



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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In This Issue

- 75 Years: The Genealogical Forum of Oregon
- The Founders of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon
- Rejected or Canceled Donation Land Claims in Oregon
- River Settlers: The Story of Frank Conrad Sherrieb and Isabelle Boorman of Hood River, Oregon, as told by their daughter Lorena (Sherrieb) Gillson
- Family Bible of Joseph Linebaugh and Elizabeth C. Lee
- The Bible of Robert Benham Burch and Ann Nichols
- The Family Bible of Joseph P. Caldwell and Mary E. Morrell
- Book Reviews
- Genealogy at a Glance
- and more!

Searching for the Ancestors of Mary Ellen Cheatham of Claiborne Parish, Louisiana



by Nanci Remington

The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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CALL FOR ARTICLES

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

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

We also welcome book reviews, transcriptions or extractions from original sources, and posts from your blog. You are encouraged to attach photographs or other graphics. Send submissions to bulletin@gfo.org. You may request a current "Instructions and Guidelines" by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at <https://gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html>.

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Contents

Searching for the Ancestors of Mary Ellen Cheatham (1869–unknown) of Claiborne Parish, Louisiana <i>Nanci Remington</i>	1
75 Years: The Genealogical Forum of Oregon	6
The Founders of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon <i>Shannon Leonetti and Nanci Remington</i>	11
Bulletin Editors Through the Years	15
Rejected or Canceled Donation Land Claims in Oregon <i>Nanci Remington</i>	16
River Settlers: The Story of Frank Conrad Sherrieb (1845–1925) and Isabelle Boorman (1866–1953) of Hood River, Oregon, as told by their daughter Lorena (Sherrieb) Gillson (1896–1979) <i>Keri Logan</i>	19
Family Bible of Joseph Linebaugh (1834–1887) and Elizabeth C. Lee (1835–1886) <i>Stephanie Linebaugh Miller</i>	25
The Bible of Robert Benham Burch (1797–1895) and Anne Nichols (1801–1883) <i>Courtney A. Clements</i>	29
The Family Bible of Joseph P. Caldwell (1818–1895) and Mary E. Morrell (1820–1871) <i>Courtney A. Clements</i>	33
Book Reviews	
Four Books by David Dobson, <i>Reviewed by Nanci Remington</i>	
<i>The People of Barbados 1625–1875</i>	37
<i>The People of the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Curacao, 1620–1860</i>	38
<i>Scots-Dutch Links in Europe and America, 1575–1825, Volume IV</i>	39
<i>Anglo-Dutch Links 1560–1860</i>	40
Genealogy at a Glance, <i>Reviewed by Nanci Remington</i>	
<i>Finding Eastern European Jewish Ancestors</i>	41
<i>Swedish Genealogy Research</i>	42
<i>Polish Genealogy Research, Updated Edition</i>	42
<i>Scottish Genealogy Research, Updated Edition</i>	43
<i>Pennsylvania Genealogy Research, Updated Edition</i>	43
In Memoriam	
<i>Gyneth Susan Ingalls Balfour</i>	44
<i>Carole Anne Putman</i>	45

Cover note: The image of Mary Ellen Cheatham courtesy of Barbara Meredith. The map is from *The Universal Atlas, Including County And Railroad Maps of the United States*, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:-Map_of_Louisiana.jpg.

Connections

Anniversaries offer a chance to look back. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO). For me, it marks 16 years as a member.

My first connection to the GFO came when I was still teaching. Richard Crockett taught a few doors away. One day while monitoring the halls (this was a middle school—you always monitored the halls) the topic of genealogy came up. My mother had sent me a family pedigree chart. The next day, Richard brought the chart he put together when he was young. It was a lot longer than mine! A few weeks later we met at the GFO library, then on S. E. Gideon Street. I joined that day. For a few years, I only read the newsletter, content to know others shared my interest. When I retired in 2010, I decided to volunteer.

This connected me to Rhonda Stone and Tom O'Brien. They were the volunteers who trained me to be a Research Assistant (RA). It turned out that Rhonda and I shared a Remington ancestor back in the 1700s. Then-president Lyleth Winther held a meeting to organize a German Special Interest Group (SIG). When she asked for volunteers to facilitate the group, we all stared at each other. Eventually, Carolyn Bergeron agreed to help if she had a co-facilitator. I volunteered. The German SIG led to some of my most rewarding connections at the GFO.

My Wednesday shift allowed me to meet and work with library and print shop volunteers. It also let me eavesdrop on the committee that was planning the move to a new location. When Jim Morrow asked what I would like at a new building, I looked around the room and said a window would be nice. We all know how that turned out. Almost immediately after the GFO moved to the Ford Building, my connections grew stronger. An Open House was planned. Laurel Smith was in charge, and I suggested there be a day devoted to the internet. She suggested I organize it. More connections were made—with speakers and those who attended the classes.

And so, the last ten years have passed. Volunteering has connected me to so many others with an interest in genealogy. Surprisingly, it also connected me to people who shared their knowledge of manuscripts collections, digital preservation, DNA, writing and editing, putting



Nanci leading a training session for Research Assistants, February 2020.

on seminars, and so much more. As a lifelong student, teacher, and somewhat compulsive organizer, the GFO provides a place for me to continue those avocations.

Some of these connections are reflected in this issue of *The Bulletin*. Being an RA led to my friend Arlene and her ancestor's story. There are three Bible articles, two from the GFO manuscripts collection. The manuscripts also offered up stories of early Oregon settlers, and we are lucky to have a researcher share one of those.

Finally, there is an article about the founders of the GFO. Laurel Smith proofread the article and noted there was no burial site for one of the women. Though Caroline Higley died in Portland, her remains were "sent east" for burial. We guessed they went to a family plot. A little research found Caroline, her parents, and some of her siblings listed in a cemetery in Illinois. The problem was that none of them were buried in Illinois. Somebody, at some time, connected Caroline's mother to the incorrect husband. Both men were named Lyman B. Higley and lived at about the same time. This mistake was picked up and copied to online trees. Laurel and I traced, documented, and corrected as much as we could. And we both thought it was "fun."

It has been a year since the GFO library closed because of the pandemic. Though many members have kept in touch during that time, I hope we can soon gather in-person to renew our connections and make new ones as we move forward.

Nanci Remington



Searching for the Ancestors of Mary Ellen Cheatham (1869–unknown) of Claiborne Parish, Louisiana

Nanci Remington

A few years ago, Arlene Green came to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) looking for help finding her ancestors. She was just beginning her search but had accumulated a collection of funeral notices, obituaries, and oral histories going back at least two generations. She was in touch with many of her living relatives from all over the United States. Arlene was open to suggestions and soon began learning the ins and outs of putting together an online tree. Along the way she learned the lessons we all learn about not copying from other people's family trees and discerning the good hints from the ones that lead us astray. She learned to document her findings. She did not hesitate to call repositories for information not found online.

Her tree grew. She found new cousins. She made the acquaintance of librarians in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Kansas. She had her DNA tested.

Then she started hitting roadblocks that have so far proven insurmountable. That is because Arlene's family

(b) ENTER YOUR WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME OR YOUR HUSBAND'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH (If Unknown, give age)	DATE OF MARRIAGE
Bertha B. Dunaway	2/8/00	9/9/29

Marriage date of William B. Turner and Bertha Dunaway from William's railroad board pension file.



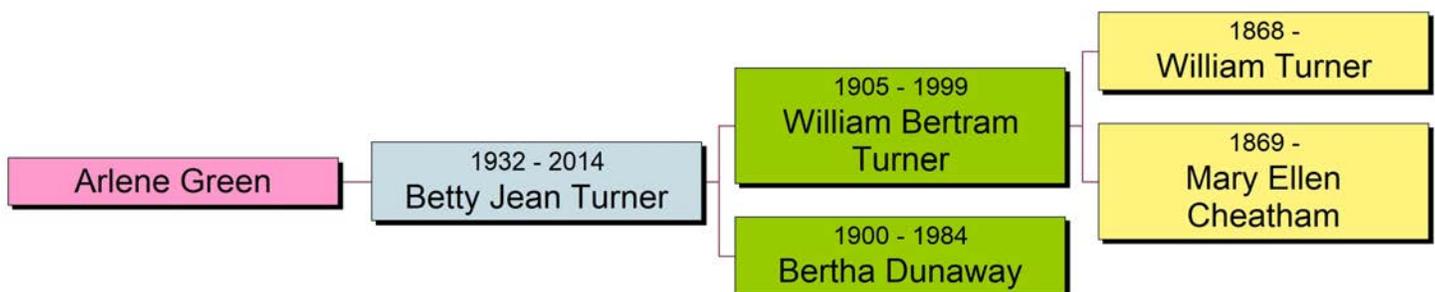
Betty J. Turner Green and her father William B. Turner.
Photo courtesy of Arlene Green.

is African American. And once she tried to search earlier than 1870, records became scarce. To illustrate some of the challenges, we will follow the search for the parents and grandparents of Mary Ellen Cheatham, Arlene's great-grandmother.

THE GRANDPARENTS— WILLIAM B. TURNER AND BERTHA DUNAWAY

Arlene knew her grandfather William "Poppa" Bertram Turner and grandmother Bertha "Annie" Dunaway. William B. was born in Homer, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, on 26 July 1905. Bertha was born 8 February 1900 in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas. They lived in Kansas City, where William worked for the railroad. No marriage record has been found, but William's railroad board pension file, ordered from the National Archives in Georgia, gave the marriage date as 9 September 1929.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF ARLENE GREEN

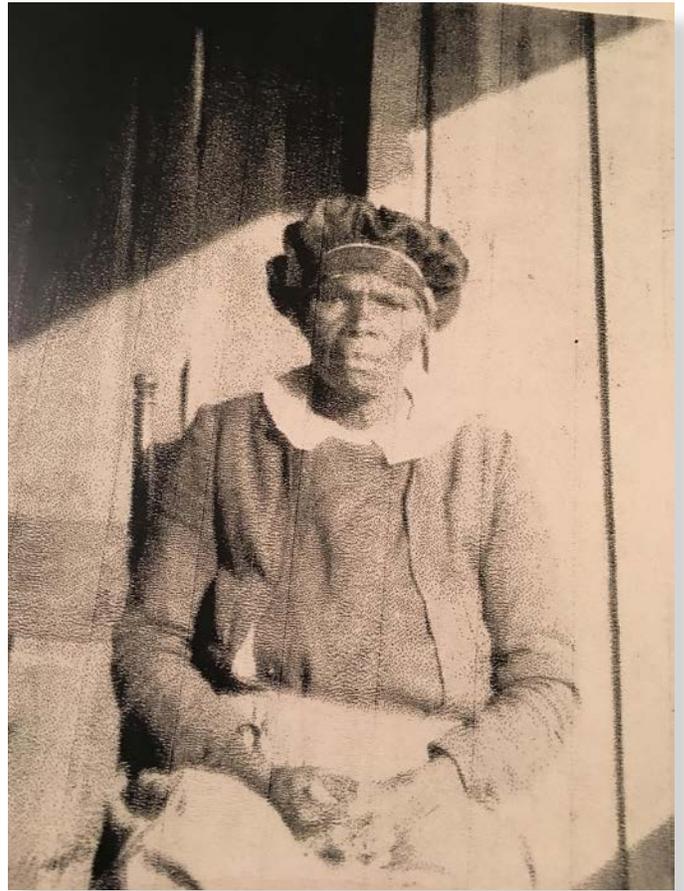


William and Bertha had two children, including Betty Jean Turner, Arlene's mother. The family was living in Kansas City when the 1940 census was taken. William B. was an engine watchman for the railroad. His wife, two children, and his widowed mother-in-law, Matilda Dunaway, were in the household. Neither William nor Bertha have been found on the 1930 census. On the 1925 Kansas state census and the 1920 U.S. census, Bertha was single and living with her parents. William has not been found on the 1920 census.

GREAT-GRANDPARENTS— WILLIAM TURNER AND MARY ELLEN CHEATHAM

The next step was to document William B.'s parents. Arlene knew from her family notes that William B. Turner's parents were **William and Mary Ellen Turner**. She also knew the names of some of William B.'s siblings. We knew William B. was born in 1905, so he should be on the U.S. census taken in May 1910 when he would have been four years old. Because the name is very common, it took a while to narrow the search. In this case, Ancestry.com provided the needed filter: race/ethnicity. Adding the field "Black" to the year and location led to just eleven results. Of these, four had a father named William (or a variation) and one was living with grandparents. None had a mother named Mary or Mary Ellen.

This is where having a sibling with a less common name came in handy. William B. had a brother Madison. One of the 1910 census results was a four-year-old Wm B Turner in the household of William and Savannah Turner—correct age and father—living in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, the location William B. gave as his place of birth. A closer look shows that William and Savannah had been married only 6/12 of a year (six months) and that there are several stepchildren in the household. Interestingly, in the column for number of children/number living, usually reserved for the wife, the enumerator shows 10 children/8 living on William's line, while wife Savannah's line shows 7 children/7 living. The entire household included Wm (41); Savannah (39); Madison (18), Louisa (17), Dennis (15), Wm T (13), Margaret (11), Wm B (4); plus five children with the surname of Bedford - Halsie (17), Fannie (13), Rosie (15), Olie (8), and John W (6). No death records have been found, but it can be speculated from the census entries that William B.'s mother and possibly some siblings died before 1910.



Mary Ellen Cheatham. Courtesy of Barbara Meredith. The picture was passed down to her through the family of her grandmother Mary Ella (Cheatom) Spivey who was the daughter of Rich Cheatom and the granddaughter of Morris Cheatom.

Going back to 1900, before William B.'s birth, we find the family living in Claiborne Parish. The household includes William (32), wife Mary Ellen (29), and six children, including the aforementioned Madison (11—spelled Matterson), Louiza (9), Dennis (6—written as Dink), Thomas (4), and Margurett (10/12—ten months). An older daughter named Mary Willie (12) is also listed. The census states the couple had been married 12 years. This leads to the first vital record found for this generation—a marriage register, indexed on Ancestry.com (no image)—showing that "M. E. Cheatham" and "Wm Turner" married on 12 January 1888 in Claiborne Parish. Soon, another record, son Madison's Social Security Applications and Claims Index, showed that his mother's maiden name was **Mary E Cheatham**. The same information was noted on daughter Mary Willie's death index.



Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. [Wikimedia](#).

GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS— MORRIS CHEATHAM AND MARGARET MEADOWS

With at least three records showing the surname of Cheatham (various spellings) and one census showing that Mary Ellen was born in Louisiana and had parents born in Alabama, the search moved to the 1880 census. There we found a Mary E. Cheatham, age 11 with an occupation of farm laborer, living in the 2nd ward of Claiborne Parish with parents **Morris** (46) and **Margaret** (36), plus five siblings—Rich (15), Louisa (14), Lucy (9), Morris (4), and Tom (2). It shows that Margaret was born in Alabama, and that Morris was born in Georgia. All children were born in Louisiana. The 1870 census showed Morris (30), Margaret (26), Mary E. (here 2 years old), and two older siblings, Rich (7) and Louisa (5), living in Ward 2 of Claiborne Parish. None could be found living free on the 1860 census.

On all these records, family members were farmers or farm laborers. Only one census (in 1910) showed land ownership. According to the census records, the older generations could not read or write. Birth and death records were not kept in Louisiana until 1914. Few of these names show up on cemetery websites. So, how to proceed?

We have two records for Morris Cheatham – the 1870 and 1880 censuses. The first said he was born about 1840 and the second states about 1834. Both say he was born

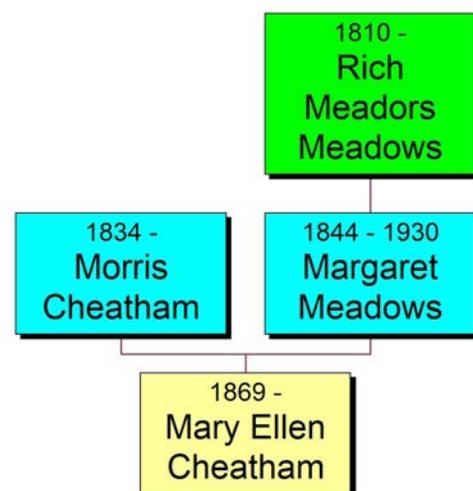
in Georgia. For now, we can assume that he was born an enslaved person and did not live free until after the Civil War. He would have been in his late 20s during the Civil War; there is no record of him in the service. His death date has not been found.

Morris's wife, Margaret, outlived her husband. She was a widow in 1900, living with her son Tom. In 1910 she was with her son Dock. And in 1930 she was still in Claiborne Parish with Dock's family. Margaret died on 7 July 1930—her age is listed as 93. If correct, this means she was born about 1837, but earlier census records suggest she may have been born as late as 1846. The range of birth years implies that Margaret was also born enslaved and likely lived that way until emancipation. Her first son may have been born into slavery, though his exact birthdate varies in the records.

GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER— RICH MEADOWS

Margaret did not die until 1930. Her death certificate names her father as Rich Meadows, born in Alabama, and her mother as unknown. As with the earlier generations, researching Mary Ellen's siblings led to more information about her parents. Though we do not have death records for Mary Ellen, the death certificate for her son Richard names his parents as Marsh Cheatham and Margaret Meadows. Mary Ellen's son William Thomas's record shows his parents as Morris Cheatham and Margaret Meadows.

SELECTED ANCESTORS OF MARY ELLEN CHEATHAM



Meadows, Rich	60	M	M	Farm Labour
" May, J.	36	F	"	Keeping House
" John, K.	4	M	"	
Barrow, Sarah	45	F	13	Domestic Servant
Cheatham, Morris	30	M	"	Farm Labourer
" Margaret	26	F	"	" "
" Rich	7	M	"	
" Louisa	5	F	"	
" Mary, C.	2	"	"	

Meadows and Cheatham families, 1870 US Census, Ward 2, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. [FamilySearch](#).

Going back to the 1870 census, there is a **Rich Meadows** (60) as the head of household listed directly above the household of Morris and Margaret Cheatham. He is a farm laborer born in South Carolina (later census records had noted Margaret's parents were born in Alabama). He had personal property valued at \$800, which may indicate that he was involved in some trade. Also in the household are May J (36 – born in Kentucky), John K (4 – born in Louisiana). Relationships are not given on this census. It is possible May was the wife or daughter of Rich, but she is too young to be the mother of Margaret.

Further research on John K. indicated that his parents were Richard Meadows (sometimes Meadors) and Mary Jane. One indexed death record gives the name of Mary Jane's father as Mosely, but without seeing the actual image, it is unclear if this was a first or last name.

To recap, the records for Mary Ellen Cheatham (mother of William, grandmother of Betty Jean, great-grandmother of Arlene) show she was born between 1868 and 1870 shortly after the end of the Civil War, likely in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, the third of six children of Morris Cheatham and Margaret Meadows/Meadors. On the 1880 census, at the age of eleven, she was a farm laborer who did not attend school that year. She could not read or write. By 1900 she was married to William Turner and was the mother of six children. She could now read, and her school-age children were in school.

There is circumstantial evidence, from her husband's 1910 census information, that Mary Ellen had four more children, two of whom died before 1910, though only one (Wm B Turner, age four) is listed with William in 1910. Because William had recently remarried, it is likely that Mary Ellen died in the few years before 1910.

The search for Mary Ellen's parents led to Morris Cheatham and Margaret Meadows. No records have been

found for Morris prior to the 1870 census. A few records show that Margaret was the daughter of Rich Meadows and an unknown mother. Rich was living near his daughter Margaret's family in 1870. In 1880, the families were still near each other in Ward 2, Claiborne Parish. There are some clues in Rich's listing that could lead to siblings of Margaret—three grandsons: Lou Pits (10, born about 1870), Marsh Cheatham (6, born about 1876), and Mose Turner (9, born about 1871). To date, none of these have been positively identified.

RESEARCHING AN AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILY THAT CAME OUT OF SLAVERY

This family line has now been documented back to 1870. We know that Mary Ellen's parents and grandparents were likely born into slavery: Morris Cheatham about 1834 in Georgia, Margaret Meadows about 1844 in Alabama, and Rich Meadows about 1810 in South Carolina. We have looked at various descendants to try to find maiden names, knowing that the names of enslaved people often changed after they became free. We know that birth and death records were not kept in Louisiana until 1914 and marriage records were sporadic. Census records have been reviewed for family and neighbors. Some of these family connections are supported by DNA evidence. So, what resources are available to break the 1870 brick wall?

Looking at the available research guides for this problem, the most common term seems to be "challenging." But there are suggestions for researching this transition period. One writer suggests the researcher look for the 1867 voter registration list, check Freedman's Bureau and Freedman's Bank records, and check records for United States Colored Troops in the Civil War. None of these record sets yielded information for the families in Claiborne Parish.



Claiborne Parish Courthouse, Homer, Louisiana. [Wikimedia](#).

It is always recommended that the researcher learn as much as possible about the location. The Turner, Cheatham, and Meadows families lived in Claiborne Parish for at least 60 years, from the end of the Civil War until Margaret's death in 1930. Some records place the family in Homer, but because it is the county seat, that may have been where the records were created, not where the family lived. Some census records show the families in Ward 2. Claiborne Parish is in northwest Louisiana bordering Arkansas. The county courthouse still stands and has marriage, divorce, probate, court, and land records dating from 1850, but they are not online. According to the Library of Congress site *Chronicling America*, there were several newspapers published in Claiborne Parish, two of which have been digitized: *Homer Guardian* and *Claiborne Guardian*. Neither gave any clues.

