



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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- The Jower Family of St. Johns, Oregon
- Visiting the Repository
- County Boundary Changes
- Creating Timelines
- Online Record Images
- Spotlight: Microfiche Collection
- atDNA Testing
- Six Flintlock Pistols
- Book Reviews
- And more!



The Bulletin: Quarterly Magazine of the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

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To all the people who helped put this issue together.

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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 <http://gfo.org/bulletin/index.htm>.

Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin

March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1

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On the Cover: Painting of Wen Wenning, a high government official during the Song Dynasty; from Tony King’s story “Finding the Ancestral Village of Sam Jower King,” page 4.

Meet the Editor

Marti Dell was born in Seattle, and lived in Ephrata, Washington, during her teenage years. Since graduating from high school, Marti has lived in a variety of places, including Seattle, Washington; Avignon, France; Washington, D.C.; West Palm Beach, Florida; Vancouver, Washington; and Portland, Oregon. She has held a variety of jobs (banker, salesperson, paralegal) and is currently an at-

torney. Marti also enjoys a large variety of hobbies and interests including quilting, reading, gardening, and of course—genealogy. Marti and her husband are living part-time in Portland, Oregon, and part-time in Seattle, Washington.



Letter from the Editor

I joined the GFO a few years ago, and decided that I had enough time to be a research assistant a couple days a month, but nothing more. Then, about two years ago, Gerry Lenzen convinced me that becoming a member of the GFO Endowment Committee would not take too much more of my time. Last year about this time, I asked my (now) husband, Jay Fraser, if he would be willing to volunteer some time to assist with laying out the *Bulletin* for the GFO. Since that time, we have changed editors a few times while trying to get a team settled for shepherding the *Bulletin* to completion. All of the past editors, most recently, Janet Green, have done a fantastic job, and we thank them for all they have done, but as with all things of this type, people change, grow older, move, and/or develop different priorities, and so those left behind must learn how to adapt. A few months ago, Jay came back to me and asked if I would be willing to put some additional time in on the publications also. How could I say no, after I roped him into helping last year? So currently, Laurel Smith (president of the GFO), and I are serving as co-editors. Because I still work full time as an attorney, I knew that I would not have the time to take on being the sole editor. So far, I think the process of Laurel and I being co-editors is working. We are refining the process, but I have high hopes for the future.

This issue of the *Bulletin* was a delight to review and edit. If any of you have been watching the series *Finding Your Roots* with Henry Louis Gates, Jr. on PBS (Tuesdays at 8:00 p.m. on OPB here in Portland, Oregon), a recent episode featured three chefs, one of which was Ming Tsai whose tree was traced back to the Yellow Emperor

in China (and beyond). We have our own story in this issue of a similar search by Tony King, together with a story by someone many of you know, who helped Tony find additional information on his family. We also have two good articles on practical ideas to help with your research, one about visiting archives, libraries, or other repositories in person, and the other about a website that helps researchers discover how the historical shifts in county boundaries are useful to know.

The *Bulletin* continues to have an outstanding group of contributors for our columns. This issue includes more information about using DNA testing in family research by Emily Aulicino, a great piece on timelines by guest blogger Beth Foulk, and the always helpful Tools column by Nanci Remington (on unindexed records on-line). Finally, Steve Turner puts a spotlight on the microfiche collection at the GFO, and Harvey Steele talks about some interesting relics presented for appraisal at a recent GFO event.

I want to close this first missive by reminding everyone that the GFO is always looking for submissions of articles to the *Bulletin* (please send them to bulletin@gfo.org), for more proofreaders (which does not take much time), and for more assistance either as a research assistant or with specific projects. I am a perfect example of how the wonderful people at the GFO were willing to work with my time constraints so that I could contribute more without getting overwhelmed.

As always, we hope you enjoy this issue, and we welcome your feedback.

Respectfully, *Marti Dell*

DONATIONS FROM OUR MEMBERS

The Genealogical Forum of Oregon deeply appreciates your support with the generous gifts made from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014. We wish we had the space to list all of our donors, but please know we couldn't function without you.

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Finding the Ancestral Village of Sam Jower King

Tony King

Author's Note: For the most part, I have used the Mandarin Chinese dialect with the Pinyin phonetic system to represent Chinese names and places. On occasion, it is more relevant to this story to use the Cantonese spelling and pronunciation, and I have noted when Cantonese is used. Not having studied Cantonese, I cannot vouch for the correctness of the Cantonese spelling; rather, I have used the spellings that were used by my ancestors or used within the documents I researched.

Editor's Note: We did the best we could with the Chinese characters by looking through a multitude of fonts. Any errors in the Chinese characters are the fault of the editors.

In 1885, my paternal grandfather, Wan Sam Jow (Cantonese pronunciation of 温三就), and his cousin, Wan Sing Jow (Cantonese pronunciation of 温聖就), immigrated to Portland, Oregon. Following the pattern of his older brother, Wan Yun Jow (Cantonese pronunciation of 温润就), who immigrated ten years earlier in 1875, instead of keeping the surname of Wan, he took the last character of their given names, Jow, and transformed it into their new American surname, Jower. Thus, the three were known in America as:

- Wan Jower (the older brother)
- Sam Jower (my grandfather)
- Sing Jower (the cousin)



Sing Jower – born 10 Mar 1868, died 2 Jan 1919

Note: After Sam Jower established a dry goods/tailoring business, he added the surname “King” for business purposes.

THE SING JOWER MANUSCRIPT

To understand all that went into finding the village of my grandfather, Sam Jower King, I need to begin with his cousin, Sing Jower.



Wēn Wéníng - born 20 Sep 1210—died 12 Feb 1280

In about 1896, Sing Jower returned to China to research our family history. He knew we were descended from a prominent ancestor, Wēn Wéníng (温文宁), who lived in the 1200s during the Song Dynasty and was a high government official. In 1898, as a result of his research, he wrote a short biography of Wēn Wéníng and gave a description of the location of his tomb. He also recorded 20 generations of our family tree, from Wēn Wéníng down to his own generation. He returned to the U.S. with a copy of his handwritten genealogy. In the late 1970s, one of my father's cousins, a son of Wan Jower, sent my father a copy of this manuscript. My father then sent me a copy. I subsequently learned that it was the granddaughter of Wan Jower, Marilyn Korenaga, who found the copy of the Sing Jower manuscript as she was going through the belongings of her grandmother (wife of Wan Jower) following her death in 1973. Her uncle, James Jower, made copies and sent them to close relatives.

VISIT TO THE TOMB AND ANCESTRAL HALL OF WĒN WÉNÍNG

In November 2011, my wife Susan and I had the opportunity to travel to southern China and to visit the tomb of



Tony King and his second cousin, Marilyn, holding the original copy of the Sing Jower manuscript

Wēn Wéníng. Earlier, I had contacted a Mr. Tan of the Xīnhuì (新會) District Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau. Knowing the tomb was located in an area of Guangdong Province called Yámén (崖門), which is in his district, I sent him the part of the Sing Jower manuscript that talks about Wēn Wéníng and describes the location of the tomb. He was able to locate the tomb and to escort us there for a visit. Following the visit to the tomb, he took us to a village south of the city of Xīnhuì. The name of the village is Shā Lù Cūn or Shā Lù Village (沙路村), in an area known as Wàng Jǐng Tóu (王井頭). In Shā Lù Village, the descendants of Wēn Wéníng have erected an ancestral hall in his honor. Here, we obtained booklets that give historical data on the Wen Family Clan. These booklets primarily focused on Wēn Wéníng, who is considered the first ancestor of the entire Wen Clan living in southern China. Also within these booklets, the lineage of Wēn Wéníng is listed, back to prominent historical figures that lived in the Zhou Dynasty, dating to about 1100 B.C. From the Grand History of China written by Sima Qian¹, we are able to trace this lineage back even further to the Yellow Emperor. Tradition holds that the Yellow Emperor ascended the throne in 2698 B.C. and was allegedly the ancestor of all Han Chinese.

THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN RECORDS

I returned from that trip thinking that the Shā Lù Village was perhaps my Chinese ancestral village. However, as I studied the materials I had received from that village and compared the family pedigree charts contained therein with the pedigree chart in the Sing Jower manuscript, I found a major discrepancy. Of course, both listings start out the same, with Wēn Wéníng as the ancestor representing the first generation. Both also show the same five sons of Wēn

Wéníng for the second generation (although the Shā Lù Village record shows a sixth son and I have since learned there was a seventh son). Starting with the third generation, even though both records continue to descend from the same son, the third son, Wēn Zhōngfú (溫中孚), the names contained in the two records are completely different. Here is a comparison of the two records (the surname Wēn is omitted for simplicity):

Sing Jower Manuscript		Shā Lù Village Record
Wéníng (文寧)	1st Generation	Wéníng (文寧)
Zhōnglǐ (中理)	2nd Generation	Zhōnglǐ (中理)
Zhōngzhí (中直)		Zhōngzhí (中直)
Zhōngfú (中孚)		Zhōngfú (中孚)
Zhōngxùn (中訓)		Zhōngxùn (中訓)
Zhōngměi (中美)		Zhōngměi (中美)
		Zhōngdiǎn (中典)
Láifú (來福)	3rd Generation	Yǒudé (有德)
Láifèng (來鳳)		Yǒuliàng (有亮)
		Yǒuguāng (有光)
		Yǒuyè (有業)
		Yǒushū (有淑)

To reiterate, from the third generation on, the names in the two records differ completely.

THE LAW ON VILLAGE

Another discovery led me to conclude the Shā Lù Village was not our ancestral village. In August 2012, my wife and I traveled to the Pacific Northwest. While there, we visited the National Archives in Seattle to search for documents on our ancestors. One document we found was a record of testimony of my grandfather, Sam Jower King, given on February 13, 1919, as he was preparing to leave the U.S. to travel to Canada to marry my grandmother. In that testimony, he mentions he was born in the Law On Village in Sunning District (village and district names are in Cantonese as recorded in the testimony). Sunning (Xīnníng in Mandarin) is the old name for Toisan (Táishān in Mandarin). Táishān is the neighboring district to the west of Xīnhuì. With this bit of information, I began to search for the Law On Village and to search for the reason for the discrepancy between the two records.



Tony King in front of the Wēn Wéníng ancestral hall

In order to search for the Law On Village, I first had to try to determine what Chinese characters were represented by “Law On.” Consulting with a Cantonese friend, we made the best guess of 羅安村 (Lúo Ān Cūn in Mandarin). A trail of clues led to confirmation of this identification. First, in the Sing Jower Manuscript, someone had made a later entry recording the death date of Sing Jower (January 2, 1919) and his burial plot in the Mount Scott (now Lincoln Memorial Park) cemetery in Portland. (This “someone” was later discovered to be Violet Ho Sui Jower, the wife of Wan Jower.)

During our visit to the Pacific Northwest, we visited the cemetery and discovered that the cemetery records indicated his remains had been removed for shipment in 1928. As was often the practice with early Chinese pioneer immigrants, they wished to return to China, or if they died before that could happen, they wished to be buried in their homeland. In 1928, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association in Portland organized the disinterment of the remains of over 600 Chinese men. Disinterment documents were recently discovered and one of them was the Roster of the 1928 Shipment of Remains. I obtained a digital copy of this document from the Oregon State University Multicultural Archives. There on the roster, under the first section of names of remains going to Táishān, I found Sing Jower’s Chinese name with the destination designated in Chinese characters as 羅安 (Law On in Cantonese).

Another clue came via a postmark on a letter sent to Wan Jower from his sister in China in 1929. This letter (in the possession of Marilyn Korenaga) gave a location of the originating post office from where the letter was mailed—廣東 (Guǎngdōng Province) 台山 (Táishān District) 上澤墟 (Shàngzé Xū or the Shàngzé Village). I began to search maps for the Law On Village (羅安村) or the Shàngzé Village (上澤墟), but was not successful. I wrote to the Táishān District Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau to ask them if they could locate the Law On Village. I gave them the Chinese names of my great-uncle Wan Jower; my grandfather, Sam Jower

King, their father, Wēn Dào chǔ (溫道楚), and their cousin, Sing Jower, to see if they could verify that was the correct village, if they found one. They responded that they could not find the village I was seeking.

I decided to search the Internet, going to the Chinese Roots Wiki² for help. This Wiki was established to help people of Chinese heritage discover their ancestral roots. I posted on the wiki’s Chinese Genealogy Forum that I was searching for a Wēn (溫) village named Law On Village



Tony King with a distant Wēn family cousin. Both are descended from Wēn Zhōngfú (溫中孚), the third son of Wēn Wéníng. They were comparing their genealogies on the ground in front of the ancestral hall.



Tony King meeting with the elder of the Lúo Dòng Village, comparing our genealogies

(羅安村) in Táishān (台山). A response was posted that the village I am searching for might be the Lúo Dòng Village (羅洞村). The person responding explained that in Taishanese, the “d” in dong is often silent, so the name is said “Law Ong” in Taishanese. The Chinese Roots Wiki maintains a database of villages in the Pearl River region sorted by surname. Looking in the database, there is a Wēn (溫) village by the name of 羅洞 (Lúo Dòng). I wrote again to the Táishān District Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau and asked them to check with the Lúo Dòng Village (羅洞村) to see if that was my grandfather’s village. They did so, but this village checked their records and also did not find any of the names I had sent.

MEETING WITH WĒN HÚAZHÀN

A short time after we returned home to the U.S. from our trip to China in late 2011, I received a telephone call from Mr. Tan of the Xīnhuì District Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau. He was nice enough to make a call from Xīnhuì to the U.S. to give me the telephone number of a person with whom I might be interested to chat. His name is Wēn Húazhàn (溫華湛). As I examined the booklets I received from the ancestral hall of Wēn Wéníng, I noticed the main editor of these materials was Wēn Húazhàn. After pondering the discrepancy between

the Sing Jower manuscript and the records I received at the Shā Lù Village, I decided Wēn Húazhàn might be the best person to be able to shed light on it. I arranged to make a phone call to him with the help of a Cantonese-speaking friend. During the call, he said he was happy to hear of a person from the U.S. who had such interest in the Wēn family history and genealogy. However, he said he could not address the issue of the discrepancy without seeing the other record. He asked me to send it to him, or better yet, to come and visit with him. In the spring of 2013, my wife and I had the occasion to take another trip to Asia. We decided to include a trip to Xīnhuì to see Wēn Húazhàn. We contacted him to let him know we would be arriving in Guangzhou on June 5. He was happy to hear we were coming, and scheduled an appointment with us for June 6.

At 8:00 a.m. on June 6, we started by bus from Guangzhou to Xīnhuì. Wēn Húazhàn met us at the bus station. Upon meeting us, he asked our plans for the day, asking if perhaps we wanted to tour some sites in Xīnhuì. I told him my priority was to just sit and discuss the matters of the Wēn family history with him. We decided to sit together at a restaurant there at the bus station. It turned out that Wēn Húazhàn was a former school principal and a scholar. After his retirement, he was commissioned to write the history of Xīnhuì. He also compiled from many sources and then wrote the material on the Wēn clan included in the booklets that I had received during our previous visit.

As we sat, I showed him the Sing Jower manuscript and indicated the discrepancy between that record and the record he had published in the booklets, starting with the



Tony King and his Wēn cousins from the Law On Village



Tony King meeting with the Wēn family scholar, Wēn Húazhàn

third generation. He explained that the descendants of Wēn Wéníng dispersed to many different locations. He said the record he had published represents only the Wēn family tree in the area of Xīnhuì. He went on to tell me that my record, the Sing Jower record, is very likely a true and for the most part accurate record as well, but that it shows a branch of the Wēn family from Táishān. As I focused his attention on the discrepancy of the differing third generation names descending from Wēn Wéníng's third son, Wēn Zhōngfú (溫中孚), he said there was a missing generation in the Sing Jower record. He said the brothers Láifú (來福) and Láifèng (來鳳) represented the fourth generation or perhaps even the fifth, suggesting the possibility of one or two missing generations. When I asked how he knew there was a missing generation, he said it was because from his research, he was confident that Wēn Zhōngfú had five sons as follows:

Yǒudé (有德)
 Yǒuliàng (有亮)
 Yǒuguāng (有光)
 Yǒuyè (有業)
 Yǒushū (有淑)

Wēn Húazhàn said what I needed to do was to go to the Lúo Dòng Village (羅洞村) to see if their genealogy reveals which of the five sons of Wēn Zhōngfú was the progenitor of Láifú (來福) and Láifèng (來鳳).

