relatives in England, including relatives in Beckley.<sup>13</sup> Thus it is possible that the following information, which I offer in the hope that some future researcher may find it useful, may yet provide clues to the Clarks’ ancestry in England.

- John Clark’s father was also named John Clark, and the elder John was the father of several children other than the John Clark born in 1822. The children were William, Rebecca Ann, Edith Charlotte, James, and Harry. John Sr. died when John Jr. was about three. Either Rebecca or Edith had married a Davenport.<sup>14</sup>

- While Keziah Beckett’s parents and siblings can be documented both by family traditions and by extracted records in the International Genealogical Index (IGI),<sup>15</sup> the ancestry of her mother, Ann Harris, is murky at best. The family tradition is that one Harris, a butler for a William Richard Claridge, overheard Ann Claridge quarrel with her brother William and heard Ann declare that she would marry the first man who proposed to her. Harris proposed, and she accepted. The Claridge family was well off. Ann had been raised in a boarding school and she had learned fine sewing. She had a sister who died at 14. William went off to Australia, or the U.S., and was never heard of again.<sup>16</sup>

- That some of the tradition almost certainly morphed into myth is shown by the following story related to the author by Gladys (Wiltse) Day’s daughters, Dorothy and Marjorie, in 1995: “Gladys’ grandmother Clark [Kezia] was a lady in waiting to Queen Victoria. Clarks did not like the royalty and they left [England for North America].”<sup>17</sup>

And yet, some of the tradition clearly can be verified by credible documentation, for example, IGI extractions from parish records.<sup>18</sup> And there is the following: Julie Sloneker, a Clark descendant, wrote in 1966 that “John Clark Sr. died early, when John K. was 3 ... John K. was raised by his grandfather Badger.”<sup>19</sup> So there was an oral tradition that young John Clark’s grandfather could have been John Badger (b. 1778), and this tradition may have been based on correspondence with English relatives. But was it true?

### JOHN BADGER (1778-1858) FAMILY

By tradition, an Elizabeth Badger was the mother of John Clark, Jr.<sup>20</sup> Thus, if John Clark, Sr., had a daughter Elizabeth, John Badger (b. 1778) could be John Clark’s grandfather. However, a carefully researched and documented family group sheet for the John Badger (1778-1858) – Ann Smith (1781-1859) family does not include a daughter Elizabeth.<sup>21</sup> John Badger married Ann Smith 16 June 1803, and had the following children:

John Badger b. 13 August 1804, d. 27 August 1859.

Thomas Badger b. 1 February 1807, mar. an Elizabeth, d. 24 November 1847; and did not have a daughter named Elizabeth.

William Badger b. 18 November 1808, mar. Mary J. Shields, d. 1884; did have a daughter Elizabeth, but born ca. 1844.<sup>22</sup>

Rebecca Badger b. 20 March 1811, mar. Richard Kendall 25 May 1829.

Edward Badger b. 22 September 1812, d. 28 October 1889.

Alfred Hewitt Badger b. 24 March 1816, d. 12 December 1852.

Frederick Badger b. 28 December 1817, mar. Sarah Castell 1 June 1841, d. 15 September 1887; and did not have a daughter Elizabeth.

### **FOCUS ON THE JOHN K.<sup>23</sup> CLARK AND KEZIAH BECKETTS FAMILY**

By reconstructing the John and Keziah (Becketts) Clark family, I hoped that some clue would link John Badger and his possible grandson John Clark. While this also proved to be a disappointing path of inquiry, future Clark family researchers may find the following information useful.

John Clark (b. 1822) married Keziah Becketts 31 May 1852 at the Parish of Christ Church, Middlesex County, England.<sup>24</sup> Their children were:

John David Clarke, b. 24 February 1853, London, England,<sup>25</sup> mar. Imogene McCarty 4 January 1880,<sup>26</sup> d. 30 June 1919 at Parma, Canyon County, Idaho.<sup>27</sup>

Keziah Clarke b. 21 December 1854, London, England,<sup>28</sup> d. 25 August 1855 at London, England.<sup>29</sup>

Rebecca Ann Clarke b. 21 December 1854, London, England,<sup>30</sup> d. 26 October 1855 at London, England.<sup>31</sup>

Jemina Clarke, b. 31 March 1856, London, England,<sup>32</sup> mar. Eugene Warren 19 February 1879,<sup>33</sup> d. 16 September 1942 at Waterford, Oakland County, Michigan.<sup>34</sup>

Edward Kendall Clark b. 27 April 1858, Queens Town, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada,<sup>35</sup> mar. Charity

Elizabeth Stoye 24 November 1880,<sup>36</sup> d. 11 May 1926 at West Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio.<sup>37</sup>

Daniel Clark b. abt. 1860 in "Canada West,"<sup>38</sup> d. before June 1865, and "at 4 yrs."<sup>39</sup>

Amy Avis Clark b. 10 March 1862, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York, d. 3 September 1900 at Grangeville, Idaho County, Idaho.

Avice Clark b. 18 February 1864, Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York,<sup>40</sup> mar. Tom Scott 26 November 1885,<sup>41</sup> d. 1 December 1929 at Sault St. Marie, Chippewa County, Michigan.<sup>42</sup>

Burton Clark b. March 1867 Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York,<sup>43</sup> and d. 5 August 1905.<sup>44</sup> He never married.<sup>45</sup>

William Carr Clark b. 11 February 1871 Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York,<sup>46</sup> and d. 13 June 1946 at Tittabawassee Township, Saginaw County, Michigan.<sup>47</sup> He never married.<sup>48</sup>

Two unknown children who died early<sup>49</sup> could have been born between about 1865-1866, or 1869-1870.

### **A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN CLARK'S LIFE**

Unlike the strictly genealogical summary above, a search for information about John K. Clark's life produced a few additional clues.

Both John Clark (b. 1822), and his future bride, Keziah, were born in the Beckley region of Oxfordshire, and probably spent their early youth in that area. Both relocated to London, John after the 1851 census, and Keziah before the 1851 census, when she was enumerated as a house servant in London.<sup>50</sup> At the time of their marriage in London at Christ Church, John was a "laborer," probably as a dairyman or milk carrier, as he was in 1853-1856.<sup>51</sup> Following the birth of their daughter, Jemina, in London at the end of March 1856, they immigrated to the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, arriving on 5 October 1856.<sup>52</sup> The trip was difficult, as recounted by Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold: "After leaving England the boat they were on began to leak so they sailed into a Portuguese port for repairs. Crossing the Atlantic they encountered a terrible storm and had a very trying time of it."<sup>53</sup>

Family oral history recorded that the John Clark family's passage was paid for by an Uncle Badger, father of a Fred and an Arthur,<sup>54</sup> and a brother of Elizabeth Badger.<sup>55</sup> It took John seven years to repay his uncle.<sup>56</sup>

By 1865 the family had relocated to the U.S. side of Niagara Falls,<sup>57</sup> where in 1865 and 1870 John was enumerated as a laborer, probably a farm laborer.<sup>58</sup> By the mid-1870s, the family had relocated to Toledo, Ohio.<sup>59</sup> Finally, by 1882 John K. had purchased farm land neighboring that of his son, John D. Clark, in Tittabawassee Township, Saginaw County, Michigan.<sup>60</sup> Both John K. and Keziah would die there, in 1900 and 1909, respectively.

In this brief history, the key clue is "Uncle Badger," who is not further named in the surviving family histories. This could be William Badger, born 1808 and a son of John Badger (b. 1778). This William had two sons named Fred and Arthur.<sup>61</sup> William had immigrated to Canada by the mid 1830s, where he evidently married a Mary Jane Shields.<sup>62</sup> By 1850 he had settled in the U.S. in Thomastown Township, just south of Tittabawassee Township, and on land adjacent to a "W. Shields."<sup>63</sup> Both William's wife Mary, and an Arthur Shields, perhaps



Mary's brother, immigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1850.<sup>64</sup> It is likely that William arrived with them. The William Badger family continued to live relatively near the John K. Clark family at least until 1900.<sup>65</sup> In addition, as noted above, family history adds that Uncle Badger was a brother of an Elizabeth Badger, John K. Clark's mother. But, according to Judith Palmer's documented John Badger family, he had no daughter Elizabeth. Thus, further research on Elizabeth Badger seemed the next logical step. Who, in fact, was she?



Elizabeth Badger Clarke Carr, ca. 1873, London

### ELIZABETH BADGER, A LIFE SKETCH

A photo handed down in the Clark family, and in the possession of Richard W. Clark, has the following notation on the back: "Grandmother Elizabeth Badger Clark married a Carr." The photo was taken by "H.T. Reed & Co., Photographers, 16 Tottenham Court Road, London."<sup>66</sup> Henry Thomas Reed's photography studio was at this address 1873-1904.<sup>67</sup>

An Elizabeth Clarke, a widow, married James Carr, a bachelor, at St. Michael, Oxford, on 13 September 1827.<sup>68</sup> Elizabeth and James had three known children: (1) Matilda, baptized 27 April 1828 at Beckley;<sup>69</sup> (2) Car-

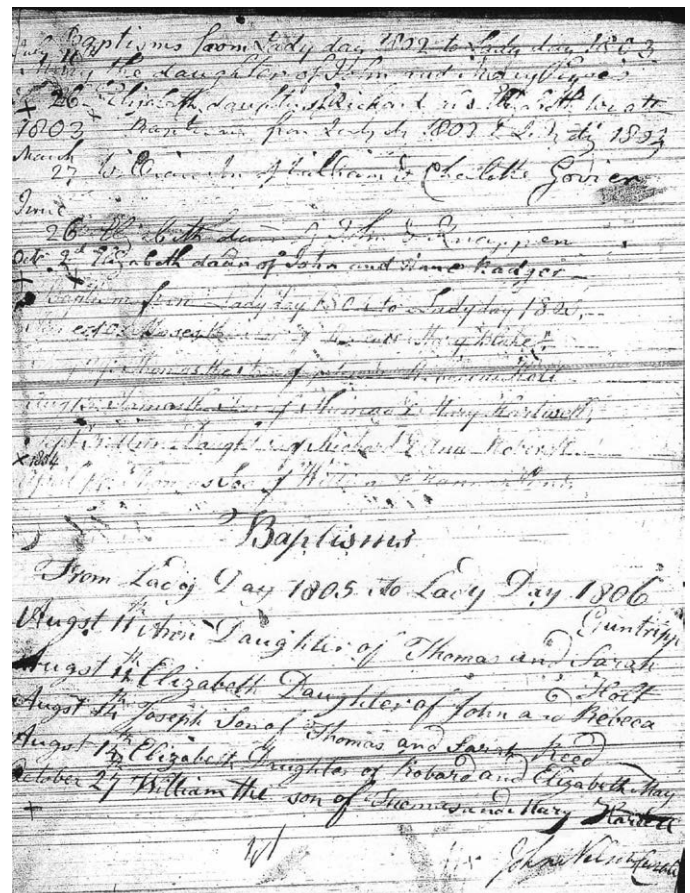
oline, baptized 17 January 1830 at Islip, Oxfordshire;<sup>70</sup> (3) William Henry baptized 16 September 1832 at Beckley, buried 12 June 1853 at Beckley.<sup>71</sup> James was buried 17 May 1847, at Islip, Oxfordshire.<sup>72</sup>

Family tradition is that Elizabeth was a "nurse."<sup>73</sup> An Elizabeth Carr has been located in 1851, a widow, in Islip, Oxfordshire, where presumably her second husband died. She was serving as a "nurse" for a private family.<sup>74</sup> I have not been able to locate her on the 1861 census, but in 1871 she was in London, serving again as a "nurse" for a private family.<sup>75</sup> She died 1 August 1873. Her death certificate lists her as a widow of James Carr, a baker. At death she was reportedly 69, or b. ca. 1804.<sup>76</sup>

Thus the photo of Elizabeth Badger Clark Carr must have been taken just prior to her death in 1873.

An Elizabeth Clark and John Clark were the parents of John Clark, baptized 25 August 1822,<sup>77</sup> who eventually married Keziah Becketts.<sup>78</sup> But, might this Elizabeth Clark's maiden name have been Elizabeth Badger? Again circumstantial evidence suggests: yes.

Elizabeth Carr, widow, born ca. 1804 or 1807, according to the 1851 and 1871 censuses, was born at Boarstall, Buckinghamshire.<sup>79</sup> John Badger (b. 1778) was also born at Boarstall, and he and Ann Smith were married 16 June



Elizabeth Badger's baptism, 2 October 1803

1803 at Boarstall.<sup>80</sup> When Elizabeth Clark, widow, married James Carr in 1826, the witnesses were John Badger and Rebecca Badger.<sup>81</sup> The witnesses were probably brother and sister, in fact two of John and Ann Badger's children, John Badger b. 1804 and Rebecca b. 1811.<sup>82</sup>

In addition, the 1851 census enumerated a Maria Carr just after the John Badger household.<sup>83</sup> This Maria was undoubtedly the widow of a James Carr, baker, who was the likely father of the James Carr, baker, who married Elizabeth Clark.<sup>84</sup> When Maria died 16 May 1851 at Beckley, Ann Badger, undoubtedly the wife of John Badger (b. 1778), was present at Maria's death,<sup>85</sup> suggesting a close relationship.

Thus, we have linked an Elizabeth Badger to an Elizabeth Clarke to an Elizabeth Carr, and undoubtedly they are all the same person. But was this Elizabeth Badger the daughter of John Badger (b. 1778)? If so, John Clark (b. 1822) would be John Badger's grandson. But the link was still uncertain.

#### POSTINGS LEAD TO COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND A SOLUTION

As noted above, in early 1999 I posted a query on the Oxfordshire Surname List for information on the Badger, Beckett(s), Carr and Clark families in Beckley, Charlton-on-Otmoor, and Marston, Oxfordshire, as

well as Brill and Boarstall in Buckinghamshire. Over the years I received three significant responses to my postings. Judith Palmer contacted me regarding the 1851 household that included John Badger (b. 1778) and John Clark (b. 1822), and she subsequently shared her Badger family research. Robert Hoare of the Isle of Man shared his knowledge that Caroline Sally Becketts, a sister of Keziah Becketts, baptized 6 February 1828 at Beckley,<sup>86</sup> had married Edward Love 16 September 1853 at St. John's Church in the Parish of Bethnel Green, London.<sup>87</sup> But by far the most significant contribution to this essay was an email of 15 October 2009 from Bob Badger of Quesnel, British Columbia. This communication led to an exchange of information on the Badger families of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Then on 16 February 2010, Bob sent the information that had eluded all previous Badger researchers: Elizabeth Badger, daughter of John and Anne Badger, was baptized 2 October 1803 at Boarstall, Buckinghamshire.<sup>88</sup> Evidently Ann Smith was approximately 5 1/2 months pregnant at the time (16 June 1803) of her marriage to John Badger at Boarstall,<sup>89</sup> which may explain why previous researchers evidently had overlooked, or missed, Elizabeth's baptism.

And thus, the information from the 1851 census is confirmed. John Clarke was in fact, a grandson of John Badger.

#### SOURCES

1. The "basic outline" for the last three generations is based on Harold E. Hinds, Jr., "Mae Always Said Bion 'Should Have Been a Millionaire': Reconstructing the Business Life of Great-Grandfather Bion Cornelius Wiltse (1862-1920)," *Minnesota Genealogist* 39:4 (Winter 2008): 6-7; and Elizabeth Johnson Salchow, *Descendants of Jacob Wiltse, Linus Frost, Henry and Frances Dice* (Rockford, MI: D. Wiltse, 1975), 67, 68, 208.
2. Amy's full name is given only in the bridal book of Marjorie May Day, Amy's granddaughter, as transcribed by Marjorie's son, Ed Musgrave. Photocopy in author's possession. In addition, I personally examined the book 26 September 1996.
3. John Clark's birthdate has been recorded by several of his descendants, perhaps all based on a 1939 letter by "Aunt Mina" [Jemina Clarke Warren], now evidently lost; for example, John K. Clarke-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, 1822-1946, by Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold, undated, in author's possession. John Clark's place of birth is given variously as "Beckley, England," e.g., by Herma; or as Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, England, where he was baptized 25 August 1822, Church of England, Parish Register of Charlton-on-Otmoor, Bishop's Transcripts, 1700-1854, baptism of John son of John and Elizabeth Clarke; FHL microfilm 95,226, Photocopy supplied by Bob Badger, and in author's possession.
4. Saginaw, Michigan, Death Record, vol. D (1895-1902): 249, John K. Clark, 1900; FHL microfilm 967,174; John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, 1822-1946, by Janet Clark, undated [1987?]; in author's possession.
5. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints [LDS], "International Genealogical Index," database, FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>; accessed 29 March 2001), entry for Keziah Becketts, christened 6 August 1826, Beckley, Oxfordshire, England; John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet 1822-1946, by Janet Clark.
6. Saginaw, Michigan, Death Record, vol. E (1902-1909), Keziah Clark, 1909; FHL microfilm 967,175; Michigan Department of State, Division of Vital Statistics, death certificate, no. [not legible] (1909), Keziah Clark; Photocopy in author's possession.
7. Judith Palmer, Oxford, England to Harold E. Hinds, Jr., email 14 February 2003, privately held by author.
8. Thomas Badger and Elizabeth\_\_\_\_ Family Group Sheet 1807-1847, by Judith Palmer, undated; Photocopy in author's possession.
9. Bob Badger, "A Genealogy Report for John Badger," created 20 March 2011, page 111, entry 1156; Tree 278, page 306; copy in author's possession.
10. Richard Kendall-Rebecca Badger Family Group Sheet, 1811-1848, by Judith Palmer, undated; Photocopy in author's possession.
11. Ibid.
12. Bob Badger, "A Genealogy Report for John Badger," p. 111, entry 1156.