There could be significant information in court records. Because at least one of Arlene's ancestors owned property in Claiborne Parish, there could be a will or probate record to be found at the courthouse.



Arlene Green

Going back to the time before emancipation, it is possible that enslaved people were named in probate or other records. The 1860 census names slave holders in Claiborne Parish. These include MO Cheatham, JJ Meadow, AA Meadors, TD Meaders, JE Meadors, JC Meadors, TJ Meadow, JE Meadors, JA Turner, and MJ Turner. If Arlene's family members kept the names of their slave holders, as sometimes happened, and if any of those families had records created between 1849 and 1865, they could include names and ages of enslaved people. However, because neither Morris Cheatham nor Margaret Meadows was born in Louisiana, and all their known children were born after the Civil War, there may not be any conclusive evidence.

WHAT NOW?

It is possible that a trip to Claiborne Parish would uncover more information about Arlene's ancestors. That is something she looks forward to in the future. Even if she does learn more about the Meadows family, or finds out who Margaret Meadow's mother was, she is unlikely to go back another generation. But Arlene has learned much about her family's history and the people who made her who she is—a smart, curious, perseverant, and compassionate individual with a story to tell.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Nanci Remington met Arlene Green at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, where Nanci was a research assistant. Arlene came in at least once a week until she moved to Iowa.

ABOUT ARLENE GREEN

Arlene tells us that she has always been inquisitive about her family. Even as a young girl, she was eager to visit her family in Missouri. She credits the patience of the volunteers at the GFO with helping her uncover so much of her family heritage. Arlene now resides in Sioux City, Iowa. Because there are few local resources there, she has remained a member of the GFO.





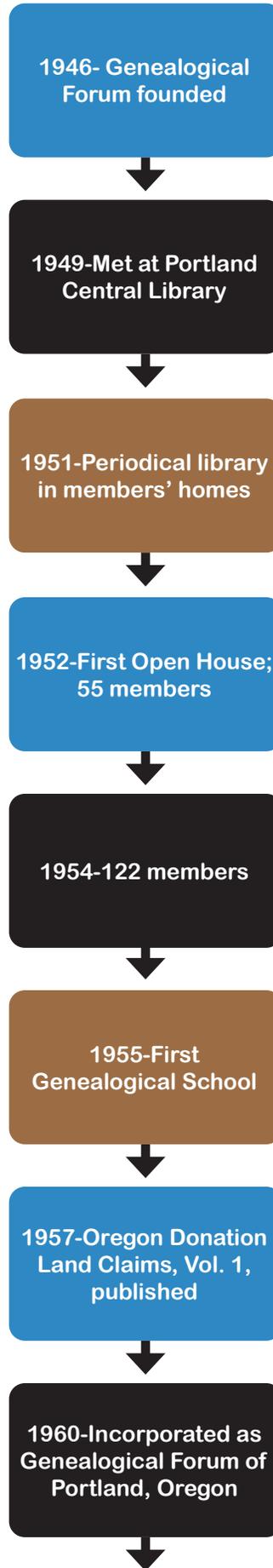
The Genealogical Forum of Oregon

The Genealogical Forum of Oregon was formed in January 1946 by Caroline Higley, Daisy Smith, and Rachel Van Pelt. The Forum has grown from three members to over 1000 and from a few periodicals to a library with over 52,000 holdings. During this time, the objectives of the Forum have remained the same—to instruct in research, to create an interest in genealogy, and to share, compile, and publish genealogical and historical materials.

A comprehensive 70-year history of the GFO was published in the September 2016 *Bulletin*. Some of the history can be seen in the timeline. But much has happened in the ensuing five years



Many attended the 2019 Spring Seminar featuring Tony Burroughs, including a group who traveled from Seattle.





Fritz Juengling shared his knowledge of German research with a large audience in the fall of 2019.

On the education front, the GFO presented ten weekend seminars; four week-long Open Houses; averaged eight GenTalks and three half-day workshops each year; and hosted countless Special Interest Group meetings (often more than ten a month). Volunteer research assistants kept the library open seven days a week to provide individual help for members and visitors from across the United States, and even a few from Europe. The research team fielded requests from around the world, the most popular being the Multnomah County marriage records and Donation Land Claims.



Volunteers inventoried the library on GivingTuesday, 2018.





Library visitors, 2019.

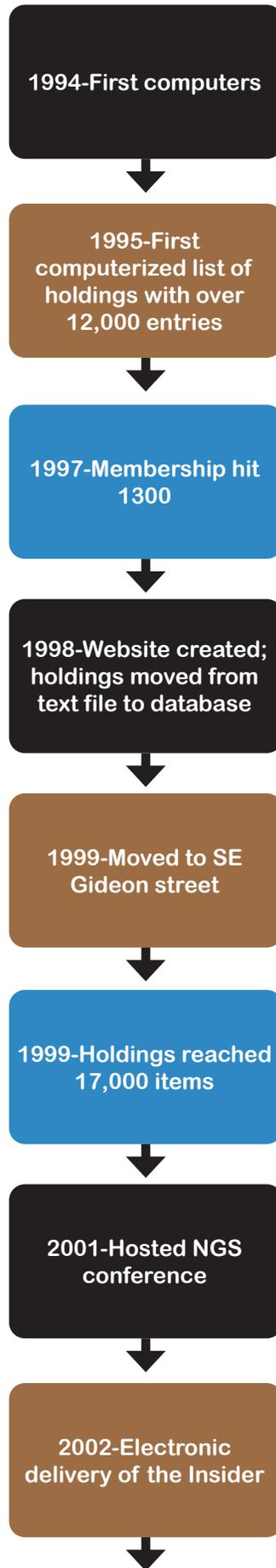
The data extraction team released new indexes, ranging from obituaries to rejected land claims. The manuscripts team scanned tens of thousands of pages of donated personal papers to make them available to researchers. Volunteers wrote, edited, laid out, printed, and distributed 40 issues of the *Insider* and 20 issues of *The Bulletin*.

The library team processed, cataloged, and shelved over 11,000 new holdings. Volunteers conducted a massive inventory, found many misplaced books, and identified others as missing. To make room for new books, we installed new shelves and moved every book at least once. The library committee added material to underrepresented subject areas, including books on African American, Hispanic, and Asian genealogy. And volunteers began a project to digitize periodicals to preserve them and to make them more available and, best of all, word-searchable!

Behind the scenes, we replaced or updated computers and scanners, and we added an in-house server so patrons can access all the new digitized content. In addition to keeping everything running, the board instituted a day of service on GivingTuesday and adopted a Statement of Inclusion.



Preparing to deliver books for Paradise Genealogical Society following fires of 2019.



Outreach continued through tours and classes at libraries and other locations. Instagram added to our online presence. We donated books and other support to genealogy societies impacted by natural disasters. And we renewed ties to other heritage organizations.

Then came the pandemic. On 13 March 2020, everything came to a halt. The library closed. Volunteers stayed home. The spring seminar was postponed. All classes and special interest groups stopped meeting. At least for a while.



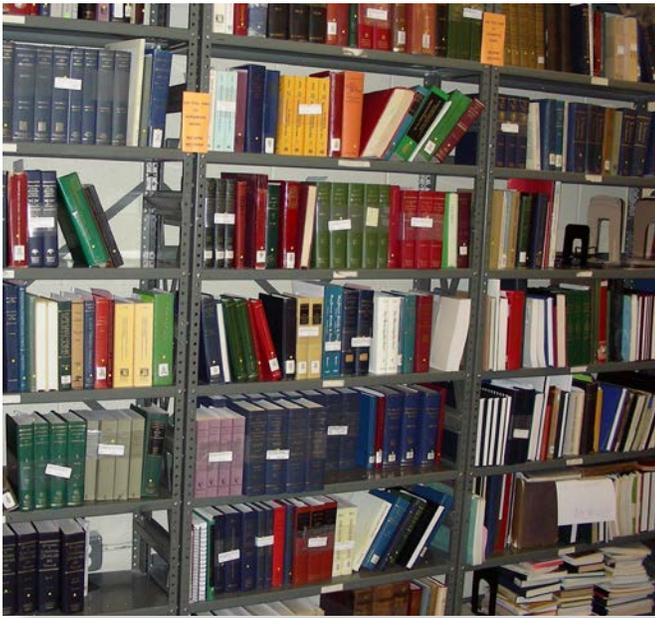
Italian Special Interest Group, 2020.

On Saturday, 20 March, the African American Special Interest Group met online. By April, there were as many online classes and meetings as there were canceled ones. In May, there were 17 special interest groups and other meetings online. Almost all of them reported an increase in attendance. It turns out people liked participating from home, and they invited friends and family from across the country to join in! The spring seminar became the summer seminar and was held online, as was the fall seminar. Volunteers slowly returned to the library one at a time (with strict protocols in place) to check the mail, process donated books, sell surplus books, fulfill research requests, and do printing. Many projects continued from home, including all publications, most indexing, and several library tasks.



Cyndi Ingle at the 2018 Fall Seminar.





Some of the books for sale at the GFO.

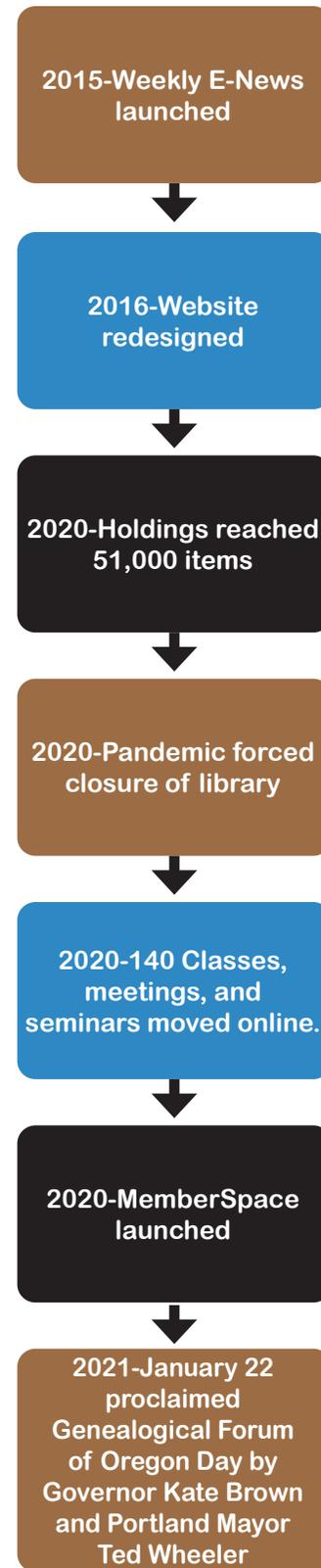
MemberSpace, a significant addition to the GFO website, was fast-tracked and became available in June. Originally a portal to online databases that had been available in the library, it quickly added other benefits. These included free lookup services and personal research assistance, member discounts, and occasional videos. Plus, digital collections are being added every week.

GFO members continue to be supportive through their words of encouragement, their financial contributions, and the many volunteer hours they contribute. It is this community that is the heart of the organization, and for this, we thank you.

MemberSpace —
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 Enjoy exclusive, GFO member-only access, services, and discounts.

 <p>Genealogy Databases TEMPORARY at-home access for GFO members to subscription genealogy databases during the COVID-19 library closure.</p>	 <p>Digital Collections NEW! • Indexed Images • eBooks • Digital Journals • Manuscripts</p>	 <p>Free GFO Library Lookups A small team of GFO volunteers will look up specific records and send digital images to you while the library is closed.</p>
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The Founders of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Caroline Isabelle Higley

(1884–1971)

Daisy Catherine (Shrader) Smith

(1889–1977)

Dorothy “Rachel” (Clark) Van Pelt

(1884–1975)

Shannon Leonetti

Nanci Remington

CAROLINE HIGLEY

Caroline Isabelle Higley arrived in Oregon during the Great Depression. Born on 28 October 1884 in Iowa, Caroline was an independent woman who spent years working as a teacher in the Midwest. In a biographical sketch published in the May 1958 *Bulletin*, Caroline said that she “first attended the rural school for which her father gave the land and building, then Denison Normal college, followed by six years of teaching and a business career.”

Her father, Lyman Barns Higley, was born in Illinois. Her mother, Caroline Isabell Summers, was born in West Virginia and, after she was orphaned as a young child, moved to Illinois with her uncle’s family. Lyman and Caroline married on 29 October 1863 in Whiteside County, Illinois. About 10 years later, they took their five young children and moved to Crawford County, Iowa, where Lyman continued farming. It was here that Caroline was born, becoming the family’s eighth child.

On the 1910 census, Caroline was a public-school teacher living with her parents in Vernon County, Missouri. In 1920, she was a bookkeeper in Salina, Saline County, Kansas, living with her sister Rachel. She told the *Bulletin* that, before coming to Oregon, she taught in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. She also worked as a secretary.

Arriving in Oregon in 1931, Caroline, now about 47 years old, took up practical nursing. Social items in the newspaper tell us that in 1932, when her sister Rachel visited



Caroline Higley, courtesy Rebecca Parish Washington.



Caroline Isabelle Higley in her later years. Photo courtesy Rebecca Parish Washington.

from Washington, Caroline was living at the Methodist Deaconess Home. Later that year, she was involved with the Blue Triangle Club at the YWCA. Over the next few years, she boarded at various locations in southeast Portland and worked as a nurse or bookkeeper.

By the 1940s, Caroline was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).

During the next decade, she is mentioned in news articles associated with the DAR. She could trace her father’s lineage back to Samuel Barnes who served with the Vermont militia in the Revolutionary War. It was her friendship with other DAR members that led her to help found the Genealogical Forum in 1946. She was the first president, though it was then referred to as chairman. In the 1958 *Bulletin* article mentioned above, Caroline said that she enjoyed historical works, needlework, china painting, but most of all, people.

Caroline Higley, recently returned to her home in Portland, Ore. after several years' residence in Amarillo, Texas, during which she wrote a number of articles for the "Globe News," is not a professional historian but is interested in "all history and most people." Educated at the University of Oregon, she has been an accountant, shipyard worker, practical nurse and writer of children's stories. A high spot in her search for living history was a winter spent in the South. Mrs. Ben Harden Helm, half-sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was 91 years old at the time Miss Higley met her. She was "still a dyed-in-the-wool rebel but graciousness itself." The accompanying article on John Augustus Sutter reveals Miss Higley's talent for accurate reporting and infusing facts with color and readability.

From Montana Magazine of Western History, Volume 14, Number 3, Summer, 1964.

In 1958, Caroline moved to Amarillo, Potter County, Texas, after taking an extended trip to visit family. She lived there for three years before returning to Portland. While in Texas, she joined the Panhandle Genealogical Society where she was the librarian and historian. Back in Portland, she continued to support the Forum as its historian until her health began to fail. She even managed to surprise GFO members when an article she wrote appeared in the *Montana Magazine of Western History*. "The Rise and Fall of Sutter's Golden Empire" was published in July 1964 and told the story of John August Sutter. When reported in the May 1965 issue of the *Bulletin*, it was said that "though we have known her for more than ten years, we did not know of her talent for writing."

Caroline died on 13 August 1971 in Portland at the age of 86. The Memoriam in the *Bulletin* stated there was no funeral and that her remains were to be sent East. She was buried in the Dow City Cemetery, Dow City, Crawford County, Iowa.

DAISY SMITH

Daisy Catherine (Shrader) Smith was born on 18 August 1889 in Buffalo, Erie County, New York. She was the daughter of James William and his wife Mary Jane (Merrell) Shrader. Daisy moved to Portland in 1914, and on 30 December 1914, she married Edward F. Smith, her classmate from school in Buffalo.

Daisy and Edward's wedding took place in the home of Daisy's parents. Both the *Oregonian* and the *Oregon Journal* described



Daisy Smith, from *Twigs and Trees Quarterly*, 1957.

it as "a pretty wedding" with Daisy "charmingly attired" in a suit of white crepe de cine and a coat of brocaded crepe. She carried white roses, and a wedding supper was served to twenty guests. There is little or no paper trail for Daisy's story during her early married years. The marriage lasted their entire lives, so a look at Edward's path probably provides the framework for her life too.

Genealogy has been compared to a potato field, -the best part of the crop is under ground.-Quote from Miss Caroline Higley.

The Bulletin, September 1966.

In the city directory of 1917, Edward was living at 583 E. Salmon. In the *Oregonian's* wedding announcement, Edward was described as the new Deputy Coroner of Multnomah County. He still held that job in the 1917 directory listing. By 1920, he and Daisy had moved to 1089 Center. Sometime during those three years, Edward went to work for Standard Oil Company. A few years later, he is listed as an insurance salesman. Eventually, he opened his own company, Edward F. Smith Insurance. In 1953, when Edward was 65 and still working in the insurance business, he was cited for running over an on-duty policeman and continuing down the street. According to the 13 January 1953 *Daily Oregonian*, he was cited for disregarding an officer's signal and hit-and-run, and he was fined \$20.

Edward was active in several Portland social organizations such as Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 42; the Aero Club; Portland Golf Club; and the Rite Shrine Patrol. He died on 30 October 1962. According to city directories, Edward was living at 2336 S.W. Osage St. Apt. 502 at the time of his death (the current day Envoy Apartments on 23rd and West Burnside in Portland).

Daisy, like Caroline Higley and Dorothy Rachel Van Pelt, the other co-founders of the Forum, was a member of the Willamette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). Someone in Daisy's family started the Shrader family's genealogical history. There is no record of who that was, but Daisy had a line of descent from Ebenezer French (1760-1848) who fought in the Revolutionary War and his son Irad French (1792-1864) who fought in the War of 1812. Daisy also said there was a record of an early family migration from France to Holland and then to New Amsterdam (later known as New York). She also claimed descent from John Cook of the *Mayflower*. Her ancestors eventually settled in Buffalo where Daisy was

born. She is cited as saying her interest in genealogy was ignited from having traced her lineage for the DAR to Private French and his wife Lucy Beals.

In addition to the DAR, Daisy was active in bringing a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution (CAR) to Oregon. Like its parent organization, the CAR offers membership to anyone under the age of 22 who is lineally descended from someone who served in the Continental Army or gave material aid to the cause of freedom in the American Revolution. The CAR is the nation's oldest and largest patriotic youth organization.

Daisy was a club lady. Her name is mentioned in published notes and attendance records covering the "wives" groups of clubs such as the Shriners, where Edward was an active member. These memberships would have given her introductions to women who might have been interested in the CAR or the Genealogical Forum when it was started.

Daisy was the first Forum secretary and a Life Member. She kept up an active role for over fifty years until she was too ill to continue. Daisy died on 18 November 1977. Daisy and Edward had no children and were survived only by Daisy's sister-in-law and a niece. They are interred at Riverview Cemetery in Portland.

RACHEL VAN PELT

Dorothy Rachel (Clark) Van Pelt was born on 30 January 1884 in LaPlata, Macon County, Missouri. Her parents were Henry Obediah and Sarah Clarissa (Emmons) Clark who were born in Ohio. Both of their families were considered early pioneers of Macon County. Henry served the Union during the Civil War. After the war, on 8 August 1865, he married Sarah. They remained in Macon County for the rest of their lives. They were farmers with a large family, Rachel being the youngest.

According to the 1910 census, Rachel was living with her parents in La Plata where she was a saleslady in a dry goods store. Over the next few years, she was mentioned in the local papers several times. Of note is her participation, along with her mother, in the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). Except for a short time living in Kahoka, Clark County, Missouri, Rachel remained in La Plata until her marriage to Wilbur Fiske Van Pelt on 20 August 1919 in Spokane, Spokane County, Washington.

Wilbur Van Pelt was born in Nebraska on 13 May 1882. His family had moved to Oregon before the 1900 census. His mother's obituary mentioned that the family had once lived near La Plata, presumably between their residences in Nebraska and Oregon. At the time of his marriage to Rachel, Wilbur was living in Lostine, Wallowa County, Oregon, which is where the couple settled. On the 1920 census, Wilbur's occupation was



Mrs. Edward W. Anderson, left, chairman of Wheel and Distaff circle of Willamette chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Ella P. Robertson and Mrs. W. F. Van Pelt, two of her co-workers, display some of 60 garments made by sewing group this year for Waverly Baby home.

an agent for fire insurance. Lostine is also where their only child, Charles Clark, was born on 3 February 1921.

In 1924, Wilbur passed the Oregon State Bar exam and became a practicing attorney. Shortly thereafter, the family moved to Oak Grove, Clackamas County, Oregon, and later to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. By 1935, Rachel was in the newspaper as an organizer of a social event for those from Missouri.

On both the 1930 and 1940 censuses, Rachel's occupation was a cutter at a dressmaking shop. By 1940, her son was grown and working in a photographer's shop. He enlisted in the Army during World War II and later moved to California. Rachel's husband, Wilbur, died in 1949.

Van Pelt—Clark.
At 10:30 yesterday morning Miss Rachel Clark, well known in this section, was united in marriage to Mr. Wilbur F. Van Pelt. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian church at Spokane, Washington and the service was read by Rev. Pringle. The Republican joins the many friends of this splendid young couple in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

La Plata Republican (*La Plata, Missouri*), 22 August 1919. Newspapers.com.