VISITING THE LÚO DÒNG VILLAGE IN TÁISHĀN

That afternoon, we took a bus to Táishān and met that evening with representatives of the Táishān District Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau. I explained that even though they had checked previously with the Lúo Dòng Village only to discover that my more immediate ancestors did not come from that village, that I

wanted to go there and show them my genealogy to see if there were any names in common with their family tree. They were nice enough to arrange for a van with driver and interpreter to meet us the next morning.

Beginning the next morning for our visit to the Lúo Dòng Village (羅洞村), our driver, a Mr. Zhū (朱), took us to the main village office and asked to see the village elder who might have their village family book, their village genealogy. After a few minutes, an elderly man arrived with their village record. When we compared our two family books, we immediately found the two brothers Láifú (來福) and Láifèng (來鳳) in the Lúo Dòng record that my chart shows as the third generation. Then we discovered, just as Wēn Húazhàn had said, that my chart had a missing generation between Wēn Zhōngfú (溫中孚) and the two brothers Láifú and Láifèng. The Lúo Dòng family book shows that Láifú and Láifèng are descended from the oldest son of Wēn Zhōngfú, Yǒudé (有德).

So now that we knew that Láifú and Láifèng were really the fourth generation, we continued to compare our family pedigree charts.

The son of Láifú is Níngfǔ (寧輔), representing the fifth generation. (Láifèng had no descendants.)

The five sons of Níngfǔ (representing the sixth generation) are:

Yītōng (以通)
 Yìjiào (以教)
 Yìxin (以信)
 Yìlǐ (以禮)
 Yìzhèng (以政)

From here, our family trees diverge. Those from the Lúo Dòng Village descend from the first son, Yītōng (以通). Those from the Sing Jower manuscript descend from the second son, Yìjiào (以教). Their record shows that the



Photo of the Law On Village

descendants of Yītōng remained in the Lúo Dòng Village, but that Yǐjiào went to a place called Dūn Zhài (墩寨). At that point, our driver said he knew where Dūn Zhài was located. He said it is in the southern part of Táishān over an hour away. He immediately said, “Let’s go.” So in a flash, we got in the van and left for Dūn Zhài.

VISITING DŪN ZHÀI AND FINDING THE LAW ON VILLAGE

We drove through Táishān over mostly small roads, ending up along the Number 36 County Road that led us to Dūn Zhài. When we finally arrived, we found a Wēn (温) family village called Lóng Ān Lǐ (龍安里) or the Dragon Peace Hamlet, which is the third village to the west of Dūn Zhài. When we saw the name Lóng Ān Lǐ on the entrance gate, we all thought maybe this is the Law On or Lúo Ān Village (羅安村) because it sounds similar. We drove into the village and parked just inside the front gate. It is a small village of less than 50 homes. We found a laborer and explained we were looking for one of the elders of the village who could talk about their village genealogy. We were led down one of the alleyways between the homes and taken into one home. Of course, no one was expecting us. They took us into the main living area of this small home and had us sit down. It was about 11:00 a.m. and the mother was cooking a meal. They asked us to wait as the elder of the village was away and they had to call him. While we were waiting, I took out my record and explained to some of the people there what we were hoping to find. I also took out the copy of the 1929 letter from my grandfather’s sister, written to Wan Jower and postmarked from Shàngzé Xū (上澤墟). They looked at the postmark and said this area was part of the Shàngzé Shì (上澤市) or Shàngzé Town. This helped confirm that we were close.

After about 20 minutes, a man in his mid-to-late 60s appeared. I began by showing him the Sing Jower record, turning to the page with my grandfather and his three brothers. The old man pointed to the name of my great-grandfather, Wēn Dào chǔ (温道楚), and said he knew this name. This led to a confusing discussion, as the old man seemed to say that he also was descended from Wēn Dào chǔ. We asked, if that



The front gate of the Law On Village

was the case, then which of the four sons he is descended from. He said none of them. We were puzzled. Was there a son we did not know of? I began to think this was not the village we had been searching for; that perhaps the Wēn Dào chǔ the old man knew was someone else other than my great-grandfather. This discussion went on for ten minutes or so.

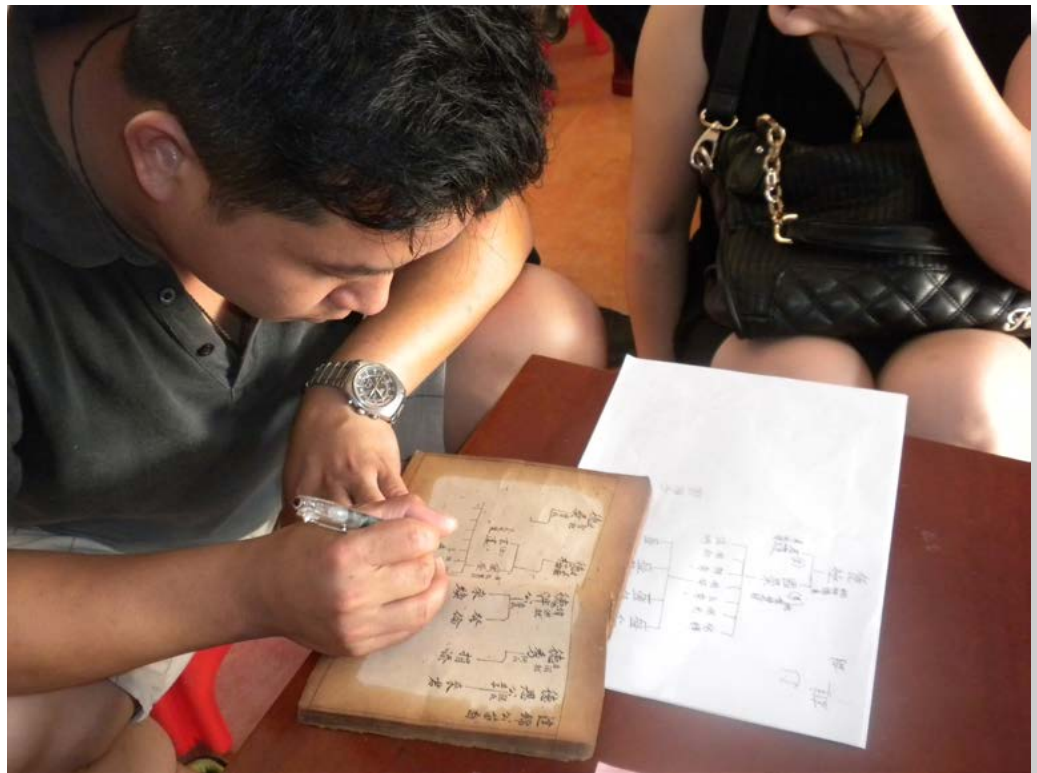
Finally, one of the villagers came into the house, carrying with him his family book. It was a very old book with pages that were old, brown, and deteriorating. But once we opened the book and examined it, we knew in a second that we had found the right village. Their record was the same as the Sing Jower manuscript, written in the same handwriting, with the same format. We opened it to a familiar page and there was the name of my grandfather, his older brother Wan Jower, and their cousin Sing Jower. They mentioned that they had heard part of their family had gone to America years ago, but no one had heard from them since. I asked if they knew where either Wēn Dào chǔ or Sing Jower (whose remains were shipped back in 1928) was buried. They replied that no one knows, because they died so long ago that their deaths preceded the date of birth of the village elder. Burial sites back then were not in one location but were determined through fengshui and could be anywhere in the surrounding area of the village. We spent time with the family and others of the village. They said each family has one of these family books. I wrote out for them on a sheet of paper

the Chinese names of my family tree as it descends from my grandfather, including my father, my generation, that of my sons, and finally their children. When I completed this, one fellow asked for my pen. To my horror, he began to write the names into his copy of the family record, a book that is about 115 years old! Well, at least my branch of the family is now recorded for posterity on the village records. During the course of our conversation, the village elder told us the village has been called both the Lóng An Hamlet (龍安里) and the Law On Village (羅安村).

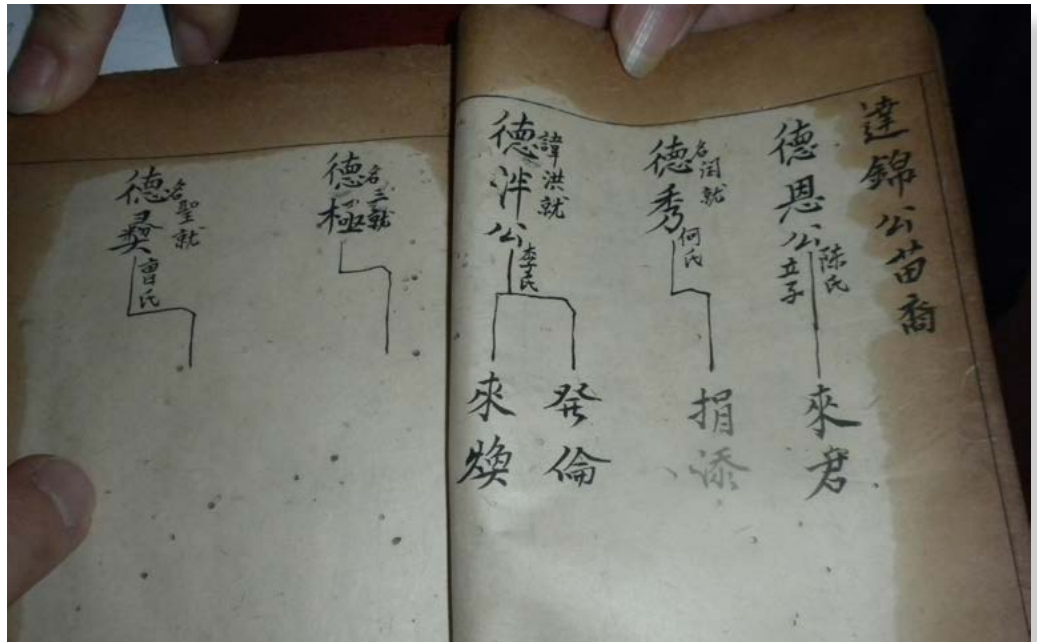
It has been a long journey since the late 1970s, when I first received a copy of the Sing Jower manuscript, until we finally found the village of my ancestors. It is difficult to describe the feelings and emotions that come from this experience. They are feelings of closeness to family and those ancestors who have gone on before, also of joy and satisfaction for being able to make this discovery. I have a deep sense of gratitude for my great-uncle Sing who had the determination years ago to make the same trip to his homeland from the U.S., under what were much more trying and difficult circumstances, to record our family history and to honor his ancestors.

ENDNOTES

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records_of_the_Grand_Historian
2. <http://chinese.rootswiki.legacy.net/doku.php>



I had written out the Chinese names of our family, descending from my grandfather. A bit to my horror, one of the relatives took my pen and recorded the names in the 115 year old family book



The Law On Village copy of the Wēn family genealogy (Sing Jower manuscript). The name on the far left is Sing Jower's. The second name from the left is my grandfather's, Sam Jower King

The Jower Family of St. Johns, Oregon – Serendipity At Its Best

Susan LeBlanc

On a Saturday in 2012, I paused to decide what to do next. I knew the Genealogical Forum of Oregon was open one more hour and if I left soon, I could go there and pick up some books I needed to review. Then the phone rang and that plan was quickly cast aside. Tony King, someone I had never met, had been directed to call me by a friend of mine that Tony had met in the BYU Family Search Center in Provo, Utah. That is one of my favorite places in which to do research. I can easily picture him walking into the large Lee Library on the BYU campus, going downstairs through the heavy doors, down the long hallway and through more heavy doors, into the spacious FSC. As he entered, he was met by one of many missionary volunteers who assist patrons in their research. Tony happened to meet Gerald Kammerman, a good friend of mine who moved to Utah several years ago. Gerald and I often reconnect when I go to Utah for the BYU Family History Conference in the summer.

Tony explained to Gerald that he was working on the Jower Family of St. Johns, Oregon. Gerald told Tony of two of his friends who do research in the Portland area, of which St. Johns is a suburb. Tony chose to call me that fateful Saturday afternoon. As it happened, I grew up closely connected to the St. Johns area as my grandmother lived there for fifty years until her death in 2005. Tony explained to me that his grandfather's brother and spouse, Wan and Ho Sui (Violet) Jower, were both born in China and that he was trying to establish a clear line of lineage between them and their family in China.

During our first phone call, we discussed Oregon record sources that I believed would help him in his research. At Ancestry.com, he found a listing for Wan Jower in the Oregon Death Index. I directed him to the Oregon State Archives to obtain a copy of the record, and he did a quick search of the online index for that facility. There were nine records listed and I suggested that he should look at all of them. He mentioned that he had an obituary that suggested a burial at Mount Scott Cemetery, which I believe was renamed Lincoln Memorial Cemetery; it is also where my father is buried. I recommended he call them to determine if that is the correct cemetery. He also mentioned that he was interested in what records the Genealogical Forum of Oregon might have for him to use.

After our initial conversation, I gave him my email so we could further discuss his Oregon work. He wrote me shortly thereafter and apologized for having preempted



Tony King at the Wan Jower plot in Riverview Cemetery

my trip to the GFO that day. It was just meant to be that way. One of my favorite things to do is to take a fresh family and see what I can find on them, so soon after our conversation and initial emails, I played around on Ancestry.com and GenealogyBank.com looking over the census records and other items to help me in understanding the Jower family. At that time, I also left a phone message for my mother because she grew up in St. Johns, Oregon.

My findings in this initial search included the following:

- The parents Wan and Violet came to the U.S. in about 1872 and 1895 respectively.
- In the 1900 Census, one child is listed, Henry, and Violet was reported as having had only one child.
- In the 1910 Census, there are four children Henry, Joseph, Benjamin and James, and Violet was reported as having had only four children.
- In the 1920 Census, all five sons are listed, including the youngest Gilbert.
- The 1930 Census includes only four sons, because their son Joseph was now living on his own. Their daughter-in-law Hazel was living with them.
- The 1940 Census shows their granddaughter, Marilyn, living with them.

I also found nineteen articles at GenealogyBank.com under the name Jower in Oregon. Of those, I shared four articles that seemed to be of interest. The first, dated January 15, 1935, was for the marriage of James Wan Jower, living at 8005 Kellogg Street, who married Pearl Wong. The second, dated September 11, 1940, was the obituary for Wan Jower, who was survived by his wife and sons Henry, Joseph, Benjamin, James, and Gilbert.

The address again was given as 8005 Kellogg Street. Interment was at Riverview Cemetery (not Mount Scott). This gave another cemetery for Tony to contact. There were several articles related to the involvement of Violet Jower in the Chinese Benevolent Society, of



Tony with his second cousin, Marilyn Korenaga, in front of her grandfather's store in Saint Johns.

which she was the first president and an active member until she died in May of 1973. I sent Tony all of the above information with my thoughts on how it might be useful in his research.

Then my mother returned my phone call. When I mentioned the Jower family, she was in shock. As I told her the story of Tony and his family history research, she kept interrupting me with stories about his family. They lived about a block away from my parents in St. Johns and were good friends. My father bought all of his work pants from the Jower Men's Clothing Store in St. Johns. Mom knew many of the people working in the store.

My uncle Jim went to high school with Marilyn. I emailed my uncle Jim to see what more he might remember about this family. After many long-distance contacts sharing information on the Jower family, I got to meet Tony at the GFO when he came to Portland, in August 2012.

What are the odds that Tony in his family history journey would:

1. Happen upon my friend Gerald at the FSC in Provo, Utah;
2. Choose to call me of the two references given;
3. Reach me just as I was considering leaving for the GFO and ultimately meet me there;

4. Connect with someone who could help with his research in the Portland area; and
5. Connect with someone whose family closely interacted with his family?