13. For example, I have Xerox copies of two letters in the family history archive of Janet Clarke, supplied to the author by Dick Clark: Avis Payne (Beckley, Oxfordshire) to "Dear Sister" [Keziah Becketts Clark], letter, 17 April 1908; and Daniel R. Payne (Woolhampton, near Reading, England) to Mrs. Clark, [Keziah Becketts Clark], letter, 11 August 1908. Daniel Payne in this letter identifies himself as "youngest son of Avice Payne your sister at Beckley."
14. John Clark-Elizabeth Badger Family Group sheet, n.d.-1900, by Janet Clark, undated, Photocopy in author's possession; "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho) to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter, 9 February 1966; Photocopy in author's possession.
15. International Genealogical Index, batch numbers Mo24181 for marriage of David Becketts and Ann Harris 9 March 1820, and batch numbers Co24181 for the baptisms of their children, Hannah Ann 24 December 1820, William Richard 7 April 1822, Avis 18 April 1824, Keziah 24 June 1826, Caroline Sally 6 February 1828, and Daniel 24 July 1831. All these events took place in Beckley, Oxfordshire. For family traditions see Doris Stender's genealogical notes, and Effie Warren McVittie's family notes, Xerox copies of both in author's possession. None of the Becketts' information led to any clues regarding Grandfather John Badger.
16. All of the following are evidently based on oral history; copies are in author's possession: Doris Stender's genealogical notes; "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho) to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter 9 February 1966; Shamrock June Bybee Hayes (Boise, Idaho) to "Dear Harold Hinds", letter ca. 5 September 2001; [Julia Clark Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho) to "Dear Cousin Minnie" [Minnie Christesen?], letter, 31 July 1966.
17. Dorothy Crane and Marjorie Musgrave, interview by Harold E. Hinds, Jr., 26 September 1995; notes of in vol. 1, p. 26 of author's field notes.
18. See note 19 above.
19. "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho) to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter 9 February 1966. See also "Dear Cousin Minnie" [Minnie Christesen?], letter 31 July 1966.
20. Nearly all traditional accounts mention this, e.g., [Julia Clark Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho) to "Dear Cousin Minnie" [Minnie Christesen?] letter 31 July 1966.
21. John Badger-Ann Smith Family Group Record, supplied by Judith Palmer, Oxford, England, undated; copy in author's possession.
22. Bob Badger, "A Genealogy Report for John Badger," Tree 291, p. 306.
23. Family tradition is that John Clark(e) adopted "K" as a middle name/initial, taken from the first letter of his wife's name, so as to distinguish himself from the numerous other John Clarks. For example, "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho) to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter 9 February 1966.
24. Christ Church, Spitalfields Stepney, Middlesex County, Parish Registers, Marriages 1852-1856, vol. P93 CT C1 27, page 12, John Clarke-Kezia Becketts marriage 31 May 1852; London Metropolitan Archives film X024/208.
25. St. James Church, Clerkenwell Green, Finsbury, Middlesex County, Register of Baptisms, August 1846 - December 1866, page 287, John David Clark baptism 14 August 1853; London Metropolitan Archives film X027/034.
26. "Descendants of John David Clark and Imogene Augusta McCarty (July 1995)"; copy in author's possession.
27. Idaho Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate 26301 (1919), John D. Clark.
28. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Birth of Kezia Clarke, 1854; birth in the Sub-district of City Road Saint Luke in the County of Middlesex.
29. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Death for Kezia Clarke, 1855; death in the Sub-district of City Road, County of Middlesex.
30. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Birth for Rebecca Ann Clarke, 1854; birth in the Sub-district of City Road Saint Luke, County of Middlesex.
31. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Death for Rebecca Ann Clarke, 1855; death in the Sub-district of City Road Saint Luke, County of Middlesex.
32. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Birth, Jemina Clarke, 1856; Birth in the Sub-district of City Road Saint Luke, County of Middlesex.
33. Doris Stender genealogical notes.
34. Ibid.
35. Edward Kendall Clark-Charity Elizabeth Stoye Family Group Sheet, supplied by Shirley Clark Cousino, Erie, Michigan, 1998; copy in author's possession.
36. Ibid.
37. Ibid.
38. 1861 census of Canada West, Lincoln County, Niagara Township, District 1, page 5, line 38, Daniel Clark; FHL microfilm 349,294.
39. John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, supplied by Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold, undated; Photocopy in author's possession.
40. Doris Stender genealogical notes; John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, supplied by Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold; 1865 New York state census, Niagara, Niagara County, p. 99, dwelling 588, Avis Clark; FHL 1,377,675.
41. "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho), to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter, 9 February 1966; Lynn A. Gierke, Chassell, Michigan to Harold E. Hinds, Jr., e-mail, 10 September 1999, "Clark Family," in author's possession.
42. Gierke to Hinds, e-mail, 10 September 1999.
43. Freeland Westside Cemetery, Saginaw County, Michigan, grave marker for Bert Clark, personally viewed 13 July 1996; 1900 U.S. census, Tittabawassee Township, Saginaw County, Michigan, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 77, Sheet 13A, p. 273 (stamped), dwelling 277, family 278, Bert Clark; NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 740.
44. Freeland Westside Cemetery, (Saginaw Co, Michigan), Bert Clark grave marker; John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, supplied by Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold.
45. Harold McManus telephone conversation with Harold E. Hinds, Jr., 14 August 1995, notes of in author's possession.
46. 1900 U.S. census, Tittabawassee Township, Saginaw County, Michigan, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 77, sheet 13A, p. 273 (stamped), family 278, William Clark; NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 740; Michigan Department of Health, death certificate, William Carr Clark (1946), informant was "Mrs. Geo. Vasold."; "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho), to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter 9 February 1966.
47. Michigan death certificate, William Carr Clark.
48. John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, supplied by Janet Clark.

49. "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho), to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter, 9 February 1966.
50. 1851 census of England, Middlesex County, Bethnal Green Parish, St. James the Great, folio 16, p. 24, line 11, Keziah Becketts; PRO HO 107; FHL microfilm 438,807.
51. Christ Church, Spitalfields Stepney, Middlesex Co., Parish Registers, Marriages 1852-1856, p. 12, Clarke-Becketts marriage; St. James Church, Clerkenwell Green, Finsbury, Middlesex County, Register of Baptisms, August 1846-December 1866, baptism of John David Clark; England, birth certificate, Kezia Clarke, 1854; England, birth certificate, Jemina Clarke, 1856.
52. John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, supplied by Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold.
53. Ibid.
54. "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho), to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter, 9 February 1966.
55. Doris Stender genealogical notes; which include Minnie Warren Micham's notebook (Minnie is Doris' mother). Copy in author's possession.
56. John K. Clark-Keziah Beckett Family Group Sheet, supplied by Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold.
57. 1865 New York State census, Niagara County, population schedule, Town of Niagara, 1st Election District, p. 99, dwelling 588, family 657, John Clark; FHL microfilm 1,577,675.
58. 1870 U.S. census, Niagara County, population schedule, Town of Niagara Out of Village, Suspension Bridge Post Office, p. 360 (stamped), p. 27 (penned), dwelling 182, family 180, John Clark; FHL microfilm 552,554.
59. Bowling Green State University, Center for Archival Collections, Bowling Green, Ohio, John Clark's declaration that John David Clark was a minor when he entered the U.S., dated 30 October 1876, Lucas County, Ohio, Box 1, folder 15; Scott's Toledo City Directory for 1876-7 (Toledo, Ohio: Toledo Commercial Company, 1876), 158.
60. Saginaw County, Michigan, Deed Book V122, Oliver Prescott and William Crapo, acting for Pere Marquette Railway Co., to John K. Clark; FHL microfilm 766, 877; The County of Saginaw, Michigan: Topography, History, Art Folio (1896; facsimile reproduction by the Saginaw Genealogical Society, Saginaw, Michigan, n.d.), plate 10 (Tittabawassee Township), section 19.
61. Bob Badger, "A Genealogy Report for John Badger," Tree 278, p. 306. Julia Sloneker in 1966 wrote that "A Badger Uncle, father of Fred & Arthur & perhaps paid John K. & families passage to America" and "Fred & Arthur were around Freeland Mich.": "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho), to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter, 9 February 1966. 1860 U.S. census, Saginaw County, population schedule, Thomastown Township, p. 155 (penned), dwelling 1189, family 1149, William Badger; FHL microfilm 803,558. The family included Arthur, age 7, and Fred, age 3, both born in Michigan. However, it is possible that the Uncle Badger was John Badger (b. 1804), older brother of William, and eldest son of John (b. 1778) and Ann (Smith) Badger. At least by 1861 he was a farmer in Stamford Township, Welland County, Canada, which is just south of where John Clark was enumerated in 1861. But he never married and had no children named Fred or Arthur. 1861 census, Stamford, Welland County, Canada West, database Ancestry.com ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com); accessed 21 March 2012), entry for John Badger, Town of Stamford, District 3; citing National Archives of Canada microfilm C-1081, page 20. Bob Badger believes John would have arrived in Canada about the same time as William, his brother, but the earliest evidence for John in Canada is the 1861 census: Bob Badger, Quesnel, British Columbia to Harold E. Hinds, Jr., email 10 February 2012; privately held by author; Ontario Genealogical Society, Niagara Peninsula Branch, Niagara Twp., Lincoln Co., 1861 Census (St. Catharines, Ontario: Ontario Genealogical Society, Niagara Peninsula Branch, March 1991), census sheet no. 5, Dis. 1, Niagara Township; John Badger - Ann Smith Family Group Record, supplied by Judith Palmer.
62. Bob Badger, email 10 February 2012; and Bob Badger, Quesnel, British Columbia to Harold E. Hinds, Jr., email 13 February 2012; privately held by author. In the 13 February note he wrote that "The earliest record that I could find for William's children is Rebecca Ann Badger... Born abt 1836 in Drummondville (becomes Niagara Falls) m. Thomas J. Badger in 1860 d. 1911, citing [pages.ancestry.com/~maryc/wland60.htm](http://pages.ancestry.com/~maryc/wland60.htm) (accessed 17 September 2011).
63. Atlas of Saginaw Co., Michigan (1877; facsimile reproduction by Saginaw Genealogical Society, Saginaw, Michigan, n.d.), plate 30, Section 3.
64. 1900 U.S. census, Saginaw County, population schedule, Thomastown Township, enumeration district (ED) 76, p. 255 (stamped), sheet 8-A, dwelling 153, family 157, Mary J. Badger and Arthur Badger; NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 740. Mary's year of immigration to the U.S. is "1850". Mary is 80. Arthur Shields is 82 and like Mary, born in Ireland: 1900 U.S. census, Saginaw County, Michigan, population schedule, Thomastown Township, enumeration district (ED) 76, p. 11B, dwelling 229, family 234, Arthur Shields; NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 740.
65. 1870 U.S. census, Saginaw County, Michigan, population schedule, Thomastown Township, Saginaw City Post Office, p. 483 (stamped), p. 7 (penned), dwelling 37, family 37, Wm. Badger family (William 61, Mary J. 56, Arthur 17, Frederick 14); NARA microfilm M593, roll 702; 1880 U.S. census, Saginaw County, Michigan, population schedule, Thomastown Township, enumeration district (ED) 322, p. 18 (penned), dwelling 166, family 180, William Badger family (William 71, Mary Jane 65, Arthur 27); FHL microfilm 1,254,603; 1900 U.S. census, Saginaw Co., Mich., pop. sch., Thomastown Twp., ED 76, p. 255 (stamped), sheet 8-A, Mary J. Badger family (Mary 80, Arthur 46).
66. A copy of photo is in the author's possession. Evidently this photo was originally in the possession of Herma Wiltse McManus Vasold, since Julia Sloneker wrote: "My cousin Herma has a picture of our great grandmother Elizabeth Badger Clark Carr"; "Aunt Julia" [Sloneker] (Kuna, Idaho) to "Dear June" [Hayes], letter, 9 February 1966.
67. Michael Pritchard, *A Directory of London Photographers 1841-1908*, revised and expanded edition (Watford: Photo Research, 1994), 98.
68. Oxfordshire Marriages Index, 1538-1837: Wives (Oxfordshire Family History Society, 1995), 66.
69. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), "International Genealogical Index," database, FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>; accessed 9 March 2002), British Isles, batch C02418-1, entry for Matilda Carr, christened 27 April 1828, Becklay, Oxford, England; citing FHL microfilm 95,212
70. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), "International Genealogical Index," database, FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>; accessed 8 February 2012, British Isles, batch C13151-2, entry for Caroline Carr, christened 17 January 1830, Islip, Oxfordshire, England; citing FHL microfilm 887,482.
71. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), "International Genealogical Index," database, FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>; accessed 9 March 2002), British Isles, batch C024181-1, entry for William Henry Carr, christened 16 September 1832, Becklay, Oxfordshire, England; citing FHL microfilm

- 95,212; Oxfordshire Family History Society, "Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Beckley," 1994; microfiche, burial William Henry Carr, 12 June 1853.
72. Oxfordshire Family History Society, "Oxfordshire Parish Registers: Islip," 1994; microfiche, burial James Carr, 17 May 1847.
73. Effie (Warren) McVittie's genealogical notes, n.d., part of the Doris Stender file of genealogical notes. Copy in author's possession. Effie wrote that Elizabeth Badger Clark Carr was "Head nurse in hospital in London." I have discovered evidence that she was a "nurse," but not a head nurse in a London hospital. See notes 78 and 79.
74. 1851 census of England, Oxfordshire, Village of Islip, entry for Elizabeth Carr (age 46), PRO HO 107, Piece 1729, Folio 118, Page 26; FHL microfilm 193,638.
75. 1871 census of England, London, Popular, St. Stephens, entry for Elizabeth Carr (age 64), PRO/RG10, Piece 583, Folio 43, page 18; FHL microfilm 824,896.
76. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Death for Elizabeth Carr, 1873; death in the Sub-district of St. Sepulchre, City of London.
77. See note no. 3.
78. Salchow, *Descendants of Jacob Wiltse, Linus Frost, Henry and Frances Dice*, 67, 68, 208.
79. 1851 census of England, Oxfordshire, Village of Islip, entry for Elizabeth Carr (46); 1871 census of England, London, Popular, St. Stephens, entry for Elizabeth Carr (64).
80. John Badger - Ann Smith Family Group Record, supplied by Judith Palmer.
81. Oxford St. Michael at the Northgate: Baptisms 1758-1923, Marriages 1754-1922, Burials 1759-1941, entry for "James Carr, bach," and "Elizabeth Clarke, wid," "wit John Badger [and] Rebecca Badger"; Oxfordshire Records Office, Oxford, England.
82. John Badger-Ann Smith Family Group Record, supplied by Judith Palmer.
83. 1851 census of England, Oxfordshire, Beckley, page 134A, household 34, Maria Carr household; FHL microfilm 193,636.
84. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Death for Maria Carr, 1851; death in the Sub-district of Saint Clement, County of Oxfordshire, "widow of James Carr, a Baker"; England, General Record Office, certified copy of An Entry of Death for Elizabeth Carr, 1873; "Beckley Oxfordshire Parish Registers," entry for burial of James Carr, buried 5 August 1840, typescript transcript, Oxfordshire Records Office, Oxford, England.
85. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Death for Maria Carr, 1851; "Ann Badger present at the death Beckley."
86. See note 19.
87. England, General Register Office, certified copy of An Entry of Marriage, Caroline Sally Beckett and Edward Love (1853); marriage at St. John's Church, in the Parish of Bethnal Green, London.
88. Boarstall Parish Church (Buckinghamshire, England), Parish registers, Baptisms 1796-1812, "Baptisms from Lady day 1802 to Lady day 1803" [at top of page], Elizabeth Badger baptism (1803); Buckingham Record Office, Aylesbury; also FHL microfilm 1,967,037. Bob Badger's cousin, Gillian Phillips (née Badger), in England, located this record, which in turn Bob Badger sent to me.
89. John Badger - Ann Smith Family Group Record, supplied by Judith Palmer. How far can the Internet take you in genealogy research? In the case of McGee, a patron of the MGS Library and Research Center, quite a ways!