In 1945, Rachel is mentioned in an article about the Delphian Society, an organization that promoted the education of women. She remained active in the DAR and was proud of her patriot ancestors. According to an article in the March 1997 issue of *The Bulletin*, they included:

- Lt George Ewing, N.J., whose journal kept at Valley Forge is still in the family
- James Brooks, Ct., at age 19 was one of George Washington's bodyguards
- Samuel King, Minute Man, L.I.
- Orange Emmons, Ct., served at age 15
- Arthur Emmons, Ct., Civilian Soldier
- Ezekiel Porter, Ct., served at age 15
- Capt. Samuel Brooks, Ct
- Captain Dennis Smith, Penn
- John Horton, R.I. and Ct
- Ezra Porter, Ct
- Capt. Thomas Shailer, Ct., Capt of Sloop "Lyon"
- Lt. John Smith, Ct., Lt. of the Oliver Cromwell, (Old Colony Ship)

Mr. Van Pelt numbers among his ancestors Capt. Nathaniel Turner, lost on the "Phantom Ship" of Longfellow's poem.

On 21 April 1946, Rachel is pictured in *The Sunday Oregonian* with other members of the DAR and the garments they made for the Waverly Children's Home. Three months earlier, in January, Rachel and two fellow members of the DAR sewing circle, Caroline Higley and Daisy (Shrader) Smith, decided to form a genealogical society that they named the Genealogical Forum.

Rachel Van Pelt was named the first treasurer of the Forum from January 1946 until May 1948 and became "the very efficient librarian who started and built up the Forum library." She remained active for many years, leading workshops and doing indexing projects.

According to a biographical sketch in the May 1958 *Bulletin* (volume 7, number 9, page 68, image 546) Rachel's other interests included baking cookies and sewing for her granddaughters. "Her one absorbing interest, besides genealogy, is buying old homes, refurbishing them, then providing a pleasant home for elderly ladies." The founders of the GFO were given honorary life memberships on 13 February 1967. Rachel continued to contribute advice and books to the library for several more years.

Rachel Van Pelt died on 26 January 1975 at the age of 90. She and her husband are buried in Riverview Cemetery.



Daisy Smith, Caroline Higley, and Rachel Van Pelt were the founders of the GFO. This photo appeared in the March 1967 Bulletin when they received life memberships.

Bulletin Editors Through the Years

1951-1953, 1954-1958

Esther (Hulpieu) Irvine Colyn



1953-1954

Nellie Martha (Davis) Kirby



1958-1963

Evelyn (Bjorkman/Birchman) Mowrey Brackett

1958-1966

Blythe (Gaittens) Carey

1963-1964

Jessie Brown



1966-1968

Livona Berenice (Anderson) Brownlow

1968-1969

Ida (Nettleton) Nady

1969-1972, 1973-79

Harriette (Word) Park

1979-1993

Ruth C. Bishop

1993-2005

Julie Kidd

2005-2008

Lyleth Winther

2008-2009

Peggy Baldwin

2009-2010

Mickey Sieracki

2008-2013

Carol Ralston Surrency

2008-2013

Judith Beaman Scott

2009-2013

Susan Olsen LeBlanc

2013

Harvey Steele

2013-2014

Janet Green

2014-2018

Marti Dell

2017-2018

Kate Eakman

2014-2017, 2018-2019

Laurel Smith

2020-present

Nanci Remington



Rejected or Canceled Donation Land Claims in Oregon

Nanci Remington

THE INDEX

The GFO recently added a new index to its website. The index lists persons whose Oregon Donation Land Claims (ODLC) applications were rejected or canceled. The list includes the name of the applicant (the claimant), the claim number, and the land office where the claim was filed. A claim was most often canceled when the claimant did not settle on or improve the land. A claim could be rejected for a variety of reasons, including boundary disputes. The index can be viewed on the [GFO website](#).

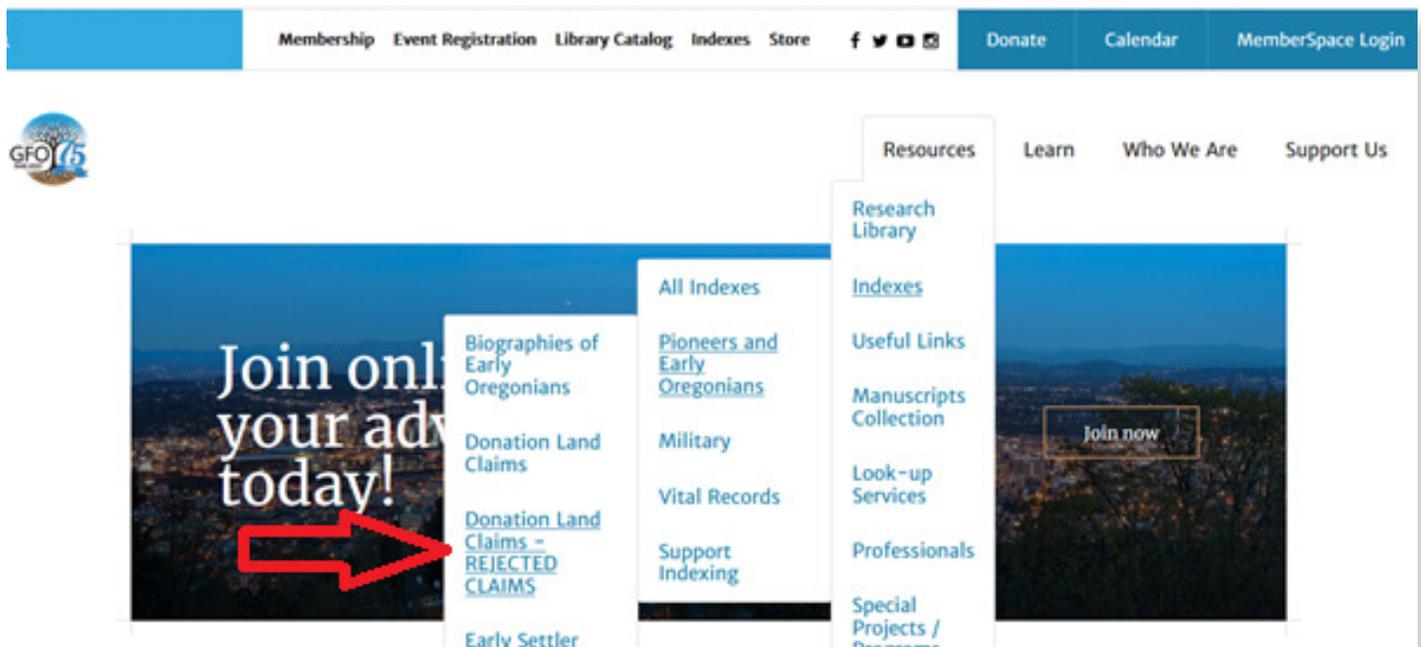
THE ABSTRACTS

Finding a claimant's name in the index leads to additional information about them. The GFO published a book of abstracts of these claims in Genealogical Material in the Oregon Donation Land Claims, Volume 4. The book is available in the [Members Section of the GFO website](#). The abstracts were compiled by GFO volunteers who reviewed the original ODLC files and recorded information of interest to genealogists. Most often, the abstracts



"Green valley in springtime, near Coquille, Oregon," by Carol Highsmith, Library of Congress.

include the date and place of birth of the claimant, the date and place of marriage (if married), and a statement of citizenship or naturalization. If relevant, the abstracts include the date and place of death of the claimant or his wife, the name of heirs (usually children), and the names of those who filed affidavits in support of the applicant. A list of abbreviations can be found in the forward of the book.



ALLPHIN, William, 1463, Linn Co, T10S R3W sec 8, 640a; b 1797, Harrison Co, Ky; SC 1 Oct 1847; m Zillah, July 1841, Schuyler Co, Ill. She d 8 Feb 1848 leaving heirs-at-law (not named). Note on doc, "See D. Cert (OC) 220 (Not. 1464)--same party--can't claim for heirs of dec'd wife, who died before passage of Donation law, but issued to Wm. Alphin & Phebe, his present wife." Feb/Mar 1853 SC aff: Anderson Cox, Abraham Miller, Jr., Jackson Allphin, Milton Hale.

One example is the entry for William Allphin. It tells us that he was born in 1797 in Harrison County, Kentucky; that he married Zilla in July 1841 in Schuyler County, Illinois; that Zillah died on 8 February 1848 leaving heirs; and that his second wife was named Phebe.

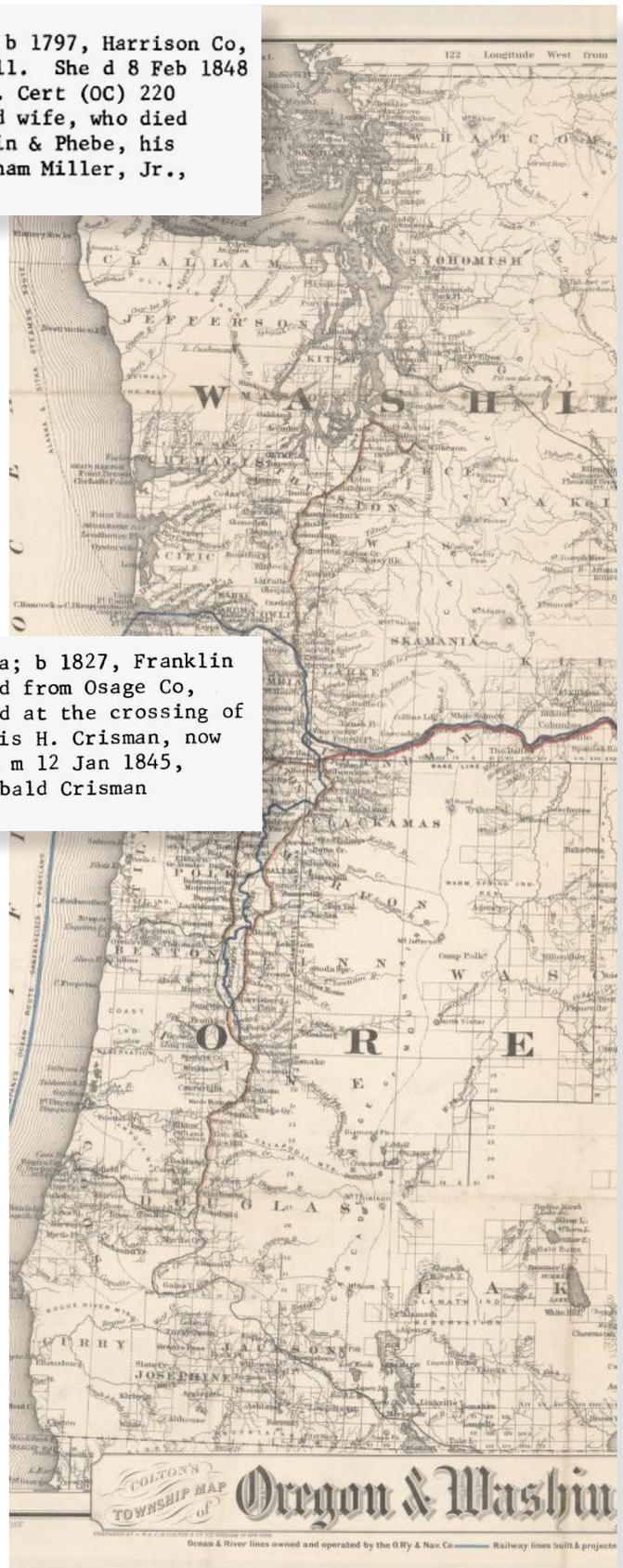
Another example is the entry for the widow Sarah Crisman who was born in 1827 in Franklin County, Missouri. It tells us that her husband, Pleasant H. Crisman, died on the trip west at the crossing of the South Platte River on 23 June 1853. They had two children, Emily and Louis.

CRISMAN, Sarah, 6130, Lane Co, T17S R4W sec 33,34, 160a; b 1827, Franklin Co, Mo; Arr Ore 25 Mar 1853; SC 14 Mar 1855. Emigrated from Osage Co, Mo, Spring of 1852; Pleasant H. Crisman, her husband, d at the crossing of S. Platte, 23 June 1853; their 2 children, Emily & Louis H. Crisman, now in Ore. T. (16 Mar 1855). Sarah & Pleasant H. Crisman m 12 Jan 1845, Franklin Co, Mo. 16 Mar 1855 SC aff: Mary Joys, Archibald Crisman (Crismon) (MA & d. aff).

The March 2015 issue of *The Bulletin* included an article by Gerry Lenzen about the rejected claims in the book. He writes:

These abstracts can be much more interesting than the regular ODLIC files because they also include the conflicts, comments, and court references regarding why the claim was denied or canceled. The names of the conflicted owners are listed with the type of land they eventually obtained. This volume may contain individuals who had qualified under the original ODLIC opportunities but waited too long to file. If they waited until after 1862, individuals who had obtained land under the Homestead Act may have preceded the late-claiming ODLIC applicant for a specific parcel. Details of these conflicts are usually included in the rejected abstracts.

The entry for Pierre Umpherville illustrates some of the points made by Gerry about land disputes and presents a wealth of information about this early settler and his land claim that predated the formation of the Oregon Territory.



Western half of "Oregon & Washington Territory," 1880, Library of Congress.

UMPHRIVILL (UMPHRIVILLE-UMPHRYVILLE) (X), Pierre, 3786, Marion Co, T5S R2W sec 19,20,30,29, 640a; b 1817, "on British Terr"; SC 15 June 1846. 2 June 1853 aff witnessed by Narcisse A. Cornoyer: Claimed on "virtue of treaty with Great Britain, concluded 15 June 1846 & makes claim as British subject, having been born upon British Terr within yr 1817 & father was British subject"; never have been naturalized as an American Cit.

12 Aug 1854 F. N. Blanchet, Archbishop of St. Paul Mission wrote Col. Gardiner, Surveyor General of Ore,... "went to see the young man Wakan (Alias) Umpherville to inquire from him how true were the reports at Salem about his claim as a British subject.has not sold, has no intention to sell to anyone his right to the claim. Once said he would take \$3,000 for claim. If it has been jumped he is not aware of it. Land is situated or bounded on E by Mission, S by Tobias Alias Marketti, W by some American, N by Fabiern(?) Malouin & a German. Wakan Alias Umpherville is the bearer of the present (letter). I have recommended to him to give you all information you may require. Ex-Surveyor Gen. advised him to hold to old marks, when first he was contenting himself with a half section.... The Ex-Sur. Gen. received his notification of abt 900a telling him it was all right. The old marks were then including part of Mission c & perhaps the c of Tobias Markette (Marchetti). If he required so much it was by being told by Mr. Preston to do so. Now says he would be satisfied with the section, contained between the four neighbors aforesaid mentioned. He says that if any individual pretend that he sold them his right they tell a falsehood. I am glad to hear that he never sold his right, that he then be able to keep his c, because he is and is known by all to be a good, sober, industrious and laborious man, single, 36 yrs old, supporting Sinae (Lipae?) 12 yrs--a good religious mother, widow from that time; 3 bros, 2 sisters by his labours & exertions, besides 2 other orphans of his late sister: altogether 7 orphans and a dear mother. Such is the man called Makan alias Umpherville. He certainly deserved. if no favors

THE ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS

Even more information can be found by looking at the original files that include the applications and supporting documents. The GFO has copies on microfilm. They can be viewed at the library when it is open, or copies can be ordered [online](#).

The introduction to Genealogical Material in the Oregon Donation Land Claims explains that applications likely include the following information:

Notification to the Surveyor General--this document has the name of the claimant and the county of residence, the metes and bounds of the land, and the signature of the claimant;

A statement that the land claimed was for the personal use of the claimant;

An "Affidavit of the settlers" form which includes a date of arrival, citizenship, place and year of birth, dates of occupancy of the claim, and, if married, the name of wife and date and place of marriage;

Other affidavits that show proof of residence and cultivation of the land, the fact that married couples were living together, etc.

In the case of rejected claims, there would be additional affidavits, notifications of hearings, and supporting documents such as letters and depositions.



Eastern half of "Oregon & Washington Territory," 1880, Library of Congress.

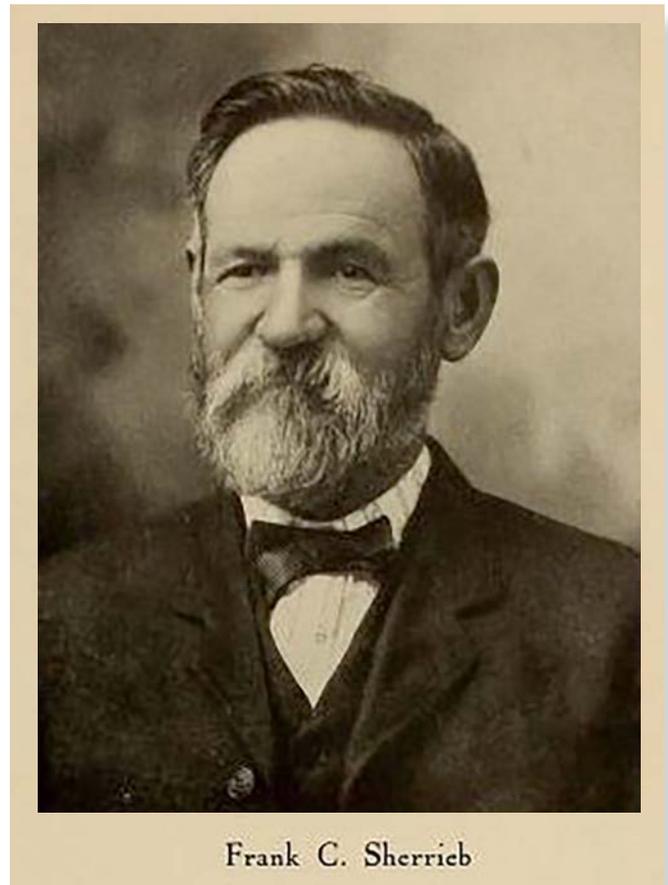
River Settlers: The Story of Frank Conrad Sherrieb (1845–1925) and Isabelle Boorman (1866–1953) of Hood River, Oregon, as told by their daughter Lorena (Sherrieb) Gillson (1896–1979)

Keri Logan

Discovered among the Genealogical Forum of Oregon's extensive collections, a file entitled *Stories of Early Oregon* is filled with personal accounts written by residents of Oregon.¹ Volunteers at the GFO do not know who gathered these tales, but we appreciate the glimpse they offer into the settlers of this state. One such tale, by Lorena Gillson, describes memories of her pioneer family in Hood River, Hood River County, Oregon.² The pieces of her story are scattered, but when combined with records of the time, provide a portrait of early Hood River.

Lorena (Sherrieb) Gillson begins her narrative by relating her father's arrival in Hood River:

My father was Frank Sherrieb who came from Germany when he was about nine years old to settle in Michigan. When he was a young man he worked his way across the country as a cook on the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, which was the Division point. He worked there for a while then he took the boat to Portland, in 1871. He could have bought property there for \$5.00 an acre at Twelfth and East Main, but the climate was too damp for him. He went up to Hood River in 1874 and lived with a family by the name of Coe.³



Frank C. Sherrieb

Frank C. Sherrieb. From An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath Counties, 1905, page 337.

FRANK CONRAD SHERRIEB SETTLES IN HOOD RIVER

Frank Conrad Sherrieb, born 14 July 1845, is remembered in two books written on pioneer families in Oregon, *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath Counties* and the compilation *History of Early Pioneer Families of Hood River, Oregon*.⁴ In the first volume, Frank is lauded as a pioneer of Hood River. The book identifies his parents as Ignatius and Elizabeth (Miller) Sherrieb from Württemberg, Germany, who settled in Erie County, Pennsylvania, when Frank was nine.⁵ It also mentions siblings Robert, Rose, Sophia, and Victoria.

1. Lorena Gillson, "River Settlers," (undated); Balicki Personal Papers, Accession 2012-03; Digital Manuscripts Collection, Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) Library (Portland, OR), File 30, "Stories of Early Oregon."

2. "Hood River County, Oregon," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hood_River,_Oregon : accessed 28 January 2021). The county of Hood River was formed from part of Wasco County in 1908.

3. *Ibid.*

4. F. A. Shaver, A. P. Rose, R. F. Steele, and A. E. Adams, *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon, Embracing Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Lake and Klamath Counties* (Spokane, WA : Western Historical Publishing, 1905). Also, Delia M. Coon, compiler, *History of Early Pioneer Families of Hood River, Oregon* (Hood River : Hood River County Historical Museum, undated); (<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~westklic/earlyhrhistory.html> : accessed 28 January 2021).