This was surely serendipity at its finest for all of us involved, as I even emailed Gerald to let him know the results of his recommendation. With Tony's permission, I share the further unfolding of his search as he related it to me:

Last November I was in southern China and while there, I visited a tomb and village that honors a certain ancestor of mine. I was able to visit the village of my mother's paternal grandfather and tour his house, which is still standing. Because of these visits, I was eventually able to obtain information that allows me to trace both lines back to the Yellow Emperor who lived almost 5,000 years ago. This is amazing in and of itself. However, since making these visits, the whole world of family history has opened up to me. It seems not a day goes by when working on my family history, that I don't discover something new. One of the great blessings of this research is that I am now in touch with relatives like Marilyn, of whom I had

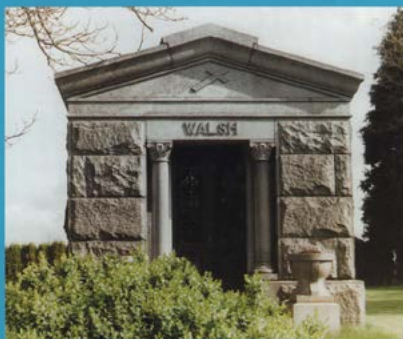
never known before and still have not met face to face. I am even now in touch with a third cousin once removed who lives in the city of Taishan, in Guangdong, China. We write each other every few weeks, often just writing about our daily lives half way around the world. I also spoke by phone yesterday to a cousin of my mother's in Honolulu regarding a different family line. This is another person I have never met in person. Family history is such a great work to be involved in. Thanks for all your help.

May you have such wonderful experiences as you work on your family history! Remember these experiences come to those who have a plan, work their plan, and then allow their paths to be directed by unforeseen sources. I feel truly blessed in the work that I do and the resources that I have at my disposal in doing this work. My experience with Tony King is amazing in so many respects.

Reprinted with the gracious permission of the author. Susan LeBlanc writes the blog Gopher Genealogy which provides information about research, lectures, published articles and book reviews, (and serendipity moments) at <http://gophergenealogy.blogspot.com/>.

Thanks also to Susan for bringing Tony King's story to our attention.

Oregon Burial Site Guide



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

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Oregon Burial Site Guide

Compiled by Dean H. Byrd

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

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Visiting the Repository

Duane Funk

While the Internet is a vital tool for research, eventually something will come up that cannot be accessed online. After all, not everything is online, yet. That means a visit to the repository holding the material may be necessary. Such a visit will entail travel, and likely lodging and meals as well. That will cost money. It thus is important to make the best use of your time, and the key to that is good planning.

Before planning to travel, it is valuable to ask the question, “Is this trip necessary?” Library books can often be obtained via interlibrary loan. If you need only a few pages, many repositories will send copies for a small fee. It also may be possible to get a local genealogical society to obtain copies.

Also before taking the trip, I recommend making a list of the information you are seeking. Check the list against the repository’s catalog (most are online). For large institutions, it is prudent to make sure you know where your material is located within the installation. There is no point to getting all set up on the first floor when what you want is on the fourth floor, or perhaps even in a different building. You want to spend your time looking at the sources, not looking for them. Take the list with you when you go. I recommend you try to stay focused, as it can be easy to wander off track. I speak from experience.

The next step in the planning process is to locate the repository. Beware of mailing addresses. Frequently



State Library of Victoria, Australia

Photo in public domain

the physical location and the mailing address will be two different places. Entering the mailing address into a GPS may lead to bad language and wasted time when you arrive at the wrong place. Most repositories have a website that includes a “How to Get Here” section. Google Maps is very useful in scoping out the lay of the land. Google can also provide a route with a choice of walking, car, or public transit in most places. This can also be very useful when looking for lodging.

Finally, before leaving for your trip, it is essential to check the operating hours for the repository. Some places are open weekends; others are open only during the workweek. Still others will be open on the weekend, but close for a day or two during the week to compensate. If you plan to visit multiple locations within an area, checking the operating hours will help you decide where to go on which days.



If you are driving, expect parking to be an issue. Many repositories are in urban areas or on college campuses where parking is at a premium. Again, I recommend you check ahead of time. Having your car towed can also ruin your whole day. Similarly, watch out for local holidays, and if in an urban area, keep rush hours in mind. For some repositories, it might be better to pay for downtown lodging and walk, instead of potentially spending a couple of hours stuck in traffic.

Also recommended is trying to get a feel for the neighborhood. I have been to a couple of repositories that were in neighborhoods that made me a bit uneasy. I made sure I was out of the area before dark. The presence of bail bondsmen, tattoo parlors, and payday loan shops can be a tip off. An armed guard in the lobby may be another warning sign.

Next, learn the rules of the repository. Do you need to obtain a researcher's ticket? Many archives and some libraries require you to register and have your picture taken for a photo ID prior to entry. In one case, I had to provide my own passport-sized photos. Again, these details usually will be on the website. If not, an email or call ahead of time will confirm the information. Make sure you allow time for the administrative details.

The next hurdle is what to do with your stuff. Expect to be asked to store most of your belongings in a locker. Archives in particular are strict on what you can take into them. Do not plan to have more than a laptop, a writing implement (probably only a pencil), and a few sheets of paper in most archives. Cell phones can be frowned on if not banned. Expect to be checked both coming and going. Some places are now using metal detectors and x-ray machines to scan people and belongings. It is not just the material taken out that is scrutinized. The British National Archives closely scrutinize papers taken

in. It seems they caught some RAF veterans trying to "enhance" their service records.

Do not be surprised if you are assigned a place to sit. If you are assigned a place, stay there. Most archives and libraries with closed stacks assign seats for a reason. They want to know where to take the records you ordered. Typically, your seat number will need to be listed on the form you will fill out for each item you want to have retrieved. Sometimes other assets like microfilm readers are assigned only for limited periods of time, so be prepared to prioritize. It may be required to reserve your assigned place in advance.

If you need to have items taken from storage, be aware of the timing required. Some repositories make retrievals only at certain times. In some cases, retrievals need to be arranged in advance, especially if material is stored off site. Usually you can do this via email. Again, the best thing to do is to check the website or call ahead of showing up at the repository.

At some point the issue of gloves will arise. Some places require them, while others forbid them. There is no clear consensus on gloves. Therefore, my recommendation is to go with the flow.

Once your records are in hand, you may want to make copies. Again, check the policy of the repository. Are you able to make your own copies, or will staff assistance be required? Is a camera acceptable? Expect there to be a fee for copy service. If you are allowed to use a camera, please remember to turn off the flash. The flash makes poor copies and it annoys the other patrons.

Another important consideration is lunch. Some establishments close for lunch. Even if they do not or if you plan to be there longer than three to four hours, a lunch break is a good idea. I will admit to grabbing a bag of popcorn from a vending machine on occasion.





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University of Michigan Library Card Catalog

You can ask the staff for a good place to eat or head out on your own. Be aware that repositories are not always located close to eating establishments. Especially if you are on foot, it would be a good idea to know ahead of time where you can eat. Packing a lunch could be the best option.

While most libraries have Wi-Fi, its access may be restricted only to card holders. If you can get access without undue expense, do so. Being able to check an online reference, or retrieve something from the cloud, can be very useful. While on the subject of computers, do not depend on having an electrical connection available at all repositories. Many were built long before laptops were the norm. Stringing power cords across an aisle can be a tripping hazard, if you can even find an available outlet, so start the day with a fully charged battery. Please also take and use a security cable.

Do not forget to make use of the staff because they are there to assist you. While you may run across a few

people who seem to be honor graduates of the KGB charm school out there, most are more than willing to be helpful. Just be aware of the difference between trying to get them to do your work for you and getting appropriate help. Try to stay on their good side. Be courteous, and let them know you appreciate their assistance. Also, do not argue over institutional policy, and remember that they probably did not make the rules.

If you happen to be traveling with a group, it is best to make sure everybody is on the same page regarding where and when to meet. It may sound odd, but do not forget to make sure everyone is in the same time zone; Napoleon once won a campaign because his opponents were on different calendars. Also, have a contingency plan in case someone gets lost.

With these preparatory tips, your trip will likely be far more enjoyable and productive than if you merely show up to a repository without knowing what you are looking for, or how to go about finding it. Planning and preparation will help avoid unpleasant surprises, make the use of your time more efficient, and greatly increase the odds of success on your trip!

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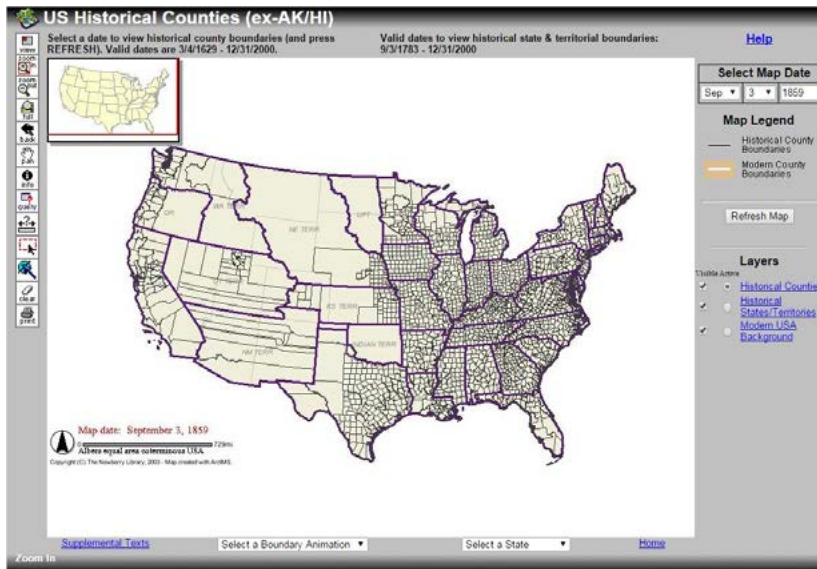


Figure 2

Back to the website: once you have finished viewing the “Boundary Animations” slide show, click on “National Data.” This will take you to a page with a number of links, each having something new and interesting to offer.

If you click on “View Interactive Map,” a page will open up with a map of the United States, showing how state, county, and territorial boundaries were defined as of September 3, 1848.

The “Select Map Date” on the right side of the screen allows you to input a different date, which will give you a different image of where the state, county, and territorial boundaries were defined at another point in time.

According to the 1848 map, state and county boundaries had been formed in most of Iowa, all

of Missouri, all of Arkansas, all of Louisiana, and a portion of Texas. However, no states as we know them today (and thus no counties) had been formed west of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, with the exception of a few counties in eastern Texas. (Figure 1)

If you change the date in the “Select Date Field” to 1859 and click on the “Refresh Map” button on the right, you can see that in just 11 years, Oregon and California had become states and some counties had been formed, mostly along the coast and a bit inland. Although it was not yet a state, counties also had been formed in the western part of Washington Territory. (Figure 2)

To navigate back to the Home Page, click on the “Home” button, which appears on the bottom right side of the screen.

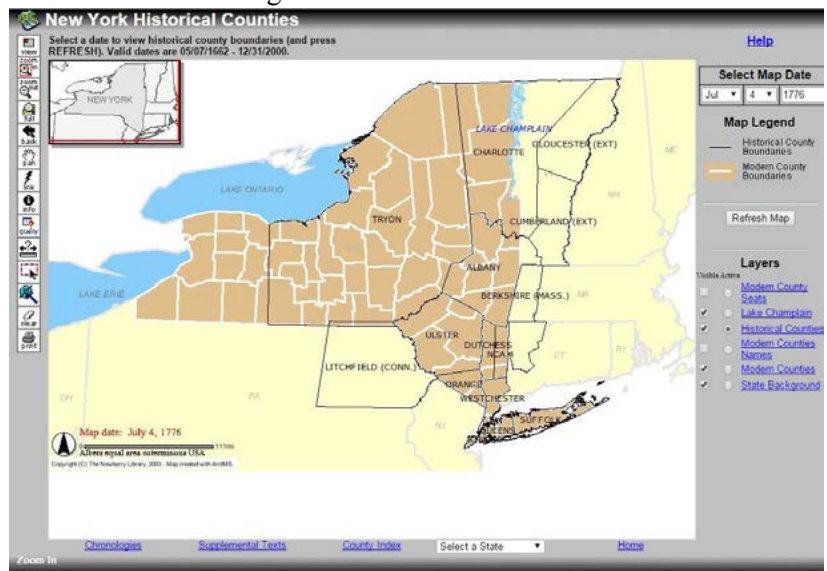


Figure 3

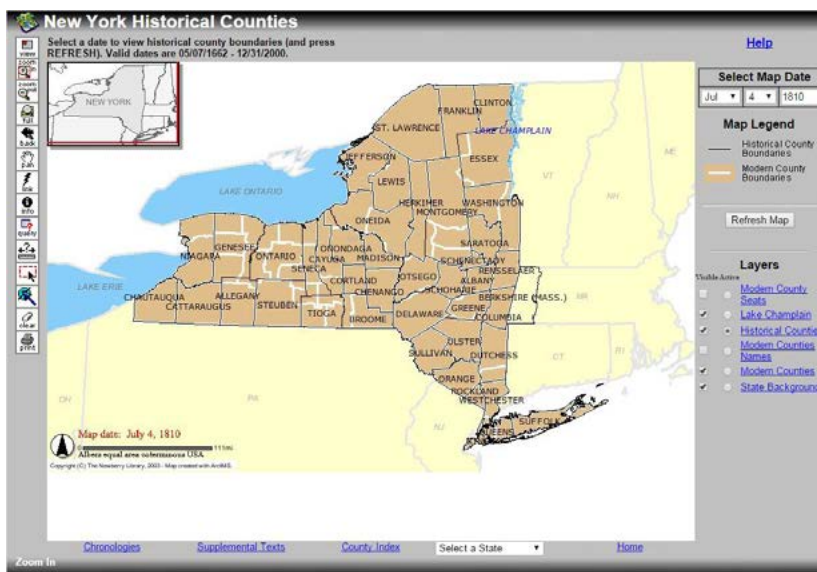


Figure 4

The “State Data” section at the top of the screen shows a map of the United States.

When I was planning my research goals for my trip to New York, I placed my cursor on the state of New York and clicked on it, and it took me to a list of links that are specific to New York State.

Clicking on “View Interactive Map” took me to a map of New York showing the county boundaries that existed on July 4, 1776. (The county boundaries shown in white on the map in Figure 3 are modern-day counties.) As you can see, there were very few actual counties in 1776, and most of those surrounded present-day New York City or adjoined the states

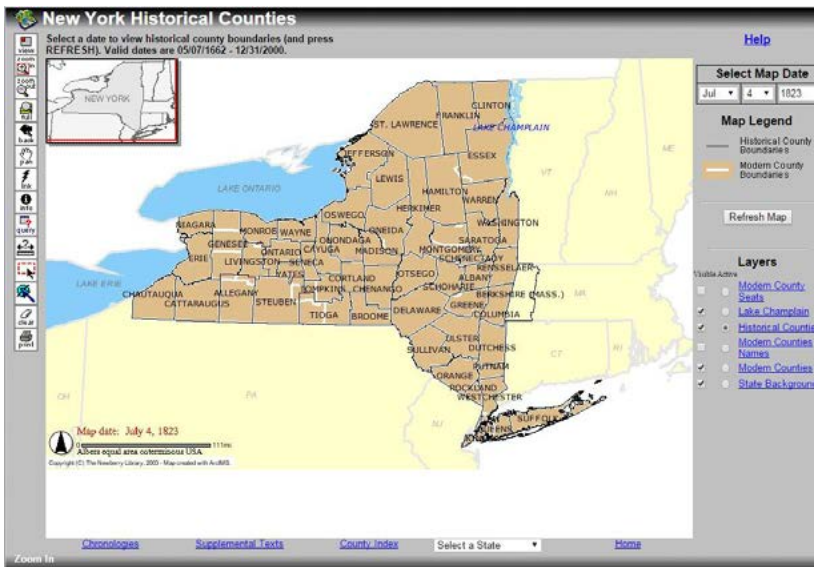


Figure 5

of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and Yates County was not among them. (Figure 3)

Because my Halls arrived sometime between 1804 and 1810, I changed the date in the “Select Map Date” field on the right and clicked on the “Refresh Map” button. Figure 4 shows the results:

Still, no Yates County! I did not know when Yates County was established but with a little additional research, I found that it was not formed until 1823.

Using the “Select Date Field”, I changed the year to 1823 and clicked on the “Refresh Map” button. This garnered the results in Figure 5.