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# The Civilian Conservation Corps and BR-43 near Nyssa, Oregon

By Connie Lenzen

It was Wednesday, the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March, 1933, and the *Morning Oregonian* headlines included notice that newly installed President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed a program to put a quarter of a million men to work on reforestation, soil conservation, road creation and repair, and flood control projects. This would be done in national parks and forests and other national reservations.<sup>1</sup> The nation was in the midst of what seemed to be a never-ending crisis. Unemployment in the previous year had reached 24 percent. Twelve million people were out of work!<sup>2</sup>

It didn't take long for the proposal to become law, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, sometimes called the "Forest Army," received the first recruits. On April 28<sup>th</sup>, 1933, two truckloads of enlistees in the Forest Army moved from the U.S. army recruiting offices in Portland to Vancouver Barracks in Washington. The first stop was the mess hall and then a shower before the men reported for a physical exam.<sup>3</sup> For unemployed and hungry young men, this must have felt like luxury.

Single American males between the ages of 18 and

26 could enlist for a six-month term. By May, Spanish American War and World War I vets could enlist – regardless of age.<sup>4</sup> The men were paid \$30.00 per month, and \$25.00 of that sum was sent to the men's families. With the average blue-collar worker earning \$20.00 per week, this didn't pay for everything a family needed, but it could buy a lot of hamburger at eleven cents per pound.<sup>5</sup>

Recruits were sent wherever there was a need, and that meant men from the East and Midwest often ended up in the West. In 1935, Sy Lenzen, a Wisconsin native, enlisted in the CCCs. He was twenty-three-years old and the youngest of twelve children. In good times, employment was difficult to find around his home in Glidden, northern Wisconsin. In 1935, it was next to impossible.

In October 1935, Sy and 189 other young men arrived at the newly opened Bureau of Reclamation Camp BR-43, ten miles southwest of Nyssa, Oregon, where they would be put to work on irrigation and other water-re-



Bureau of Reclamation Camp BR-43



Carl Abell and Shultz Jack



Mess Hall crew. Sy Lenzen third from left.

lated projects.<sup>6</sup>

The completed camp would boast barracks, bathhouse, latrine, laundry, infirmary, bakeshop, kitchen and mess hall, garages, and other buildings.

Sy's job was 1<sup>st</sup> cook, and the kitchen and mess hall, the large building in the above photo, were where he spent his days. Typically, the recruits were undernourished when they arrived at a CCC camp, but they put on weight with the "three squares" they were served.

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"Oregon Camps," *Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy*. [http://ccclegacy.org/CCC\\_Camps\\_Oregon.html](http://ccclegacy.org/CCC_Camps_Oregon.html).

"Oregon History: The Great Depression." *Oregon Blue Book*. <http://bluebook.state.or.us/cultural/history/history25.htm>.

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#### ENDNOTES

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A Day in Virginia Camps, 1934? <http://research.archives.gov/description/7467>.

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FDR on Civilian Conservation Corps. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4I89ewscXPA>.

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3. "Forest Recruits Go to Barracks," *Morning Oregonian*, 29 April 1933, page 1, col. 6 and page 8, col. 4; digital image, *The Historical Oregonian, 1861-1987* (access through Multnomah County Library).
4. "Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)," online, *U-S-History.com* (<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1586.html>).
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## It's the Whole Process, Not Just the Answers

By Robert (Bob) Krampetz

**M**y parents moved from Williamsburg, in Brooklyn, New York City, where they met and where I was born, to an apartment in Glendale, Queens, when I was about two. I learned later that during the early 20th century, Williamsburg was a large immigrant section of Brooklyn, housing and employing large numbers of Germans, Poles, Jews and other ethnic groups, in tight, ethnic communities. Today, it's gone from that poor working class immigrant neighborhood to pricey, upscale, close-in housing across the Hudson River from Manhattan.

My German grandparents, Gustav and Hilda Krampetz, immigrants both, owned the apartment building we'd moved to, and they lived upstairs of us. I grew up hearing lots of German between them and my American-born father, and I was surrounded by many German-owned businesses and local shops. Of course I didn't realize at that age that German or English or any other language was anything special; until I was older, it was just 'talking.' Obviously Glendale was a bit 'better' neighborhood of Germans that had 'settled into their new country.'

Like all children, I learned English, some German and even a bit of Polish by absorption – English from playmates, parents and teachers, and German from the greetings of shop keepers, horse cart vendors, friendly banter and of course from my father and his parents, the latter often wanting to discuss certain things in German to be kept secret from 'der Kinder.' My Polish grandmother spoke little English, so I had much opportunity to learn some of her language, too. I was told, one time, how my Polish mother and my German-speaking father were warned not to speak Polish or German around me as it would 'confuse' a growing toddler. I wonder how different my language skills would've been had they heard today's opposite advice.

One anecdote I've never forgotten from those early years: when I went from Kindergarten (which I knew was a 'garden' different from grandma's back Garten) to 1st grade, I still fuzzily remember that classroom and the teacher telling us nine boys (small classes back then!) that she couldn't call us boys by first names, that



*Hilda Eggert Krampetz and Gustav Krampetz*

she'd have to use our last names. It seems there were six Roberts and three Williams. I don't recall if she had any problems with girls' names. Obviously those were quite favored names for boys in that German neighborhood back then. My wife knows she was named Carol after Carole Lombard (of Hollywood fame), and she theorizes that there must have been some famous stars of the day named 'Robert' and 'William'. My two cents? I know there were many Wilhelms in my family (and in my tree) as well as among surrounding neighbors. I recall no older Roberts, just some same-aged playmates. I'm open to suggestions of why that name was chosen (I never thought of asking!)

I also remember how guarded my family was during World War II. German was spoken less frequently. I've discovered it was shortly before war began that my grandparents got their citizenship. Obviously they'd read the news – and it wasn't good. Shortly after the war started, my parents, my new sister and I moved to the suburbs and my German was slowly forgotten until we'd visit Gram and Gramp and the switch to German when 'verboten für Kinder' arose.

When I later took German in High School my grandmother kept telling me I was pronouncing words wrong. "Ach, es ist 'Tear' nicht 'Tour,' she'd say, and laugh at my use of the German word for 'door'. The teacher explained



to me and the class that my grandmother spoke one of the very many different accents of German. My language skill put me ahead of the class, and the teacher assigned me the job of mentoring a newly arrived German immigrant student. He knew just about enough English to get by. We hung out and spoke mostly English and he learned quite fast.

I passed that first-year German class with a very good grade. But – returning for the second year of German, a new teacher and the grammar got me. I had enough problems with English grammar, but more with German, introducing its three genders and its confusing past, present and future tense changes to verbs. (I think they were verbs? Maybe transitory dangling participles or such?) History too was a subject that I didn't do well in – it wasn't logical! Little did I realize then the history I would be getting into later.

I fell as far behind in that second-year German class as I had been ahead the previous year! At the end of the year, the teacher took me aside and explained that I had no grasp of German, and he would only pass me on condition that I *NOT* take any more German classes. (I think he meant 'especially from him'). After the agony I had with the nine ways to say 'the,' I know I wasn't planning on continuing.

When grandfather died, Gram came to live with my father and me (Mom had died some years before, and Gram was welcomed as now we'd be eating good cooking more often). As a nosy 15 year-old I found papers that gave my grandfather's country of origin as 'Russia'?! I thought, "Don't Germans come from Germany?" When I asked my dad that night, "Why did it say he came from Russia?" my father got serious, warned me *NEVER* to mention that to Grandma! I was an obedient son at the time (mostly, except for that snooping), and kept that puzzle to myself for too many years. They'd been telling all that they were from Germany! This was the puzzle that later became the impetus that got me into genealogy after I retired.

That question, from when I read "Country of origin - Russia" on that death certificate, was always on my mind, and after I retired I tried to learn the answer. I read that in some areas of Poland, there were more German families than Poles, and history books explained how Poland was 'occupied' by three major powers in the late 1790s. Subsequently, in the mid 1800s, Russia forced all peoples in their sector to use the Russian language, and informed them that they were now Russians living in Russia.

Later I'd confirm that their home area was in a German area of Poland that had been 'taken over' by Russia.

Of course, the history of Poland, its rise and decline and its many ethnic groups, shifting borders and occupiers of its land fills many books, but I began to understand "why Russia." I'd no idea that the great majority of German emigrants to America came from Eastern Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Many tens of thousands of Germans came from that now-Polish territory, rather than the newly shrunken Germany I learned about post-WWII.

As I'd mentioned, history became meaningful to me – it was making 'sense.' Here, also, were the reasons they'd given different answers to where they were from. Russia, because that's what they were told when there. Poland when they learned how it was known here in America. Germany, when it confused others by the mismatch between their origins and their language.

Gramp's name had been mistranscribed in the Ellis Island indexes, but I finally found his manifest and one for his brother Wilhelm. Slowly I recalled snippets of family stories that helped explain why his brother spelled his name "Krampitz" and my grandfather spelled it "Krampetz." The manifests of 1904 showed that Gramp's original spelling was "Krampitz." I also found he married as a "Krampitz." A new mystery for me; why "e" rather than "i" – but now too late to ask.

The manifests gave me the years they came, the approximate birth years and who they left behind as their home contact. I wrote to a German archive in Berlin with that information. We had some problems at first until I recalled Grampa once said his mother died when he was 5. That was the key that helped the researcher find the rest of the family records. Eventually I received copies of documents where I learned of Gramp's parents' marriage, the death of his mother, the remarriage of his father and six additional siblings. Volunteers at a Polish website translated all for me. I was off and running.

Reading and posting to genealogy forums eventually connected me with a newly found cousin in Poland who had researched my grandmother's family. We



Bob, Age 1



*The Krampetz family*

also learned of yet another cousin doing research from Germany. My Grandmother's name, "Eggert," is quite common and had been more difficult to research.

Both my father's parents had come from an area near Lipno, Poland! I found they were born and grew up less than 40km apart (a goodly distance in the late 1800s/early 1900s). Gramp Gustav Krampetz was one of eight, growing up in Barany, about 9km SW of Lipno, and Gram Hilda Eggert was one of 15, born and raised in Turza Wilcza, about 40km SE of Lipno.

Though they'd given nearby major cities as their

towns of origin for their crossing (thank you, Steve Morse, for finding those poorly-translated, handwritten manifests), subsequent documents gave me much much more of their untold history. They met and married in Brooklyn (thank you, Italaliangen.com) and I've no doubt that "Landsmann" (German for compatriot or fellow countryman) was key in their closeness, as well as the ethnic neighborhoods. I also learned that the Polish and German neighborhoods in Brooklyn of that time were next to each other (the reason my father met and married my Polish-born mother). And, it was the same there as it was in Poland of the 18th and 19th centuries, where I've noted many German-and-Polish-surnamed marriages.

After all those years, I now understand how those old ladies, Tante Bertha and Tante Freda, fit in as family. I have thrilled to learning of and e-mailing to long-unknown second and third cousins still living in Germany and Poland, as we discovered each other on genealogy blogs.

Researching genealogy has taught me so much that no one told me. My cousins were unaware of the history of our family; even our grandparent's parents' names had been unknown.

I still have trouble with German (its idioms and abbreviations catch me), and reading handwritten Polish and Russian (which many of the birth, marriage and death records of those German ancestors are written in) is impossible. But I answered my question I formed so many decades ago, "Why Russia?" – never realizing the amount and kind of history I'd learn in the process.

## April General Elections

The GFO general elections will be held in April for the board positions of President, Secretary, and one Director-at-Large, as well as a position on the Endowment Fund Committee. No volunteers were found to serve on a nominating committee this year, and no one has come forward to throw their hat in the ring in response to requests in the *Insider*. Incumbents Keith Pyeatt and Laurel Smith have agreed to run again.

At the March 15th General Membership meeting those members present may nominate additional candidates (with those members' consent) for any of the preceding positions. Nominations must be made from the floor for the positions of Director-at-Large and the position on the Endowment Fund Committee. Nominations may also be sent to the Secretary [secretary@gfo.org](mailto:secretary@gfo.org) in time to be read at the March meeting. For your consideration, the biographical sketches of the two known candidates:

**Laurel Smith**, a full-time GFO volunteer, joined the GFO in 2006 and is currently serving as the GFO President. Two years ago, Laurel expressed a desire to foster education, increase membership, stimulate volunteerism, and increase public familiarity with the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. Progress has been made, but there is still a long way to go. Laurel would like to have the opportunity to continue working for the good of the GFO and to do her best to accomplish these goals.

**Keith Pyeatt**, the current secretary, is an architect, a full-time genealogy enthusiast, and a graduate of Brigham Young University and the University of Colorado, Denver. He is becoming a credentialed genealogist. He conducts original genealogical research in record repositories throughout the United States and has given presentations at a variety of family history events and local genealogical societies.

*Blog Spot***The Chimney Fell off the House, and Mama Died. 1906.***By Judy Kellar Fox*

*The Blog Spot is a new column for the Bulletin. In each issue a blog posting from a guest blogger will be featured. Blogs may give research advice, provide technical support, focus on a specific location or ethnic group, share stories, and more. If you have a blog and would like to submit one of your posts, or if you would like to suggest a blog for consideration, please send a link to [bulletin@gfo.org](mailto:bulletin@gfo.org).*

**A**s Rosa lay dying she could see Julia, eight, peering through the crack in the doorway.<sup>1</sup> Her youngest, Rosie, three, was too little to understand, but Julia knew.<sup>2</sup>

They called the boys in from the barn, Louie, twenty-one, her first-born, and the three boys in the middle, Joe, fourteen, Candido, twelve, and John, ten.<sup>3</sup> They would have been helping their father feed and milk the cows. But they needed to come in now and be



*Rosa (Azevedo) Luis and her children, ca. 1895. Left to right: Mary, Marion, Louie (on horseback), Rosa holding Candido (known as Lew), Joe, and Lilly. Detail; full photo opposite.*

with their mother. They would probably not see her alive again.

Rosa was too ill for housework, and the older girls were already managing on their own: Mary, twenty, Marion, eighteen, and Lilly, fifteen.<sup>4</sup> They could cook and bake, take care of the garden and the chickens, prepare meals for the family, and see that Julia and the younger boys got to



*Rosa (Azevedo) Luis, 1880s-1890s; copy print from the Alice Streeter Kellar photograph collection, in possession of the author. The whereabouts of the original are unknown.*

school, that Rosie was cared for. At forty-seven, Rosa could no longer be the wife and mother.

With Candido, her husband, she had shared so much: their language and culture, the children, the moving from ranch to ranch, improving their herd of cows, saving for their own land. Now they rented a farm in the country between Petaluma and Tomales about sixty miles north of San Francisco. They brought with them their Portuguese language and the customs and occupations from home, the Azores Islands. They had been sweethearts in Fajã dos Vimes, the village in Ribeira Seca on the island of São Jorge where they were both born. Candido left first for the U.S. as a teenager, and Rosa joined him in California seven years later when she was twenty-five.<sup>5</sup> They married the following year, and then Louie and the other children came.<sup>6</sup> Now Candido would be alone with their nine children.

For a time during her illness Rosa had lived with her sister in the town of Novato, about twenty-five miles from the ranch toward San Francisco. From there she



*Jewell Station Ranch, Marin County, ca. 1895. Left to right: Rosa's brother John and Mary (Espírito Gomes) Azevedo, Mary, Marion, Louie, Rosa (holding Candido), Joe, Lilly, and Candido Luis (on horseback). In 1990 the photograph belonged to Millie (Azevedo) Ventura, descendant of John and Mary Azevedo. Its whereabouts at present are unknown.*

could take the train to San Francisco for treatments.<sup>7</sup> Marianna could speak a little English, so she could tell Rosa in Portuguese what the doctor said: breast cancer. But Rosa knew already.