5. Shaver, Rose, Steele, and Adams, *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon*, p. 336.

two months later.¹⁷ Likely this affected her decision to move to Oregon with her parents. Lorena wrote:

Grandmother's brother, Robert Rand, had come to Hood River two years before [before 1886] and he had written how cheap the land was. When he came to Hood River it was a struggling little village where you could buy all the land you wanted for \$5.00 to \$20.00 an acre. He bought and sold fifteen different farms in the valley at quite a little profit.¹⁸

THE SHERRIEB FAMILY FARM

Frank C. Sherrieb married Isabelle Boorman Rorabeck on 1 May 1887 at the Methodist Episcopal (M.E.) Church.¹⁹ The M.E. Church recorded on the marriage record was undoubtedly the Belmont M.E. Church, the first church in Hood River, built in 1886, of which Frank Sherrieb was a founding member and later superintendent.²⁰

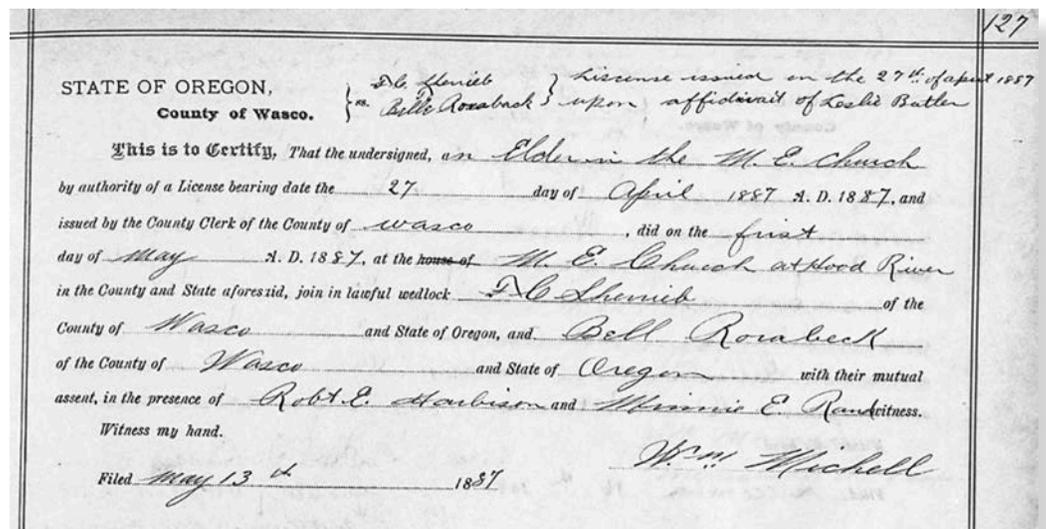
Seven children were born to the couple in Hood River: Grace Pearl (born 1890), Leslie Frank (born 1892), Ralph Boorman (born 1894), Lorena Belle (born 1896), Amy Ellen (born 1897), Carolina Emily (born 1900), and Mildred (born 1904).

Lorena explained that her father "took a homestead four and a half miles southwest of where the town is today."²¹ This is borne out by patent records, which indicate Frank was issued a patent 13 January

1893.²² The land was described as "rich but full of rock."²³ Nevertheless, he managed to win an award for his pears that same year.²⁴ Of the land, Lorena reminisced fondly,

All four children in our family enjoyed fishing in a creek running through the farm, which we called Indian Creek, always well-stocked with fish. It was quite a thrill for me to go fishing with my brothers, especially when I was able to get a fish out of a big hole and they weren't.²⁵

Lorena only spoke of four children when the family had seven. Amy Ellen, born just after Lorena, died as a toddler.²⁶ Mildred was born eight years after Lorena and would not have been much of a playmate.²⁷ That leaves five children, but one might surmise that Grace, six years the elder, had other responsibilities and interests besides running off to fish in the creek. Alternatively, Carolina, three years younger, may have been too young to engage in the activities of her older siblings.



Marriage certificate for F. C. Sherrieb and Bell (Isabelle Moorman) Rorabeck, 27 April 1887.

17. "Wisconsin Marriages, 1836-1930," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XRKT-XV7> : 28 January 2021), Isabella Boorman in entry for Smith Rorabeck, 1885. Also, for his date of death, see *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/123928258/smith-rorabeck> : accessed 28 January 2021), database with image, memorial 123928258, Smith Rorabeck (1864-1885), Wagner Cemetery, Hale, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin; imnage by James Seidelman.

18. Gillson, "River Settlers."

19. *FamilySearch* > "Oregon, Wasco County Records, 1854-1960" > Wasco > Marriage Certificates 1886-1887 > image 425, Sherrieb and Rorabeck; *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9TRZ-9SWZ?i=424> : accessed 28 January 2021).

20. Coon, *History of Early Pioneer Families of Hood River, Oregon*.

21. Gillson, "River Settlers."

22. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, "Search Documents," database, *General Land Office Records* (https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/cdi/default.aspx?doc_id=1450607&sid=zg442yqb.zsj#cdiDetailsTabIndex=0 : accessed 28 October 2021), entry for Frank C Sherrieb.

23. Coon, *History of Early Pioneer Families of Hood River, Oregon*.

24. *The Hood River Glacier* (Hood River, Oregon), 7 October 1893, p. 2; *Newspapers.com* .

25. Gillson, "River Settlers."

26. *Find A Grave*, database with image (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/42057580/amy-ellen-sherrieb> : accessed 28 January 2021), memorial 42057580, Amy Ellen Sherrieb (1897-1899), Idlewilde Cemetery, Hood River, OR; image by Jeffrey Bryant.

27. "Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008," database with image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/5254/?name=M.+S.Lucas&count=50> : accessed 28 January 2021), entry for Myldred S. Lucas.



Hood River Valley from Van Horn Butte, 1912. *Library of Congress.*

By 1900, the census indicates Frank owned his farm, free of mortgage.²⁸ Some of the items beyond pears that were grown in the farm's inception were timothy and clover hay, apples, and potatoes.²⁹ Evidently, Frank was a successful farmer: a 1902 article from *The Hood River Glacier* recounts that Frank bought an \$800 piano, which the newspaper attributed to "evidence that farming pays in Hood River Valley."³⁰

According to Lorena, the farm morphed in later years:

In about 1913-14 they started planting orchards in Hood River, so father ploughed up his fields and put in strawberries. At one time we had as many as 11 acres of strawberries, and of course we couldn't pick them all ourselves so we hired Indians. We used to have the Indians come down from Celilo and White Swan. A couple of years we had two big chiefs from the Yakima Indians, also Tommy Thompson from the Celilos.³¹

A survey of newspaper articles at the time concurred with the need for additional pickers as Hood River strawberries gained popularity in the nation. One article from *The Hood River Glacier* described indigenous strawberry pickers this way: "An interesting accompaniment to the

strawberry season are the Indians who have come in to help pick the fruit. The entire family comes—men, women, children, even to the baby papoose ... The best of these Indian pickers will make five and six dollars a day. They are the reliance of the growers of berries and hops ..."³² A more lyrical description comes from Marion Cook, another Hood River resident, in a poem from 1907, *Strawberry Days*: "Like brilliant flecks of color o'er the land/ The Indian pickers come, a motley crew."³³ The Hood River farmers were thought to have been the first to affix the reputation of their fruit with its location.³⁴ This publicity in addition to the arrival of railroads increased demand—and thus the need for pickers—exponentially.³⁵

In addition to farming, the Sherriebs were pivotal organizers in the community. Besides aiding the construction of Belmont M.E. Church, Frank "helped organize the second school district, which had only 24 voters from town," and continued to work for its expansion.³⁶ Isabel would later serve as the vice president of the Parent Teacher Association.³⁷ Furthermore, Frank established the first irrigation company and served as its president for more than 25 years.³⁸

28. 1900 U.S. census, Wasco County, Oregon, population schedule, Hood River, ED 147, dwelling 392, family 402, Frank Sherriebe; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4118827_00193? : accessed 10 October 2020); citing NARA T623.

29. "Brief Local Matters," *The Hood River Glacier* (Hood River, Oregon,) 26 July 1901, p 3; Newspapers.com. Also, "Our Fair," *The Hood River Glacier* (Hood River, Oregon), 12 October 1900, p 2; Newspapers.com. Also, "Odell Notes," *The Hood River Glacier* (Hood River, Oregon), 21 November 1902, p. 2.; Newspapers.com .

30. *The Hood River Glacier*, 3 October 1902, p. 5; Newspapers.com .

31. Gillson, "River Settlers."

32. "Long Letter Tells of Country's Charms," *The Hood River Glacier*, 27 July 1911, p. 8.; Newspapers.com .

33. Marion Cook, *Where Flows Hood River* (Portland, Oregon: Metropolitan Press, 1907); *Google Books* (https://books.google.com/books?id=TOU9AAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false : accessed 28 January 2021).

34. Mark Wyman, *Hoboes: Bindlestiffs, Fruit Tramps, and the Harvesting of the West* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2010).

35. *Ibid.*

36. Shaver, et al., *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon*, p. 272, 337. Also, Gillson, "River Settlers." Also, "Want a Valley High School," *The Hood River Glacier*, 1 February 1906, p. 1; Newspapers.com .

37. *The Hood River Glacier*, 31 May 1917, p. 4; Newspapers.com .

38. Shaver, et al., *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon*, p. 337.

ROBERT RAND AND THE WAU GWIN GWIN

Robert Rand, Lorena's great uncle, was the son of William Rand of Vermont and Margaret Winters of Ohio.³⁹ He was born in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, on 28 August 1835.⁴⁰ He was one of seven children. His sister Lucy was Lorena's grandmother. His family, and later he, lived in many places in the United States and the West. When he was two, the family settled in Virginia. The 1850 census shows the family lived in Jackson, Virginia.⁴¹ Later that year, the family traveled by river to Wisconsin. His mother died of cholera on that trip, and his father died two years later, leaving the children to find their own way.⁴²

Only two years after his marriage, Robert's adventurous lifestyle led him to California to mine for gold. A colorful tale describing this trip, with its violent storms, an encounter with Brigham Young, and the rescue of a young mother and her children from Deseret, was published over the course of a few weeks in *The Hood River Glacier*.⁴³

By the time Robert and his wife and children settled in Hood River, Oregon, he was a visionary. Lorena recalled, "Most of all Mr. Rand wanted that piece of property west



Wau Gwin Gwin Hotel, Hood River, Oregon.
Vintage postcard.



Frank Sherrieb's land claim southwest of Hood River. *HistoryGeo*.

of town called Wau-gwin-gwin or Rushing Water, where Phelps Creek plunged over the cliffs. Folks thought he was crazy to pay \$2800 for 43 acres of rock and oak trees...." ⁴⁴ Indeed, Rand's plans to build a hotel near the falls was a source of amusement throughout the area.⁴⁵ Nevertheless, the Wau Gwin Gwin Hotel, which was owned by Robert Rand from 1904 until 1920 was a success. (In 1920, it was purchased by Simon Benson, and the Columbia Gorge Hotel was built on that location.) Lorena described the hotel in this way:

It had commodious sleeping compartments and dining-room with glass all along the river side. The grounds were landscaped and the water from Phelps Creek was diverted to ponds stocked with trout. In 1906 a museum was added across Phelps Creek to house Mr. Rand's large collection of Indian artifacts and natural curiosities.... The Rushing Water boasted a service few inns could offer. Rooms were prepared for guests coming by steamer before they landed in Hood River. Boats coming up-river pulled close to shore under the cliff and whistled the number of passengers intending to stay at Rand's Hotel. While the rooms were readied a man hurried off with horse and buggy to meet the guests as they disembarked at the Hood River dock, two miles away.⁴⁶

39. Ibid, p. 356.

40. Robert Rand, "A Pioneer Trip Across the Plains," (part 1) *The Hood River Glacier*, 18 February 1915, p 6; Newspapers.com .

41. 1850 U.S. census, Jackson County, Virginia, population schedule, District 27, page 240A, family 716, Robert Rand; digital image, *FamilySearch* ([https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33HT-DTX7-W84?](https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33HT-DTX7-W84?i=1&cc=3385421) : accessed 28 January 2021); citing NARA microfilm M432, roll 953.

42. Rand, "A Pioneer Trip Across the Plains." (part 1), *The Hood River Glacier*, 18 February 1915, p 6.

43. Rand, "A Pioneer Trip Across the Plains," (parts 1-3) *The Hood River Glacier* (Hood River, Oregon), 18 February 1915, p 6; 25 February 1915, p 6; and 4 March 1915, p 6; Newspapers.com .

44. Gillson, "River Settlers."

45. "To Utilize Power Phelps Creek Falls," *The Hood River Glacier* (Hood River, Oregon), 29 December 1904, p 3; Newspapers.com .

46. Gillson, "River Settlers."

One visitor was so moved by a visit to the hotel that she published a vivid portrayal of the location: "Here at our very feet a babbling brook plunges over a precipice flinging showers of silvery spray on the grim rocks two hundred feet below. This is a sight not soon forgotten."⁴⁷ The grounds, which had been designed by Rand, serve as a blueprint for the hotel today.⁴⁸

REMINISCES OF PORTLAND

Lorena traveled into Portland on several occasions, such as for the Lewis and Clark Fair in 1905 and when the Meier and Frank building was being built in 1914. One memory in particular will strike a chord for readers in 2020:

I went to the Baker and Pantages Theatres. The Baker Theatre was at Sixth and Morrison. That was about the time of the world-wide Spanish Flu epidemic. People wore masks over their faces to shut out contagion. It was a terrible thing because you couldn't get doctors or nurses to care for the sick. I remember soldiers in uniform who came down with the Flu by the dozens. There was no place to put them, so the Auditorium was turned into a hospital just for the soldiers. Trucks pulled up to the door every morning to take away the dead bodies.⁴⁹

The auditorium Lorena mentioned was likely Portland Civic Auditorium, now known as Keller Auditorium., which was used as a hospital and a morgue for part of 1918.⁵⁰ The auditorium was used as a temporary hospital for "that class of person who are without means to provide private treatment."⁵¹

Lorena's narrative ends in 1919 when she was still a young woman. She remained in Oregon and died in Portland in 1979.⁵² Her tale depicts fragments from the time when the Hood River area was being settled by White pioneers and invites a look at their influence in the formation of today's city.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Keri Logan serves as co-editor for the GFO's newsletter, *The Forum Insider*, and as a GFO Board member. She is a librarian who pivoted her focus toward homeschool education for her two children (years before COVID-19 has forced most parents to become homeschool educators). In addition, she toils in Portland, Oregon, as a gardener, chicken keeper, and amateur genealogist who dreams of turning pro one day.

From the Oregon Journal, 21 May 1906, page 5. NewsBank, Multnomah County Library.

47. Jessie D. Belknap, Letter to the paper, *The Hood River Glacier* (Hood River, Oregon), 12 May 1904, p 6; Newspapers.com .

48. "History of the Columbia Gorge Hotel," *Columbia Gorge Hotel and Spa* (<http://columbiagorgehotelandspa.net/index.php/the-hotel/history> : accessed 28 January 2021).

49. Gillson, "River Settlers."

50. Dan Tilkin, "Keller Auditorium: A hospital during Spanish Flu Pandemic," 24 March 2020; *KOIN6 News* (<https://www.koin.com/news/keller-auditorium-a-hospital-during-spanish-flu-pandemic/> : accessed 28 January 2021).

51. "Complain of Closing Order," *The Oregon Daily Journal*, 18 October 1918, p 12; NewsBank.

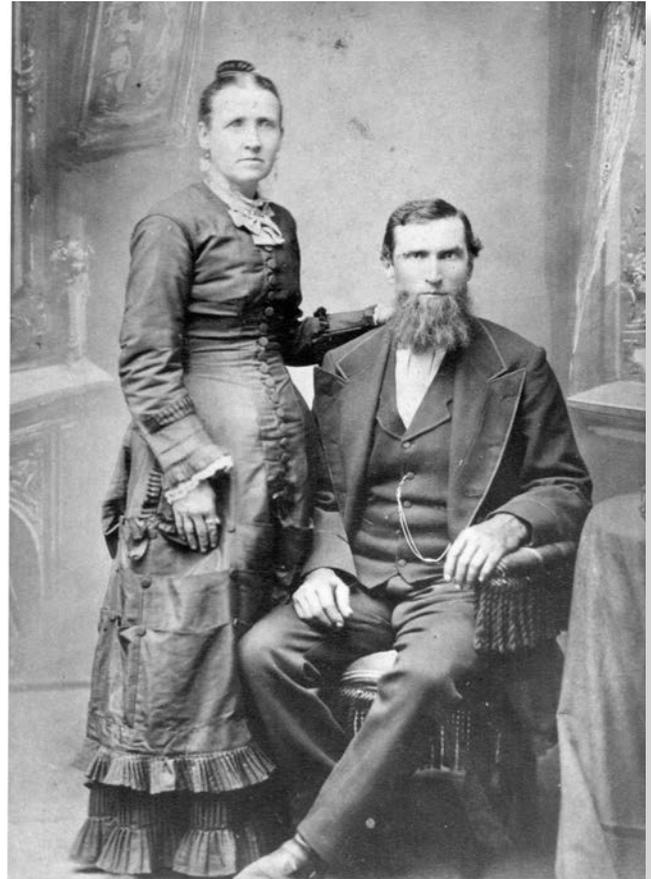
52. "Oregon, Death Index, 1898-2008," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 28 January 2021), entry for Lorena She Gillson.

Family Bible of Joseph Linebaugh (1834–1887) and Elizabeth C. Lee (1835–1886)

Stephanie Linebaugh Miller

This Bible belonged to my paternal great-great-grandparents Joseph and Elizabeth (Lee) Linebaugh. It is in my possession. My grandfather Glen Linebaugh gave it to me; he thought it came across the plains with Joseph in 1863 to Sonoma County, California. However, after a visit from a distant cousin in the 1990s, I believe the Bible was probably purchased while Joseph and Elizabeth lived in Sonoma County. My cousin told me he had an identical Bible from his ancestor, a brother of Joseph, who lived in Sonoma County. He also mentioned that his Bible had a section containing photos in the center. This was missing in Joseph's Bible; it had been removed.

Joseph's brothers John and Abraham Linebaugh had gone to Sonoma County, California in 1854. On 9 April 1863, Elizabeth's father, Hiram Lee, left to follow the Oregon trail from Nodaway County, Missouri, with most of his adult children; Joseph and Elizabeth, with their three young children, were among them. There were approximately 32 people on the wagon train, 19 children and 13 adults. We find Joseph and Elizabeth living in Sonoma County for several years; between 1880 and 1886 they moved to Lane County, Oregon, where



Elizabeth and Joseph Linebaugh. Circa 1854.

Elizabeth's parents had settled. It is said that Elizabeth was weak physically and wanted to be near her parents. Both Joseph and Elizabeth died within a year of each other: Elizabeth on 7 May 1886 at age 51, Joseph on 20 April 1887 at age 53. They are buried in Shields Cemetery in Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon.