Yates County is a small county, so the boundary was rather difficult to see. The toolbar on the left side of the screen helped me to “Zoom In” for a better view.

First click on the “Zoom In” icon and then click on the county of interest. Figure 6 shows the results.

The “Zoom Out” function works the same way the “Zoom In” function works. Simply click on the “Zoom Out” button on the tool bar, and then click on the map.

A variety of additional tools are available on the toolbar, including:

“View”—Shows a perspective of what you are viewing in context of the entire state.

“Full Zoom”—Shrinks the image to show your state of interest with surrounding states.

“Back”—Takes you back to the previous screen.

“Pan”—Allows you to move the map on the screen. To use this feature, click on “Pan,” hold

the left mouse button down, and place your cursor on the map to move it around on the screen.

“Link”—Provides you with basic details about the county such as when it was created, from what county/counties it was created, dates of boundary changes, and the size of the county. To view this information, click on the “Link” icon and then on the county of interest. Note: Sometimes the “Link” function fails to provide desired results. When that is the case, you can use the “Rectangular” icon, which will be discussed below.

“Query”—To locate counties that meet your query criteria. (This function is not something I would use, but if you want instructions on how to use it, click on the “Help” button on the top right corner of the screen for detailed instructions.)

“Measurement”—Click on the icon, then click on a spot on the map. Hover over another location. A box will appear on the top left side of the screen, showing the distance between the two points in miles “as the crow flies.”

“Rectangular”—This feature can be used to see “Info data” for several counties at the same time, and it can be helpful if a county was formed from various counties over time. Click on the icon, click into the map at the starting place for the rectangle, then move the mouse to define the opposite corner of the rectangle, and click on it. The info data will appear at the bottom of the screen.

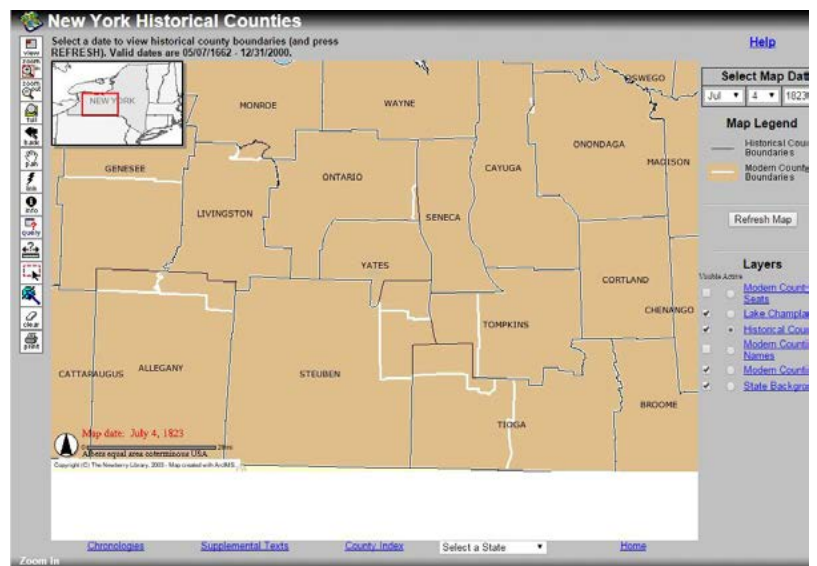


Figure 6

“Line/Polygon”—This feature allows you to draw a polygon around several counties to view information about the counties within the polygon. For instructions on how to use this feature, click on the “Help” button in the top right side of the screen.

“Clear”—If you used the Query, Measurement, Rectangular, or Line/Polygon Icons, you placed points or drawings on the map. To clear them, click on the “Clear” icon.

“Print”—Click on this icon if you want to print the map. This will bring up another page on which you can type a title for your map. Then you click on the “Create Print Page,” and from there, you can use the File/Print menu on your browser.

At the bottom of the screen, you will notice some links to “Chronologies,” “Supplemental Text,” “County Index,” and “Select a State.”

CHRONOLOGIES: This link provides you with two other features of interest:

1. Consolidated Chronology of State and County Boundaries: This link provides a nice chronological summary of how/when the colonies were formed and when state and county boundaries were formed from 1606 to 1964.
2. Individual County Chronologies: This link provides a chronological history of each county. Using New York as an example, I clicked on Ontario County because it was the “mother” county for most of New York’s northwestern counties. This took me to a chronological history of Ontario County, which was formed on 27 January 1789 from a portion of Montgomery County. Between 1789 and 1922, Ontario County’s land boundaries were changed numerous times in the forming or redefining of the boundaries of Steuben, Cayuga, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Yates, Wayne, and Seneca Counties.

SUPPLEMENTAL TEXT: This link provides the user with the compilers’ comments regarding the evolution of boundary changes for the state selected, as well as an alphabetical list of primary and secondary sources used in compiling the data.

COUNTY INDEX: This link takes you to the list of counties in your state of interest. When you click on a specific county name, the next screen provides a brief chronological history of the county’s formation and when changes were made to county boundaries.

SELECT A STATE: This function has a drop-down menu from which you can select a different state.

There is one more interesting feature. From the “Home” page (if you are in one of the interactive map pages click on the “Home” button on the bottom right of the page), click on the button next to the Home button (now at the top) on the new screen which says “Download Files.” You can then choose from state downloads or U.S. Downloads. If you click on “State Downloads,” you will see a list of the states with the three different types of formats available. By clicking on the third column (for PDF format) for New York, a complete atlas of the historical maps is downloaded. Once downloaded, you will find all counties listed and historical maps for each county, the first showing when it was created, along with data about when it was formed and from which county/counties. If county boundaries changed after that, there will be maps for every time the boundaries changed.

HOW THIS WEBSITE HELPED ME: In planning my trip to New York, I originally assumed that I would only find records for my Hall family ancestors in Yates County. Having found this website and learning that Yates County did not exist prior to 1823, I decided that it would probably be worth my while to do some research in Ontario County – the county from which Yates County was formed.

When I visited the county courthouse, county recorder’s office, and county historian’s office in Penn Yan, the county seat for Yates County, it was no surprise that their records go back only to 1823.

I had hoped to include a day trip to Niagara Falls, but I chose instead to visit New York’s Ontario County Archives in Canandaigua. (After all, I went to New York to find what I could about my Halls.) Boy, am I glad I made that choice! Ontario County had deed records for my Hall family ancestors from 1804 through 1823 and court records as well.

Not all “mother” counties still hold the records of areas that were lost to other counties. In some cases, the “mother” county sent all the records to the newly-formed county sometime after the new county was formed.

This website is a great tool for figuring out when and how counties were formed. A phone call to the county courthouse, county recorder’s office, county archives, or county historian can help you to determine where records might be held.

I had great success when I went to New York in May 2014 as a result of this website. I hope this website helps you with your research as well.

The Blog Spot

Creating Timelines to Make Sense of Genealogy Records

*Beth Foulk***HAS THIS EVER HAPPENED TO YOU?**

I am ready to dig in to better understand an ancestor and his family. I sit down with my pile of documents (digital or paper) that I have feverishly gathered like a squirrel collecting nuts to prepare for winter. And I just stare at the pile. I am stuck. I have no idea where to start, or what to do to make sense of all of the people, dates, places, and stories. It suddenly seems overwhelming. Ugh! I throw up my hands, leave the table, and see what is on TV.

AHA MOMENT!

Then it hits me. If I organize all of the information in a timeline for the central person, the research may be easier and all the bits of data may hang together to make a story. Just like putting a jigsaw puzzle together one piece at a time, I can clearly see what information I have, what facts are missing, and most importantly what facts or pieces simply do not fit. Further, instead of trying to digest the whole narrative of an ancestor's life in one bite, I can break it down into manageable pieces—one life event at a time. This is doable! I must admit that at first it felt like I was re-inventing the family group sheet. However, I kept going and, wonder of wonders, new genealogy answers unfolded before me and brick walls started crumbling left and right.

HOW I USE TIMELINES TO MAKE SENSE OF RESEARCH

1. **Scope of a Timeline:** A timeline in this context is specifically for one person, though it will have events that relate to many people such as a spouse or children. There are many general historic timelines that can be used and will be discussed below, but they are not the focus of this exercise.

Vincent Smarsh						
age	year	date	event	location	source	comments
0	1804		Birth	Austria/Bohemia	1, 3	
35	1839		b. Vincent A	Austria/Bohemia	1	Prior marriage?
42	1846		Marriage - Maria Seizburg	Austria/Bohemia	4	

Vincent Smarsh Timeline – It is clear that there is a child born before the known marriage. Was there a prior marriage? (There was.)

2. **Tool for Building a Timeline:** I love Excel, so I create a separate spreadsheet for each ancestor I want to study. If Excel is not a tool you like, a timeline can also easily be created on notebook paper or graph paper.
3. **Number of Timelines:** Not every ancestor in your family tree will need a timeline. I typically create timelines only for those ancestors who either have a particularly interesting life that I want to flesh out, or who have stumped me in some way. I have created them for all of my immigrants and any ancestor that has a rich military story. I have a timeline for a great, great grandmother who married three times that I find interesting. I have one for an ancestor who was a first settler in Kansas – also very interesting. You can decide how many or how few you want to complete.
4. **Architecture of a Timeline:** I set up a handful of column headers to organize the data. Left to right, I include in the following order: age, day (month/day), year, event, location (county/state/country), source #, and comments. Let me offer a few observations about the structure I just outlined.
 - a. **Age** – It is important to me to know how old this person is at every event in his/her life. If your ancestor got married at 16, 36, or 56, it makes a difference. If he was 25 vs. 55 during WWI, it makes a difference.
 - b. **Day/Date** – I separate the month & day data from the year data so I can sort the spreadsheet by year of the event. Additionally, because the day/date and year columns are separate, by using a simple formula, Excel can automatically

Jonas E. Greenwood						
Age	Year	Date	Event	Location	Source	Comments
0	1825	4-Mar	Birth	Worcester, MA	17	Grafton s of Jonas & Elizabeth N Greenwood
25	1850		Residence	Oxford, ME	9	Livermore
26	1851		Marriage - Abelia	Androscoggin, ME	10, 18	

Jonas Greenwood Timeline – It is easy to see that I am missing the date of the marriage, even though I have two sources for the marriage.

calculate the age of the person at each event by subtracting the birth year from the event year.

- c. **Location** – I use this field to keep track of a broadly defined migration trail going throughout this person’s life. I keep the location simple (county/state/country). I do not include location detail in this field such as city, town, home addresses, section/township/range information, cemeteries, churches, or hospitals. It is easier to find migration trails and patterns if you are looking at a broader definition of location. I absolutely capture the location detail just mentioned. I put it in the comments field described below.
- d. **Source #** – This is a very important column. Every fact I add to the spreadsheet is sourced; many are multiple sourced. To keep the spreadsheet readable and easy to navigate, I give each source a number – unique to that spreadsheet or ancestor. For example, the 1940 US Census may be source #1, the tombstone may be source #2, and personal knowledge may be source #3 and so on. Then I list those numbers in the Source column next to the fact. That way it is super easy to see where you may have five sources for one fact and only one for another fact. Then, on another worksheet within the same Excel workbook, I make a corresponding source list identifying all of the sources with their repositories and with their respective numbers. I use shorthand descriptions, i.e. “1940 US Census for MA,” on my source list. However, should I want or need to get fancy, then I can add another column in the source list with full and proper citations.
- e. **Comments** – This is the catchall field that has every piece of information about the fact that does not fit into any other field that came from the source. For example, if using a Census record, I may include occupation, nativity, and naturalization status, information on boarders

or in-laws living with them, and anything else I find of interest or use. Again, it is the perfect tool to see patterns emerge. One ancestor identified himself consistently and in every record as a “shoemaker.” That data showed up in a straight line down the comments field. It was very telling to me that this person’s identity was closely related to him being a shoemaker. It made me more confident that each fact was correct for that ancestor. If his occupation was different in each entry – butcher, baker, or candlestick maker – that would lead me to think I might be mixing people.

- f. **Research Notes** – This is not a column per se in the spreadsheet. In Excel, you have the ability to add “comments” to any one cell. They show up as a red triangle in the cell, and then when you mouse over the cell the comment becomes visible. I use these comments to insert my opinions about the data itself. If I have conflicting dates, I explain where each date came from in this comment field. If I have an event that may or may not belong to this person, I detail that in the comment field. It is a great way to track your research thought process without cluttering up the data.
5. **Content in a Timeline:** I fill out the facts of the person’s life one row at a time in the spreadsheet. I would include birth, marriage and death naturally. Then I add the birth of every child. This can be very helpful in creating a migration path, because you can follow the trail of the birth locations of each child. I then add the dates and locations of residences as reflected in census and city directory materials. I add in any military records – enlistment, battles, discharge, pension disbursements. Next, but not really in any particular order, I would add in immigration and naturalization events. I think you get the idea. I add in everything I know about this person.

Frank Ernstmann				
Age	Date	Event	Location	Comments
-6	May 13, 1851	Birth: Brother, Bernward	Niedersachsen, Germany	Melle,
-1	July 6, 1855	Birth: Brother, Johann	Niedersachsen, Germany	Melle,
0	April 4, 1856	Birth	Niedersachsen, Germany	Melle,
1	October 28, 1857	Future Father-in-Law Immigrates: Riemsloh, Niedersachsen, Germany	Louisiana	New Orleans
25	December 24, 1881	Immigration	New York	
26	November 30, 1882	Marriage: Maria Elizabeth Debbrecht	Saint Charles, Missouri	St. Charles
28	April 7, 1884	Child: Henry H	Saint Charles, Missouri	St. Charles
30	November 7, 1887	Child: Frank B	Sedgwick, Kansas	Wichita
33	March 24, 1890	Child: Cathryn	Sedgwick, Kansas	Wichita
35	June 15, 1892	Child: Marie	Sedgwick, Kansas	Wichita
38	February 22, 1895	Child: Bernadine	Sedgwick, Kansas	Wichita
42	March 13, 1898	Child: Philomena	Sedgwick, Kansas	Wichita
61	October 16, 1917	Death	Sedgwick, Kansas	Wichita
61	October 18, 1917	Burial	Sedgwick, Kansas	Wichita

Frank Ernstmann Timeline – With all of the children’s birth dates and locations entered into the timeline, a migration story emerges.

6. Analysis is the Most Crucial Step. Finally, I step back and look at what I have created, and I start asking questions. Are there any date or location conflicts? Are there any patterns, such as the occupation or place of residence? Does the trail of property ownership make sense – owned land, sold it, bought more land – as seen in the census or land purchase records? Do the ages at which his life events happen make sense?

Bonus! To give you a jumpstart with timelines, I have uploaded my timeline template in Excel for you. You can download it for free. See: “(<http://genealogydecoded.com/researching/resources/>) under Genealogy Worksheets”

ADVANCED TIP!

If you feel that you have this concept down cold, and you want to take your research to the next level, then try this. Start putting your ancestor in historical context. Research the time and place he lived, and then weave events into your timeline that would have impacted his world. This is guaranteed to shed a whole new light on his life.

Here are some local history ideas to get you started. When was the county founded? Was he a first settler there? When did the trains come through? Was a church community forming that he may have been instrumen-

tal in its foundation? If he did not fight during a war, was there a conflict during his lifetime? What about major illness outbreaks like flu or cholera? Did he immigrate? If so, what was happening in the “homeland” at the time he immigrated? Was he “pushed” to migrate due to unpleasant circumstances?

Where do you find this history? Start with the county and town histories of the communities he lived in. There is genealogy gold in those books! Also, check out the website www.ourtimelines.com. It is a free site and there is no need to set up an account. Simply put in the name and birth and death years of your ancestor, hit submit, and voila! It generates a historic timeline for your ancestor’s life – and it includes the age of your ancestor at each event. Warning: this site can be very addictive. Be sure you have plenty of time when you embark.

Today, take the first step to building a timeline for one subject person. I am sure you will be amazed at the story that quickly unfolds, the brick walls that are now in ruins, and the fun you will have attacking that pile of records sitting on the table.

Happy researching!