The most common treatment for breast cancer since the 1880s, called a radical mastectomy, removed her breast, the lymph nodes under her arm, and her chest wall muscle, too. Perhaps Rosa underwent the very new radiotherapy that had been tried on cancers for just a few years.<sup>8</sup> Her treatments kept her from her family and the ranch, and then she went home, but she was not cured. She understood. Her own mother had died at age forty-three when Rosa was twelve.<sup>9</sup>

Rosa lay in bed at dawn. Suddenly she felt a terrible shaking. The whole house shook, its wood frame twisting and creaking. The ground moved the house on its foundation, up and down, side-to-side, jolting furniture and Rosa in her bed. John and Candido, in their bed upstairs, slid against the wall, then the floor pitched, sending the bed to the window. Through the window they could see the row of cypress trees lie down flat, and then jump straight up in the air.<sup>10</sup> On and on the shaking went, rattling cupboards and doors, crashing plates, cups, and saucers into the sink and onto the floor. The mortar in the

chimney cracked, the bricks loosened, and the chimney fell off the house.<sup>11</sup> Was it the end of the world? Was this what it was like to die, to approach the Last Judgment?<sup>12</sup>

As the shocks subsided, they moved Rosa outside where she would be safe from falling debris, and Candido took the surrey to Petaluma, fifteen miles away, for Dr. Peoples.<sup>13</sup> He came two days after the earthquake, but could not cure Rosa. The next day she was gone.<sup>14</sup> The priest from the Church of the Assumption in Tomales probably presided over her funeral mass.

The boys had to put extra seats on the wagon so the whole family could go to the burial together. When they arrived at the Tomales Cemetery they found all the tombstones toppled over, shaken from their pedestals and broken.<sup>15</sup> Even those monuments, meant to make permanent the memory of loved ones, were vulnerable to the earthquake. Forever that violent

shaking of the earth was associated in the minds of Rosa's children with the loss of their mother. The trees went to the ground and came back up again, the chimney fell off the house, and their mother was gone. Julia would go out of the room looking for her mother, and not find her. Rosie didn't remember her at all.<sup>16</sup>

### GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

Rosa Azevedo was born 27 April 1857 in Ribeira Seca parish, São Jorge, Azores, to António Machado Azevedo



*Cypress trees at the Carmody Road ranch in Marin Co., just over the border from Petaluma, Sonoma County, where Rosa died. Photo by the author, 2002.*

and Maria Silveira do Coração de Jesus.<sup>17</sup>

As Rosa Faustina she was married Sunday, 21 October 1883 in San Rafael, Marin County, California, to Candido Machado Luis. She was twenty-six; he was twenty-seven.<sup>18</sup>

Cândido Machado Luís was born 16 July 1856, also in Ribeira Seca parish, to António Machado Luís Mancebo

and Marianna Rosa da Silveira.<sup>19</sup> He died 9 January 1933 in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California.<sup>20</sup>

Rosa died 21 April 1906 in Tomales, Marin County, California. Her name was recorded at death as Rosa Nones [probably Nunes, surname of Rosa's paternal grandmother] Luis.<sup>21</sup>

## (ENDNOTES)

- Floyd Streeter (Sacramento, Calif.), telephone interview with niece Judy Kellar Fox, 24 December 1997; notes privately held by interviewer (2013). For Julia's age, see Church of the Assumption of Mary (Tomales, California), "Baptismal Register," 3: 95, no. 3, Julia Lewis baptism (1900); parish office, Tomales.
- For Rosie's age, see Church of the Assumption, "Baptismal Register," 4: 39, no. 7, Mary Rose Lewis, conditional certificate of baptism (1921); parish office, Tomales.
- Alice Streeter Kellar (Santa Rosa, California), interview by Judy Kellar Fox, 24 December 1997. For the boys' ages, see Mission San Rafael Arcangel Catholic Church (San Rafael, California), Baptisms 1884-1901, p. 115, Aloysium Machado baptism (1884), and p. 109, Joseph Luis (1891); Mission San Rafael parish archives; FHL microfilm 909,236, items 3 and 4, respectively. Also, Marin County, Delayed Certificate of Birth no. 098589 (1957), Kândido Rufus Lewis; County Recorder, San Rafael; FHL microfilm 1,295,780, item 5. Also, John C. Lewis funeral notice, Sorensen Funeral Home, (Petaluma, California), April 13, 1982; and 1900 U. S. Census, Marin County, California, population schedule, Tomales, ED 63, sheets 1B-2A, dwelling 16, family 16, C. Levis household; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://search.ancestry.com> : accessed 6 August 2013); from NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 93; FHL microfilm 1,240,093.
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- José Leite da Cunha Silveira, *Pedigree Chart of Rosa Faustino Azevedo*, p. 1; prepared for Alice (Streeter) Kellar, Santa Rosa, California, 1989; in possession of Judy Kellar Fox, 2013.
- Paul Lewis (Petaluma, California), telephone interview with Judy Kellar Fox, 15 July 2013; notes privately held by interviewer (2013). Also, Lois (Mello) LaFranchi, telephone interview, 24 December 1997.
- Emma M. Burke, "Comprehending the Calamity," *Overlook Magazine* (2 June 1906); digital image, *The Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco* (<http://www.sfmuseum.net/1906/ew13.html> : accessed 13 July 2013). Also, W. E. Alexander, "W. E. Alexander Account of the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire," (manuscript 3456, about May 1906, California Historical Society, San Francisco); *The Online Archive of California (OAC)* ([http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb1f59n7q6&brand=oac4&doc.view=entire\\_text](http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb1f59n7q6&brand=oac4&doc.view=entire_text) : accessed 13 July 2013). Also, Alice Streeter Kellar (Santa Rosa, Calif.), telephone interview by Judy Kellar Fox, 18 January 1996.
- The Luis ranch lay on the San Andreas Fault, about twenty miles north of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake epicenter and in the path of the most intense shaking. See "1906 Earthquake," U. S. Geological Survey, *USGS: Science for a Changing World* (<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/nca/simulations/1906/> : accessed 12 July 2013).
- Lois (Mello) LaFranchi, telephone interview, 24 December 1997. Also, Paul Lewis, telephone interview, 15 July 2013.
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- Lois (Mello) LaFranchi, telephone interview, 24 December 1997.
- Ibid.*
- Igreja católica, São Tiago (Ribeira Seca, Angra do Heroísmo, São Jorge, Azores, Portugal), Batismos 1854-1873, p. 51v, Rosa Machado d'Azevedo; Arquivo de Angra do Heroísmo; FHL microfilm 1,546,786, item 5.
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## Relics

## Staindrop

By Harvey Steele

My relics cabinet holds a large variety of objects, ranging from postcards to tall brass Chinese vases. Some of the best heirlooms are in the form of letters or notes from one ancestor to another, often describing patterned activities at a single time or place. If heirlooms are to be measured for their meaning and research value, one such object stands out, a small (6½ inches 7½ inches) notebook kept by my great-grandmother, Ella Steele (1869-1927).

The notebook is filled with names of foodstuffs and every kind of household activity, scribbled on pages like shopping lists, sometimes with prices or values, but it is obviously a kind of catalogue in which Ella's shopping life and handwriting evolve, from about 1887 to 1890, according to my uncle Glenn. The yellowish brown marbled cover holds a lot of data to decipher, but at the very end are two pages unlike the rest, a neat list of names and places. I asked Uncle Glenn what the names and places represented and he replied, "This is what my mother remembered of what her father told her about his home in England before he immigrated to the United States."

The list was short:

John C. Smeal

William Aurelius Smeal

Clarissa Elwilda Smeal

James Douglas

Streatlem Castle

Barnard Castle

Durham England

Staindrop England

Raby Castle

Hutton Rudock [sic]

Egleston Abbey [sic]

Charles Boyance

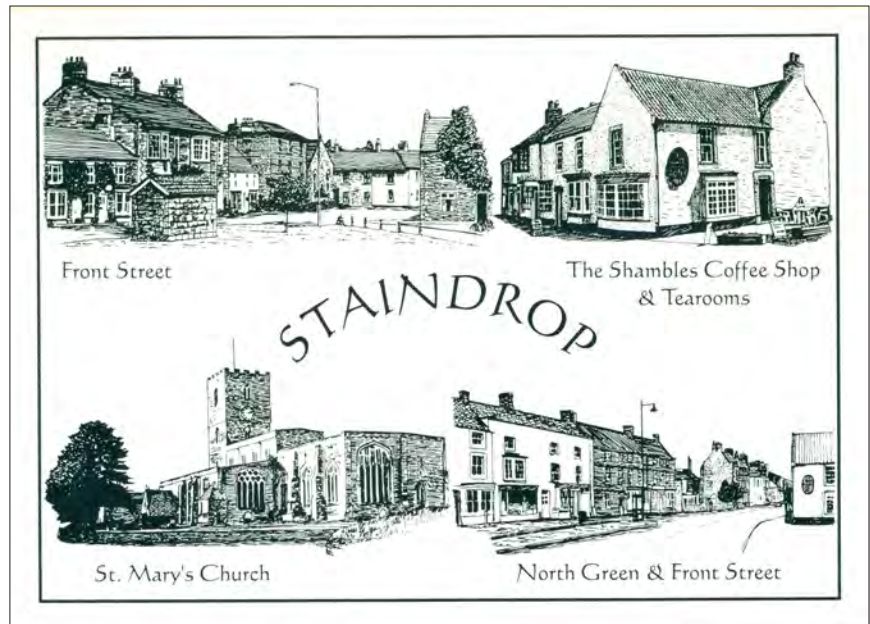
Rokby Yorkshire [sic]

Timothy Bowser

England

John Brown

Matthew Brown



Scenes of Staindrop

At the time I was given the notebook "to keep in the family" there was no Ancestry.com and genealogy was far from my mind. I kept the book in a box with letters and other memorabilia from my parents, hidden in a drawer below the visible relics cabinet objects. In 1996, my wife Carol and I decided to visit her relatives in Norway, so we agreed to combine trips and try to locate my Smeal ancestry in England. In 1997, we crossed the ocean to Heathrow and started the quest to research Ella's notebook inscriptions. By that time, we were already doing some crude genealogical research and knew enough to start with Ella's list in Durham County, England. We took a train to Durham town and its family history center, where we located nothing on my ancestor, John Smeal.

Map work led us to get a country lodging just outside Durham town, and we headed for Staindrop town and nearby Raby Castle, only 14 miles from the giant medieval Durham Cathedral. We had just enough time that day to reach Raby Castle and were very impressed in our tour of the grounds. No trace of my ancestor was located at the castle.

Carol had acquired an upset stomach on the first day, and so I set out alone to the village of Staindrop. It

was early in the morning and the first open building was a small grocery. The clerk on duty was new to the town, but she suggested that if I was looking for information on ancestors, I should go to the post office, where the postmistress and her friends gathered every morning. She directed me to the post office, only a block away. A short walk confirmed her recommendation, and I was immediately surrounded by three delightful, elderly ladies and the middle-aged postmistress, all of whom were very happy to answer any questions about ancestors.

Two of the ladies were local historians and one, Martha Dixon, was the descendant of Jeremiah Dixon, one half of the surveyor duo who laid out the Mason-Dixon Line in America. She was working on a biography of her ancestor. His children were contemporaries of my ancestor, John Smeal, who, like the Dixons, was a Quaker. She had been researching Quaker records for Staindrop and remembered that two Smeal names (John and William) were on the lists for the late 1840s.<sup>1</sup>

“Would you like to see where they lived?” Mrs. Dixon asked. When I offered to drive her and the other ladies there, they giggled and noted that it was only two blocks away. In the vicinity of the Staindrop Quaker Meeting House, on either side, lived the families of Hutton Ruddock, Charles Boyance and Timothy Bowser, three other names in Ella’s notebook. The Quaker Meeting House, now owned by the Dixon family, was still there



*“Deer at Raby Castle” by Russell Greig / CC BY*

but locked up. However, Mrs. Dixon had the key in her custody while her cousins were on a trip to London, and she let me in to show me how the Quaker meetings were held near an enlarged breakfast nook. The building had been lightly remodeled but hardware from the two long benches was still visible on the walls. Men had been seated on the bench nearest the door and women on the facing bench. Traces of hardware for wooden shutters were also visible. The shutters were lowered when private matters were discussed by either gender. Then, to my surprise, we walked out to the garden, where there were also benches for meetings. The garden was bordered by a short rock fence and, on the other side, the deer park and grounds of Raby Castle. Deer could be seen at a distance.<sup>2</sup>

What kind of work did my ancestors do? Mrs. Dixon explained that they were laborers, like one of her ancestors, Winston Dixon, and those other names mentioned, Ruddock, Boyance, and Bowser. They were all young Quaker men and there was very little work for them except jobs connected with the castle. Most of the jobs like that were labor for the Groundskeeper or Gardener and these Master Servants from Raby Castle would gather in the middle of town several times a week and take the young laborers back to Raby for trimming hedges, digging, and creek clearance. The large pond on the Raby grounds required a lot of work. They were not paid much, only a few pence, but they always got a good meal (or two, depending on whether they worked after dark). Sometimes, they would be taken to some other



*“Houses by the Green, Staindrop” by Gordon Hatton /CC BY*

castle or abbey grounds, the ruins of Barnard Castle, Eggleston Abbey, Streatlam Castle, and even as far as Rookby in Yorkshire. As I discovered later, all of these places were less than 12 miles away from Raby Castle.<sup>3</sup>

Mrs. Dixon did not know about records for the groundskeepers, who would have had a small cottage on the Raby grounds, and those other names (James Douglas, John Brown, and Matthew Brown) were probably living at the castle as Groundskeepers or Gardeners. All of the Quaker men mentioned were in the Quaker lists as teenagers. John Smeal was born in 1832, so he had about seven years of grounds work before he and his younger brother William (born in 1834) sailed for America. Typically, at that time, boys ten years or older were employed on the laborer teams, all under the direction of Raby servant masters.<sup>4</sup>

After I left Staindrop, I traveled to all those other places listed and found that, despite the large green grounds, each had only a few ruined towers or walls to care for. England has very generous laws for maintaining historic buildings, particularly those functioning before the industrial revolution. At Barnard Castle, in the center of a bustling town of the same name, there was a visitor's center in addition to the ruins. That town also has a world-class art museum with paintings acquired by the powerful Bowes family and much other material of value to historians and genealogists.<sup>5</sup>

### STAINDROP

Although Staindrop was geographically close to the Roman road from Binchester (probably through what is now the deer park) there is no archaeological trace of the Roman settlement. By the Anglo-Saxon period (after 1066) the town appears on records. The village was rich enough to make a valuable gift by King Canute to the church of Saint Cuthbert at Durham Cathedral. In

1131, the town is mentioned, but comes into prominence later, in the 14th century, when the Bishop of Durham allowed the townspeople to build defensive battlements in 1378. In that year, the head of the Neville family, the Earl of Westmoreland, began to enlarge Raby castle, which reached its final completion by 1671. George Fox, founder of the Quakers, had ties to the Neville family, so Quakers were allowed establish a Friends Meeting House in Staindrop in 1698.

The congregation of Quakers at Staindrop was never large, according to Mrs. Dixon, but a small neighborhood of about two dozen houses clustered around the Quaker Meeting House until improvements in transportation permitted a merger with the larger Darlington congregation. Finally, in 1962, the house was purchased by the Dixon family. During the time that John and William Smeal were growing up in the Quaker neighborhood, one of the most prominent Quakers, William Smeal of Scotland, visited the Staindrop meeting house. It must be noted that, in the mid-19th century, there were very few Smeals in England, but in Glasgow there were hundreds listed in the censuses of 1841 and 1851.<sup>6</sup>

Staindrop is one of 101 Green Villages in Durham. Green Villages are nucleated settlements in which the homesteads cluster around an open grassy space or village green. Green villages occur in counties and village locations that are still largely rural. Industrialized villages, as in Sheffield or Staffordshire, are rarely "green" in the sense seen in Staindrop, well-known for the large size of its green center.

### RABY CASTLE

Few English counties are so rich in ancient fortresses and castellated buildings as Durham. Most exist now as ruins, which nevertheless, have always been preserved and their spacious grounds carefully maintained. On my



*"Raby Castle" by Michael David Hill / CC-BY-SA-3.0-MIGRATED*



**JOHN SMEAL**

My great-grandfather John Smeal was born in Staindrop. We found no census or other records of his life there from 1832 to 1849, when he and his brother William sailed to New York. From there the two teenagers traveled to Chicago, where William apparently found work and a home with a Quaker family. John continued on to Fayette County, Iowa, where he lived with the Finch family and married their daughter Callista in 1862. Shortly after, they moved to New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, where they lived in a small house near the railroad tracks, according to my uncle, Glenn Steele.