BIBLE TRANSCRIPT

MARRIAGES:

*Joseph Linebaugh and Elizabeth C. Lee Was Married
January the 4 A.D. 1854*

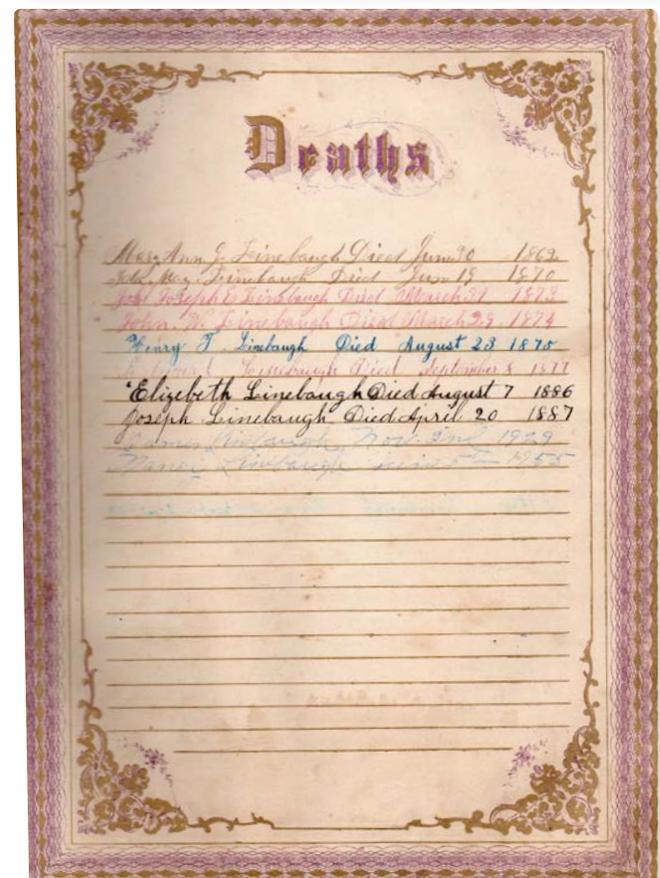
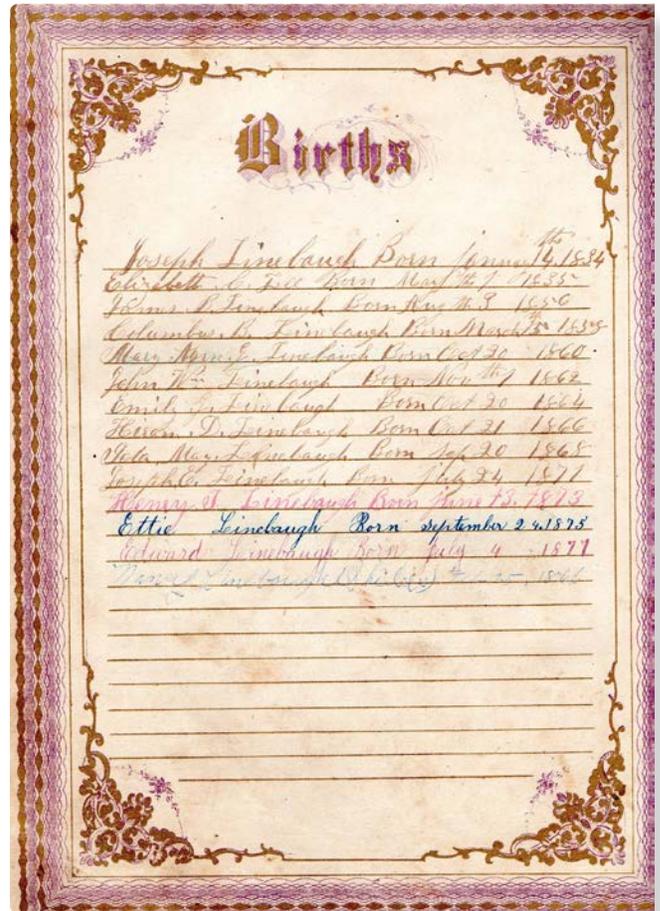


BIRTHS:

Joseph Linebaugh Born January the 14, 1834
 Elizabeth C. Lee Born May the 1 1835
 James B. Linebaugh Born Aug the 3 1856
 Columbus B. Linebaugh Born March the 15 1858
 Mary Ann J. Linebaugh Born Oct 20 1860
 John Wm Linebaugh Born Nov the 1 1862
 Emily J. Linebaugh Born Oct 20 1864
 Hiram D. Linebaugh Born Oct 21 1866
 Ida May Linebaugh Born Sep 20 1868
 Joseph E. Linebaugh Born July 24 1871
 Henry T. Linebaugh Born June 13, 1873
 Ettie Linebaugh Born September 24, 1875
 Edward Linebaugh Born July 4 1877
 Nancy Linebaugh (Shields) Feb 25, 1866

DEATHS:

Mary Ann J. Linebaugh Died June 30 1862
 Ida May Linebaugh Died June 19 1870
 Jo [smudge] Joseph E Linebaugh Died March 31 1873
 John W. Linebaugh Died March 29 1874
 Henry T Linebaugh Died August 23 1875
 Edward Linebaugh Died September 8 1877
 Elizebeth Linebaugh Died August 7 1886
 Joseph Linebaugh Died April 20 1887
 James Linebaugh, Nov. 2nd 1929
 Nancy Linebaugh June 5th 1955



James, Columbus, and John Linebaugh. Circa 1869.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM MY RESEARCH

Joseph was born in Fountain County, Indiana, and Elizabeth was born in Madison County, Missouri. James B. was James Baswell, Columbus B. was Columbus Burdette nicknamed Birdie, and Hiram D. was Hiram Douglas nicknamed Doug. My grandfather Glen told me that one of James' brothers died when a tree he was chopping down fell on him. From the Bible information, that brother would have been John, who died at age 13. Ettie, the youngest living child, would have been 12 when her parents died. Her brother Columbus was appointed her guardian.

Joseph and Elizabeth had 11 children, only five lived to be adults. They were:

i. JAMES BASWELL LINEBAUGH, born 3 August 1856, at Clearmont, Nodaway County, Missouri; died 2 November 1929, at Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon. He was buried in the Shields Cemetery. James married 4 March 1887, at Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, Nancy Jane Shields.

James and Nancy had six children:

- a. Parthenia Elizabeth "Lizzie" Linebaugh, born in 1888.
- b. Marvin Lestor Linebaugh, born in 1890.
- c. Lucy Isabella Linebaugh, born in 1892.
- d. Leora Hanna Linebaugh born in 1894.
- e. Nellie Edna Linebaugh born in 1897.
- f. Glenn George Linebaugh born in 1899.

ii. COLUMBUS BURDETTE LINEBAUGH, born 15 March 1858, at Page County, Iowa; died 26 May 1895, at Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon, of consumption. He was buried in Ashland City Cemetery. He married Katherine Harvey.

Columbus and Katherine had three known children:

- a. Frank Albert Linebaugh born in 1889.
- b. Joseph Henry Linebaugh born in 1891.
- c. Lilly Linebaugh born in 1892.



*James and Nancy Linebaugh.
Circa 1888.*



*James and Nancy Linebaugh family.
Back row: Marvin, Lizzy. Center row:
James holding baby Nellie, Leora,
Nancy. Front: Lucy. Circa 1899.*



*Back row: Nancy Shields Linebaugh,
her sister Mary Shields Linebaugh,
Ettie Linebaugh. Front row:
James Linebaugh husband
of Nancy holding baby
Elizabeth, Douglas
Linebaugh brother
of James, and husband
of Mary Linebaugh.
Circa 1888.*

iii. EMILY JANE “EMMA” LINEBAUGH, born 20 October 1864, in Bloomfield, Sonoma County, California; died 15 August 1928, in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon. She married on 22 November 1880, at Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, Arthur Campbell Barrett.

Emily and Arthur had six known children:

- a. Herbert Barrett.
- b. Mary Barrett.
- c. Bessie Barrett.
- d. Estelle Barrett.
- e. Kenneth Barrett.
- f. Bertha Barrett.

iv. HIRAM DOUGLAS “DOUG” LINEBAUGH, born 21 October 1866, near Gold Hill, Jackson County, Oregon; died 23 May 1940, at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon. He married 16 September 1888 at Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon, Mary Jemima Shields (sister of Nancy).

Hiram and Mary had seven children:

- a. Maude Ethel Linebaugh, born in 1889.
- b. George Douglas Linebaugh, born in 1891.
- c. James Leston Linebaugh, born in 1896.
- d. Emma Blanche Linebaugh, born in 1898.
- e. Lydia Marie Linebaugh, born in 1901.
- f. Doris Etta Linebaugh, born in 1904.
- g. Mary Elma Linebaugh, born in 1910.

v. ETTA “ETTIE” LINEBAUGH, born 24 September 1875, at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California; died 23 January 1940, at Springfield, Lane County, Oregon. She was buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery. Ettie married 29 April 1893, at Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, Theodore Edward Nye.

Ettie and Theodore had four children:

- a. Chester Nye, born in 1894.
- b. Lester Nye, born in 1895.
- c. Beatrice Hazel Nye, born in 1898.
- d. Lulu Mae Nye, born in 1900.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Stephanie is a life long genealogist who has researched her family for over 50 years. What started out as a few interviews with her grandparents turned into an addiction. “If you like history and puzzles, you’ll love genealogy.”



Emily and Hiram Linebaugh.
Circa 1869.



Emily and Etta Linebaugh.



The Bible of Robert Benham Burch (1797–1895) and Anne Nichols (1801–1883)

Courtney A. Clements

The Burch Bible records transcribed below contain birth, marriage, and death dates for the family of Robert Benham and Anne (Nichols) Burch. Both Robert and Anne were born in Virginia and died in Oregon.¹ The earliest date is that of Robert's birth—1797—and the latest is that of his daughter, Marinda (Burch) Watkins' death—1920. The oldest member of the family listed is Elizabeth Burch, Robert's mother, who died in Iowa in 1853. Robert and Anne moved first to Kentucky where their twelve children were born. Robert's mother, Elizabeth, lived with them after her husband John's death in 1834.²

Sometime between 1850 and 1856, the family moved to Union Township, Marion County, Iowa, where Robert engaged in farming.³ Daughter Tabitha died shortly after the family arrived in Marion County. Sons Philip Hezekiah, Lemuel, and James remained in Iowa for the rest of their lives. Eldest son William moved to Nebraska after 1880. John and Robert went to Kansas. Five of the sons were farmers like their father.⁴ James, who died in 1862, was listed as a shoemaker in the 1856 Iowa census.⁵



*Robert Benham and Anne (Nichols) Burch.
Photo courtesy of Jon E. Huffman.*

Robert and Anne moved to Scio, Linn County, Oregon, in 1871. After Anne's death, Robert moved to Benton County, perhaps to live with his daughter, Marinda. He is buried in Scio.⁶

1. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 31 December 2020), memorial 17258614, Robert Benham Burch (1797-1895), Franklin Butte Masonic Cemetery, Scio, Linn County, Oregon; gravestone photo by Jack Coffman. Also, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 31 December 2020), memorial 17258694, Anne Nichols Burch (1801-1883), Franklin Butte Masonic Cemetery, Scio, Linn County, Oregon; gravestone photo by Jack Coffman.

2. 1850 U.S. census, Barren County, Kentucky, population schedule, Division 2, p. 414a, dwelling 150, family 154, Robert B. Burch; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8054/images/4193957-00220?> : accessed 31 December 2020); from National Archives microfilm publication M432, roll 191.

3. *Ancestry.com* "Iowa, U.S., State Census Collection, 1836-1925" [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.

4. 1880 U.S. census, Jefferson County, Nebraska, population schedule, Newton, p. 630c, dwelling 22, family 25, John T. Burch; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4242192-00706?> : accessed 31 December 2020); from NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 750. Also, 1880 U.S. census, Marion County, Iowa, populations schedule, Union, p. 489c, dwelling 204, family 207, Lemuel Burch; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4240926-00262?> : accessed 31 December 2020); from NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 354. Also, 1880 U.S. census, Marion County, Iowa, population schedule, Knoxville, p. 615a, dwelling 572, family 584, Phillip Burch; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4240926-00514?> : accessed 31 December 2020); from NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 354. Also, 1880 U.S. census, McPherson County, Kansas, population schedule, Gypsum Creek, p. 438b, dwelling 14, family 14, Robert F. Burch; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4241331-00641?> : accessed 31 December 2020); from NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 387. Also, 1880 U.S. census, Marion County, Iowa, population schedule, Union, p. 491d, dwelling 246, family 249, William Burch; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4240926-00267?> : accessed 31 December 2020); from NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 354.

5. 1856 Iowa State census, Marion County, Iowa, Union, p880-1, dwelling 30, family 31, James H. Burch; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1084/images/IA_61-0440?usePUB=true&id=4724597 : accessed 31 December 2020); from State Historical Society of Iowa.

6. *The Oregonian* (Portland, OR), 28 April 1895, p. 20, col. 3; digital image, *GenealogyBank* (<https://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 10 December 2020).

Son Richard moved to Newport, Lincoln County, Oregon, in 1877, where he worked as a carpenter. Between 1900 and 1910, he relocated to Chehalis County, Washington.⁷

Son Albert and daughters Marinda, Mary, and Martha ultimately moved to Oregon. Marinda married James Watkins in Iowa, moved to California, then to Philomath, Benton County, Oregon, in 1870, where they ran a stock farm.⁸ Mary Elizabeth married Jacob Shilling in Iowa and moved to Linn County, Oregon, between 1874 and 1880. The 1880 census lists the Shilling family as farmers in Scio. In 1900 and 1910, they were living in Shelburn, Linn County. Martha Frances married James Watkins' brother John. They moved to Heppner before 1880. The census from that year lists "Jno" Watkins as a stock raiser. Also listed is Oscar Burch, stock herder, who likely was Martha's brother, Albert Oscar Burch.⁹ Bureau of Land Management records show an Albert O. Burch of Umatilla County filing for a plot of land in Morrow County on April 18, 1888.¹⁰ The 1930 census lists Albert in The Dalles and his funeral notice in *The Oregonian* indicates he died in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, in 1937.¹¹

Three of the Burch sons served in the Civil War—Albert, Richard, and John served in Iowa Infantry units.

Richard was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, in 1862.¹²

Several dates pertinent to the Burch children were not recorded in the family Bible. William B. Burch's wife, Sarah Jane Kinslow, died September 8, 1856.¹³ He married Phebe Funk on November 7, 1859.¹⁴ Philip Burch's first wife, Elizabeth Key, died September 30, 1867.¹⁵ He married Emilia Leak on November 11, 1868.¹⁶ Emilia died November 25, 1928 in Iowa.¹⁷ Albert Burch died in Portland on December 5, 1937.

One mystery emerged from these records. The Bible page shows Lemuel Burch married Eliza Key on September 30, 1847. Kentucky marriage records indicate he married Mary Elizabeth Key on July 17, 1850. Is Eliza perhaps the same person as Mary Elizabeth? Are they sisters? Are they two different women? If they are not the same person, what happened to Eliza?

A more extensive genealogy of the Burch family can be found in chapter six of Jon E. Huffman's 2008 online book: *The John and Nancy (Burch) Nichols Family: A Family History of John and Nancy (Burch) Nichols and their descendants; pioneers who journeyed to Kentucky from Virginia in 1805 and established their homestead in Barren County on the waters of Fallen Timber Creek in 1812.*

7. *The Oregonian* (Portland, OR), 28 May 1910, p. 2; digital image, *GenealogyBank* (<https://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 10 December 2020).

8. *The Corvallis Times* (Oregon) 23 May 1903, p. 3, col. 4; *Chronicling America*, digital image (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov> : imaged 12 December 2020) Also, 1900 U.S. census, Benton County, Oregon, population schedule, Philomath, p. 11, dwelling 214, family 224, Marinda Watkins; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4118724_00493?usePUB=true&pld=68401942 : accessed 31 December 2020), from NARA microfilm publication T623.

9. 1880 U.S. census, Umatilla County, Oregon, population schedule, Heppner, p. 81f, dwelling 213, family 252, Oscar Birch [sic]; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4243848-00167?usePUB=true&pld=14768442> : accessed 31 December 2020), from NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 1084.

10. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, "Search Documents," database, *General Land Office Records* (https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/cdi/default.aspx?doc_id=1564460&sid=olohmtgp.z15#cdiDetailsTabIndex=0 : accessed 14 December 2020), entry for Albert O. Burch, La Grande, Oregon office, doc. no. 1564460.

11. *The Oregonian* (Portland, OR), 6 December 1937, p. 12, col. 1; digital image, *GenealogyBank* (<https://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 10 December 2020).

12. "General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934," *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/4654/images/32959_032726-03607?usePUB=true&pld=41801 : accessed 31 December 2020), entry for Albert O. Burch; citing NARA microfilm publication U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934, T288, roll 61. Also, "General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934," *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/4654/images/32959_032726-03855?usePUB=true&pld=1226395 : accessed 31 December 2020), entry for John T. Burch citing NARA microfilm publication U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934, T288, roll 61. Also, *The History of Marion County, Iowa: Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, & C.* (Des Moines, Iowa: Union Historical Company, 1881), 473; imaged, *Google Books* (books.google.com : accessed 31 December 2020).

13. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 9 December 2020), memorial 69180178, Sarah Jane Kinslow Burch (1826-1856), Greenwood Cemetery, Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, gravestone photo by Carl Nollen.

14. "Iowa, County Marriages, 1838-1934," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-62KC-34R?cc=1805551&wc=M6TW-S6D%3A148479201> : accessed 31 December 2020), 004309814 > image 184 of 493; marriage of William Burch and Phebe Funk.

15. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 31 December 2020), memorial 72660480, Elizabeth Key Burch (1819-1867), Burch Cemetery, Marion County, Iowa, gravestone photo by Marla Suter.

16. *The History of Marion County, Iowa*, 556.

17. State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, Certificate of Death, No. 91-1215, Emilia Burch, died 25 November 1928, Warren County; imaged in "Iowa, U.S., Death Records, 1920-1967," *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61442/images/101784602_01299?usePUB=true&pld=195740 : accessed 31 December 2020).

BURCH FAMILY BIBLE TRANSCRIPT

Transcribed by Angie Fisher in December 2016 from images of the original Bible pages. The papers are part of the Griffin Collection at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon.

Family Record

Marriages

Robert Benham Burch and Anne Nichols was married May the 31st 1821

Philip H. Burch and Elisabeth Key were married Oct. 1st day 1844

Lemuel L. Burch and Eliza Key were married September the 30th 1847

William B. Burch and Sarah Jane Kinslow was married June 19th 1849

Marinda E. Burch and James Watkins was married July the 16 1857

Mary E. Burch and Jacob Shilling was married February 23 1860

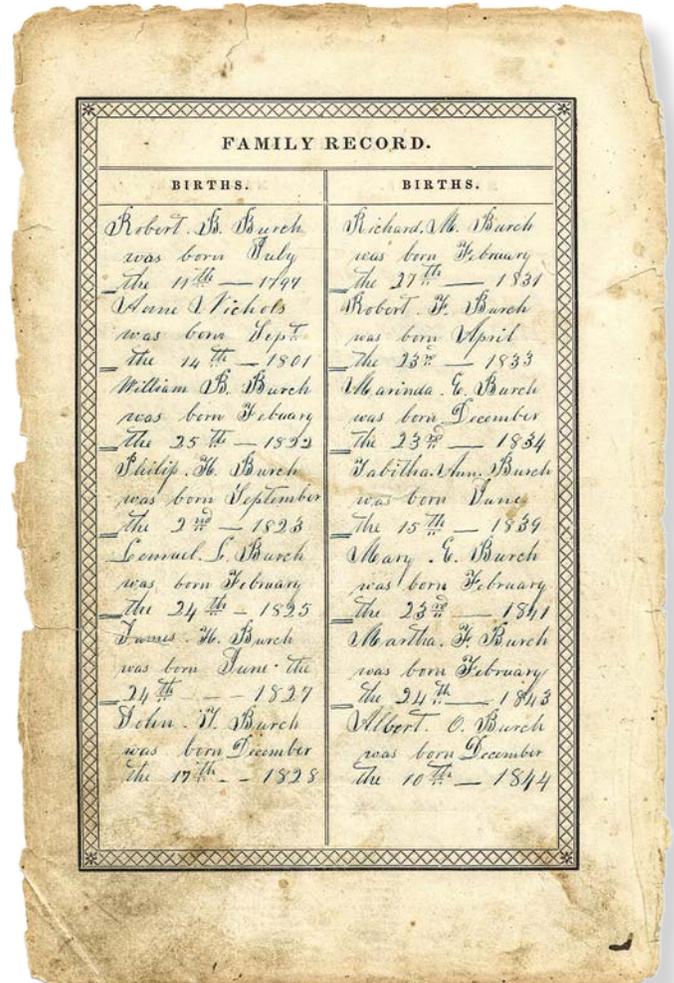
Robert F. Burch and Mary E. Tolle was married October 25 1860

James H. Burch and Achsah Reed was married December 27 1860

Martha F. Burch and John Watkins was married April 25th 1861

Richard M. Burch and Ann E. Baker was married December 24 1867

John T. Burch and Sarah E. Lucas was married October 19th 1865



Family Record

Births

Robert B. Burch was born July the 11th 1797

Anne Nichols was born Sept the 14th 1801

William B. Burch was Born February the 25th 1822

Philip H. Burch was born September the 2nd 1823

Lemuel L. Burch was born February the 24th 1825

James H. Burch was born June the 24th 1827

John T. Burch was born December the 17th 1828

Richard M. Burch was born February the 27th 1831

Robert F. Burch was born April the 23rd 1833

Marinda E. Burch was born December the 23rd 1834

Tabitha Ann Burch was born June the 15th 1839

Mary E. Burch was born February the 23rd 1841

Martha F. Burch was born February the 24th 1843

Albert O. Burch was born December the 10th 1844

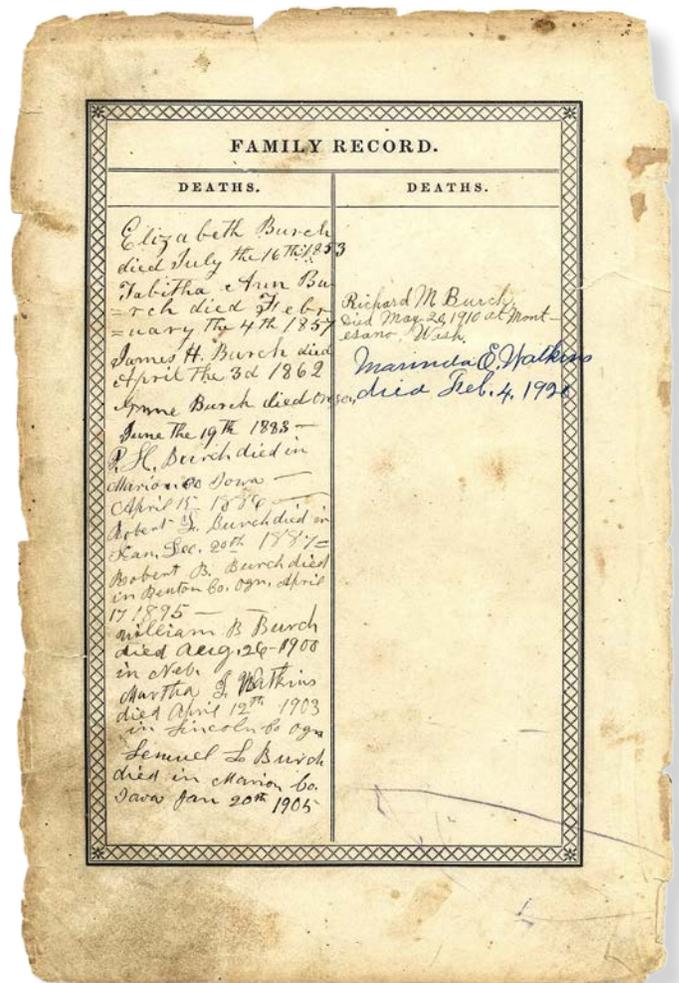
FAMILY RECORD.	
MARRIAGES.	MARRIAGES.
Robert Benham Burch and Anne Nichols was married May the 31st 1821	Mary E Burch and Jacob Shilling was married February 23 1860
Philip H. Burch and Elisabeth Key were married Oct. 1st day - 1844	Robert F Burch and Mary E Tolle was married October 25 1860
Lemuel L Burch and Eliza Key were married September the 30th 1847	James H Burch and Achsah Reed was married December 27, 1860
William B. Burch and Sarah Jane Kinslow was married June 19th 1849	Martha F. Burch and John Watkins was married April 25th 1861
Marinda E Burch and James Watkins was married July the 16 1857	Richard M. Burch and Ann E Baker was married December 24 1867
	John T. Burch and Sarah E Lucas was married October 19th 1865

Family Record

Deaths

- Elizabeth Burch died July the 16th 1853
- Tabitha Ann Burch died February the 4th 1857
- James H. Burch died April the 3d 1862
- Anne Burch died Oregon June the 19th 1883
- P.H. Burch died Marion Co. Iowa April 15 1886
- Robert F. Burch died in Kan. Dec 20th 1887
- Robert B. Burch died in Benton Co. Ogn April 17 1895
- William B. Burch died Aug 26 1900 in Neb.
- Martha F. Watkins died April 12th 1903 in Lincoln Co. Ogn
- Lemuel L. Burch died in Marion Co. Iowa Jan 20th 1905
- Richard M. Burch died May 20 1910 at Montesano Wash.
- Marinda E. Watkins died Feb 4 1920

* * *



WATKINS-BURCH REUNION: THE SECOND SUNDAY IN AUGUST EACH YEAR MEANS REUNION TO DESCENDANTS OF NATHAN WATKINS AND HIS WIFE AGNES CLARK WATKINS, AND ROBERT BENHAM BURCH AND HIS WIFE ANNE NICHOLS BURCH. IOWA WAS THE ORIGINAL HOME AND AFTER 1870 PHILOMATH, JEFFERSON, SCIO, AND LINCOLN COUNTY, OR, BECAME HOME FOR THE WATKINS-BURCH FAMILIES. THE "WATKINS-BURCH RECORD" IS PUBLISHED ONCE A YEAR AND BRINGS THE FAMILY HISTORY UP TO DATE. ADDRESS QUERIES TO MRS. ERIC HORLIN, 1815 TRADE STREET, SALEM, OR.