This reprint was graciously allowed by the author, Beth Foulk, genealogist, speaker, and author. Beth’s website, Genealogy Decoded, is found at: <http://genealogydecoded.com/> where she has additional tools, her blog, and other writings about genealogy.

Tools for Genealogy

Online Record Images that are *Not* Indexed

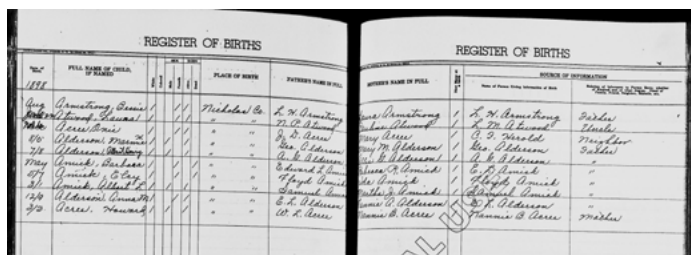
Nanci Remington

Author's Note: The links and images were correct when this article was submitted. FamilySearch.org is a constantly evolving website. If things look different when you go through the steps set out below, send me an email at education@gfo.org and I will try to help.

An **A** *index* allows a researcher to find specific data in a given set of records. Records used by genealogists are commonly *indexed* by volunteers. They pull certain information, such as names and dates, and enter them into a database. The volunteers are referred to as *indexers* and the process is called *indexing*. This is the information that appears on your screen when you type a name into the boxes at Ancestry, FamilySearch, and other sites.

To complicate matters, the records that the volunteers read from may be an *index* or *register* that was created by an agency – not the original documents. Thus, you have *indexers indexing an index*.

An example would be a birth register created by Nicholas County, West Virginia, that can be found from a search at FamilySearch or at <http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/>.



However, there are now an increasing number of record images appearing online that are *not indexed*. A genealogist can find many of these images at FamilySearch.org. This free website is digitizing images from their microfilm records and scanning new ones at a pace that cannot be indexed by its volunteers (although they do try). These millions of images contain information that can help you solve a brick wall problem or provide the source you need to prove a connection.

HOW TO FIND YOUR ANCESTOR IN RECORDS THAT ARE NOT INDEXED:

The key to locating records that have information about your family is to focus on the locations where they lived.

We will look at two examples, one from Oregon and one from New York. To start, go to FamilySearch.org and click on the Search icon:



The search page has boxes that you fill in to search indexed records. Clicking on the map takes you to a list of records that have been indexed. However, below the search box is a link that takes you to all of the online records. Click on the link ***Browse All Published Collections***.

Search Historical Records

Search for a deceased ancestor in historical records to uncover vital information from their life.

Deceased Ancestor's Name

First Names: Last Names:

Search with a life event:
 Birth | Marriage | Residence | Death | Any

Birthplace: Birth Year (Range): From To

Search with a relationship:
 Spouse | Parents | Other Person

Restrict records by:
 Location | Type | Batch Number | Film Number

Country: State or Province:

Match all terms exactly

[Browse All Published Collections](#)

Search Tips

Example 1: First we will look at marriage records for Tillamook County, Oregon. Click on United States, then Oregon to get to the list of records that are on FamilySearch.org.



Here you can filter by type of record or just scroll through. The records with a camera icon have images of the records. The column on the right shows when new records have been added, a reminder to check back often.

When you scroll down to *Oregon, Tillamook County Records, 1854-1967*, you will note the records were updated 18 Jun 2014. If records have been indexed there will be a number showing how many records are available and you can search those records by name. Click on the *Oregon, Tillamook County Records, 1854-1967* link.

Oregon, Marion County Records, 1849-1976	Browse Images	19 Nov 2012
Oregon, Marriages, 1853-1935		58,915 04 Mar 2012
Oregon, Polk County Records, 1857-1972	Browse Images	15 Sep 2011
Oregon, Tillamook County Records, 1854-1967	Browse Images	18 Jun 2014
Oregon, Wasco County Records, 1854-1960	Browse Images	17 Apr 2012
Oregon, Yamhill County Records, 1857-1963	Browse Images	29 Aug 2011

You go to a screen that has a description of the collection and a new link – *Browse through 64,546 images*. Don't let that stop you! When you click on that link, you will be able to narrow your search. Our first choices are *Land and Property Records* or *Vital Records*. For our search we will click on *Vital Records*.

Now, you are looking at records as you would find them at a courthouse or other repository. Each link is a scanned book or set of papers. Because there is no online index, you will need to look inside the books to see if there is an index. For collections that span a long time period there may be one or more books that serve as indexes, so scroll through the results screen to determine if that is the case. (They are not always listed in a predictable order.)

We will look at *Marriage certificates, vol 1, 1886-1890*, and so click on that link.

Oregon, Tillamook County Records, 1854-1967 > Vital records

Record Type, Volume, and Year Range

Marriage affidavits vol 3 1916-1918

Marriage certificates vol 1 1886-1890

Marriage certificates vol 1 1886-1890

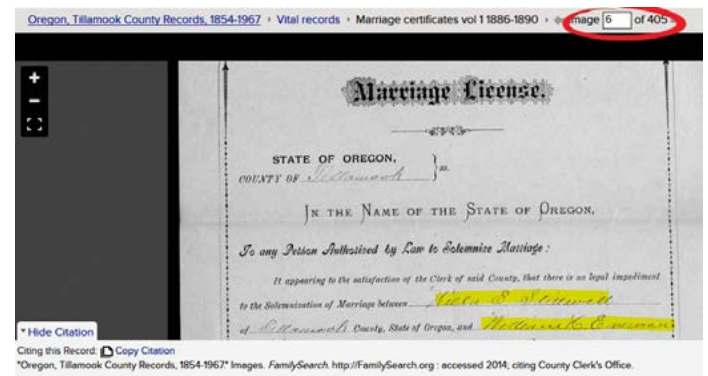
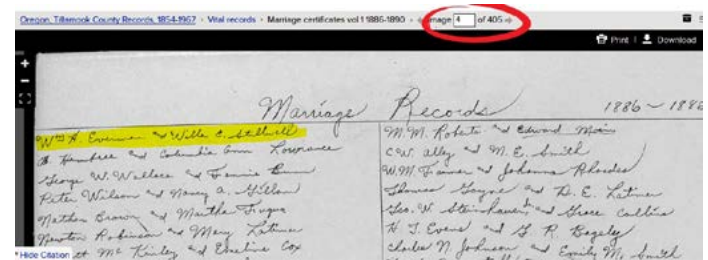
Marriage certificates vol 2 1892-1894

Marriage certificates vol 2 1894-1896

Marriage certificates vol 2 1897-1900

Marriage certificates vol 2 1900-1903

You move through the book pages using the box above the image. Use the arrows to go page by page or type a number to skip around. In this case, image 4 has an index of the certificates that are in this book. The images of the actual certificates are on the following pages.



Tech Tip: When I find an image of interest, I take a snip of the image so I can find it again.

Example 2: For this example, we will look at probate records in Jefferson County, New York for Peter P. Schuyler, my 3rd great-grandfather, who died there in 1881. From the search home page, click on United States, then click on New York, then scroll down to *New York, Probate Records, 1629-1971*.

New York, Orange County Probate Records, 1787-1938	Browse Images	11 Aug 2014
New York, Passenger Arrival Lists (Ellis Island), 1892-1924		24,414,218 25 Mar 2010
New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1891		7,811,967 18 Aug 2014
New York, Probate Records, 1629-1971	Browse Images	8 May 2014
New York, Queens County Probate Records, 1785-1950	Browse Images	30 Jul 2014
New York, Southern District Index to Petitions for Naturalization, 1824-1941		462,441 26 Feb 2013

Again, we go to a screen that has a description of the collection and a new link – *Browse through 14,045,639 images*. When you click on that link you can filter by county, so click on Jefferson County.

This is a large collection that contains estate papers, indexes, wills and other records. First look through the list to see if there is an index book. Toward the bottom of the list I find a link for *Estate papers index 1805-1900*.

RECORDS GENEALOGIES CATALOG BOOKS WIKI

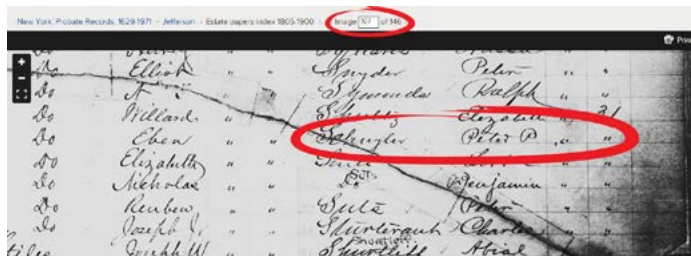
New York, Probate Records, 1629-1971 > Jefferson

Volume Title and Year

- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 26, case 710-737
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 27, case 738-767
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 28, case 768-792
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 29, case 794-820
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 30, case 821-849
- Estate papers 1850-1900 box S 29-32, case 318-359
- Estate papers index 1805-1900**
- Guardianship records 1805-1900

This link goes to the Index Book created by Jefferson County. As you go through the book looking for the names of your ancestor, remember that even though the books are arranged alphabetically, the names may be out of order or grouped in an unfamiliar fashion.

I find Peter P. Schuyler on image 107. Do not forget to take a snip of any relevant image so you can find it again. You could also look for other Schuylers in the index and note where to find their records.



The index shows that the estate papers for Peter P. Schuyler are in Box S, Number 31. When you go back to the search results page, there is another index for Box S.

RECORDS GENEALOGIES CATALOG BOOKS WIKI

New York, Probate Records, 1629-1971 > Jefferson

Volume Title and Year

- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box F
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box H
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box J
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box L
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box N
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box P
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box R
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box T
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box V
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box G
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box I
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box K
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box M
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box O
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box S**
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box U
- Estate paper index 1805-1900 box Y

This lists the names of the people in box S in the order they appear in the bound volumes. This is very helpful as **there are no page numbers** in the over 1100 page volume.

New York, Probate Records, 1629-1971 > Jefferson > Estate paper index 1805-1900 box S > Image 15 of 39

329	Sponable	John
331	Stowell	Devy
331	Schuyler	Peter P.
332	Snyder	Elizabeth
333	Snyder	Anna
334	Snyder	Abiel
335	Snyder	Willard
336	Snyder	William
337	Snyder	Patrick

When I went back to the search results page I eventually found *Estate papers 1850-1900 box S 29-32, case 318-359*. This took a while because a typo in the title moved it out of order.

FamilySearch Family Tree Photos Search

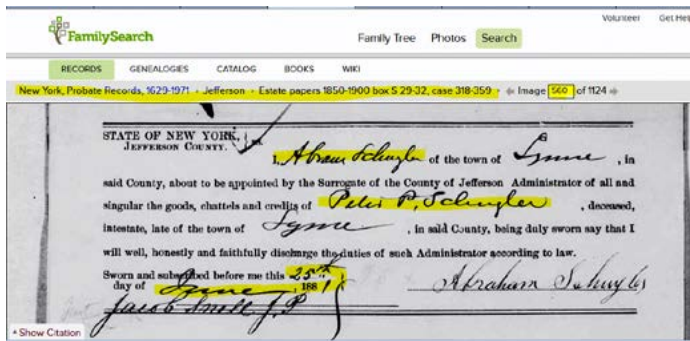
RECORDS GENEALOGIES CATALOG BOOKS WIKI

New York, Probate Records, 1629-1971 > Jefferson

Volume Title and Year

- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 17-18, case 444-463
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 17-18, case 444-463
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 19-20, case 501-526
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 21-22, case 559-596
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 23, case 615-637
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 25, case 678-709
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 27, case 738-767
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 29, case 794-820
- Estate papers 1850-1900 box S 29-32, case 318-359**
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 19-19, case 470-500
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 20-21, case 527-556
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 22-23, case 597-618
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 24, case 638-677
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 26, case 710-737
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 28, case 768-792
- Estate papers 1805-1945 box A 30, case 821-849
- Estate papers index 1805-1900

Clicking on that link, I am finally in the right book. I page through using the names from the index to help guide me. You can be sure that when I first found the record, I snipped the page and highlighted the image number so I could get back to it!



I also downloaded the entire record. I snipped a copy of the citation from the bottom of the page and saved it to my Source Box.



This record set contains over 80 pages. Peter died without a will. The estate papers list all heirs and where they were living as well as the property inventory. It was a great find. (Thank you, Harold).

Tech Tip: While going through this process, it is very helpful to **open each link in a new tab or window**. Right click on the link to do this. You can then get back to the original search results without having to use the back button or lose your new information.

Confession: I did see a few records where I could not find an index book or an index in the front of the bound vol-

ENDNOTES

1. Editor's note: A snip is another term for a screen shot or partial screen shot. There are different tools available for different programs and types of computers. For more information on the Windows Snipping Tool, please refer to *Tools for Genealogy* in the *Bulletin*, Volume 63, No. 3, pages 41-42

ume. Maybe the agency did not create an index or it did not get scanned. Although going through page by page may seem like too much work, it is easier than going to a far-away courthouse and you may find information you would miss otherwise.

Other sources: FamilySearch is the most likely place to find this type of record for genealogy. However, other repositories may post records that they plan to index. For example, the Georgia Archives has a set of [Non-Indexed Death Certificates](http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/landingpage/collection/nondeathonline) (<http://cdm.georgiaarchives.org:2011/cdm/landingpage/collection/nondeathonline>).

Ancestry.com has newspapers and other records that you can search because a computer has converted the typed image to a computer readable text (through OCR). Ancestry has developed a process (http://help.ancestry.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/5700/~/attaching-a-non-indexed-record-to-someone-in-your-ancestry-tree) to attach these non-indexed records to a family tree. I have used it to attach a page from a newspaper that contained an obituary.

Again, check frequently to see what records are available for the locations you are researching. There are several blogs that regularly share what is added to the major sites. Two that I follow are Genea-Musings at <http://www.geneamusings.com/> and the FamilySearch blog at <https://familysearch.org/blog/en/>.

Indexing projects: If you would like to try your hand at indexing and give back a little to the volunteers who have come before you, [FamilySearch Indexing](https://familysearch.org/indexing/) at <https://familysearch.org/indexing/> has a variety of record types and a strong support system for volunteers.

Spotlight

Microfiche Collection Review Reveals Many Hidden Riches

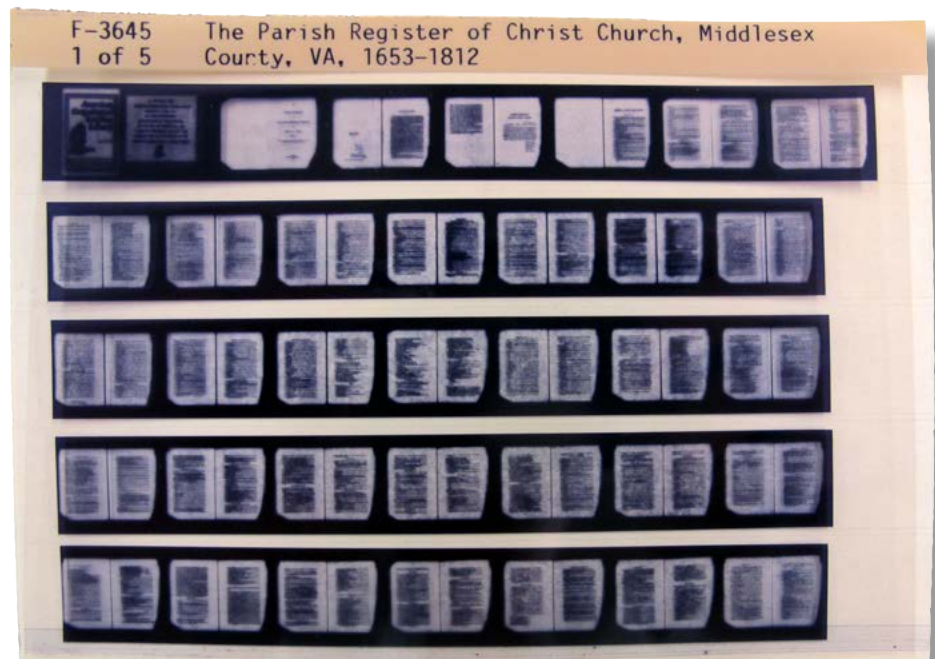
Steve Turner

Many remarkable resources long hidden in the GFO's microfiche cabinet are emerging from the shadows. I was especially amazed at the wealth of Massachusetts, Virginia, and Tennessee materials, as well as many other powerful resources that we have in fiche form. Many of them had never even been listed in our library catalog.