John died in New Hampton, February 14, 1913. The obituary in the New Hampton Times summarizes his life:

*His life was not a success financially and his mind gave way some time ago and he had to be cared for. He was honest and industrious and left nothing to strain [sic] his memory or send a blush to the cheek of those who bear his name.<sup>9</sup>*

**CASTLE TOWNS AND GENEALOGY**

When I researched John Smeal at the Durham County Genealogy Center, I asked a staff member whether they had separate records for Raby Castle. She showed me a group of secondary sources, including simple maps and several historic studies of the castle's role in the medieval English wars and biographies of famous men who visited, such as Richard III. None of the records had lists or other material on the laborers or minor servants. That kind of record, she explained, would be, if it existed, with the castle ownership records and curated separately from the censuses and other usual genealogical data. Staindrop, she noted, was a "castle town" in which most



"Raby Castle, Staindrop" by Neil Atterby / CC BY

visits to the locations in my grandmother's notebook, I was surprised by the scope of the green acreage. Each ruin was carefully maintained and, at one, Egglestone Abbey, I witnessed a team of about six workers carefully outlining flower beds, trimming hedges, and digging near a large pond. They had chainsaws and other mechanized tools, including a backhoe, quite different from the tools used when John Smeal was working there.<sup>7</sup>

At Raby Castle, however, we confronted a working castle, not unlike the buildings currently used for the popular public television series *Downton Abbey*. Raby, it appears, was a working castle until 1954 but now has only a staff of ten tour guides. The grounds at Raby, including the deer park, total about 740 acres. The deer park alone, which is a prime British attraction, is remarkable because its herds of fallow deer and red deer, the largest British land mammal, are herded very near to the visitors' walkway.

The gardens feature 18th century walled acreage, yew hedges, 27 varieties of trees, and ornamental hedges from the 18th and 19th centuries. The medieval towers and turrets date from the 13th century and the rooms contain a world class collection of Meissen porcelain, tapestries, furnishings and paintings by English and Dutch masters such as Van Dyck and Joshua Reynolds. Richard III and other English sovereigns walked in these halls and the historical background of medieval warfare is everywhere evident in the portrait-rich walls and stairwells.<sup>8</sup>



Main Street, Staindrop. Photo © Harvey Steele

of the town members had direct or indirect income from castle activities. Like the nearby town of Barnard Castle, which has celebrated castle ruins in the town center, Staindrop's economy depended on Raby Castle, which, as noted, was a working castle as late as 1954. Other protected ruins, like Eggleston Abbey, would also have provided income for nearby laborers. Castle towns were settlements common in medieval Europe and England, and when the role of cathedrals and abbeys is included (because of their role in providing jobs for laborers), the genealogist, like the historian, must study the historical geography of ancestral origins as well as the folkways.<sup>10</sup>

In 1989, David Hackett Fischer published his influential study, *Albion's Seed*. The book summarizes the folkways of four groups of migrants from England to the United States. His encyclopedic research shows how each of the four groups had complex cultures that persisted in the migration from England to sections of

the United States. One section covers the English Quakers (or Friends, as he calls them) in their settlements influencing the Middle Atlantic and Midwestern U.S. industrial culture. That book, too heavy to carry for air travel, was nevertheless a valuable source of information for me as I attempted to make some sense of the scraps and fragments of ancestral life found in the well-stocked English genealogical centers. Unfortunately, the book scarcely mentions the role of castle towns and cathedral towns in creating a heritage of folkways that could have a real impact on later settlement in the U.S. The ubiquitous castles and manor houses (as well as cathedrals and abbeys) created a distinct class of migrants which included the likes of cottars (the poorest of the poor) and servants, including master servants, like groundskeepers and gardeners, which must be taken into account by genealogists and historians.<sup>11</sup>

#### ENDNOTES

1. J.C. Mann, *Staindrop Quaker Meeting House*, Bletchley: Sessions Book Trust (1985) 12.
2. *Ibid.* 13-14.
3. T.R. Slater, *Landscape Parks and the Form of Small Towns*, London: Inst. of British Geographers (1977) 26-29.
4. Jane Humphries, *Child Labor...*, London: World Bank Economic Review (2003) 7-9.
5. D. Austin, *Barnard Castle*, Durham, London: English Heritage Publishers (1988) 21-23.
6. Vera Chapman, *Rural Durham*, Durham: Durham County Council (1977) 8-10. Mrs. Chapman was one of the three elderly ladies in the Staindrop post office. The other lady was Mrs. Gwendolyn Mann, also a local historian.
7. S.C. Hall and Llewellyn Jewitt, *The Stately Houses of England: Raby Castle*, Durham, London: The Art Journal (1876) 233-5.
8. Hall and Jewitt, *Ibid.* (1876) 3-9.
9. No author, *New Hampton Times*, New Hampton, Iowa, February 16, 1913, page 12.
10. Cf. M.W. Thompson, *The Rise of the Castle*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991: 23-44. Space precludes a more detailed account of the role of the castle town (and similar geographic entities like the cathedral and the abbey) in genealogical issues but, in England, with literally thousands of such entities and a lesser number of industrial centers like Sheffield and Staffordshire, the implications for genealogical research are important. In our 1997 visit, we also visited cathedral towns, especially those around the huge medieval Durham Castle, which provides jobs for thousands of workers even today.
11. Cf. David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, Oxford: Univ. Press (1989).

## Chaparral Books

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## DNA Lessons

# Y-DNA or Who's My Daddy?

By Emily Aulicino

The following questions or goals may be addressed with the Y-DNA test. Although there are no guarantees of success, this is the mostly logical path to try. Each of these will be considered here

*Proving if a person is my father*

*Finding biological father's (grandfather's, great grandfather's) surname*

*Origin of paternal gr-grandfather, an adoptee*

*Proving two of same surname living in adjoining towns are related*

*Y-line brick wall, hoping to jump the brick wall*

*Tracing mother's father's line back to a known immigrant*

### FIRST LET'S REVIEW WHAT THE Y-DNA TEST CAN DO AND WHO CAN TAKE IT.

The Y-chromosome is passed from father to son virtually unchanged since mankind began. The small changes (mutations) that can take place help determine the closeness of a relationship and help place people into family groups. These mutations are random and can happen at any time. That is, a father could give one son a certain DNA result and another son the same, but perhaps with one mutation. Consequently once a mutation occurs it is passed to the next generation of sons from the father who received it.

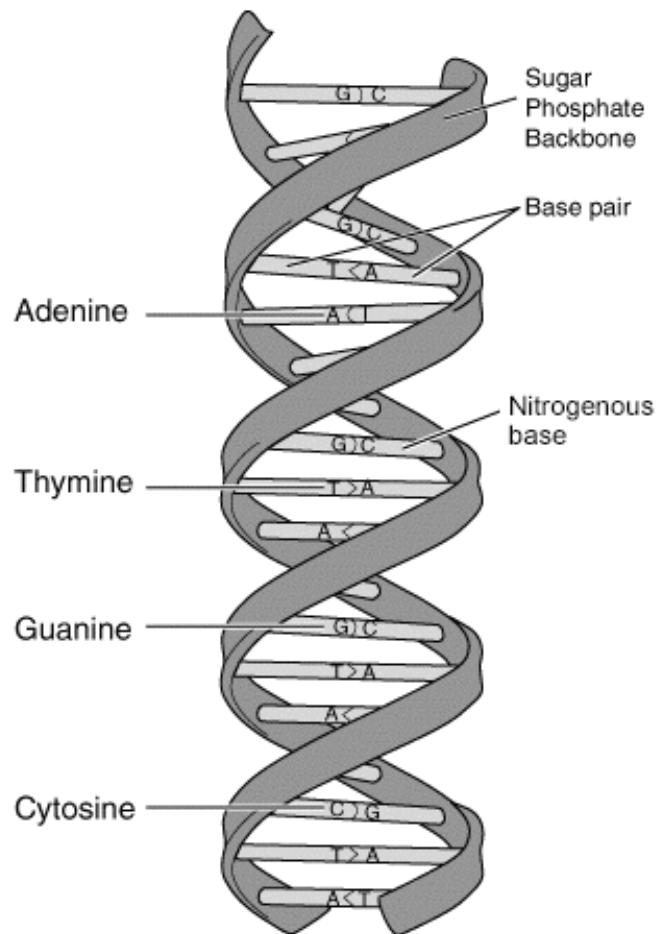
As the Y-chromosome is only inherited by men, this test can be taken only by men. It tests the top line of a pedigree chart for a male tester. However, the results doesn't really belong to or indicate a particular male

as all the males in the family and everywhere along a direct line of descent can have the exact same Y-DNA results. That is, a great-great-grandfather gives a copy of his Y-chromosome to all his sons, but so do that great-great-grandfather's brothers give it to their sons. For this reason, it tests more than just the direct line of male descent, but all the direct male lines of that progenitor.

The result of a Y-chromosome DNA test yields a number for each marker. That number depends upon the number of times four chemical bases (adenine, cytosine, guanine, and thymine) repeat themselves in a short pattern. These patterns must repeat themselves right next to each other or in tandem and are referred to as an STR or short tandem repeat. For example a marker could have a pattern of AGAT or some other combination, and the number of times it repeats itself in sequence; for example, AGATAGATAGAT would result in the number for that marker. In this example, the result would be a 3. The result of a marker is called an

allele. The entire test result is referred to as a haplotype.

The alleles (marker results) are compared with those of other testers to give an indication how closely related they could be, but as DNA does not tell you the name of a common ancestor, you still need to do your genealogy. DNA testing can help you get through a brick wall, determine the surname of a person who is adopted, and prove that two males do or do not have a common ancestor in genealogical time. DNA testing gives you the names and from some companies the



emails of the people with whom you share a common ancestor. This allows you to contact the matches and share genealogies. The more wide-spread your records are, the easier it is to find the common ancestor. That is, do not research just your direct lines, but everyone's children, grandchildren, etc.

### SO LET'S MOVE ON TO SOLVING SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ABOVE.

If you are a woman, you need to have a male in your father's all male line do the testing; otherwise a man can test for his father's line as I have said.

To prove if your father is your father, you should test yourself and your suspected father. If that cannot be done for some reason, test yourself and a male that either descends from your suspected father or from one of his brothers, given that you are certain of those relationships.

To obtain a man's biological surname, just test the man and see what surname is most frequent among the matches. The odds are this would be the testers' surname, barring any NPE (non-paternal event or any event that would result in a non-biological surname such as an adoption, illegitimate birth or a name change for any reason).

To determine a paternal great-grandfather (adopted or not), without knowing which of two people that could be, I'll address both. If the paternal great-grandfather is your paternal grandfather's father, then test yourself, if you are male, and see whom you match to get a surname. If the paternal great-grandfather is your paternal grandmother's father, then you need to find a brother of your paternal grandmother and bring his line down to the present in an all-male line. If this is confusing, look at a pedigree chart. The same system can be applied to the comment above about finding a great-great-grandfather.

Proving that two men with the same surname and living in nearby towns are related can be easily done. Just bring to the present the all-male lines from each of your target people. Test one person each and see if their

test result matches. However, finding a viable candidate is often the problem. For this reason bring all the male lines to the present as some lines may "daughter-out" or some men may refuse to test or cannot be located.

Jumping a brick wall can be done, but there are different methods. One is to test a male and contact the matches, hoping someone has more information than you do. Another way is to check the area where your trail went cold to see if there are others in that area who may be related whom you cannot fit into your pedigree. Bring an all-male line to the present and test that

living person. If there is a match, perhaps they know something you do not or together you and your match can research the line to see if you can track it back farther. Sometimes distant cousins leave better paper trails than your direct line. Lastly, you can triangulate a line. This method is a bit longer to explain, and will be covered in another lesson.

And for the last problem above, tracing mother's father's line back to a known immigrant, use the Y-chromosome test. You must go back to the mother's father, bring an all-

male line to the present, and test that person. Then you must bring an all-male line from the known immigrant to the present and test them. This method was actually used to prove a Mayflower descendant a few years ago.

As you can see from all these examples there is great similarity in how to use the Y-chromosome DNA test. BUT, which Y-chromosome test? I recommend at least 37 markers as that number of markers puts your matches within genealogical time. After all, you need to have a paper trail along with the DNA to really prove your lineage. Of course, testing more markers is just fine, as well. Some people choose to start out with a 37 marker and upgrade later while others test the 67 or 111 initially. The cost of upgrading is a bit more than the difference between the two tests you choose. This is because the company has to locate your sample in their vaults.

Much of what you need to know is on my blog in the older sections. There are many articles you can skip as

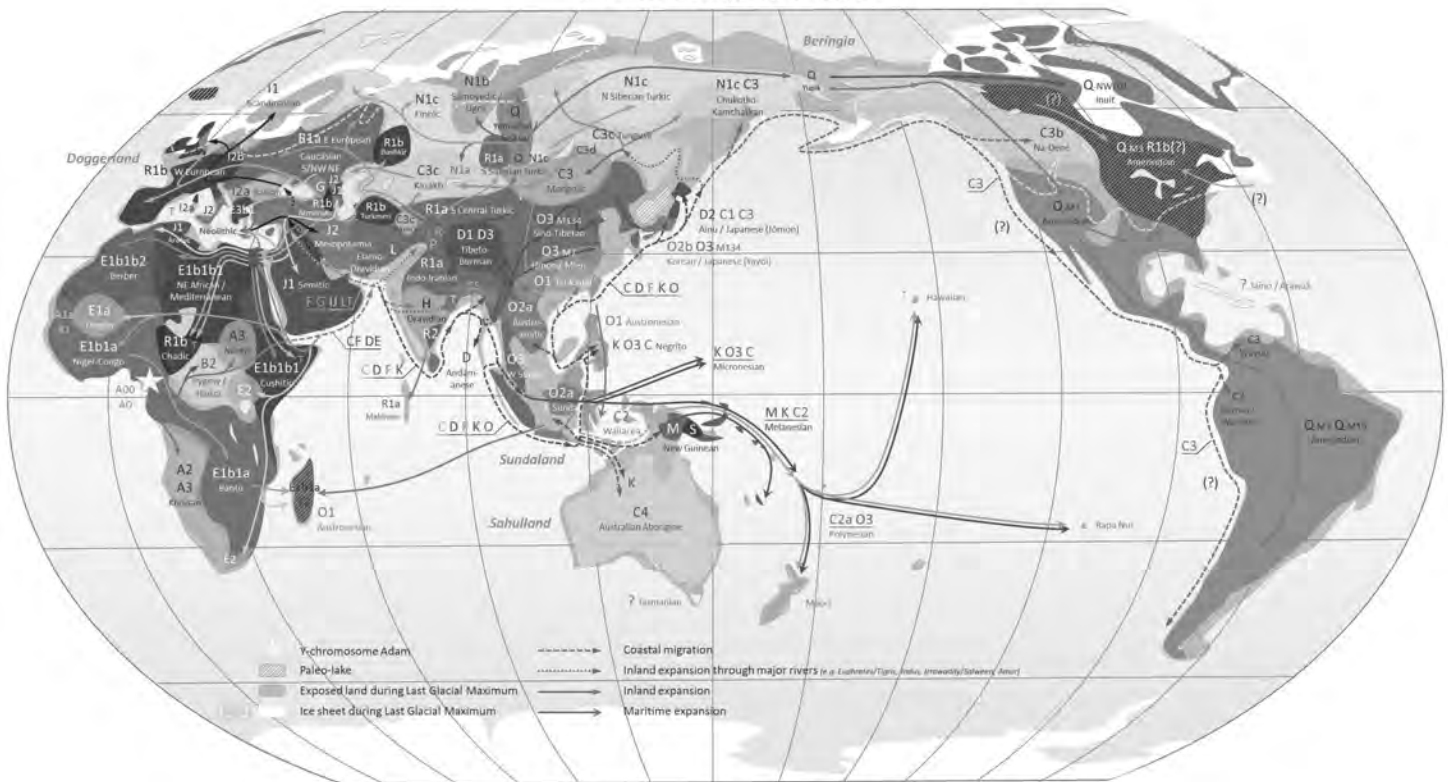


#### FOUR KINGS, 1899

These photographs are of four generations of Danish Kings. Pictured are King Christian IX, his son Crown Prince Frederik (VIII), grandchild Prince Christian (X), his great-grandchild Frederik (IX).

## World Map of Y-Chromosome Haplogroups

### Dominant Haplogroups in Pre-Colonial Populations with Possible Migrations Routes



World Map of Y-Chromosome Haplogroups by Chakazul/GFDL

they are about my antics at conferences or on past sales. Also understand that over the years genetics has evolved so some things that were thought to be true a few years ago may be understood differently now, but the basics are the same.