The Burch family was mentioned in the "Postman's Bag," in the December 1955 Bulletin. This was a regular column that shared news submitted to the GFO.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Courtney A. Clements has been working on her own family's history for over two decades. She recently published a set of annotated diaries written by one of her ancestors in East Brookfield, Massachusetts. Courtney holds a master's degree in history and has worked as an art educator and museum curator. She lives with her family in Lake Oswego, Oregon.



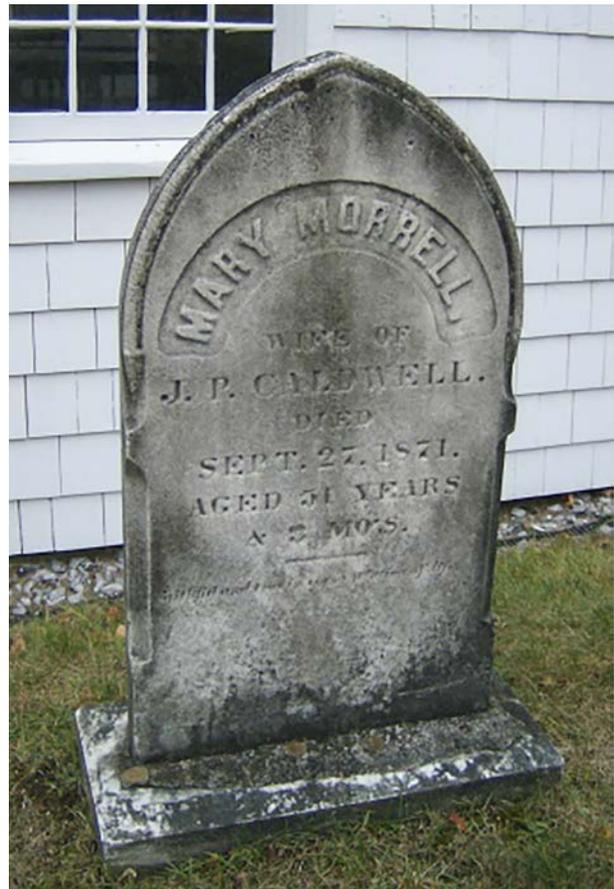
The Family Bible of Joseph P. Caldwell (1818–1895) and Mary E. Morrell (1820–1871)

Courtney A. Clements

The Caldwell Bible pages in the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) collection contain birth, marriage, and death dates for the family of Joseph P. and Mary E. (Morrell) Caldwell. Joseph was born in Delaware; Mary was born in New York. According to the Bible, they married in Albany, Albany County, New York, on November 3, 1847. Three of their eight children died during infancy—Franklin, Fanny, and Mary. The Bible states that Franklin and Fannie were born and died in New York. The rest of their children were born in Virginia.

Joseph and Mary were living in New York City in 1850 where Joseph worked in a foundry.¹ Their third child, Cora May, was born in Aylett, King William County, Virginia, on May 2, 1853, so the family moved there during the intervening years. The family was listed on the 1860 census living in Aylett where Joseph was a machinist.² They remained in Aylett throughout the Civil War. Their youngest daughter died there on June 28, 1864. Earlier that year Joseph had signed a loyalty oath to the United States.³

By 1870, the family was back in New York where Joseph was a machinist working for the Empire Sewing Machine Company in Somers, Westchester County.⁴ After the death of his wife in 1871, he moved back to Virginia where he



Tombstone of Mary Morrell Caldwell. Courtesy Find A Grave member Pat (46871295).

lived with his brother James and worked as a wagonmaker.⁵ The surviving children remained in the Northeast. Cora married George E. Cassell on November 26, 1874. Their marriage certificate is in a private collection but an image is available on FamilySearch.org.⁶ She died in Ossining, Westchester County, New York, on November 15, 1937.⁷ Joseph Samuel married Frances “Fannie” Catherine

1. 1850 U.S. census, New York, New York, population schedule, New York City Ward 11, p. 421b, dwelling 228, family 739, Joseph P Caldwell, digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33HT-D5P9-Y65?i=841&cc=1473181&personUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%03A1%03AM41X-S9N> : accessed 14 January 2021), image 841 of 1046; citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm publication M432, roll 547.

2. 1860 U.S. census, King William County, Virginia, population schedule, Aylette, p. 541, dwelling 66, family 55, entry for J. P. Caldwell, digital image *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9BS6-7T1?i=6&cc=1473181&personUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%03A1%03AM41X-S9N> : accessed 13 January 2021), image 7 of 80; citing NARA microfilm publication M653.

3. “Union Provost Marshals’ File Of Paper Relating To Individual Civilians,” *Fold3* (<https://www.fold3.com/title/782/union-citizens-file> : accessed 13 January 2021), entry for Joseph P. Caldwell, from NARA publication M345, record group 109, roll 433.

4. 1870 U.S. census, Westchester County, New York, population schedule, Somers, p. 241A, dwelling 91, family 103, Joseph P. Caldwell; digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4277179_00496?usePUB=true&pId=27894331 : accessed 14 January 2021), image 13, from NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 1115.

5. 1880 U.S. census, King William County, Virginia, population schedule, Aquiton, p.1B, dwelling 11, family 11, Joseph P. Caldwell; digital image *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4244626-00007?usePUB=true&pId=13688169> : accessed 14 January 2021), from NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 1375.

6. “Marriage certificate for Cora M. Caldwell and George E. Cassell,” digital image, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/104108874?i=1> : accessed 13 January 2021).

7. New York State Department of Health, death certificate for Cora C. Cassell, no. 69109, 1937; “New York, U.S., State Death Index, 1852-1956,” database with images, *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61535/images/47952_554212-00189?treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=OaT4413&_phstart=successSource&pId=3844184 : accessed 14 January 2021), image 190.

Goulding in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, on June 9, 1888.⁸ He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and is buried there.⁹ Tunis married Jennie Morrissey on November 27, 1883, in Toronto, Canada (he is listed on his marriage record as “Lewis M. Caldwell.”)¹⁰ According to an unsourced obituary on Find A Grave, Tunis died in Niagara Falls, Niagara County, New York, in 1943.¹¹ Henry married Clara Burns on January 23, 1889, in Windsor, Ontario.¹² He probably died between 1942 and 1943 as he is listed in the 1942 Buffalo, Erie County, New York, city directory but not mentioned in his brother Tunis’ 1943 obituary.¹³ James Howard never married. He worked as a farmer and saloon proprietor in Ossining. He was likely close to his sister Cora and her family as he lived with them for a time (according to census records) and his gravestone reads “My Beloved Uncle ...”¹⁴

Three of Joseph’s sons took after their father by working in the iron/metal trades. Joseph Samuel was an iron

moulder in Rochester.¹⁵ Tunis worked as an iron moulder for the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company in Meriden, New Haven County, Connecticut, and the Galusha Stove Company in Rochester.¹⁶ Henry is listed in various census and directories as a foundryman, moulder, and inventor in Buffalo.¹⁷

Because most of the family lived and died in the eastern United States, how did the Bible get to Oregon? George and Cora Caldwell Cassell’s son, Howard Porter Cassell, married Ida Downer. In 1943, their daughter Ella Coralie Cassell married Frank Webster Stanton, who was pursuing a graduate degree at Oregon State University. The Stantons came to Oregon after their marriage. Coralie was a teacher and a member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. She died in Portland and is buried in River View Cemetery.¹⁸ It is likely that she inherited the Bible and donated copies of its pages to the GFO.

8. “New York, U.S., Episcopal Diocese of Rochester Church Records, 1800-1970,” database with images, *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61652/images/48734_1220705235_0425-00259? : accessed 14 January 2021), image 258, marriage record for Joseph Samuel Caldwell and Frances Catherine Goulding; citing St. Luke’s Church Register, Rochester, NY, 1866-1888, Volume 4.

9. *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Pennsylvania), 19 April 1908, p.8; *GenealogyBank* (<https://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 14 January 2021).

10. “Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1869-1928,” database, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/482430:7921?> : accessed 14 January 2021), marriage record for Lewis M. Caldwell and Jennie L. Morrissey; citing Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Reel 45.

11. *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/194855838/tunis-caldwell> : accessed 14 January 2021, memorial 194855838, Tunis Caldwell (unk.-1943), Glenwood Cemetery, Lockport, Niagara County, New York; obituary image by Mike Niethé.

12. “Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1869-1928,” database with images, *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7921/images/ONMS932_63-1179? : accessed 14 January 2021), marriage record for Hy. Clay Caldwell and Clara Burns, citing Archives of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Reel 63.

13. *Classified Buyer’s Guide of the City of Buffalo (New York) 1942* (Buffalo, New York: Polk-Clement Directory Co., 1942), 164, Henry C. Caldwell; “U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995,” digital image, *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2469/images/2001350?ssrc=&backlabel=Return> : accessed 14 January 2021), image 441.

14. 1880 U.S. census, Westchester County, New York, population schedule, Bedford, Enumeration District (ED) 86, p. 44D, dwelling 148, family 166, James Caldwell; digital image *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4243580-00093?> : accessed 14 January 2021); NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 945. Also, 1910 U.S. census, Westchester County, New York, population schedule, Ossining, p. 6a, dwelling 78, family 88, James H. Caldwell; digital image *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7884/images/4450003_00544? : accessed 14 January 2021), from NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 1089. Also, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/22918904/james-h.-caldwell> : accessed 14 January 2021), memorial 22918904, James H. Caldwell (1859-1919), Mt. Zion Cemetery, Katonah, Westchester County, New York; gravestone photo by Pat.

15. 1900 U.S. census, Monroe County, New York, population schedule, Rochester City, ED 1, p.4, dwelling 109, family 98, Joseph S. Caldwell; digital image *Ancestry Library Edition* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4114574_00337? : accessed 14 January 2021), from NARA microfilm publication T623.

16. *Meriden City Directory, 1892* (New Haven, Connecticut: The Price & Lee Co., 1892), 56, entry for “Caldwell, Tunis M.”; digital image, “U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995,” *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2469/images/425841?> : accessed 14 January 2021), image 59. Also, *The Rochester Directory* (Rochester, New York: The Drew Allis Company, 1897), 136, entry for “Caldwell, Tunis M.”; digital image, “U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995,” *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2469/images/1625672?> : accessed 14 January 2021), image 141.

17. 1905 New York census, Erie County, population schedule, Buffalo, Ward 14, ED 2, dwelling 135, Herman Street, Henry C. Caldwell, 43, foundryman; Clara, 34; Porter D., 15, clerk; Beatrice, 8, at school; citing New York State Archives; Albany, New York; “New York, U.S., State Census, 1905”; *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7364/images/004296253_00585? : accessed 14 January 2021), image 17. Also, *The Buffalo Directory, 1922* (Buffalo, NY: J.W. Clement Co., 1922), 294, entry for “Caldwell, Henry”; digital image, “U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995,” *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2469/images/2170746?> : accessed 14 January 2021), image 207. Also, *Buffalo City Directory* (Buffalo, NY: Polk-Clement Directory Co., 1926), 442, entry for “Caldwell, Henry C.”; digital image, “U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995,” *Ancestry Library Edition* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2469/images/1798097?> : accessed 14 January 2021), image 228.

18. Coralie Cassell Stanton, obituary, *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon), 6 November 1996, p.C10; digital image, *NewsBank: America’s News – Historical and Current* (<https://proxy.multcolib.org:2489/apps/news/document-view?> : accessed 13 January 2021). Also, Frank Webster Stanton, obituary, *The Oregonian* (Portland, OR), 12 June 1997, p. D09; digital image, *NewsBank: America’s News – Historical and Current* (<https://proxy.multcolib.org:2489/apps/news/document-view?> : accessed 13 January 2021).

Transcribed by Angie Fisher, December 2016, from photocopies of the original Bible pages.

THE CALDWELL BIBLE

[Title Page]

The Holy Bible

Containing the Old and New Testaments translated out of the original tongues and with the former translations diligently compared and revised
New York:
American Bible Society
1853

Jos. P & Mary E. Caldwell

Aylett Virginia

Marriages

Joseph P. Caldwell of Kent Co Delaware & Mary E. Morrell of Albany New York married at Albany Nov 3rd 1847

Births

Franklin Caldwell son of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell - born in New York Jun 16th 1849

Fannie Caldwell daughter of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell still-born in New York Dec 24th 1850

Cora May Caldwell daughter of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell, born at Aylett Kg Wm Co Va Monday May 2nd 1853

Jos. Saml. Caldwell son of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell, born at Aylett Kg Wm Co Va Friday Dec 29th 1854

Tunis M. Caldwell son of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell, born at Aylett Kg Wm Co Va Tuesday Apl 21st 1857

James Howard Caldwell son of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell, born at Aylett Kg Wm Co Va Tuesday 5th July 1859

Henry C. Caldwell son of Jos P. & Mary E. Caldwell, born at Aylett Kg Wm Co Va Wednesday April 2nd 1862

Mary Caldwell daughter of Jos & Mary Caldwell born Feby 16th 1864 Tuesday morning

Deaths

Franklin Caldwell son of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell died in New York Aug 8th 1849 aged 52 days

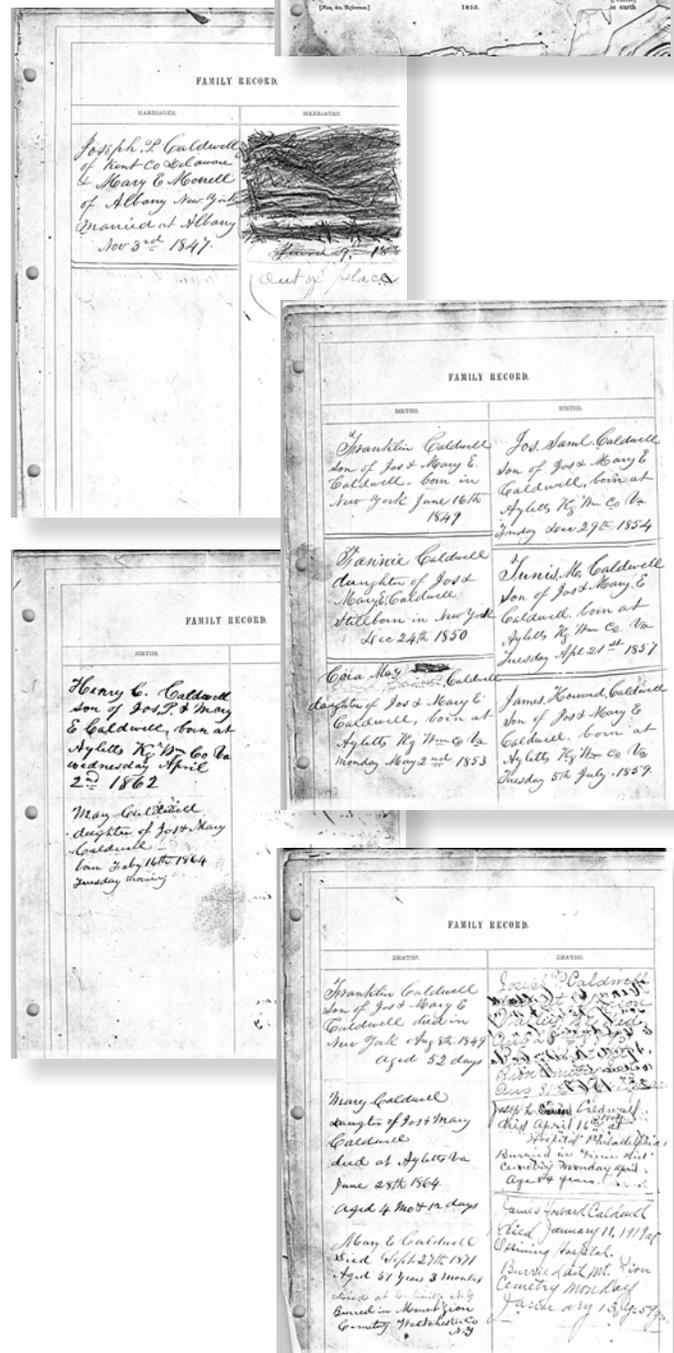
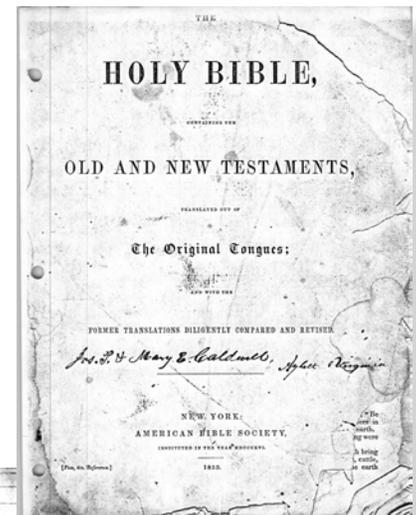
Mary Caldwell daughter of Jos & Mary E. Caldwell died at Aylett Va June 28th 1864 aged 4 mo & 12 days

Mary E. Caldwell died Sept 27th 1871 aged 51 years 3 months Died at Empireville NY buried in Mount Zion Cemetery Westchester Co NY

Joseph P. Caldwell died at Jefferson Valley NY Wed Aug 28th 1895 Buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery Sat Aug 31st age 77 years

Joseph S. Caldwell died April 16th 1908 at hospital Philadelphia buried in [Greenmount] Cemetery Monday April age 54 years

James Howard Caldwell died January 11 1919 at Ossining Hospital. Buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery Monday January 13 age 59 years



LOYALTY OATHS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Nanci Remington

In the accompanying article about the Joseph P. and Mary Caldwell family, it is noted that the couple grew up, met, married, and started their married life in New York. In 1864, however, Joseph signed an oath of allegiance to the United States while living in King William County, Virginia. The family moved south about 1853, before the birth of their daughter Cora, and moved back north after the Civil War. So, why would they go to Virginia and stay there for fifteen years? And what was a loyalty oath and why would Joseph sign one?

Joseph was a machinist. His brother James, also a machinist, moved to Virginia before 1850. Both men prospered there and by 1860 owned real and personal property worth thousands of dollars. The personal property included two enslaved women for Joseph and 17 enslaved persons for James. King William County did not see much conflict during the war, but the brothers would have lost property when northern troops arrived.

The Amnesty Proclamations of 1863 and 1864 applied “only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement, or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.” Signing an oath of allegiance allowed a person to recover the land they had before the war.

Joseph’s oath was written on a paper captioned U. S. Sanitary Commission. This was a private relief organization authorized to provide aid to Northern troops, especially those who were sick or injured. It had no apparent connection to supporting oaths of allegiance, so the use of the paper was likely happenstance.

Transcript:

U.S. Sanitary Commission

Oath of Allegiance

I, Joseph P. Caldwell of the County of King Wm State of Virginia do solemnly swear that I will forever support protect and defend the Constitution & Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance resolution or law of any state convention or legislation to the contrary notwithstanding, that I will not give aid comfort or information to its enemies, and further that I do this with a full determination pledge & purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever. So help me God.