Now that we have the great online OPALS catalog that makes searching so much easier, we have embarked on a long-term project to review and recatalog the entire GFO collection. The goals include improving the catalog entries, correcting errors, and phasing in a new call number system, notably eliminating the A000's on so many of our books and replacing codes like **M961 P852** with more intuitively meaningful codes like **Mult Port**. The audiocassettes and the Northwest Schools collection were the first areas addressed. Along with adding a few hundred audiocassettes, the old ones have been relabeled and all of them are now arranged in the cabinet by call numbers related to subjects rather than by almost meaningless conference schedule times. Final results will also soon be fully apparent for the Northwest Schools collection, with new labels and some changes in their shelving order that we hope will help make them easier to locate.

The microfiche collection was not at all on my radar when Cathy Lauer provided the push to tackle it next. She had noticed that many fiche were not in the catalog at all. Cathy wanted to get them all entered into OPALS so they could be found and she undertook all the necessary data entry work. Thanks to her terrific help, the microfiche will be among the first collection areas to have substantial review and recataloging completed.

Most of the fiche had very general call numbers (if they had any at all), so that many titles might be lumped



together, such as in Virginia, **975.5 A000 Hist**, for example. Now every item has received a new more distinctive and specific call number. More information was added to many records and new records were created for those previously not listed at all. The fiche records still tend to be rather skimpy, without subject entries, and often lacking even full author and title information; but compared to what used to be there, now the likelihood of finding relevant fiche resources has been greatly increased.

Here's a sampling of some of the valuable resources you may find in the fiche drawers:

- For three states there are such rich resources that it may pay to scan the fiche drawer for counties of interest just as you might scan the bookshelves:
 - » For Massachusetts, there are loads of town records and city directories.
 - » For Virginia, there are an amazing number of church and government records, histories, and county records of many kinds, plus long runs of key VA genealogical periodicals.



» For Tennessee, statewide and county historical and biographical sources are quite strong.

• For Oregon:

» You must know about the death, marriage, and divorce Indexes from 1971 to 2005, which I believe are available only in fiche.

» The invaluable *Library Association of Portland Newspaper Index* from the 1850s to 1984, covering the *Oregonian*, *Oregon Journal* and other sources, is also only in fiche outside the Multnomah County Library main building. Great for obits, etc.

» You will also find records of several Portland United Brethren and Methodist churches;

» There are very detailed historic government land survey records published by the BLM, for apparently everywhere in Oregon (and quite a few for Washington).

• Several other states, notably Connecticut, Kentucky, and Iowa, are represented by several important sources on fiche. On the other hand, so far we have few or no fiche titles for many states and most foreign countries. Foreign exceptions include:

» Some Quebec church records; and

» Quite a few Oxfordshire, England parish registers.

• There are also long runs of many key genealogical periodicals, valuable as backup when a needed paper copy is not in our collection or is missing from the shelves. These include (but are not limited to):

» The *Boston Transcript* genealogical column 1896- 1941;

» The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 1912-1993;

» The *Genealogical Helper* 1950-1989; and

» The GFO's own *Bulletin* 1951-1981

So be alert for the possibility that something on microfiche may help your research, and take note when your searches on OPALS pull up fiche titles. They will be quite recognizable by a generic illustration of a set of fiche at left. Note that the fiche call numbers may differ from the call numbers for books on the same subject, until the book call numbers are changed in their turn in the fullness of time. Meanwhile, it is time for what was an unintentionally well-kept secret to become a well-mined source of genealogical treasure! Go fiche!



*DNA Lessons***atDNA Testing: Who can Test and How can it Help your Genealogy?***Emily Aulicino*

Anyone can test their autosomal DNA (atDNA) and match both males and females. Autosomal DNA determines your traits. It is the reason we look like our parents and siblings, but not exactly alike, except for identical twins. Even in the case of identical twins, there are differences that can be detected with detailed DNA testing.

Autosomal DNA does not provide information on just the all-male or all-female lines. This is what Y-DNA (for males) and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) (for females and males) testing does. Instead, autosomal DNA tests all the chromosomes except the Y chromosome, which only males have. Autosomal testing does include the X chromosome. Because inheritance of the X chromosome varies with gender, details on the X chromosome and how it is inherited will be covered in a future lesson, or see Dr. Blaine Bettinger's post: <http://www.thegeneticgenealogist.com/2009/01/12/more-x-chromosome-charts/>.

Autosomal DNA is received randomly from each parent during meiosis. The randomness varies with each child who is conceived. Children get approximately 50 percent of their DNA from each parent. For this reason, autosomal tests will not usually give matches further back than six generations with any mathematical certainty. However, there are circumstances that can allow matches to older generations. To understand this more clearly, consider that your fourth great-grandparents (sixth generation) gave 50 percent of their DNA to their child. That child (your third great-grandparent), in turn gave 50 percent of their DNA. However, that would only be about 25 percent from that fourth great-grandparent. Therefore, the next generation (your second great-grandparent) would receive about 12.5 percent of the DNA of that fourth great-grandparent. As you can see, in a few generations, the DNA from a specific fifth or sixth great-grandparent would be negligible, in most cases.

Approximate percentage of DNA inherited from parents and grandparents:	
50%	Mother, father
25%	Grandfathers, grandmothers
12.50%	Great-grandparents
6.25%	2nd Great-grandparents
3.13%	3rd Great-grandparents
1.56%	4th Great-grandparents
0.78%	5th Great-grandparents
0.39%	6th Great-grandparents
0.20%	7th Great-grandparents
0.10%	8th Great-grandparents
0.05%	9th Great-grandparents

However, if you descend from a population group that is endogamous (featuring intermarriage within a group according to custom or law such as some religious groups or some families in Colonial America), you can inherit more DNA from particular ancestors. In this situation, matches you receive can go back farther than six generations, with the testing company suggesting that the relationship of the matches is closer than they really are. Each ancestral marriage between cousins of any degree or otherwise blood-related persons increases the share of DNA they pass down from their common ancestors. The closer their relationship, the greater the effect can be. For example, one set of my paternal grandparents were first cousins. I received a match stating a woman and I were third cousins. I already knew my connection with this woman as we had discovered our genealogical connection before DNA was ever used. She and I are really seventh cousins!

Because the atDNA from both parents mixes randomly at meiosis, each child typically receives different segments from each parent, so some siblings may carry a certain trait while other siblings do not carry that same trait. In basic biology class, we learned that some traits are recessive while others are dominant. In the diagram below, you can see a hypothetical family with

four children and what they inherited based upon the DNA mixes.

		Father	
		BROWN	red
Mother	BROWN	BROWN BROWN	BROWN red
	red	red BROWN	red red

Both parents have brown hair, but both have the recessive red hair gene, one parent represented in the top row, the other in the first column. The odds are they could have one child with red hair (rr), and two other children who inherited the recessive gene (Br, rB) and who could pass it along. If one of the above children who either has red hair (rr) or also carries the red hair recessive gene (Br, rB) marries a red-head or someone else with the red hair recessive gene, then there could be more red-heads in the family.

The companies that currently offer autosomal testing are Family Tree DNA, 23andMe, AncestryDNA,

and Geno 2.0. These companies vary in some respects. Everyone but Geno 2.0 tests around 700,000 SNPs. (SNP, pronounced snip, is an acronym for single nucleotide polymorphism. In simplest terms, it is a location where the DNA changes in the general population.) Geno 2.0 is unique and deals with ancient ancestry. That company is covered separately (see companion story on page 32).

Two of the companies, FTDNA and 23andMe, offer some type of chromosome chart where you can specifically see where you and your match share the same DNA. FTDNA's Family Finder and 23andMe's Relative Finder allow you to download the raw data files so you can review them in Excel or a similar spreadsheet program. AncestryDNA does not provide a chromosome chart, but you can download your raw data and view it in a third-party tool called GEDmatch. Only Family Finder allows you to see the name of the match and the person's email. The other companies allow you to contact the match only through their website. As of this writing, FTDNA is allowing 23andMe(V3) and AncestryDNA users to transfer their raw data to the FTDNA database for free. <https://www.familytreedna.com/Autosomal-Transfer>

USING atDNA FOR GENEALOGY

Y-DNA deals only with the all-male or top line of a genealogy pedigree chart

(hence the surname line in most cultures), and mtDNA deals only with the all-female or bottom line of the pedigree chart. The atDNA gives you matches on these and the other lines of your pedigree chart, without restriction by gender, going back with some surety for about six generations from the tester. For this reason, it is wise to test as many older generations of your family as you can, as well as siblings.

Like any other DNA test, autosomal DNA tests give you matches, but it is up to you and your match to discover

What do All These People Have in Common?



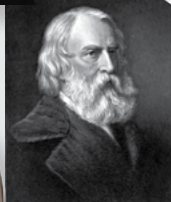
John Adams



Susan B. Anthony



Anne Boleyn



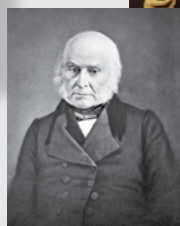
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry



Elizabeth Andrew (Lizzie) Borden



John Quincy Adams

They are all 5th cousins of Marilyn Monroe!*



*According to the website FamousKin <http://famouskin.com/>

where on your pedigree chart your common ancestor lies. If the connection is not identified through your paper trails, atDNA information can provide an alternative. This process involves the analysis of the data in a chart or spreadsheet. There are ways to narrow this hunt, and the basic premise is to test first to third cousins. For example, I tested my paternal first cousin Doug. If he and I match a person (I will call Mary) on the same chromosome at the same segment, then I know Mary matches on my father's line. The next step is to determine if Mary is on my father's paternal or maternal side. To accomplish this, I tested my paternal grandmother's nephew Dan (my first cousin, once removed). If Dan, Mary, and I match, then I know the common ancestor is on my paternal grandmother's line. By testing parents and child and/or several cousins, one can map one's chromosomes and actually determine from what ancestor you received what sections or segments of your DNA. More information on chromosome mapping for

those who wish to test various family members will be covered in a future *Bulletin* column, or get a copy of my book, *Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond*.

Autosomal testing is also good for adoptees who would like to contact close relatives in order to gather more information on their family. It is important to remember that everyone you match is related to you, however distantly.

In summation, autosomal DNA provides the tester a list of cousins with whom the tester shares a common ancestor anywhere on their six-generation pedigree chart and sometimes even farther back, as when cousins have married cousins. Mapping the chromosomes is the best way to determine the common ancestor for your matches and can be accomplished more easily by testing cousins where possible. Remember to choose the company that best fits your needs, and if possible test with all three companies to be in each of their databases in order to find more cousins.

GENO 2.0

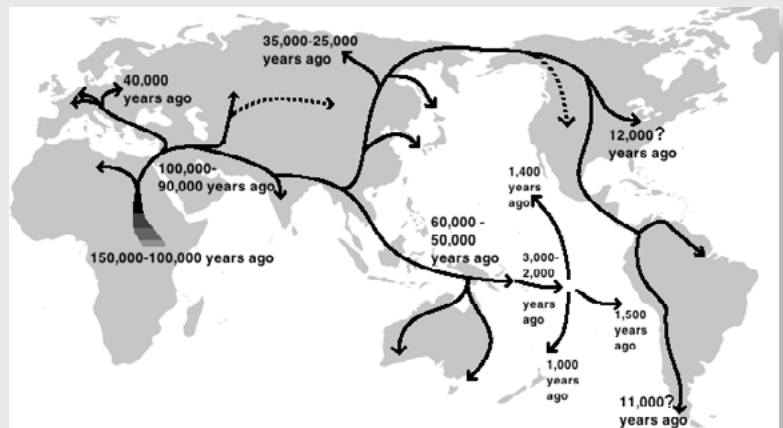
The Genographic Project, an arm of the National Geographic Society, launched their Geno 2.0 test in the fall of 2012. This test, like Geno 1.0, is a scientific study to research the migration patterns of our ancient ancestors, but is designed to have a larger impact on population genetics information, as well as the genetic genealogy world.

Geno 2.0 does the following:

- Tests your most ancient ancestry, so this may not be the first test you wish to do for genealogy.
- Reports the two population groups to which the Genographic Project believes you are most related out of a total of 43 populations
- Replaces the deep subclade (a subgroup of a haplogroup) test at FTDNA for Y-DNA, generally providing your most accurately known terminal SNP thus determining your subclade
- Reports the percentage of your autosomal DNA that is (allegedly) originally from Neanderthal and Denisovan hominids

Geno 2.0 uses 130,000 autosomal and X-chromosomal SNPs including 30,000 SNPs from regions of interbreeding between extinct hominids and modern humans.

Recently, DNA evidence has shown that modern humans inbred with the Neanderthals who populated



Human Migration out of Africa By Ephert (Own work) [CC-BY-SA-3.0, via Wikimedia Commons]

Western Eurasia. Neanderthal DNA is 99.7 percent identical to humans, and scientists believe that many humans may have inherited one to four percent of their DNA from Neanderthals. Scientists also believe some Neanderthals and some modern humans inbred with the Denisovans who populated Eastern Eurasia. It is thought that islanders in Papua New Guinea may be distant cousins of the Denisovans. With the 2008 discovery in Siberia's Denisova cave of a 40,000 year-old finger bone of a young girl referred to as X-Woman, and a tooth of a Denisovan adult, the entire Denisovan genome has been extracted.

Besides the X-DNA and autosomal DNA, the Geno 2.0 test uses an extensive number of SNP markers from mtDNA and Y-DNA that will improve the scientific knowledge of the geographic origins of our

ancient ancestry by delineating between populations and narrowing the geographic areas where our ancient ancestors were located. This means breaking down a European haplogroup into smaller locations, a wonderful advantage for studying your ancient ancestry and its migration.

MITOCHONDRIAL DNA (mtDNA)

Geno 2.0 uses the new Phylogenetic Tree from Dr. Doron Behar's paper, [A Uniquely Anthropological Approach to Human Origins and Dispersals](#). Dr. Behar and his colleagues have revolutionized the mtDNA Phylogenetic tree so that instead of comparing your mtDNA to the rCRS (Revised Cambridge Reference Sequence), the new RSRS (Reconstructed Sapiens Reference Sequence) will be implemented. The RSRS is a proposed system comparing mitochondrial markers that include the known Neanderthal sequences. This system gives a more accurate view because haplogroups closer to our ancient origins will have fewer mutations than those haplogroups that are more recent, thus displaying the haplogroups in a better time-oriented sequence. In the past, the rCRS

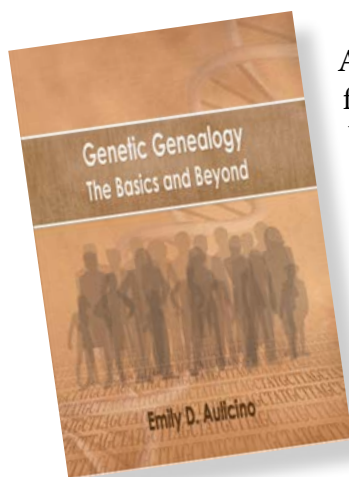
showed fewer mutations for Haplogroup H (the CRS contributor's haplogroup) with many for haplogroups that are more ancient and closer to Mitochondrial Eve, the oldest-known female haplogroup, thus displaying mutations in a sometimes backward manner.

Y-DNA

About 15,000 SNPs with both new SNPs and SNPs from the established Y-DNA Phylogenetic Tree are included in this test. With these new SNPs, we are seeing the Phylogenetic Tree for Y-DNA explode! There will be more Haplogroup subclades than ever before, thus helping testers determine in detail who is more closely related as well as providing younger and more geographically relevant Y-DNA branches. It not only refines the twigs (subclades) on the Y-DNA tree, it will also define the relationships between those twigs (subclades). This level of SNP testing will provide a much more accurate age for Y-SNP-based lineage to better clarify Bronze Age migrations from late Neolithic migrations, which is important in understanding early history and pre-history.

Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond

by Emily D. Aulicino



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

—Dr. Maurice Gleeson

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Relics

Six Flintlock Pistols

Harvey Steele

The 2013 GFO Family Heirloom Show yielded several surprises, but none more unique than a collection of six flintlock pistols.

Editor's note: These pistols were discovered in the attic of a 1925 home in the Portland area.

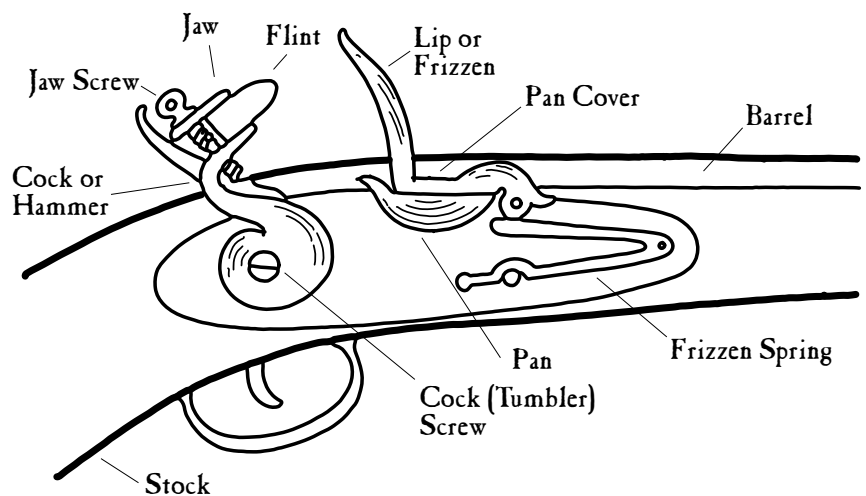
Despite poor condition and provenance, each member of the sextet had significant lessons to teach about the history of metal manufacture. Authentication proved to be unlike the methods used for other collectibles. Determining whether they were heirlooms, historical curiosities, corroded and damaged keepsakes, or rare antiquities depended on the precision with which we could decipher the manufacturing traces still visible.

Flintlock artifacts are common finds in 18th and 19th century archaeological sites. In National Park Service fur trade sites, and especially at Fort Vancouver (in Vancouver, WA), Fort Nisqually (near Olympia, WA), and Fort Langley (near Vancouver, B.C.), dozens of parts from flintlock pistols and rifles have been excavated.

At Fort Vancouver itself, the archives show more than fifty fragments of flintlock lock

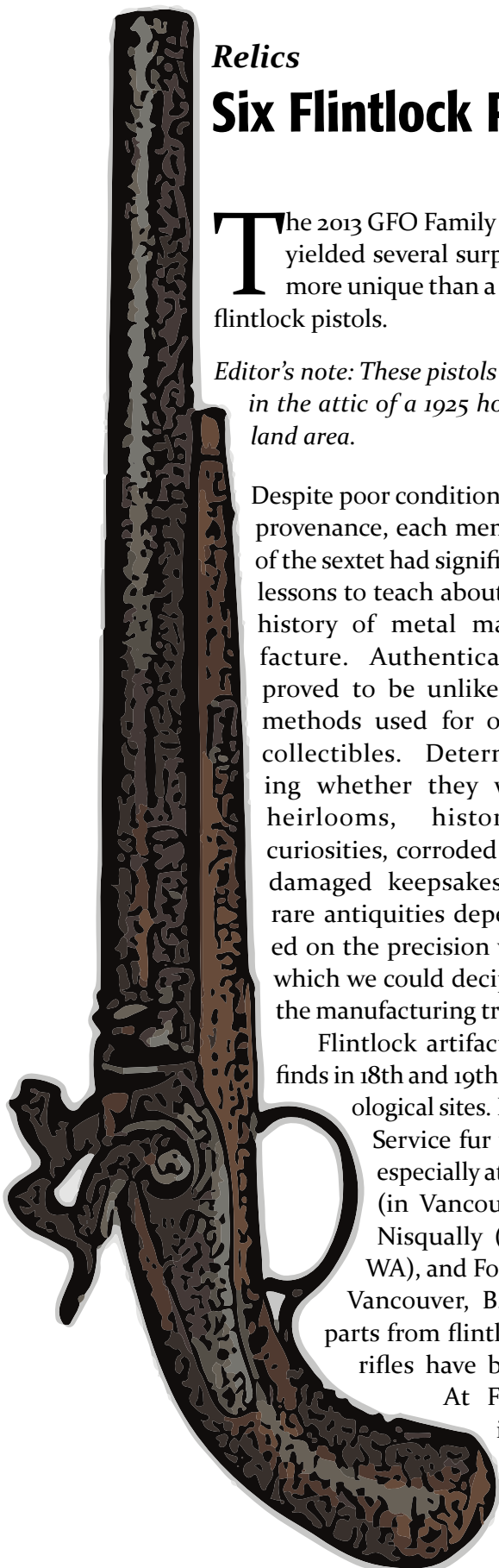
mechanisms, the part that holds the gun flint and triggers the spark. No complete pistol (nor rifle) has been found. Hundreds of one accessory—the black Brandon England gunflint—have been found. The primary theory is that fur traders carried extra gunflints not only for weapons use but also as a “strike-a-lights” for starting a fire.¹

Early handheld firearms were developed first in Europe in the 14th century, and for several hundred



years had minimal decoration. Beginning about 1650, the metal (usually iron) and wood parts were carved, engraved, or inlaid with similar decorative styles to those found on French furniture or goldsmith artistry, on clocks, rare book bindings, armor, and miscellaneous weapons.

At the beginning of the 17th century, decorative designs for use by gunsmiths were sold separately and were prized by royalty and the very wealthy. Some designers, such as the Gilles Demarteau Brothers, sold pages of designs that became models for other European and American gunsmiths, including motifs on three of the six pistols. Whether the designs were purchased for royalty, wealthy patrons, or armories that repaired and decorated firearms, it was jobbers who purchased undecorated pistol blanks, and then separately added lock mechanisms, barrel attachments, trigger guards, and numerous other



types of accessories. Heavy and expensive parts, like barrels and lock mechanisms, were also purchased for assembly, and the jobbers found assemblers and decorators to put everything together. In some cases, the assembly was poorly accomplished, as is the case with one of the pistols examined, in which a rolled German silver stock cover was poorly cut and affixed and is now literally coming apart.



Top of pistol

Details of
pistol 5



Silver band on end of barrel

THE SIX PISTOLS

Number	Barrel Length	Lock Mechanism	General Comments
1	12 inches	20% remaining	Simple floral stock metal German silver stock sheet G.S. French escutcheon
2	10 inches	25% remaining	Logan & Kennedy mark Hacksaw slotted screws
3	12 inches	25% remaining	French decoration Inlaid wire decoration
4	12 inches	20% remaining	Hacksaw slotted screws English body style
5	9 inches	25% remaining	Rolled sheet metal applied; Probably German Silver but an English fastener
6	8 inches	30% remaining	Octagonal barrel Stock mark "Stant(on)"

If we were analyzing a different type of relic (e.g. furniture, clock, collectible glass, etc.), we would be delighted to have some production company records as a guide; but that is not the way firearms production worked in the 18th and 19th centuries. When George



Pistol 1

Washington obtained his flintlock pistol from General Braddock in about 1750, it was from an English source (possibly Birmingham or London) that supplied all of the assembly skills, even to the point of engraving or inlaying decoration from a French drawing sheet. By the 19th century, all critical components were manufactured in factories and the various parts assembled by jobbers. Pistols two and six were assembled by jobbers who purchased the crucial flintlock mechanisms.²

The different methods of making parts for firearms (of all types, used from about 1780 to 1860) leave distinctive surface markings which are preserved on the inside surfaces of lock mechanisms. These marks can be interpreted by comparing the markings on an individual pistol with reference surfaces prepared with hand and machine tools; thus hand worked surfaces can be distinguished from machined surfaces. Marks made by most kinds of milling processes can be recognized and used to date the manufacturing period of the lock mechanism.



Pistol 2

Locks from representative lock makers (like Logan and Kennedy, and Stanton (images two and six)), show increased use of machine tools; however, hand filing was still used to bring parts to final dimensions. The quality of handwork for finishing lockplate parts improved between 1820 and 1860 for metal, but the different lock makers still differed in precision on the handwork. For example, under magnification, the quality of the lock parts of the Logan and Kennedy work is significantly different from that of the Stanton, and can be used to

identify the actual manufacturer of each pistol. Note that only small percentages of the parts remain for all of the pistols examined, so that the key valuation factors depend mainly on how much of the lock mechanism remains and the degree to which it is workable. None of the six pistols analyzed are functional today, and it would take a skilled precision worker (and thousands of dollars) to restore any of the six pistols.³

The crucial parts of the flintlock mechanism varied somewhat during the 1700-1860 period of flintlock technology.

Among the most important parts remaining on all of the six pistols are the various screws used to secure



Pistol 3

elements. Nearly all the screws seen in the six pistols were made before 1830. This is determinable because the slot was finished with a handsaw rather than some other types of slotting machinery that were not developed until the 1850-1860 period. This characteristic makes it likely that all of the pistols examined were assembled about 1830, regardless of later decorative additions.

Judging from the Antiques Road Show, the current method for analyzing and judging the classification and value of any relic, like these six pistols, should start with the basic style. The primary guide for such analysis is the sales data that the road show experts have amassed. It should be realized by now that most of these specialists are from large eastern U.S. antique dealers. Each discipline has its “bibles,” crucial references that are used as a starting point when sources are cited. For the six pistols, that reference guide would be *Flayderman’s Guide*



Pistol 4



Pistol 5

to *Antique American Firearms and their Values* which has pictures and prices for every commonly seen pistol, musket, or other firearm.⁴

SUMMARY

The six pistols were assembled by jobbers between 1820 and 1830. The remaining parts of the lock mechanisms suggest that they may have been saved with the intention of finding a gunsmith who could restore them to their original condition. It was probably determined that such a restoration would be cost prohibitive, based on the limited number of commemoration specialists anywhere in the world. If restored, any one of the pistols would bring up to \$5,000-\$10,000 dollars, although the



Pistol 6

probable market would be a large institution or museum. Oddly, they might be more valuable if they were “parted out,” that is, more valuable for their parts to a gunsmith connoisseur who lacked an element to complete an item in a rare collection.

All relics which become “antiques” carry cultural baggage as they are traded. They may mark important social and cultural transitions, as is the case with the six pistols. Research is being done by Robert Gordon and several laboratories near Yale University that is revealing history in ways never suspected before. Like some other relic categories, such as Grand Rapids furniture from Michigan, and Minnesota stoneware from Red Wing, the firearms work at Springfield, Massachusetts



Details of three of the pistols showing names and/or hand cut screws. (Details from pistols 4, 6, and 3)

and other locations reveals the industrial era in a way that can only be discovered through metallography and metallurgy.

Artifacts, such as these pistols, can help to reveal a story; that sometime after about 1812, the system of piecework was introduced to gun manufacture. A lock filer filed up and fitted all the elements of a lock. This change caused another hand worker to devote his skill to another part and eventually it became difficult for one man to file up all the parts and surfaces equally well. A part, like the tumbler, started being first drop forged in a rough shape. It was “blocked”, then ground with steel files and finally finished with a milling machine. Somewhere in that process (probably in about 1825-1830), the hand filer began using a gauge that was perfected to permit lock mechanism precision.

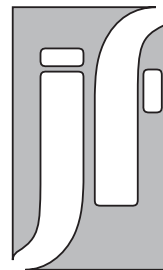
When the historian views such a lock plate, and when he can read the marks of the steel file and later the milling machine, he can appreciate the development, refinement, and then final displacement of hand work by machine work. At this point, history becomes deciphered and we can proceed beyond connoisseurship to objective classification and valuation.

The author thanks Lester Ross for his encyclopedic knowledge of fur trade goods. Also deserving thanks are Carson Watts; U.S. Customs Laboratory specialist for his advice about 19th century metallography and two relatives, son Christopher Steele and granddaughter Erika Rose Steele, for photographs and visual analysis of the six pistols. There are many well-illustrated guides to historic firearms but none seem to be aware of laboratories like the Springfield Armory Historic Site in Massachusetts, which combines comprehensive historical archaeology work with actual excavation of sites. In research at the National Park Service (NPS) sites at Fort Vancouver, Fort Nisqually, and Fort Langley, the author found that

archaeologists, historians, and museum specialists were pooling expertise to find objective data on the chronology of fur trade and other firearms of the period between 1700 to 1900. At Fort Vancouver, Washington, the NPS archival laboratory has flintlock materials, from flints to parts of lock mechanisms, used during the 1825-1860 period.

ENDNOTES

1. Lester Ross, *The Historical Investigation of the Goods Imported and Manufactured by the Hudson's Bay Company* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1976), 1254-1270.
2. Frank Sellers, *American Gunsmiths* (Highland Park, New Jersey: The Gun Room Press, 1983).
3. Robert Gordon, *Material Evidence of the Manufacturing Methods Used in "Armory Practice" Industrial Archaeology* (Springfield Armory: Massachusetts, 1988), volume 14, number 1, 23-35; a detailed microanalysis of the manufacturing chronologies.
4. Norm Flayderman, *Flayderman's Guide to Antique American Firearms and their Values* (Northfield, Illinois: DBI Books, 1990).



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Book Review

Without Indentures: Index to White Slave Children in Colonial Court Records (Maryland and Virginia)

Review by Joan Galles

Author: Richard Hayes Phillips, PhD
Publisher: Genealogical Publishing Company
3600 Clipper Miller Road, Suite 260,
Baltimore, Maryland 21211:
1-800-296-6687
www.genealogical.com
Or: for hardcover copies of this book,
contact the author: Richard Hayes
Phillips, 4 Fisher Street, Canton,
New York 13617
Publication Date: 2013
Pages: 283
Price: \$29.95

Audience: The audience for this book is multi-layered. On the surface are the families researching their ancestors coming from the British Isles circa 1660 to 1720, and who have reached an impasse. They may possibly find their subjects in this index. Secondly, historians studying early American history, the development of the colonies, and particularly the role of slavery, will find this an interesting book. Social justice and civil rights historians will also want to explore the premise of the slave trade.

Purpose: This index of names will be the starting point for thousands of genealogical searches by the descendants of these non-indentured children. They were often kidnapped in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the American colonies. Then they were assigned an indentured timeframe by a judge who most often was also going to be their “master.”

Author’s Qualifications: The author is a descendant of James Hambleton, who the author discovered was a slave for 15 years in the American colonies. He found a mention of his ancestor in the court records in Montross, Virginia, appearing at age 12 in 1699 and ordered “to serve according to law.” He was released in February 1714.

Content: This book gives a brief explanation of the children, who through a multitude of avenues, including



kidnapping, came to be indentured children in the early American colonies. It explains the laws that defined who would “serve” and for how long. It also explains the laws in England that forbade such activity and how those laws were not followed. The book includes a list of the more than 5,000 children currently known to have been indentured in the United States against their will. In some cases, it gives additional information about an individual, such as John rye who was indentured in August 1699 at the age of 12 to Captain John Bayn. There is also an index of the ships that brought these children over to the colonies.

Writing Style: This book is written in a simple factual style and is comprised primarily of lists from documents.

Accuracy: The information provided comes directly from existing documents.

Conclusion: Sometimes, nothing is harder than the truth. This is a book that can startle and tugs at our hearts with “just the facts ma’am.”

BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

The GFO has an agreement with a few genealogy book publishers. In exchange for providing us with free books, we agree to provide them with reviews of the material. Recently, the donated books have begun to pile up. Please help us get caught up (and stay caught up) on this project, which benefits the GFO library. If you can help, please contact Joan Galles at bookreviews@gfo.org, or call her on Fridays at the GFO, 503-963-1932.

*Book Review***Brownlee and Smith and Related Families:
Copple, Eichholtz, Hiltibidal, Imbrie and
Yocum.***Review by Joan Galles*

Author: Carole (Smith) Tovar
Publisher: Classic Day Publishing
 943 NE Boat Street
 Seattle, Washington 98105
 206-860-4900
 www.classicdaypub.com

Publication Date: 2013
Pages: 694
Price: \$50.00

Audience: This book is written for the family members listed in the title and a few other related lines. It also includes historical articles covering life in Central Oregon, colonial America, Scotland back to the 1600s, Sweden, Germany, Ireland, and a few other spots in between. There are many biographies, both of individuals and families, which encompass some of the cultural settings of this family. For those interested in presidential genealogy, this is President William McKinley's family.