**I urge all of you who have not tested to write me before you order.** I will ask you what problem you are trying to solve so I can be sure that the test and the company you choose will serve you well. I have had several emails from people who bought first and then inquired. They are not happy. Remember that DNA testing is becoming very popular and as a result there are many companies who want a slice of the pie, but they do not offer all the services that others do. It is wiser to not let price be your guide in most cases. Variety of testing, service, storage

of your sample so you can upgrade later, etc. are only a few of the important features.

**One last reminder:** DNA testing does not have all the answers for you. Not every brick wall can be demolished; there will always be brick walls. Not every person you need to test can be found or, if so, they may elect not to test. Not every person you match will know as much as you. With luck, some will know more.

**One last hope:** DNA testing is the most accurate resource we have as genealogists. By testing you will have an opportunity to learn more about your ancestry. More people are learning about DNA testing for genealogy daily. More people test all the time so in the future you may find the person and connection you need. Doing nothing gets you nowhere.

Emily Aulicino writes on her blog "DNA - Genealeme's Genetic Genealogy", <http://genealem-geneticgenealogy.blogspot.com>, and can be emailed at [aulicino@hevanet.com](mailto:aulicino@hevanet.com).

Written for the GFO DNA Special Interest Group, 29 Jan 2013. For more information about DNA, please consider getting Emily's book, advertised on page 37.

*Extracts*

# U.S. Third District Court Naturalizations 1850-1877

*Submitted by Loretta Welsh*

This index is from a chronological list of the men filing their intentions to become a United States citizen during the 1850-1877 timeframe. The court was located in Clatsop County.

The Forum does not have the naturalization paperwork; the records would be held by either the Oregon State Archives or Clatsop County.

Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
Patrick	A'Hern	Ireland	Mar 31 1853
Baptiste	Aiken	British Possessions	Nov 6 1851
Alex	Alferson	Norway/Sweden	Sep 3 1870
George T	Allan	Scotland	Jun 27 1851
Hamilton	Allen	Great Britain	May 9 1872
Albert	Alymore	Great Britain	Jan 7 1870
Andrew	Anderson	Sweden	Jan 12 1870
Charles	Anderson	Sweden	Nov 30 1855
Charles E	Anderson	Sweden	Jan 18 1859
Hans	Anderson	Norway	Apr 1 1853
Jno	Anderson	Sweden	May 15 1871
L	Anderson	Norway	May 30 1870
N P	Anderson	Sweden	Apr 3 1876
Peter	Anderson	Russia	Mar 30 1872
William	Anderson	Great Britain	Jun 16 1855
Fredrick H	Andresen	Prussia	Mar 20 1871
H P	Andresen	Prussia	Aug 16 1869
John	Anser	Wurttemberg	Jul 10 1856
G Jacob	Armont	Prussia	May 2 1872
Henry	Baker	Great Britain	Jul 3 1871
Antonio	Barichio	Austria	Jul 28 1851
Isaac	Bastin	Canada	Oct 29 1851
John G	Belpage	Sweden	Jan 27 1860
Henry	Benenson	Sweden	Jul 13 1863
S O	Bengtsson	Sweden	Oct 25 1873
Andrew	Bensson	Sweden	Apr 25 1868
Adam	Benston	Scotland	Oct 28 1851
Peter	Bercier	British Possessions	May 25 1852
John	Bergman	Germany	Nov 2 1874
Harry	Bhon	Germany	Feb 1 1851
Fredrick	Bier	Germany	May 2 1851
John	Bird	British Possessions	Feb 5 1851
Nicholas Garry	Bird	Canada	Nov 27 1852
James	Birnie	Scotland	Nov 30 1850
James (Jr)	Birnie	British America	Nov 30 1850
J W	Bitterling	Prussia	Aug 16 1869
Edw	Black	England	Oct 20 1869
J P Jensen	Blegen	Denmark	Aug 7 1877
Eugene	Blondel	France	Sep 13 1876
John R	Blyth	England	Apr 7 1873
John	Boberg	Sweden	Jan 29 1877
C H W	Bochau	Germany	Jul 21 1875
H J A	Bochau	Prussia	May 2 1872
Danl A	Bodnay	Great Britain	Dec 4 1871
William	Bohan	Denmark	Aug 25 1863
William B	Bolton	England	May 26 1851
Baptiste	Bone	Canada	May 27 1851
N O	Borglund	Sweden	Jul 20 1871

Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
John	Bornais	Canada	May 23 1851
Lorenz	Bornert	Germany	Aug 2 1852
Alfred	Bourgeois	France	Apr 5 1852
John	Boyle	Ireland	May 13 1851
John	Brown	England	Jul 26 1851
William	Brown	Germany	Aug 27 1851
Clanamorris	Brownless	Great Britain	Dec 21 1872
John B	Brulay	Canada	Apr 7 1853
Raphael	Brun	France	Dec 2 1850
John S	Brunner	Germany	Nov 26 1851
Conrad	Buchter	Switzerland	May 4 1868
Wm	Buck	Prussia	Jun 30 1869
John Baptiste	Burchard	British Possessions	Apr 7 1853
Oliver	Burchard	Canada	Nov 13 1850
Edward	Burke	Ireland	May 25 1852
James	Butler	Ireland	May 17 1851
Hugh	Byrne	Great Britain	Nov 4 1850
Donald	Campbell	Scotland	Jun 17 1873
John	Cantwell	Ireland	May 23 1851
John	Carlson	Sweden	Sep 15 1870
John Christopher	Casenneve	Germany	May 12 1851
John	Casey	Great Britain	Aug 9 1871
John W	Cassin	Ireland	May 2 1851
David J	Chambers	Ireland	May 24 1852
Philip	Christ	Germany	Nov 26 1851
Matthias T	Christians	Prussia	Sep 3 1869
Servis F	Clapp	Brazil	Nov 16 1850
William	Clark	Great Britain	Aug 30 1877
Henry	Clucas	Great Britain	Jun 20 1872
F	Colbert	Sweden	Jan 20 1869
Henry	Collins	England	Nov 26 1851
Patrick	Collins	Ireland	Nov 14 1851
Michael	Connell	Ireland	May 25 1852
William	Conway	Great Britain	Mar 14 1870
George	Copeman	Great Britain	Jun 6 1874
Michel	Cottonoire	Canada	Nov 21 1850
David J	Cottonwair	British Possessions	Apr 7 1853
Edward	Cottonwair	British Possessions	Apr 7 1853
William F	Crate	England	Feb 24 1851
Cornelius	Crick	Great Britain	Nov 8 1855
Samuel L	Cullis	Great Britain	Mar 15 1875
Henry	Cutting	England	Oct 27 1852
Henry	Dains	England	Feb 5 1853
R	Daly	Great Britain	Jan 25 1869
Robert	Daly	Ireland	May 13 1851
Frank	Daniel	Great Britain	Oct 23 1860
August	Danielson	Sweden	Apr 26 1876
Geo	Davidson	Great Britain	Apr 7 1855

Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
William	Davis	Ireland	May 27 1852
George	Dawson	Scotland	Jun 29 1851
George	Dear	England	May 24 1852
Jean B	Dechamp	Canada	Oct 28 1851
L Holm	deGallo	Austria	Jun 28 1870
Lucius S	Delema	West India	May 12 1851
Louis	Delonais	Canada	Nov 21 1850
John	Dernt	Prussia	Feb 3 1851
D Henry	Derring	Germany	Apr 7 1853
Peter	Doll	Germany	May 13 1851
William	Donohue	Great Britain	May 31 1858
M	Douglass	Great Britain	Jun 2 1855
John	Driscoll	New Brunswick	Nov 28 1850
Roque	Ducheny	Canada	Feb 5 1851
John	Duffie	Great Britain	Aug 1 1871
Otto	Duffner	Germany	Apr 12 1875
James	Duncan	Scotland	Nov 26 1851
Charles	Durham	England	Apr 3 1876
E	Edwards	England	Dec 16 1851
George	Edwards	England	Oct 28 1851
Chas F	Ehlandt	Germany	Apr 5 1875
William	Elder	England	Oct 29 1851
J G	Elliott	Great Britain	Sep 16 1872
George Peter	Engel	Germany	May 12 1851
Victor	Falkenburg	Sweden	Aug 13 1873
John	Fanning	Great Britain	Jul 29 1876
?arciss	Farreau	Canada	Nov 22 1850
Domonique	Farreau	Canada	Nov 21 1850
Charles	Farwell	Denmark	Jul 28 1860
Jacob Frederick	Ferchen	Germany	Jan 10 1877
Paul E	Ferchen	Denmark	Jun 26 1860
Peter John	Ferchen	Germany	Oct 30 1876
Peter T	Ferchen	Denmark	Apr 12 1862
Frederick	Fergeson	Norway	Jun 19 1873
John	Ferry	Italy	Sep 11 1873
Uzel	Fifle	Great Britain	Aug 10 1869
Carl	Fischer	Prussia	Apr 13 1877
Albert C	Fisher	Prussia	Nov 30 1870
Henry	Fisher	Prussia	Apr 24 1867
Charles	Flores	Portugal	May 3 1854
Francis Henry	Forte	Great Britain	Mar 31 1871
Joseph	Frank	Portugal	May 3 1854
Charles	Fraser	Russia	Jul 17 1871
Charles	Frese	Germany	Feb 14 1851
Thomas	Fristram	Ireland	Mar 4 1852
John Wm	Fry	Great Britain	Nov 19 1873
John Peter	Fuhrman	Germany	May 13 1851
G B	Garibaldi	Italy	Nov 18 1869
Charles	Garlotte	Germany	May 13 1851
Peter	Gerard	France	May 14 1873
August	Giesselman	Germany	Jul 9 1874
Simon	Gill	Canada	Nov 13 1850
Duncan J	Gillies	Great Britain	Jun 5 1876
John	Gisentoffar	Germany	Apr 26 1851
Thomas	Gladwell	Great Britain	Dec 2 1850
Charles August Herman	Glogan	Prussia	Aug 22 1862
Antoine	Gobar	Great Britain	Jun 5 1851
Christian	Goetz	Germany	May 12 1851
James	Gogan	Ireland	May 13 1851
George J	Gorey	Great Britain	Jul 24 1872
G D A	Goulter	Great Britain	Apr 25 1870
T R	Goulter	Great Britain	Aug 18 1871
Daniel	Graham	Great Britain	Aug 20 1870
Jeffrey C	Grahame	Scotland	Nov 5 1851
Robt McD	Grant	Great Britain	Sep 13 1870

Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
Robert	Granville	Prussia	Jul 29 1871
Francis	Gravil	Canada	Oct 29 1851
William	Greig	Scotland	Jan 24 1852
Jans	Gundersen	Norway	Mar 5 1872
Louis	Hagen	Norway	May 26 1877
Robert M	Hall	Scotland	Jan 24 1852
Josiah	Halstead	Great Britain	Nov 6 1873
Goin	Hamilton	Ireland	Jan 24 1852
Franz	Hanlain	Germany	Nov 26 1851
John	Hanny	Ireland	May 17 1851
Christian Ludwig	Hansen	Denmark	Jun 2 1876
Hans	Hanson	Denmark	Apr 13 1877
John	Hanson	Norway	Aug 28 1873
Ola	Hanson	Norway	Nov 21 1870
Andrew	Harvey	Scotland	Dec 19 1851
George	Hayward	England	Oct 26 1852
John	Healey	Great Britain	May 16 1877
John	Hendrickson	Russia	May 27 1859
Ole	Henson	Sweden	Jul 16 1859
James	Heyes	Great Britain	May 15 1874
Robert	Hickmott	Great Britain	Mar 2 1877
William	Higgins	Ireland	Nov 27 1851
William F	Highfield	England	Nov 5 1851
Richard	Hobson	England	May 15 1860
F W	Hodge	Great Britain	Jun 4 1855
Joseph	Horne	England	Mar 31 1851
Robert	Hunt	England	May 13 1851
Hugh	Hunter	Scotland	Oct 27 1852
John R	Jackson	Great Britain	Nov 20 1850
Peter	James	Ireland	May 12 1852
Peter	James	Denmark	Aug 23 1873
Johannes	Johanson	Sweden	Apr 7 1876
Alfred	Johansson	Sweden	Aug 7 1873
Charles	Johnson	Sweden	Mar 8 1876
Charles	Johnson	Russia	Nov 1 1876
Chas F	Johnson	Sweden	Aug 5 1859
Chas J	Johnson	Sweden	Apr 23 1870
Edward	Johnson	Sweden	May 19 1868
Erick	Johnson	Sweden	Apr 23 1870
Peter	Johnson	Norway	Nov 21 1870
Peter	Johnson	Norway	Aug 16 1875
Peter O	Johnson	Sweden	Apr 27 1859
Robert	Johnson	Denmark	Jan 3 1876
William	Johnson	Sweden	Apr 27 1858
William	Johnston	Scotland	Nov 26 1851
Uienne	Joyalle	Canada	Nov 21 1850
James	Kearney	Ireland	Nov 26 1851
Owen	Kelley	Ireland	Nov 10 1852
Fredrick	Ketchum	England	Nov 12 1851
Nicholas	Kofved	Denmark	Dec 7 1866
Charles	Korvelin	Russia	Apr 3 1876
Robt	Kursil	Prussia	Sep 29 1869
Surplice	Larance	Great Britain	Jun 16 1855
Theodore	Larance	Great Britain	Jun 16 1855
Henry	Larson	Norway	Sep 2 1875
Peter	Larson	Norway	Feb 11 1853
Per August	Larsson	Sweden	Nov 1 1875
B	Lavery	Ireland	May 12 1851
John	Lawson	Sweden	Aug 11 1873
John P	Lecky	Ireland	Jan 24 1852
Charles	Lendgran	Sweden	Aug 14 1874
Fredrick Lee	Lewes	England	Dec 12 1851
Howell	Lewis	Great Britain	Mar 7 1870
John	Lewis	Great Britain	May 8 1872
Aaron Wm	Linfield	Great Britain	May 29 1872
Thomas	Linklater	Scotland	Oct 28 1851

Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
Robert	Logan	British Possessions	Feb 26 1851
Wm J	Louden	Great Britain	Jul 16 1877
Clark W	Loughery	Great Britain	Jul 22 1876
John L	Louis	Russia	Jul 19 1877
William	Lovell	England	May 12 1851
William	Lovett	Great Britain	May 4 1861
Thomas	Lowe	Scotland	Nov 30 1850
J P	Lund	Sweden	Dec 14 1868
Thos	Macken	Great Britain	Jul 26 1877
John	Mager	Germany	Nov 26 1851
Patrick	Maguire	Ireland	Nov 27 1852
Patrick	Markey	Ireland	Nov 26 1851
William	Martindill	England	Mar 31 1851
Mitcheal	Martineau	British Possessions	Nov 26 1851
Henry	Maxwell	Nova Scotia	Apr 1 1851
Fredrick	Mayer	Germany	Nov 26 1851
Samuel	Maylor	Ireland	Oct 28 1851
Thomas	Maylor	Ireland	Oct 28 1851
Neil McLean	McArthur	Scotland	May 1 1852
William	McBean	British Possessions	May 1 1852
Edward	McCarty	Ireland	May 13 1851
William	McCarty	Ireland	Oct 21 1852
William	McCray	Ireland	May 15 1860
Wiskum	McDoland	British Possessions	Nov 15 1850
Pierce	McDonald	Ireland	May 17 1851
A J	McEwan	Great Britain	Apr 14 1855
G B	McEwan	Great Britain	Feb 28 1854
John	McEwan	Great Britain	Feb 28 1854
Robert S	McEwan	Nova Scotia	May 17 1851
W F	McGann	Great Britain	Aug 4 1868
Allen	McIsaac	Scotland	Dec 21 1851
Alexander	McKinzie	New Brunswick	May 16 1876
Laurence	McLallen	Great Britain	Jul 17 1876
John	McLean	Scotland	Dec 16 1850
Patrick	McLoughlin	Ireland	Nov 26 1851
John	McMullen	Great Britain	May 8 1861
Manuel DeRosa	Mendos	Portugal	Aug 26 1875
Robert	Miller	Great Britain & Ireland	Jul 12 1870
John W	Minaker	England	Oct 21 1869
Jacob	Mogansaw	Denmark	Nov 18 1872
Charles	Moore	Sweden	Oct 13 1860
George B	Moore	England	May 26 1851
James T	Morgansen	Denmark	Aug 3 1854
John	Morrison	Great Britain	Jul 9 1872
James	Morrisrose	Great Britain	Dec 17 1853
George	Morrow	Ireland	May 17 1851
Hans N	Mortensen	Sweden	Feb 4 1861
Henry	Murry	New Brunswick	Nov 13 1850
William	Narbett	Great Britain	Jun 15 1877
John T	Nassa	Norway	Sep 2 1875
Abram	Neats	Great Britain	Apr 1 1870
Charles A	Needlin	Russia	Oct 22 1860
Geo Dennis	Nelegan	Great Britain	Jan 7 1861
Charles	Newman	Russia	May 27 1859
Robert	Newman	Russia	May 19 1877
Benjamin	Nison	Sweden	Mar 14 1876
Nils Anderson	Nordlund	Sweden	Oct 5 1874
John	O'Brien	Ireland	Apr 1 1852
Nelson	Ockenden	England	Dec 9 1850
Martin	O'Connell	Ireland	May 17 1851
Cornelius	O'Donnell	Ireland	May 17 1851
Lars	Olofson	Sweden	Jun 12 1874
August	Olsen	Sweden	Aug 11 1873
Henry	Olsen	Norway	Aug 28 1873
Peter	Olsen	Norway	Dec 7 1869

Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
Alfred	Olson	Sweden	Apr 24 1876
Nels	Olson	Sweden	Jul 15 1868
Per August	Palm	Sweden	Mar 28 1877
Alexander	Pamburn	British Possessions	Feb 5 1851
William	Paterson	England	Nov 1 1851
George	Payne	Great Britain	Sep 25 1876
Peter	Peterson	Sweden	Nov 11 1875
Pher Otto	Peterson	Sweden	Jan 3 1876
Swan	Peterson	Sweden	Apr 27 1868
John	Petterson	Sweden	Apr 3 1876
August	Pettersson	Sweden	Jun 12 1873
John Henry	Piper	Prussia	Aug 2 1852
Simon	Plomondeau	Canada	Nov 21 1850
Simon (Jr)	Plomondeau	Canada	Nov 21 1850
Ferdinand W	Pohl	Denmark	Jun 27 1873
John	Polwarth	Great Britain	Jul 13 1868
George	Pope	Great Britain	May 31 1877
William	Power	Ireland	Jun 1 1868
William H	Preston	England	Nov 10 1852
Moses	Priest	Great Britain	Jul 26 1870
Fredrick	Rabjohns	England	May 26 1851
Thomas T	Redsill	England	May 12 1852
John	Reid	Canada	Nov 22 1850
Andrew	Reynolds	Sweden	Jan 18 1861
John	Richards	Great Britain	Aug 11 1871
Cornelius	Rierson	Norway	Jun 13 1877
George B	Roberts	England	Nov 20 1850
Alexander	Robinson	Scotland	May 23 1851
Charles	Ross	British Possessions	Oct 28 1851
Charles	Ross	Great Britain	Nov 28 1871
Daniel	Ross	Great Britain	Feb 12 1873
John	Ross	British Possessions	May 26 1851
John	Ross	Great Britain	Jul 26 1870
John Smith	Russel	England	Apr 23 1867
John	Rutter	Great Britain	Apr 25 1874
George James	Ryan	Ireland	Dec 18 1851
William	Ryan	Ireland	Feb 4 1851
Charles	Sale	Great Britain	Aug 22 1876
John	Sanders	Sweden	Mar 27 1854
Elie	Sareault	Canada	Nov 12 1850
Francis	Savona	France	Apr 7 1853
James A	Scarborough	England	Dec 6 1850
Fredrick	Scharnhost	Germany	Apr 26 1851
Ludwig	Scibbs	Germany	Sep 5 1876
Robert	Scott	Great Britain	Jun 7 1858
Andrew	Seivertson	Norway	Feb 5 1872
Henry	Shaw	Great Britain	Apr 16 1860
Peter	Shay	Sweden	Sep 29 1858
Fredrick	Sherman	Prussia	May 11 1868
Henry	Sherman	Prussia	May 10 1871
William	Sherwood	Isle of Man	Jan 24 1852
Henry	Shu	Germany	Nov 27 1851
John	Shuran	Great Britain	Jun 7 1858
Niels	Sievertson	Norway/Sweden	Aug 29 1870
P	Siewerts	Prussia	Jun 30 1869
Joseph	Silvers	Spain	Jun 7 1858
Louis	Sinn	Germany	May 12 1851
John	Smith	Sweden	Jan 18 1861
John I	Smith	Norway	Nov 17 1871
L A	Smith	Scotland	Nov 12 1850
Malcolm	Smith	Scotland	Feb 4 1851
Samuel	Smith	Great Britain	Jan 21 1873
Sebastian	Smith	Germany	Dec 23 1851
W J	Smith	Great Britain	Aug 28 1875
William	Smith	Sweden	Feb 16 1858
William I	Smith	Great Britain	Mar 11 1874



Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
A A	Snellstrom	Russia	Aug 10 1877
Jonah	Snidwyk	Netherlands	May 29 1874
Christian	Sorensen	Denmark	Sep 6 1876
Daniel	Southerland	Great Britain	May 12 1874
John	Southerland	Great Britain	Nov 20 1850
Henry	Spellmier	Prussia	May 16 1870
Edward	Spencer	Great Britain	Jun 5 1851
William	Springer	Germany	Feb 1 1851
Charles	Stevenson	Norway	Feb 3 1851
Thomas	Stewart	France	Jan 31 1876
Joseph	StGermain	Canada	Nov 12 1850
John	Stiegler	Sweden	Sep 30 1875
Joseph V	Straford	England	Oct 29 1851
Albert	Stream	Norway	May 9 1870
William Thomas	Stribly	Great Britain	Apr 10 1856
John	Strom	Sweden	Apr 3 1876
Jacob	Sture	Russia	Apr 3 1876
Charles	Suhr	Germany	Nov 12 1851
Angus	Sutherland	Great Britain	Apr 3 1877
John	Swan	Scotland	Nov 13 1850
Samuel	Szarwash	Hungaria	Nov 30 1850
Charles	Taylor	England	Nov 11 1851
John	Taylor	Great Britain	Feb 1 1854
Lewis	Taylor	England	May 12 1851
William	Taylor	Scotland	Nov 25 1851
William	Taylor	Ireland	May 6 1854
Wm	Tefelmeier	Prussia	Sep 29 1869
Joseph	Thebault	Canada	Nov 6 1851
Joshua	Thebault	Canada	May 24 1851
John	Thomas	South Wales	Nov 27 1850
John	Thompson	Norway	Apr 3 1876
L E	Thompson	Denmark	May 12 1876
John Hammon	Timman	Germany	Feb 14 1851

*To learn to use*

*Family Tree Maker*

*Ancestry.com*

*or Find a Grave*

*or to have your paper  
genealogy records*

*and photos*

*entered into*

*Family Tree Maker*

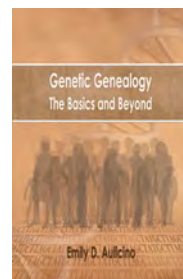
**contact**

**Laurel Smith**

**503-513-5500**

**bearpair@comcast.net**

Given Name	Surname	Country	Filing Date
Peter	Titman	Great Britain	May 1 1871
Charles	Turner	Great Britain	Mar 3 1875
George L	Urench	Germany	Oct 30 1851
Robert	Vincent	Great Britain	May 25 1875
J F	Voss	Germany	Mar 21 1873
Thomas	Walkley	Great Britain	Nov 5 1860
Charles	Walpert	Germany	May 17 1851
Wm	Walter	Norway/Sweden	Sep 3 1870
Antonio	Wandory	Italy	Sep 7 1871
Eben	Watson	Great Britain	Jun 3 1871
George	Watson	Great Britain	Apr 21 1877
George	Weber	Germany	May 13 1851
John A	Weeks	Ireland	May 12 1852
Joshua	Weller	England	May 13 1851
Charles	West	Sweden	Aug 3 1854
John	West	Scotland	May 17 1851
Joseph	West	Great Britain	Aug 19 1872
John	Wheeler	Ireland	Jan 24 1852
William	Williams	Great Britain	Aug 16 1875
Charles	Wilson	Sweden	Aug 12 1875
George	Wilson	Great Britain	Jun 16 1855
Louis	Wilson	Sweden	Aug 13 1863
Peter	Wilson	Sweden	Jun 1 1857
Henrick	Wincent	Sweden	Sep 9 1875
Peter	Wolf	Germany	Jul 10 1877
Charles	Wren	British Possessions	Oct 28 1851
William	Young	Great Britain	Oct 31 1860



## Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond

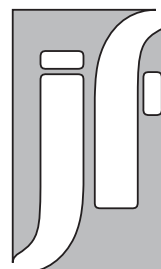
by *Emily D. Aulicino*

An enthralling journey from the fascinating basics of this new science ... to the current state of the art. There is something for everyone ... a comprehensive instruction manual. *Dr. Maurice Gleeson*

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*Book Review*

# Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond

By Joan Galles

**Author:** Emily D. Aulicino  
**Title:** *Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond*  
**Publisher:** Author House, LLC  
**Publication Place:** 1663 Liberty Drive, Bloomington, IN 47403; 1-800-839-8640  
[www.authorhouse.com](http://www.authorhouse.com)  
**Publication Date:** 2014.  
**Pages:** 251  
**Price:** Trade paperback, \$19.95. e-book, \$3.99.

**Audience:** This book is designed to assist both beginning genealogists (hobbyists searching their own family roots) and advanced genealogists who are looking for an up-to-date, comprehensive but understandable, guidebook to current (2013) practices and applications of DNA testing. Proving a familial connection, finding long lost cousins, learning of the family's bio-geographical roots all begin with a DNA test and understanding of the results.

**Purpose:** *Genetic Genealogy*, to quote the author, "explains how DNA testing helps when written records stop and discusses how testing can prove or disprove oral family history." It can assist adoptees in locating their biological families and can offer suggestions on becoming more directly involved as a genetic genealogist.

**Author's Qualifications:** Mrs. Aulicino, a retired teacher, has been researching her family for over 40 years. She heads the DNA Interest Group at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. She is the regional coordinator of the International Society of Genetic Genealogists (ISOGG) and manages six surname projects, three genealogical society projects, one haplogroup project, and two geographical projects. She has attended a number of international conferences including speaking at the 2007 Houston FTDNA (Family Tree DNA) Conference.

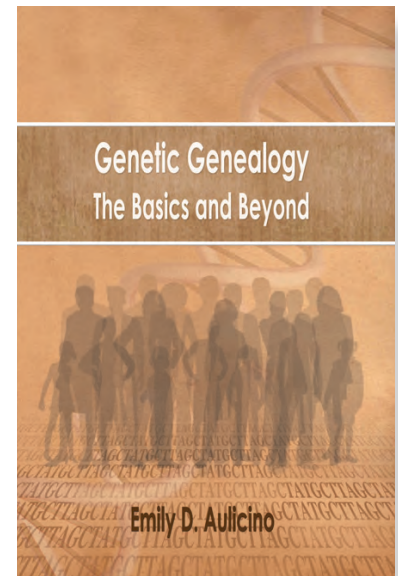
**Content:** "Every cell in our body contains our DNA, and that DNA is an accumulation of all our ancestors and the

history of their journey since our species existed. We hold within us the story of our own history, an amazing story that geneticists are just beginning to understand." So says Mrs. Aulicino in the introduction to her book. And it is the unfolding of this story that is genetics. DNA testing begins with a simple mouth swab or spit test. The tester may then gain access to other testers who have taken the same test and are related. This book helps the tester understand the results and gives guidelines for finding the common ancestors for their matches.

Some tests are for male lineage only; some are for both male and female lineages. It is best to start with a goal in mind to achieve the most helpful results. Are you seeking more direct relations; are you hoping to discover your general geographical history; are you adopted and seeking your biological family? This book delivers some guidelines to solving issues not readily found in written records.

**Accuracy:** To quote two experts in the field of genetic genealogy: Dr. Maurice Gleeson, of Genetic Genealogy Ireland, "Emily has created a comprehensive instruction manual..." and Roberta Estes, DNA eXplained – Genetic Genealogy, "This book is destined to become the Bible of genetic genealogy."

**Conclusion:** While both chapter 2 and 12 include vocabulary, there is a full glossary at the end of the book to further assist the reader. Armed with a better grasp of the vocabulary, the reader can learn how DNA testing can assist their genealogical search, who can take which test and ultimately how to use the results to advance their family history research. It is a book that sparks the imagination with the possibilities of knowing ourselves, our world and our relationships in a much deeper, and hopefully, more fulfilling manner.



## Book Review

## Cherokee Genealogy Research

By Joan Galles

**Author:** Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG  
**Title:** Cherokee Genealogy Research  
**Publisher:** Genealogical Publishing Co.  
**Publication Place:** 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211; 1-800-296-6687; www.genealogical.com  
**Publication Date:** 2012.  
**Pages:** 4  
**Price:** \$8.95  
**GFO Catalog Number:** RR 970.3 G671.How-To 2012.

**Audience:** The primary audience for this “Glance” would be descendants of Cherokee Indian Nations, some of whom are recognized as such, some not; secondly, are researchers of Native American History and its corollary, American History.

**Purpose:** This 4 page “finder’s aid” for researching the Cherokees and their history is a concise introduction to resources available for persons trying to establish a blood connection to the Cherokee and for those studying Native American history.

**Author’s Qualifications:** Myra Gormley has been a professional in the genealogy business for many years, writing a syndicated column for the *LA Times*, editing *Roots Web Review*, and authoring, *Cherokee Connections: An Introduction to Genealogical Sources Pertaining to Cherokee Ancestors* (published by Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995)

**Content:** This brief bibliography of resources for the Cherokee Nations does an excellent job of directing the reader to appropriate websites. Beginning with a brief explanation of the interaction of the Cherokees and the newly arrived immigrants starting in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, it continues through the notorious “Trail of Tears.” In a section entitled “Unlocking Cherokee Family History,” the reader learns that there are now three basic groups: 1. The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma which has no quantum blood requirement; 2. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina (those who didn’t go on the “Trail”) which requires a one-sixteenth Cher-

okee blood quantum (equivalent of one great-great-grandparent) and an ancestor on the Baker Roll; 3. The United Keetoowah Band which requires one-quarter Keetowah blood quantum (one grandparent). Each has its own website.

The next pieces to this puzzle are the Rolls. There are 19 separate rolls listed in this “Glance.”

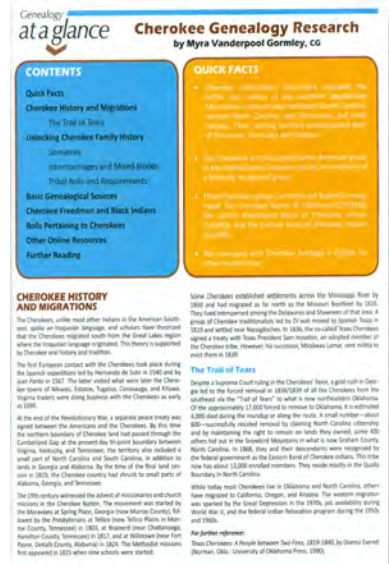
The first begins with an 1817 treaty allowing for a 640 acre piece of land to a head of household; land which was returned upon the death of same. The last is a roll of names of members who were to receive compensation from the government. These rolls include people who were on the “Trail” and those who were not. They are available at the National Archives or at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Each one involves a specific group, their requirements for inclusion, etc.

There are also brief discussions and resources for mixed blood lines with Europeans and African-Americans, including those who were Cherokee slaves in the south.

**Writing Style:** The author writes the information in a very straightforward manner. Perhaps because so many potential Cherokee genealogies are difficult to ascertain, there is a certain amount of vagueness associated with this piece.

**Organization:** Myra Gormley begins with the Cherokee connection to early American history and winds her way towards the 19<sup>th</sup> century, touching on the highlights of the group throughout this period.

**Accuracy:** The first section involves a general history, necessitating a general understanding of that period; the other sections list resources and can easily be verified. The actual websites sometimes vary from the listings here, i.e. [www.cherokee-nc.com](http://www.cherokee-nc.com) can be found without the



word genealogy; secondly the Keetoowah needs to be written <http://www.keetoowahcherokee.org>. The general names/topics can easily be Googled.

**Conclusion:** This brief bibliography explains well that the generally prosperous Cherokee nation was centered in northern Georgia and surrounding territory until 1838 when collectively they were relocated to Oklahoma on a famous march starting with 17,000 people and losing 4,000 along the way. Some remained behind albeit in hiding and some had already emigrated westward. The effort now is to establish exactly who is descended from these various groups. This particular bibliography does not address DNA and its potential for resolving many of these kinds of issues.

## BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

The GFO has an agreement with a few genealogy book publishers. In exchange for providing us with free books, we agree to provide them with reviews of the material. Recently, the donated books have begun to pile up; the GFO needs book reviewers to keep the free books coming. There is a bookshelf, located in the hallway between the GFO office and the library workroom. On this is a shelf with books and tapes waiting to be reviewed on one side and a sign-up sheet on the other. There are also forms which can serve as an outline for the review. Please help us get caught up (and stay caught up) on this project which benefits the GFO library. If you can help, please contact Joan Galles at [afftravel@aol.com](mailto:afftravel@aol.com), or call on Fridays at the GFO, 503-963-1932.

## Oregon Burial Site Guide



Compiled by Dean H. Byrd  
Co-Compiled by Stanley R. Clarke and Janice M. Healy

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## Oregon Burial Site Guide

*Compiled by Dean H. Byrd*

*Co-compiled by Stanley R. Clarke and Janice M. Healy*

“Dean Byrd and his associates have produced a remarkable volume. Some cemeteries have long been shown on US Geological Survey maps but the list is far from complete and often sites are unnamed. In the current era of seemingly instant, electronic availability of information, it is easy to overlook the dedicated people who spent their time and effort to assemble the information in the first place. The book should be a primary reference for anyone engaged in genealogical research. An intriguing bonus is the wonderful glossary and description of the multitudinous tombstone carvings and ornaments.”

*Lewis L. McArthur*

*Author of “Oregon Geographic Names”*

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## Tools for Genealogy

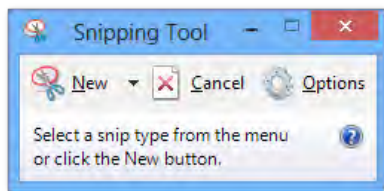
# Windows Snipping Tool

**Description:** A tool that lets you capture a screen shot, or snip, of any portion of your computer screen.



**How to get it:** Comes installed on Windows 7 and Windows 8 and some versions of Vista. Search in Programs or Accessories for Snipping Tool, then right click and Pin to Task Bar or Send to Desktop so that you can get to it easily.

**How to Use:** When you decide to create a snip, click on the Snipping Tool icon. The Snipping Tool box appears and the cursor becomes a crosshair. +



Place the crosshair where you want to begin the snip, then drag it to include as much of the screen as you want. When you release the mouse button another screen called the Mark-Up Window appears. At this point you can add highlights, arrows or make simple notes. Click on the help button to see more options. Finally, save your snip or cancel and try again

### Watch a video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ka8AmQBLmyI>

**Techie stuff:** The default format for saving files is PNG (.png). You may also save files as JPEG or GIF. These are image files that you can work with in most photo editing programs. They can also be converted to text with OCR programs that come with many scanners and with some versions of Adobe Acrobat.

**Similar tools:** On a Mac use Command-Shift-4 or the utility Grab. There are free programs for Windows XP if you search for them. You can also download programs such as Snagit or Skitch (part of Evernote) that have more features.

*By Nanci Remington*

**Examples:** Here are two examples where using the Snipping Tool helped with my research. In the first one I compared where my ancestors lived in 1864 to what it looks like today. In the second I snipped an image from a newspaper and converted it to text. I usually save several snips of the same image with different information on each one. I change the file name each time: Lyme1, Lyme2, Lyme3, etc. Give it a try!

**Example One:** 1864 Map of Lyme, Jefferson, New York

a) Snip of a map from the original PDF. The advantage is that it can be inserted into a document.



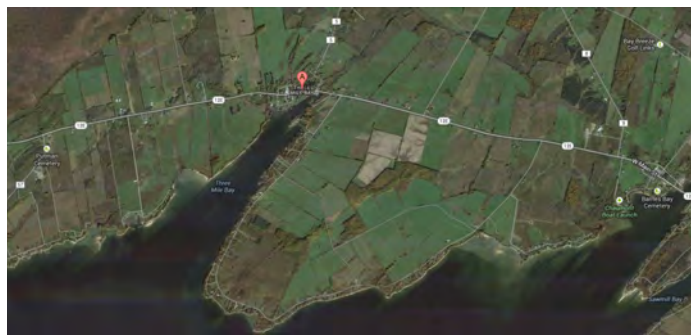
b) Snip of the source, in this case, a website – include the URL and any other source information



c) Zoom in, snip the area of interest, and highlight.



d) A snip of Lyme today (from Google maps)

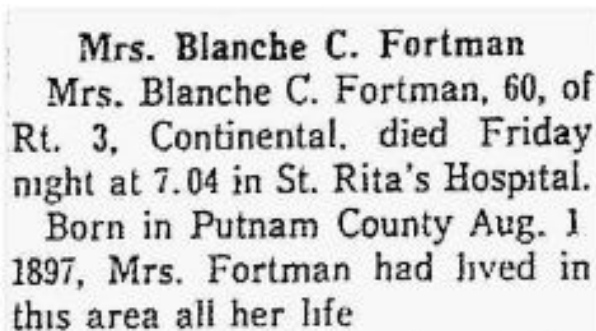


**Example 2: Newspaper Article**

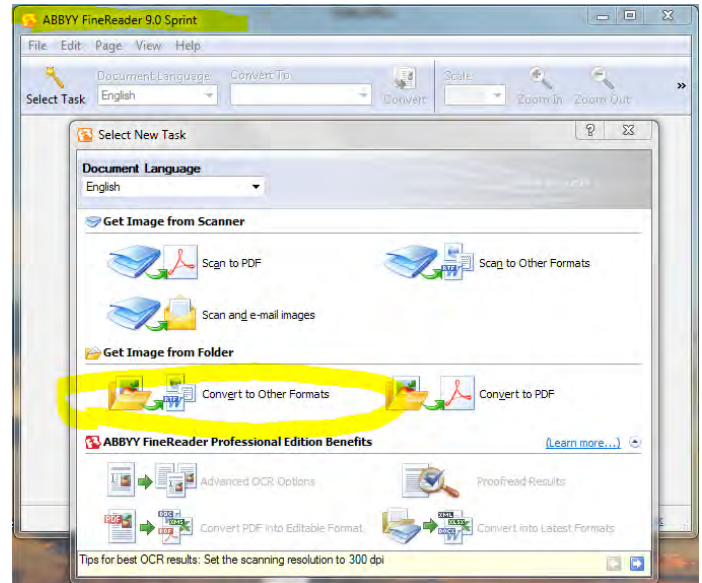
a) Snip of the search result including source information.



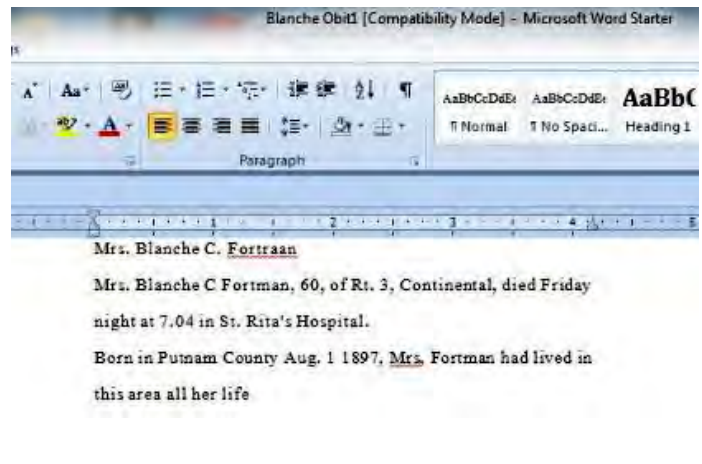
b) Zoom in and snip the article of interest. It may be easier to zoom if you download the image.



c) Use an OCR reader such as ABBYY (which came with my scanner) to convert to text.



d) The resulting text will probably need to be cleaned up, especially old newsprint—remember this when searching newspapers or other sources that were indexed by a computer.



**IMAGE SOURCES:**

“Mrs. Blanche C. Fortman” Lima News (Lima, Ohio), 28 Oct 1957, p. 4, col. 8; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://home.ancestry.com/>); accessed 1 Feb 2014

“Lyme, New York”, Topographical Atlas of Jefferson Co. New York. (Philadelphia: C.K. Stone, 1864, 27); digital image (access through Harvest of History; <http://www.harvestofhistory.org>; accessed 1 Feb 2014)

# IN MEMORIAM

*Compiled by Lyleth Winther*

## **DORIS E. MERRICK, 92**

*October 6, 1921—November 5, 2013*

*(For lack of space, we are sharing snippets of the wonderful obituary of Doris, written by her family members.)*

**Doris Elizabeth Merrick**, beloved mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, aunt and friend to so many people during her life, passed away very peacefully in her assisted living facility in Tigard on Tuesday, November 5, 2013. Family members and caregivers were at her bedside. She was 92 years of age. Doris had been on hospice care after a stroke, a week earlier, had partially paralyzed her.

She was preceded in death by an infant son, her daughter, Darcie Franich (d. 2002) and her husband, Maurice (d. 2007). She is survived by her remaining children, Michael of Tigard; Stephen and his wife, Inger, of Salem; Maureen Baldwin of King City and Patrick of Hillsboro; grandchildren, Michelle Spurgeon of Troutdale, Andrew Merrick of Aumsville, Linnea Saris of Salem, Heather Keehn of Portland and Jason, Katherine and Laura Franich of Milwaukie; eight great-grandchildren; and eleven nieces and nephews.

Doris was born in Portland on October 6, 1921 to Elmer Marcus Ryland and Olive Mable Morton. Her parents divorced just a few years later, and she was raised by her mother. One of her first memories in life was spending her weekdays at Fruit & Flower Mission in northwest Portland, Oregon's first daycare center, while her mom worked at Montgomery Ward. Because her mother died young, Doris was placed in foster care early in life and lived in multiple homes during her childhood years. She found some stability in her teens when she attended and, in 1939, graduated from Beaverton High School.

Immediately after high school, Doris worked in various odd jobs and eventually found work supporting the war effort. In 1941, she met her future husband, Maurice, at the old Portland Hippodrome (ice skating rink) at N.W. 20th Avenue and Marshall Street. Even though Maurice had been drafted for service in World War II in January of 1942, the couple was married in April when

the U.S. Army gave Maurice a 48-hour leave of absence for a wedding and a (very) brief honeymoon. At the time of Maurice's passing, he and Doris had been married for 65 years.

After all her children moved out of the house, Doris was drawn to genealogy and it shortly became her passion. She joined the Genealogical Forum of Oregon and used their resources as well as those of the LDS Church in Salt Lake City. She once traveled all the way to Norway to trace her father's roots, and Doris and Maurice traveled to New England, Ireland and Germany to trace both their roots. Through her research, Doris discovered that her American lineage on her mother's side went all the way back to George Morton, a noted English Puritan Separatist who helped arrange the sailing of the Mayflower in 1620, which brought the first Pilgrims to America. When she discovered this, Doris proudly became a member of The Mayflower Society and delved into her roots even deeper, amassing a large collection of birth, marriage and death records, newspaper articles, pictures and notes about her ancestors. On their trip to New England in 1979, a local newspaper wrote an article about Maurice and Doris after they discovered that the Friendship, Maine grave of Doris's ancestor, Captain Ebenezer Morton (d. 1831), had been vandalized and his remains reburied just two days before their arrival. In November, 2005, the *Oregonian* published an article on Doris' Mayflower roots and her extensive genealogical work. Because Doris did not want a funeral, her family has chosen instead to honor her life by telling a little of her story in the above expanded obituary.

**Lyleth Winther:** *"Doris was a longtime member of the GFO and a very active volunteer, inspiring others with her sunny personality."*

## **ROBERT WALLACE BROWN, 88**

May 20, 1925--November 26, 2013

**Robert "Bob" Wallace Brown**, 88, went to be with the Lord on November 26, 2013, in Tualatin. He was preceded in death, after 59 years of marriage, by his wife Doris, in February 2008; and brother, James Russell Brown. He is survived by his brother, Bert Richard Brown, of Portland; son, Robert Jr., previously of Longview, Washington; daughter and son-in-law, Janice and David Allen, of Kent, Washington; and multiple grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

Bob was born in Portland and attended Pacific University and Oregon State University where he earned his Ph.D. in Mathematics. After working at Boeing for eight years, and one year of teaching at OSU, Bob became the mathematics department head at University of Alaska Fairbanks until he retired in 1983. After retirement, he moved into the family home in Tualatin. Bob was a WWII Navy Veteran who served in multiple operations in the Pacific Theatre on the U.S.S. *Albert W. Grant* (DD-649).

A dedicated family man, he enjoyed participating in the family's activities including Boy Scouts, ski school, square dancing, woodworking and traveling the United States pursuing genealogy with his wife. He enjoyed playing bridge and was particularly good at pinochle. Bob loved the Lord and served his church over the years in youth leadership and more recently as a greeter.

A service was held at 7 p.m. Monday, December 2, 2013, at Lake Bible Church, Lake Oswego. Visitation was from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. prior to the service at the Lincoln Memorial Funeral Home. Private interment was to take place later in the Willamette National Cemetery.

**Janice Allen**, daughter, emailed the GFO hoping to donate some of their genealogy material, and said the following: "My father, Robert Brown, and my mother, Doris Brown, were both long-time supporters and volunteers at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. My mother passed away on February 17, 2008. My father just passed away November 26, 2013."

**Gerry Lenzen:** "Bob and Doris started out helping with the printing for the GFO. Eventually, they were the printers for some time. I can't recall how long they did this. Bob was a very large man who loved good jokes. He laughed with a very deep rumble. Doris was involved in many aspects of management activities. She loved a good conversation. Both made significant contributions to the success of the Forum. As I recall, they both attended many of the GFO seminars and class activities."

## **SCOTT E. FOSTER JR., 89**

February 12, 1924--December 1, 2013

Scott Foster was, by all accounts, a good man. Raised on a truck farm in rural Oregon, he grew up fast at the wheel of an army jeep in the Battle of the Bulge. Like many of his generation, he returned to civilian life with a sense of civic responsibility that guided the rest of his life. Although a true-blue company man, as a career Tektronix executive, his heart was in helping his family and community wherever he could be useful. Whether as a Boy Scout leader, holding national offices in his professional organization, or as a church Deacon, he did not seek but accepted leadership roles out of a selfless sense of responsibility and need to serve others. A true Scotsman, his frugality was limited only to himself; with all others he was deeply generous with his wallet, his time and his heart.

Scott is survived by his loving wife, Anne Girod Foster, three children and three grandchildren, all of whom will miss his quiet leadership and bottomless support. The family requests remembrances be made to the Oregon State University College of Public Health & Human Sciences or to Valley Community Presbyterian Church, where memorial services were held at 2 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 23, 2013.

**Gerry Lenzen:** "Scott and Anne Foster were long-time members of GFO. They attended many of the GFO events over the years. The last I knew, Anne was still living in southwest Portland in the house she and Scott built. I recall them saying they made sure he had very high ceilings so Scott didn't bump his head. I served with Scott for several years on the Endowment Committee soon after it was formed. He was a very large man; happy and jolly. Both made significant contributions to the success of the Forum."



# GFO Calendar

## MARCH

Sat 3/1	10 am	Virginia Group
	1 pm	German Group
Mon 3/3		<b>Free Monday</b>
Sat 3/8	9:30 am	Illinois ... Group
	11:45 am	Gen. Book Group
	1 pm	Writers' Forum
Tue 3/11	6 pm	Board Meeting
Sat 3/15	12 pm	Irish Group
	2 pm	<b>Free Program</b>
Sun 3/16	1 pm	FTM Group
Sat 3/22	1 pm	British Group
Sat 3/29	10 am	DNA Group

## APRIL

Sat 4/5	10 am	Virginia Group
	1 pm	German Group
Mon 4/7		<b>Free Monday</b>
Tue 4/8	6 pm	Board Meeting
Sat 4/12	9:30 am	Illinois ... Group
	1 pm	Writers' Forum
Sat 4/19	2 pm	<b>Free Program</b>
Sun 4/20		<b>Closed Easter</b>
Sat 4/26	10 am	DNA Group

## MAY

Sat 5/3	10 am	Virginia Group
	1 pm	German Group
Mon 5/5		<b>Free Monday</b>
Sat 5/10	9:30 am	Illinois ... Group
	11:45 am	Gen. Book Group
	1 pm	Writers' Forum
Tue 5/13	6 pm	Board Meeting
Sat 5/17		<b>Closed Spring Seminar</b>
Sun 5/18	1 pm	FTM Group
Sat 5/24	1 pm	British Group
Mon 5/26		<b>Closed Memorial Day</b>

See the GFO calendar at [gfo.org](http://gfo.org) for more details and Sunday work parties.



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## CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

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

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

Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin

March issue: January 1  
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1  
December issue: October 1