Jos. P. Caldwell

Sworn & Subscribed to before me this 27 Day of May 1864. Port Royal Va

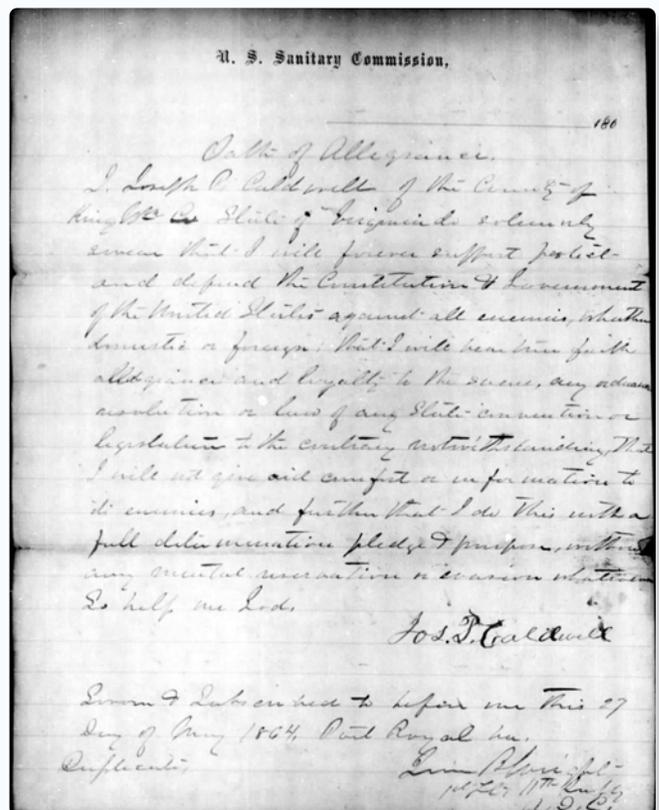
Duplicate ?ight [Jim B Knight]

1st Lt 11th Infy

A. D. C. [aide-de-camp]

RESOURCES:

- Census and military records as noted in the article.
- 1850 and 1860 slave schedules for King William County, Virginia. Viewed on Ancestry.com.
- The History Engine, University of Richmond, <https://historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/922>.
- King William County in The Civil War: Along Mangohick Byways, by Dorothy Francis Atkinson. Book notes at <https://www.dailypress.com/news/dp-xpm-19910303-1991-03-03-9103040401-story.html>.
- Army Abbreviations, US Department of Veterans Affairs at https://www.cem.va.gov/CEM/docs/abbreviations/Ranks_Army.pdf.



Book Reviews

Reviewed by Nanci Remington

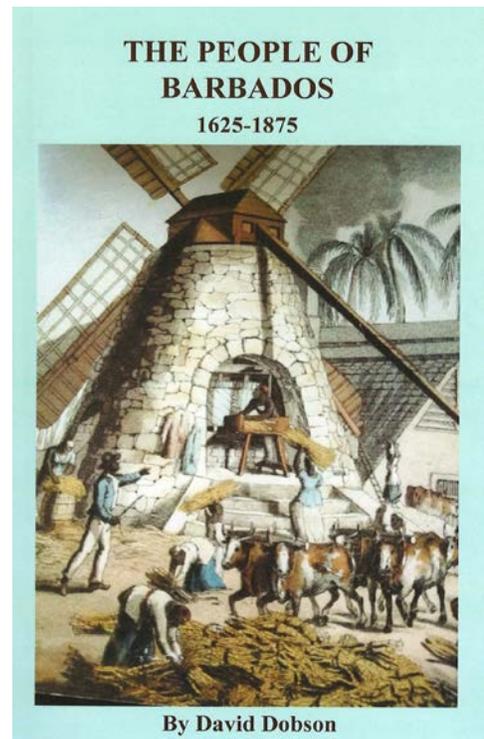
This month we have four books compiled by David Dobson, a recognized authority on Scottish genealogy. These books follow the pattern we are accustomed to seeing in his publications. Each book covers a specific time period and geographic location. There is a brief introduction and perhaps an illustration or map to provide context. These are followed by the entries (abstracts) that fill the book: a list of names, each with associated facts pulled from records, and an abbreviated citation. A reference list at the end of the books expands on these citations. However, this list is lacking detail. The reader needs to research the source to determine the location of the records and the significance of the notation that follows each entry. The sources of the records include archives, libraries, museums, newspapers, and periodicals.

Anyone who has helped index records can identify with Mr. Dobson's efforts to make these manuscripts accessible to other researchers. To learn more about him, see the [December 2018 Bulletin](#). The library at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon currently has 45 books by Mr. Dobson. You can search for them in [the library catalog](#).

The People of Barbados 1625–1875

Author: David Dobson
 Publisher: Clearfield Company
 Publication Date: 2020
 Pages: 143
 Price: \$22.50 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: TBD

According to the introduction of this book, Barbados, the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, was settled by the English beginning in 1625. The economy centered on the plantation crops of tobacco, sugar, and cotton. This led to the influx of planters, merchants, and artisans, as well as indentured servants and enslaved people. There were also a considerable number of Sephardic Jews. Slavery was abolished in 1834. Then, as land became less available, there was an outward migration of settlers to other islands and parts of the United States.



The entries in this book come from manuscripts and published sources, mainly in Great Britain, but also in Barbados. Again, the entries do not have complete citations and will require further research. Some sample entries:

CROMARTIE, MATTHEW, arrived in Bridgetown aboard the Renewal in February 1825, from London. [The Barbadian iii]; he married Charlotte Lloyd, daughter of William Draper Lloyd on 16 August 1824. [The Barbadian ii]

GILLBANKS, JOSEPH, Deputy Postmaster General, died in Bridgetown, Barbados, on 24 June 1858. [GM.ns.2/5.313]

PELING, RICHARD, born 1686, son of George Peling a shoemaker in Chester, an indentured servant bound via Liverpool for Barbados in 1702. [LRO]

The reference list does not mention *The Barbadian*, which is a historic newspaper (1822–1863) housed at the Barbados Archives. GM is the *Gentleman's Magazine*. LRO is the Liverpool Record Office.

The People of the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Curacao, 1620–1860

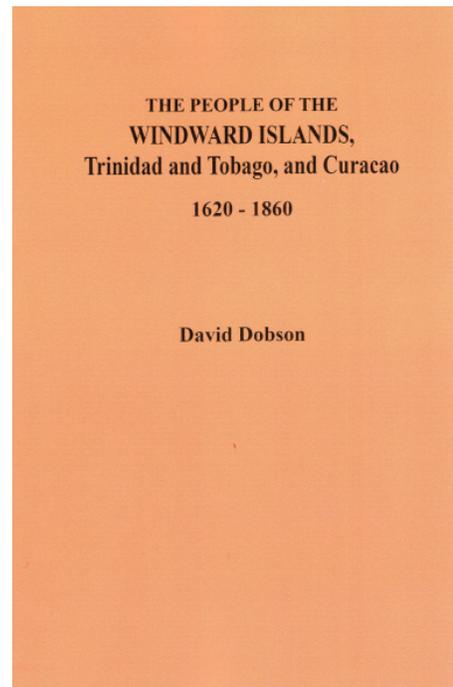
Author: David Dobson
Publisher: Clearfield Company
Publication Date: 2019
Pages: 188
Price: \$25.00 plus shipping
Order from: Genealogical.com
GFO Call No.: 972.980 .Biog Dobs 1620-1860

The Windward Islands are the southern islands of the Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean Sea. The introduction notes the islands covered in the book include Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Dominica, and Grenada. The book also covers the islands of Curacao, Trinidad, and Tobago.

The “people” of the Windward Islands in the title of this book appear to be those from the United Kingdom, including Scotland. Dobson does explain in his introduction that many immigrants were economic refugees and that others were transported as prisoners of war (including the Jacobites). He notes some were fleeing persecution, such as Jewish people and Huguenots. Missing among these people of the Windward Islands are the native-born indigenous people and the enslaved people who were brought to the islands.

Like many of his books, this one consists of a list of names. Genealogical material has been extracted from manuscripts found mostly in the United Kingdom but also in the West Indies. The source is usually noted by an abbreviation in each entry. But there is no explanation for the details that follow the source code and several of the abbreviations are not included in the reference section. For example, on the first page we see the following entries:

ADAM, HENRY, son of Robert Adam of Springbank, Falkirk, died in Grenada on 29 October 1861. [SGS.Lib]



ADAM, ROBERT, a Jacobite prisoner banished to the Leeward Islands, liberated by a French privateer and landed in Martinique in 1747. [TNA.SP36.102]

ADDIS, CHARLES, jr., a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, died in St Vincent on 2 December 1845. [GM.ns25.222]

The reference section does not include the code SGS or GM. TNA is The National Archives, Kew. It is possible to find this repository and search the online catalog. Entering SP36.102 (as noted above) leads to a manuscript titled simply “Letters and Papers” dated 1747. The date agrees with the date in the entry. The item description notes the original can be seen on the website Findmypast. Clicking on the link brings up a database called “Prisoners of War 1715-1945.” This database is not searchable by name but putting in the catalog number leads to a reference to “Jacobite prisoners from the 1745 rebellion.” A subscription is needed to see the manuscript.

Taking the book at face value, a researcher whose ancestors spent time in the Windward Islands can simply skim through the book to see if a particular ancestor is mentioned.

Scots-Dutch Links in Europe and America, 1575–1825, Volume IV

Author: David Dobson
 Publisher: Clearfield Company
 Publication Date: 2020
 Pages: 132
 Price: \$22.50 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: TBD

This book is the fourth in a series that reflects the ties between the Scots and the Dutch. The author notes this volume identifies Scots “with links to the Low Countries, especially seafarers and merchants, but also planters in the Dutch colonies in and around the Caribbean.” The entries are taken from primary sources, notably the records of the High Court of the Admiralty of Scotland.

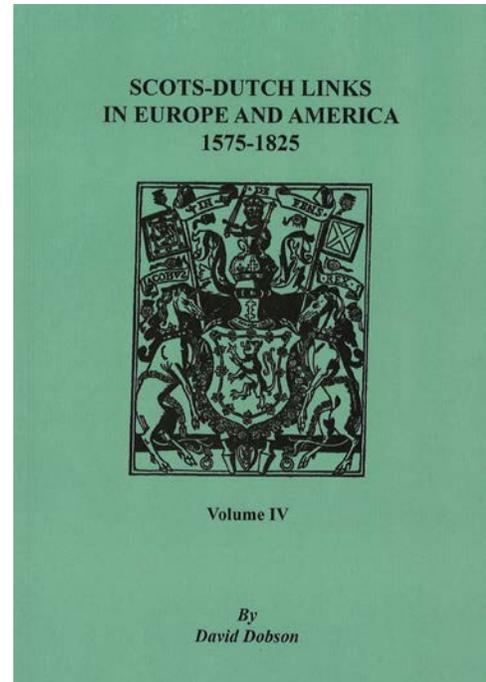
Some sample entries:

CAURONS, MARINUS, master of the Hope of Flushing. In April 1630, the Hope of Vlissingen, [Flushing], master Marinus Caurens, was wrecked on a rocky coast near Slains, Aberdeenshire. All the crew were saved except the master, but her gear and goods were looted by the local inhabitants. The ship’s owners were Ingle Willborts, Cornelius Gudleyens, Job Porranaer, Abraham Adrians, Peter Jaspers, Tryn Trynson, William Beroyadet, Gabriel Henricks, John Gudlins and John Brocq merchants of Vlissingen, [Flushing], the widow of the master, and Cornelius Van Der Veerelt, a merchant of Middelburg, a case before the High Court of the Admiralty of Scotland in April 1630. [NRS.AC7.2.350]

MUDIE, WILLIAM, from Glasgow, was drowned off Surinam on 18 October 1822. [DPCA]

VAN DYCK, BEATRIX, in Leiden, correspondence with Andrew Russell a merchant in Rotterdam, in 1685. [NRS.RH15.106.556/557]

NRS is the National Records of Scotland. DPCA is Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser.



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Anglo-Dutch Links 1560–1860

Author: David Dobson
Publisher: Clearfield Company
Publication Date: 2020
Pages: 104
Price: \$18.50 plus shipping
Order from: Genealogical.com
GFO Call No.: TBD

There is a long history of economic links between the Netherlands and England. Sometimes they were allies, as when they fought together against the Hapsburg Empire. At other times they were at war with each other. But over the centuries, trade and seafaring resulted in the movement of people between the two countries. This book “attempts to identify English people in the Netherlands, temporarily or permanently, and similarly Dutch or Flemish people in England.” Two terms are defined in the introduction: denization and naturalization. The reader should become familiar with them as they are referenced throughout the book.

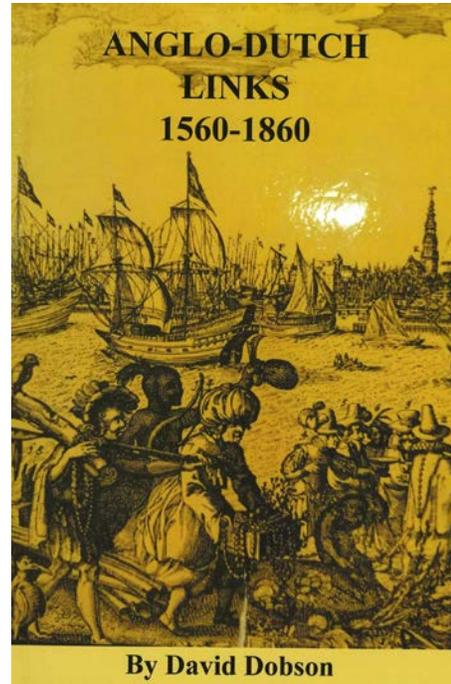
Sample entries in this book:

BERGNER, KARIL WILLEM EDZARD, from the Netherlands, was naturalised in England on 2 May 1862. [TNA.HO.1.15.3821]

EVERWYNS, GERARD, mariner, Jacob Claison, and others of Vleland and Enkhuizen, to be reimbursed for a dogboat with cargo of fish, taken from a Zeeland ship and brought to Sidlesham near Chichester by English pirates, April 1592. [SPForeign.iv.100]

VAN REID, HENRY, nephew of Captain Adrian Van Reid, and son of Captain Henry Van Reid, petitioned to be released from prison in Colchester on 25 July 1665. [SPDom]

TNA is The National Archives, Kew. SPForeign is the Calendar of State Papers, Foreign. SPDom is the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.



A NOTE ABOUT GENEALOGICAL.COM

Genealogical.com is a small genealogy-focused publishing company that has supported both authors and libraries for 65 years. Roberta Estes noted in her 4 December 2020 [blog post](#), “that without them ... it would be much, much more difficult for genealogical authors to find a publisher, meaning most of those books would never come to fruition.”

The company donates many of its titles to the GFO library in exchange for book reviews. In addition to the traditional print books, Genealogical.com also publishes eBooks. Both can be purchased from their online store. They also have a three-month or yearly subscription plan where a reader can access their entire collection of eBooks—more than 740 books in all. Featured books are often on sale. In January 2021, that included all the books by David Dobson. If you are looking for genealogy or history books, take the time to visit the site and support a business that in turn supports genealogists.

Book review

Genealogy at a Glance

Reviewed by Nanci Remington

One of the more popular reference materials at the GFO library is the “Genealogy at a Glance” research guides. They sit on the Ready Reference shelf near the front door and are easy for research assistants to grab. Why would they do that?

These research guides are a great place to learn the basics of various research topics. According to the publisher, the purpose of the series is “to bring a large subject down to size, distilling key ingredients so the subject can be understood at a glance; in effect, boiling it down to its essence to make it manageable.” Each guide covers a specific geographic location or ethnic group and is written by an expert in that field. Even though they are only four pages long, they are packed with information.

The guides begin with a section of “Quick Facts” that provides some context for the research area. These often include important dates for migrations to North America. Next is a section with information specific to the topic. This could include settlement patterns for a state or naming patterns for an ethnic group. Then comes a section that tells the reader where to look for records. Finally, there is a list of major repositories.

The guides would be great additions to a personal library. The price is modest, and the laminated pages make them convenient to take along on a research trip. The guides live up to the promise of an effortless way to learn about a given topic. The following guides are new to the GFO library.

Finding Eastern European Jewish Ancestors

Author: Janette Silverman
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication Date: 2020
 Pages: 4
 Price: \$9.95 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: RR 943.30 .Ethnic Jewi Silv 2020

According to the Quick Facts section of this guide, 80% of the worldwide Jewish population lived in the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Empires in 1880. Over the next 40 years, about 2.8 million emigrated to the United States.

In *Finding Eastern European Jewish Ancestors*, Jeanette Silverman suggests ways to trace those immigrants back to Europe. There is an overview of surname changes that likely occurred, suggestions for tracing places that have been renamed, and a short discussion of inconsistent dates and ages. Some of the noted resources will be familiar to researchers, including census and military records. Others are specific to Jewish research and include archives, museums, and online resources. These resources are of value to anybody researching ancestors from Eastern Europe.



Ford Building, Portland, Oregon. Home of the GFO library, 2021.



Swedish Genealogy Research

Author: Robert Johnson, JD, CG
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication Date: 2020
 Pages: 4
 Price: \$9.95 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: RR 948.3 .How-To John 2020

In *Swedish Genealogy Research*, Robert Johnson presents a wealth of information in a very accessible way. There is a description of the migration patterns of Swedish people to the United States. This includes suggestions of places to search for pertinent records such as passenger lists, some of which are specific to Swedish emigration.

Most interesting is the variety of records that can be found in Sweden. Hufsförhörslängder (household examination records) were mandated in 1686 and contain information about everyone living in a household in the various parishes. These records can be found online, and some have been indexed.

Johnson includes summaries of other resources, including records for churches, taxes, censuses, estates, courts, military, and land. There is also a set of records that noted when people moved between parishes. Most of these records are online and the guide will tell you how to access them.

Polish Genealogy Research, Updated Edition

Author: Rosemary A. Dembinski Chorzempa
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication Date: 2020
 Pages: 4
 Price: \$9.95 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: RR 943.80 .How-To Chor 2020

Rosemary A. Dembinski Chorzempa is the author of the comprehensive research guide *Polish Roots*. In this abbreviated guide, readers will find the fundamentals of researching their Polish ancestry. This revised edition includes updated URLs (or web addresses), the latest statistics, and online resources.

Poland is one of the areas in Europe that has a long history of upheaval, wars, and famines, all of which led to population displacement. That history and the language make research difficult. This guide introduces the challenges of spelling Polish surnames and gives a brief history of the country. It moves quickly to the best resources for finding a hometown in Europe. There is a page of resources, most of which are online. The last page is a list of "Areas in Polish Lands." This list gives place names in English, Latin, Polish, and German. This is a great help when trying to determine if various records are from the same location. One example: Germany is known as Germania in Latin, Niemcy in Polish, and Deutschland in German.

Swedish Genealogy Research
by Robert Johnson, JD, CG

CONTENTS

Quick Facts

Swedish Immigration to North America

New Sweden 1638-1655

Sweden's Great Migration 1850-1930

Migration Records

Unlocking Swedish Family History

Swedish Language

Names

Major Record Sources

Household Examination Records

Birth/Christening, Banns/Marriage, and Death/Burial Records

Moving Records

Tax Records

Census Records

Estate Inventories

Court Records

Military Records

Land Records

Repositories

Other Online Resources

QUICK FACTS

- In 2019 Sweden had a population of 10.3 million.
- According to the 2000 U.S. census, 4 million Americans claim Swedish roots.
- In 2005 Minnesota had the largest percentage of people claiming Swedish roots, 9.6%, of any U.S. state.
- The first notable Swedish migration to North America took place between 1638 and 1655, when the colony of New Sweden was established along the lower reaches of the Delaware River.
- Between 1850 and 1930 approximately 1.3 million people emigrated, of whom about 20% returned to live in Sweden.

SWEDISH IMMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA

New Sweden 1638-1655

The first notable Swedish migration to North America took place between 1638 and 1655 when about 600 Swedish and Finnish immigrants settled along the lower reaches of the Delaware River to establish the colony of New Sweden. The colony ended when the Dutch took the land during the Second Northern War (1655-1660), and New Sweden was dissolved and incorporated into the Dutch colony of New Netherland. Although there are numerous descendants of these early immigrants, historians have noted New Sweden's most significant influence might have been the introduction of the log house to North America.

Sweden's Great Migration 1850-1930

The vast majority of Swedes came to North America during the period of the Great Migration, 1850 through 1930. The numbers of emigrants ebbed and flowed from year to year but a total of about 1.3 million people left Sweden in this time period, most coming to the United States, but many also going to Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South America. About 20% eventually returned to Sweden.

Of the 1.3 million emigrants, over a million departed from the port of Göteborg, Sweden, often going first to Hull or Grimsby, England. From there they would take a train across England to Liverpool and then depart for the United States or Canada, with most arriving in New York. Although this migration path between Göteborg and New York was the most common, there were other paths from various ports of departure in Sweden and neighboring countries to parts of arrival all along the North American eastern seaboard, including Quebec, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Note that Göteborg is often Americanized to Gothenburg.