Purpose: This book was published primarily for the families – it gives detailed genealogical information about a number of family lines dating back to the sixteenth century and explains their interaction and relationships.

Author's Qualifications: Carole Tovar is a direct descendant in this familial story and is the recipient of several generations of research that she coalesced into this book.

Content: *Brownlee and Smith* is organized in a very logical manner. It includes the genealogy of most families from the original Jacob Smith and Margaret Brownlee. Family members who are both ancestors and descendants are listed, discussed, and shown with photographs, if possible. In a few cases, first cousins married (potentially to keep wealth in the family). Birth certificates, death certificates, land grants, Oregon land donation claims, homestead papers, details of wills, and pictures of families back to the early 1800s and beyond, appear in the book where appropriate. There are explanations of titles (for

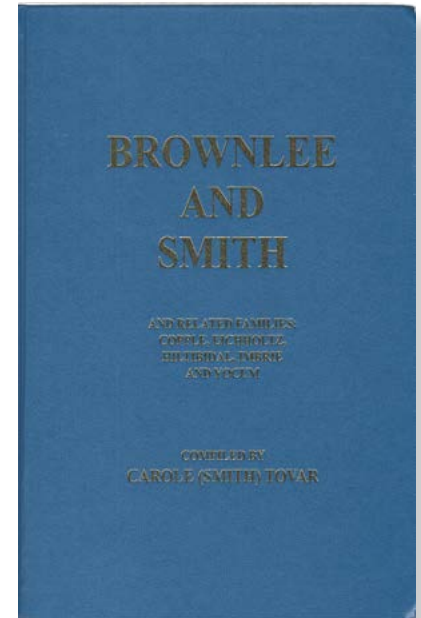
example, of the term laird in Scotland). It includes a history of the Cornelius Pass Roadhouse and Brewery in Washington County, Oregon, which is the original Imbrie Family Homestead and on the National Historic Registry.

Writing Style: The writing in this book is factual and detailed, not given to nuances.

Organization: Each section usually begins with a detailed family tree and/or with documents, pictures, etc. of the generations that will be discussed.

Accuracy: This family history is well documented and includes many pictures displaying the people in the trees. After each family group is a list of the people who did the research, together with a bibliography of any material used.

Conclusion: Whether you are researching an individual in the trees or you are reading the book for general insight into the eras and locales mentioned, this book is a valuable resource. It is well documented and is written in a direct manner. There is an index of every individual mentioned in the book. It is an excellent example of a family tree book.



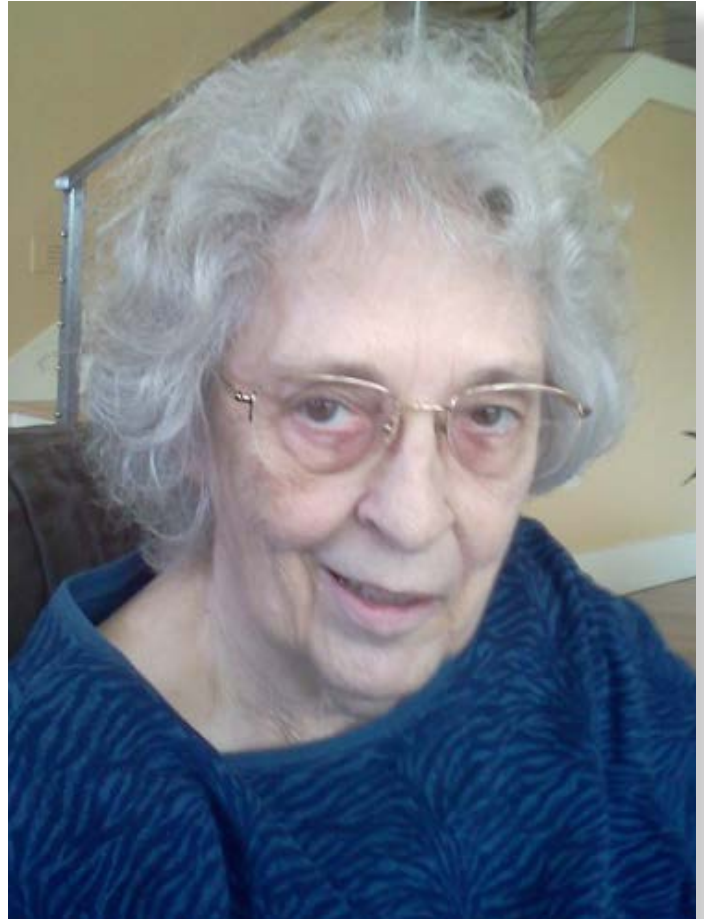
In Memoriam

Maggie Kitts

Maggie Kitts, a musician, teacher, and passionate genealogist, died peacefully on September 11, 2014. Born on April 4, 1933 in Portland, Oregon, Maggie was the daughter of an immigrant. Her parents were hard working farm hands. By the end of her life, Maggie had earned a Master's degree, taught music in public grade schools, traveled, supported her children through their college education, and still enjoyed a comfortable retirement. We will never know how many people's lives she touched, but we do know this world is better for her passing through it.

Maggie's father, John Tannler, left a small Swiss village in the Alps in search of a better life. He met and married Donella Hadley, and they lived and worked on farms and dairies around the Portland area. Before Maggie was a year old, John was hit and killed by a speeding driver outside of St. Helens, Oregon. After struggling to sustain Maggie and her older brother Alfred during the early part of the great depression, Donella released Maggie to Rose and Adam Linsner in an open adoption. Adam Linsner was a groundskeeper for several Portland parks, and Maggie remembered a childhood of growing up on or near park grounds.

After graduating from Roosevelt High School, Maggie attended Pacific College where she met and married Bruce Kitts. She followed Bruce to his first teaching position in rural Eastern Oregon and worked to complete her degree from a distance. Degrees in hand, Maggie and Bruce moved to the Eugene-Springfield area while Bruce worked on his Master's at the University of Oregon. The family grew with the arrival of Anitra in 1958 and then Thomas in 1961. Trying to explain complicated family connections to the children brought Maggie to the Oregon Genealogical Society in Eugene, Oregon, where her passion for research was kindled. In addition to publishing a comprehensive volume on her mother-in-law's Swedish family, Maggie became well known in Internet genealogical chat rooms for her high standards of research and for her willingness to be of assistance. Locally, she served as a volunteer at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, where she taught classes on how to use a computer for research. People from around the world who have found her teachings valuable continue to reach out to her children in gratitude.



In 1968, the family moved back to Portland, Oregon, where Maggie began teaching in the David Douglas School District. After retirement, Maggie and Bruce were able to realize a long time dream of unlimited travels across the United States and the opportunity to work on genealogical research together.

In the late 1980s, Maggie, with Bruce, was able to return to her father's village in Switzerland where she met dozens of family members. The photos from that trip show a joy that only the restoration of family can generate.

Maggie was widowed in early August 2001. After taking a year to gather herself, Maggie moved into a local retirement community where she continued an active life of research, creating and enjoying music, and faithfully participating in the running jigsaw puzzle table. Unfortunately, after a few years, dementia began to slip into her mind, slowly robbing her of her memories, but not her personality. Throughout the long slide, Maggie's key traits of helpfulness, friendliness, and optimism, stayed true to the end.

Maggie is survived by her two children and three grandchildren.

Memorial provided by Anitra Kitts and edited by Judith Leppert.

Wow, that's a lot of work

Bulletin Index, 2014

The following is an index of names and subjects that have appeared in the *Bulletin* in the year 2014. The names of authors appear in italics. This list was compiled by Loretta Welsh and Laurel Smith with help from Doris Cruickshank, Jane McGarvin, and April Ober.

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Shindler, Nettie A	63	4	39	Stitzel, Harriet V	63	4	39	McManus	63	3	24	Wēn, Zhōngméi	64	2	5
Shu, Henry	63	3	36	Stone, Elisha	64	1	30	Ventura, Millie (Azevedo)	63	3	24	Wēn, Zhōngzhí	64	2	5
Shuran, John	63	3	36	Stone, Francis Marion	64	1	30	Versteeg, Matt	63	4	39	Wendlandt, Elizabeth	64	2	3
Sievertson, Niels	63	3	36	Stone, Mahala Amanda (Hannahs)	64	1	30	Vincent, Robert	63	4	39	Wendlandt, James	64	2	3
Siewerts, P	63	3	36	Stone, William Amos	64	1	30	Vorberg, (Rev)	63	3	37	West, Charles	63	3	37
Signett, Carol	64	2	3	Stoyle, Elizabeth	63	3	12	Voss, J F	63	3	37	West, John	63	3	37
Silvers, Joseph	63	3	36	Straford, Joseph V	63	3	37	Vroom, Valerie	64	2	3	West, Joseph	63	3	37
Sinn, Louis	63	3	36	Stream, Albert	63	3	37	Wadams, E L (Mrs)	64	1	32	Wetherbull, Sophia H (Mrs)	64	1	32
Sisk, Cecil	64	2	3	Stribly, William Thomas	63	3	37	Waitman- Ingebretsen, Patti	64	2	3	Wheeler, John	63	3	37
Sittner, Rosealice	64	2	3	Strom, John	63	3	37	Walker, William W (Gen)	63	4	9, 11	White, LauraDenise	63	4	27
Sloan, Frances (Mrs)	64	1	32	Strowbridge, Elizabeth K (Mrs)	64	1	32	Walkey, Thomas	63	3	37	White, Lenora May	63	4	39
Sloan, Joseph (Mrs)	64	1	32	Strucken, Clarence Wesley	64	1	30	Wallace, Margaret E (Mrs)	63	4	39	White, Stephen A	64	1	26-27
Sloneker, Julie	63	3	11	Strucken, Emma F	64	1	30	Wallace, Minnie	63	4	39	Whitehead, Adria M	63	4	39
Smarsh, Vincent	64	2	21	Strucken, Jessie G	64	1	30	Wallace, Sammie B	64	1	32	Whitehead, Harriet	63	4	39
Smeal, Clarissa Elwilda	63	3	26	Strucken, John W	64	1	30	Walling, Lizzie J	63	4	39	Whitehead, Wilmer H	63	4	39
Smeal, John	63	3	27-29	Strucken, Mary A	64	1	30	Walpert, Charles	63	3	37	Whitney, Susan	64	2	3
Smeal, John C	63	3	26	Strucken, Sherman M	64	1	30	Walter, Wm	63	3	37	White, Ole L	64	1	32
Smeal, William	63	3	27-29	Sture, Jacob	63	3	37	Wan, Sam Jow	64	2	4	Wikidal, Joseph	64	1	32
Smeal, William Aurelius	63	3	26	Sturgill, Deborah	64	2	3	Wan, Sing Jow	64	2	4	Williams, Frank S	63	4	39
Smith, Ann	63	3	11, 13, 14	Suhr, Charles	63	3	37	Wan, Yun Jow	64	2	4	Williams, Helen	64	1	32
Smith, Charles B	64	1	32	Sullivan, Arthur	64	1	32	Wandory, Antonio	63	3	37	Williams, Peter S	64	1	32
Smith, Clara A	64	1	32	Summerfield, S (Mrs)	64	1	32	Ware, Allie	64	1	30	Williams, William	63	3	37
Smith, Dannie	63	4	39	Surrency, Carol	63	4	32	Ware, Catherine Mary (Brown)	64	1	30	Wilson, Charles	63	3	37
Smith, Jacob	64	2	39	Sutherland, Angus	63	3	37	Ware, Charles Pittman	64	1	30	Wilson, Dean	64	2	3
Smith, John	63	3	36	Swan, Catherine	63	4	6	Ware, I Luther	64	1	30	Wilson, George	63	3	37
Smith, John I	63	3	36	Swan, John	63	3	37	Ware, Luther W	64	1	30	Wilson, Jacqueline	64	2	3
Smith, L A	63	3	36	Swanson, Fran	64	2	3	Ware, Margaret Baty	64	1	30	Wilson, Karen	64	2	3
Smith, Laurel	64	2	2	Szarwash, Samuel	63	3	37	Ware, Reitha	64	1	30	Wilson, Louis	63	3	37
Smith, Malcolm	63	3	36	Tannler, John	64	2	40	Warren, Eugene	63	3	12	Wilson, Peter	63	3	37
Smith, Mamie	64	1	32	Tannler, Alfred	64	2	40	Warren, Herbert	63	4	39	Wilson, Robert	64	1	32
Smith, Samuel	63	3	36	Tannler, Maggie	64	2	40	Watson, Eben	63	3	37	Wiltse, Amy Wells (Clark)	63	3	11
Smith, Sebastian	63	3	36	Tauman, Nancy	64	2	3	Watson, Evan Thomas	63	4	30	Wiltse, Bion Cornelius	63	3	9
Smith, Thomas F	64	1	32	Taylor, Alice H	64	1	32	Watson, Flora E	64	1	32	Wiltse, Gladys	63	3	11
Smith, Vivian	64	1	32	Taylor, Charles	63	3	37	Watson, George	63	3	37	Wiltse, Herma	63	3	11
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Smith, William	63	3	36	Taylor, Kathleen	64	2	3	Watson, John	63	4	30	Wincent, Henrick	63	3	37
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Souls, C Harry	64	1	32	Taylor, William	63	3	37	Weeks, John A	63	3	37	Wolf, Peter	63	3	37
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Southerland, John	63	3	37	Taylor, William	63	3	37	Wells, Joshua	63	3	37	Woodworth, Nancy	64	1	32
Sparks, Lemuel	63	4	6	Temple, Dale	64	1	6	Welsh, Loretta	63	3	34	Wray, John	64	1	32
Spear, Mary Ann	64	2	3	Temple, Doris	64	1	6	Welsh, Loretta	64	1	31, 34	Wren, Charles	63	3	37
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Sprague, Sarah (Mrs)	64	1	32	Therkelsen, Christina	63	4	39	Wēn, Láifèng	64	2	5, 8	Zan, Hannah	63	4	39
Springer, Ellen	64	1	32	Thomas, John	63	3	37					Zimmerman, Gerald	64	2	3
Springer, Jon	64	2	3	Thompson, I	64	1	30					Zimmerman, Johanne	64	1	32
Springer, William	63	3	37	Thompson, John	63	3	37								
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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 <http://gfo.org/bulletin/index.htm>.

Deadlines for submission to the Bulletin

March issue: January 1
June issue: April 1

September issue: July 1
December issue: October 1



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GFO Calendar December, 2014 – February, 2015

DECEMBER

1	9:30-5	Free Monday
3	11 am	Learn and Chat
6	10 am	Virginia Group
	1 pm	German Group
9	6 pm	Board meeting
10	11 am	Learn and Chat
13	1 pm	Writers' Group
17	11 am	Learn and Chat
20	9:30 am	Hunting and Gathering
24	Library closes at 1 pm	
25	Library closed	
31	Library closes at 1 pm	

JANUARY

1	Library closed	
3	10 am	Virginia Group
3	1 pm	German Group
5	9:30-5	Free Monday
7	11 am	Learn and Chat
10	9:30 am	Illinois Group
	11:45 am	Book Group
	1 pm	Writers' Group
13	6 pm	Board meeting
14	11 am	Learn and Chat
17	9:30 am	Hunting and Gathering
	12 pm	Irish Group
	2 pm	Monthly Program
18	1 pm	Family Tree Maker
21	11 am	Learn and Chat
24	9 am	DNA Group
	1 pm	British Group
28	11 am	Learn and Chat
31	10 am	Intro to Genealogy

FEBRUARY

2	9:30-5	Free Monday
4	11 am	Learn and Chat
7	10 am	Virginia Group
	1 pm	German Group
10	6 pm	Board meeting
11	11 am	Learn and Chat
14	9:30 am	Illinois Group
	1 pm	Writers' Group
15	1 pm	Family Tree Maker
18	11 am	Learn and Chat
21	9:30 am	Hunting and Gathering
	2 pm	Monthly Program
25	11 am	Learn and Chat
28	Seminar	Italian Research

See the GFO calendar at gfo.org for more details and Sunday work parties.