Migration Records

Because many migrants went from Sweden to England and then England to North America, you may find your emigrant record on multiple migration records. Depending on the time period, relevant migration records can be found in the United States, Canada, Sweden, and England. Passenger lists for ships to the United States exist for the entire period and are available from the U.S. National Archives, Ancestry, and FamilySearch.

For further reference:

Neil William Olsson's classic *Swedish Pioneer Ancestry in the U.S.* (1920, 1920-1930) (Chicago: Swedish Pioneer Historical Society Press, 1967) has short biographies for over 4,000 Swedish immigrants.

For Sweden there are emigration registers (lists of emigrants kept by the police at each port of departure) for the port of Göteborg from 1869 through 1951, and for a shorter period for other ports, including Stockholm, Malmö, and Helsingborg. Swedish emigration registers are available online from the Swedish National Archives website, Ancestry, and FamilySearch.

The subscription website *EmWeb* (www.EmWeb.se) is an excellent starting point for locating your research subject in Swedish emigration records. *EmWeb*

Polish Genealogy Research
Updated Edition by Rosemary A. Dembinski Chorzempa

CONTENTS

- Quick Facts and Important Dates
- Polish Names
- Polish History and Emigration
- Finding the Hometown
- Maps
- Online Databases from Poland
- Other Resources
- Areas in Polish Lands

QUICK FACTS AND IMPORTANT DATES

1772, 1793 First, Second, and Third (Final) Partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth by the Austro-Prussians, Russian Empire, and Prussia, leaving no "Poland" for 123 years

1830-1831 The November Uprising in Russian-occupied areas; first Asiatic cholera epidemic

1844-1846 Uprisings throughout Poland and Europe; typhus and cholera outbreaks

1854-1856 The Great Cholera Epidemic; poor crop yields and starvation; Crimean War (Russia); 100 Silesian families from Prussia area arrived in Galveston, then walked to the junction of the San Antonio River and Cibola Creek, founding the first permanent Polish settlement in the U.S. at Panna Maria, Texas, in 1854

1863-1864 Uprisings in Russian areas caused intensifying of Russification program (church records begin to be recorded in Russian after 1867)

1866-1875 Cholera; Prussian Prime Minister Bismarck implemented his Kulturkampf; anti-Catholic, anti-Polish efforts to Germanize the Poles; land taken away from Polish farmers

1870-1914 More than 4 million people left ethnic Polish lands

1904-1905 Many Poles forced to fight in Russo-Japanese War; Russian Revolution of 1905

1907 Famine in Little Poland (Austrian "Galicia"); largest annual arrival of Lithuanians in U.S.

1913-1914 Largest annual arrival of Poles (1913) and Ruthenians (1914) in U.S.

1918-1939 Second Polish Republic (Free Poland)

1945 Communism imposed in the Polish lands after WW II; Polish borders shifted westward

1983-1983 Martial Law in Poland; Solidarity Free Trade Union union

1989-1990 Communism overthrown; first free elections in the Third Polish Republic

POLISH NAMES

About 3.2 % of the U.S. population—10 million Americans—are of Polish descent. When searching records for your Polish ancestors, you may find their surnames spelled several ways, as some letter combinations are pronounced the same. For example, *Cielista* and *Cielusta* are both pronounced "Chee-lee-suh." Find a translation guide or Polish alphabet pronunciation list and not only record entries for people with your ancestors' "correct" spelling but also those with similarly spelled surnames.

Make a short list of Polish to English words to use when looking at records or films, for example "long = name." Many indexes found online, especially on American websites, are made with OCR (optical character recognition) software, which does a poor job of reading Polish characters.

Once you find a name in an index, view the original document and make a copy for yourself. If you can't figure out what a word or letter is in a record, see if there are similar words or letters on the same page that you do know.

TIP: szukaj = search, wybierz = choose, urodzenia = born,

matelstwo = marriage, zgon = death, chrzest = baptism, cment = burial, zmarł = died, katolickie = Catholic, ewangelickie = evangelical (Lutheran), dowoile = dowry

For further reference:

Polish Surnames: Origins & Meanings, 3rd Edition, Revised, by William F. Hoffmann (Chicago: Polish Genealogical Society of America, 2012), is available as a two-volume paperback set and as a CD containing both volumes.

POLISH HISTORY AND EMIGRATION

Poland was founded as a state in 963 A.D., with Mieszko I ("the Little Bear") as King of Poland. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was formed in 1385 by the marriage of the Polish Queen Hedwig to the Lithuanian Grand Duke Ladislaus Jagaila, which made the Commonwealth the largest country in Europe. Poland exported many goods and crops to the rest of the continent. From 1600 to 1860, Europe experienced a drop in the average temperature and frequent droughts, which had an adverse effect on Polish agriculture and economy. This, along with the negative influence of the ruling powers of Russia, Austria, and

Scottish Genealogy Research, Updated Edition

Author: David Dobson
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication Date: 2020
 Pages: 4
 Price: \$9.95 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com

GFO Call No.: RR 941.6 .How-To Dobs 2020
 Readers of *The Bulletin* will recognize David Dobson as the compiler of many books pertaining to Scottish research both in the United Kingdom and North America. This *Scottish Genealogy Research* guide represents his unique perspective on locating relevant records." He begins with an overview of "Old Parish Registers of the Church of Scotland, 1553 to 1854." He follows with information about other church records, government records, and census returns. He then turns to more unique record sets including but not exclusive to commissary courts, monumental inscription lists, and the Register of Sasines (a document that records the transfer of land). This updated edition includes major online resources, the release of the 1911 census, more searchable databases online, and the merger of the General Register Office of Scotland and National Archives of Scotland.

Pennsylvania Genealogy Research, Updated Edition

Author: John T. Humphrey
 Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
 Publication Date: 2020
 Pages: 4
 Price: \$9.95 plus shipping
 Order from: Genealogical.com
 GFO Call No.: RR 974.80 .How-To Hump 2020

Most of us know that Pennsylvania is named for William Penn, who was granted a tract of land in the New World by Charles II of England in 1681. The earliest settlers were from Sweden, the Netherlands, England, Wales, and Germany. The population grew quickly because of the promise of religious freedom and later because of the industrial revolution.

This *Pennsylvania Genealogy Research* guide updates the late John T. Humphrey's original book with current websites. It helps us navigate the unique challenges and rewards of researching in this state. Some of the earliest records were kept by churches, and many of the denominations maintain archives and historical societies. Other early records include land, probate, and tax records. Humphrey also provides tips for researching newspapers and school records. And he offers a record set unique to Pennsylvania—original passenger lists for arrivals to Pennsylvania starting in 1727.

Scottish Genealogy Research
Updated Edition by David Dobson

CONTENTS

Quick Facts

Scottish Emigration Background

Passenger Lists

Unlocking Scottish Family History

Surname

Palaeography

Basic Genealogical Sources

Old Parish Registers of the Church of Scotland, 1553 to 1854, and Other Church Records

Post 1854 Statutory Registration of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Divorces, Civil Partnerships, and Same-Sex Marriages

Census Returns from 1841 to 1911

Supplementary Record Sources

Major Online Resources

QUICK FACTS

- Today the population of Scotland is around five-and-a-half million people.
- There are approximately 50,000,000 people of Scottish origin living worldwide.
- Relative to their population, the Scots have one of the highest rates of emigration in Europe – only surpassed by the Irish and the Norwegians.
- Scottish-Canadians are the 2nd biggest ethnic group in Canada.
- In the 2000 census, 4.8 million Americans reported Scottish ancestry, just slightly under the population of Scotland.

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION BACKGROUND

Since the medieval period, Scots have tended to emigrate, initially to European destinations and then, beginning in the mid-17th century to the Americas, and from the early 19th century to Australia and South Africa. The major destinations in Europe were Poland, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, France, and especially Ireland.

- By 1600 there were 30,000 Scots in Poland.
- By 1700, 500,000 Scots had settled in Ireland, while 1,000 Scots had settled in contemporary Rotterdam.
- The Americas had attracted around 150,000 Scots by the end of the 18th century.

For further reference:

The following books will enable the early emigration from Scotland to the New World to be put in context: *Scotland and America, 1600–1800*, by Alexander MacLachlan (Palgrave MacMillan, 2010); *Scottish Emigration to Colonial America, 1607–1785*, by David Dobson (Palgrave, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 2006); *Scotland's Empire and the Shaping of the Americas, 1600–1825*, by M. Devine (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Books, 2004); and *Ways to the West: A Passport in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution*, by Bernard Fisher (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986).

The Clarendon Company has published several books by David Dobson identifying Scots settled in western Europe from the 16th to the 19th centuries, including *Scots-Germans Links*, *Scots-Scandinavian Links*, *Scots-Dutch Links*, *Scots in Poland, Russia, and the Baltic States*, *Scots, French Links*, and *Scots in Southern Europe*. Visit www.genealogical.com for more information.

Passenger Lists

There was no requirement to maintain lists of passengers heading overseas until the mid-19th century. The only exception to this was

during a brief period in the 17th century when a Register of Emigrants was kept, in which lists of people banished to the colonies, initially to Barbados for America and the West Indies and then for Australia. Many Scots emigrated by way of English ports, such as Liverpool, while emigrants from Scotland later included people from Ireland and northern Europe.

- The U.S. has relatively good immigration records starting around 1820.
- Canada has immigration records from the mid 18th century.

For further reference:

The U.S. Immigration Collection is accessible by subscription to www.ancestry.com.

Immigrants arriving through the port of New York can be found on the FamilySearch website www.familysearch.org for those among 1820–1892 (Castle Garden); 1892–1924 (Ellis Island); and 1925–1957 (International arrivals in New York Harbor and at New York airports). Arrival records 1820–1957 are also available at www.libertyellis.org.

Visit www.genealogical.com for more information.

UNLOCKING SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY

Surnames

Knowledge of Scottish surnames can sometimes lead the genealogist to the clan from which his/her Scottish ancestor is descended. As an example, the surname MacLachlan, which means "son of the servant of Lachlan," was found mostly in Anstruther after the 15th century; therefore,

Pennsylvania Genealogy Research
UPDATED EDITION by John T. Humphrey

CONTENTS

Quick Facts & Important Dates

Settlement Background

Topography

Pennsylvania Germans

Record Sources

Vital Records

Church Records

Land Records

Probate Records

Tax Records

Census Records

Supplementary Sources

Newspapers

Poor Children School Records

18th Century Immigration

1798 U.S. Direct Tax: Pennsylvania

Major Repositories

QUICK FACTS & IMPORTANT DATES

- Pennsylvania is one of four states in the United States identified as a commonwealth.
- William Penn's 1682 grant of religious freedom helped to create, in Pennsylvania, the most diverse colony in British North America with respect to religious faith and practice.
- The United States declared its independence from Great Britain and wrote its Constitution in Pennsylvania's old colonial capital—Independence Hall.
- During the winter of 1777–1778 George Washington established his military camp at Valley Forge just outside of Philadelphia.
- In 1790 Pennsylvania was the most populous state in the United States.
- The largest and bloodiest battle in the entire Civil War was fought at the Pennsylvania town of Gettysburg.
- As Pennsylvania was the second most populous state in the United States for more than a century, it is genealogically significant for millions of Americans.

SETTLEMENT BACKGROUND

Settlement along the Delaware Bay commenced in 1638 with the arrival of immigrants from Sweden. The Dutch, who conquered the Swedish colony in 1655, lost that colony in 1664 when New Amsterdam came under the control of England.

On February 28, 1681, Charles II granted to William Penn a tract of land along the west bank of the Delaware River comprising approximately 45,000 square miles. The original Pennsylvania grant included the present-day state of Delaware. Penn sailed for the New World the following year; on 27 October 1682 he and seventy immigrants reached New Castle, established in 1655 by the Dutch West India Company, where Penn began the process of creating his settlement. Later, he journeyed up the Delaware River and established Philadelphia as his capital city.

At the end of the 17th century the earliest settlers living along the banks of the Delaware were immigrants, or descendants of immigrants, who had come from Sweden, Holland, England, Wales, and Germany.

William Penn's grant of religious freedom and his liberal land policies were lures that drew thousands of early settlers to Pennsylvania. During the 18th century Philadelphia became the largest and busiest port in British North America. Commerce and the transport of immigrants caused an unprecedented growth in population, and by 1790 Pennsylvania, which had been the eleventh British colony in North America, rose to be the first in population.

During the 19th century much of America's industrial revolution occurred within the borders of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Coal mined in Pennsylvania fueled America's railroads and industries. In the cities of Pittsburgh and Bethlehem, iron was forged into steel and rolled into the rails that united a nation. Scaffolds were engineered in Bethlehem, enabling the construction of skyscrapers, and steel cable was manufactured in Pittsburgh, allowing bridges to be suspended. The oil industry, one of the 20th century's most important industries, started with a well drilled in 1859 in Titusville, Pennsylvania.

For further reference:

Research in Pennsylvania, 3rd Edition, by Kay Haviland Freilich, National Genealogical Society Research in the States Series (Jefferson, Va.: National Genealogical Society, 2016).

The 1893 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware, by Peter Stebbins Craig (Winter Park, Fla.: SAG Publications, 1999).

Pennsylvania: The Colonial Years, 1681-1776, by Joseph J. Kelly, Jr. (New York: Doubleday & Co., 1980).

Topography

Pennsylvania's topography determined migration routes and settlement patterns in the colony and the Commonwealth. Settlement commenced on the coastal plain and the piedmont.

The Central Valley in the "ridge and valley section" of Pennsylvania led the Hudson River Valley in New York with the Valley of Virginia in the south.

In Memoriam

Gyneth Susan Ingalls Balfour

(1920–2021)

Gyneth Susan Ingalls Balfour, known to her friends as “Sue,” passed away on 8 January 2021. She was 100 years old. Sue and her husband Jay Balfour were long-time volunteers at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO). Sue joined the GFO in 1965. The following year she became Secretary, a job she held until 1973 when she became President. When the GFO acquired an offset press, Jay and Sue headed up the Print Shop, a job they held for many years. They also worked on indexing projects and helped at seminars and other special events. Sue was remembered as always having a big smile on her face. In 1988, Sue and Jay were inducted into the GFO Hall of Fame and given honorary life memberships.

Gyneth Susan Ingalls was born on 6 October 1920 on Fords Prairie near Centralia, Lewis County, Washington. Her parents were Guy G. and Myrtle (Bunker) Ingalls. Sue was the oldest of three daughters. Her father owned a service garage and gas station, and her family reports that all three girls learned to pump gas, make change, and welcome the customers. After graduating from high school in 1939, Sue studied bookkeeping at Centralia Business College. She worked at a furniture store until she met Jay Marvin Balfour,

a sailor on leave from the U.S. Navy. They married on 3 September 1944 and moved to California. After Jay retired from the Navy, they returned to the Northwest and settled in Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon. They moved to Vancouver, Clark County, Washington, in 1985. Jay died there in 2011.

In addition to her involvement with the GFO, Sue was also a member of the Daughters of Colonial Wars; Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), David Hill Chapter; Fort Vancouver Chapter of DAR (auxiliary member); Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers; Pioneer Daughters of Washington; and St. Joseph Church in Vancouver.

She is survived by her daughter, Janet Cleaveland (David) of Vancouver; son Clark Ingalls Balfour (Mary Beth) of Sherwood; and six grandsons, Raymond Cleaveland of Seattle, John B. Cleaveland of Portland, Ruben Cleaveland (Sheri) of Hood River, David Balfour (Jessica) of Sherwood, Michael Balfour (Teegan) of Tigard and Joseph Balfour (Cara) of Seattle.

She has five great-grandchildren, Selah Lorraine Cleaveland and Benjamin David Cleaveland of Hood River, Hudson Cruz Balfour and Parker June Balfour of Seattle and Bruce Simon Balfour of Sherwood.



*In Memoriam***Carole Anne Putman**

(1932–2020)

Carole Anne (Norton) Putman passed away on 21 November 2020. She was a long-time member of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon and was inducted to the Hall of Fame in the year 2000, at which time she was described as “a lovely, unassuming, dedicated volunteer.” After joining in October 1974, Carole volunteered as a receptionist, then quickly became the chair of the periodicals committee, a position she held for at least ten years. In addition to processing new periodicals that came to the library, she also shared lists with members in the *Bulletin* and brought copies to meetings. She later helped with indexing projects.

Carole was born on 2 August 1932 in The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon. Her parents were James E. and Mildred (Ross) Norton. Carole was raised in Sherman County, Oregon, and was proud to be descended from pioneer stock. Her father’s family arrived in Oregon on the fateful wagon train led by Stephen Meek in 1845. This gave her bragging rights in the family because her husband’s family did not arrive until 1847 when they came on the Buell train.

After high school, Carole worked in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, then attended Oregon State College for two years. She married Ronald J. Putman on 18 September 1955. Ronald was from Coos

Bay, Coos County, Oregon. The couple settled in West Linn, Clackamas County, Oregon.

Carole was a skilled genealogist who did extensive research on her and her husband’s families. Her family says that she was artistic by nature, with an interest in oil painting and playing the piano. She was a skilled quilter who produced many family heirlooms. “New babies in the family were often blessed with quilted baby blankets, first for themselves and later for their toy baby dolls.” They go on to say, “She was an avid gardener who took pride in her flowers and vegetables. The abundance of her garden often found its way onto the pantry shelf as canned goods, supplying the family with plenty of jams, pickles, and other preserved goods. Carole was a woman of calm temperament and quiet strength. Friends and family often commented on the easy smile she shared with others. She conducted her life without fuss or fanfare, but with simple acts of love.”

Carole is survived by her husband, Ronald J. Putman of Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon; brothers Ross Norton of Salem, Oregon and Wylie Norton of Helena, Montana; three daughters, Pattie Miller of White Salmon, Washington; Katherine Adams of Milwaukie, Oregon; Karla Meyer of Portland, Oregon; and one son, John Putman of Tillamook, Oregon; five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.





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Genealogical Forum of Oregon ♦ 75th Anniversary VIRTUAL OPEN HOUSE

Saturday, March 27, 2021

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 10:00 | Genealogy Problem Solvers | Katie Daly,
Kristin Parks |
| 1:00 | Intro to UK Research | Duane Funk |

Wednesday, March 31, 2021

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 10:00 | Great Lakes Ancestry Group | Fran Hart |
| 1:00 | Q Review | Alexa Waddle |

Sunday, March 28, 2021 IRISH DAY

- | | | |
|------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1:00 | Irish Surnames | Karen Hubbard |
| 3:00 | Searching for Second Great-Grandfather | Patricia Delich
John Spillan |

Thursday, April 1, 2021

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 10:00 | Oregon Land Claim Records | Gerry Lenzen |
| 1:00 | U.S. Federal Census | Geri Auerbach |

Monday, March 29, 2021 ONLINE SOURCES DAY

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 10:00 | Finding Records on FamilySearch | Laurel Smith |
| 1:00 | Finding Records on Ancestry | Laurel Smith |
| 3:00 | Family Trees and Authored Sources | Laurel Smith |

Friday, April 2, 2021

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| 10:00 | Freedman's Bureau Records | Janice Sellers |
| 1:00 | French-Canadian Connection to Detroit-Cadillac Area | Rita Carpenter |

Tuesday, March 30, 2021 DNA DAY

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 10:30 | Comparing DNA Companies | Tim Janzen |
| 1:00 | Finding Common Ancestors | Emily Aulicino |
| 3:00 | An Introduction to GEDmatch | Lisa McCullough |

Saturday, April 3, 2021

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|
| 10:00 | Indentured Servants: Our Forgotten Ancestors | Judi Scott,
Carol Surrency |
| 1:00 | German Ancestry Group | Mike Fernandez,
Tia Cobb |

REGISTER TODAY: gfo.org/openhouse

ALL CLASSES ARE FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

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GFO MARCH 2021 ONLINE EVENTS

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

Check the calendar for the URL to participate in online events: gfo.org/calendar .

Wednesday, March 3

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

Friday, March 5

11 a.m.-12
Access GFO Resources

Saturday, March 6

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

Tuesday, March 9

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

Thursday, March 11

6-7 p.m. The Q Review

Saturday, March 13

9:30-11:30 a.m. Great Lakes Region Ancestry
1-3 p.m. Writer's Forum

Sunday, March 14

11 a.m. -12
Access GFO Resources

Wednesday, March 17

10 a.m.-12
Learn & Chat

Saturday, March 20

12 -2 p.m. African American Ancestry
2-2:15 p.m. General Membership Meeting
2:15-3:15 p.m. Gen Talk

Sunday, March 21

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

Saturday, March 27

10 a.m.-12
1-2 p.m. Genealogy Problem Solvers
British Group

Sunday, March 28

1-2:30 p.m. Irish Surnames
3-4:30 p.m. Searching for 2nd-Great-
Grandfather John Spillane

Monday, March 29

10-11 a.m. Finding Records on FamilySearch
1-2 p.m. Finding Records on Ancestry
3-4 p.m. Family Trees & Authored Sources

Tuesday, March 30

10-11:30 p.m. Compare DNA Companies
1-2:30 p.m. Finding Common Ancestors
3-4:30 p.m. An Introduction to GEDmatch

Wednesday, March 31

10 a.m.-12
1-2 p.m. Great Lakes Region Ancestry
Q Review