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Chicago Genealogical Society

PURPOSE: The Chicago Genealogical Society, founded in 1967, is a not-for-profit educational organization devoted to collecting, preserving, and perpetuating the records of our ancestors, and to stimulating an interest in all people who contributed in any way to the development of Chicago and its surrounding area.

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CHICAGO GENEALOGIST: Published quarterly. Church and school records, family stories, bible records, and other materials of genealogical value relating to Chicago and Cook County will be considered for publication, provided such material has not been previously published or is out of copyright. Authors requiring extra copies of the *Chicago Genealogist* in which their article appears should include payment with their article; each quarterly costs $8.00. We welcome books for review. All materials submitted become the property of the Society and will not be returned.

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The Great Chicago Calamity of 1857

By Craig L. Pfannkuche

If one walks in the entrance to Chicago's beautiful Graceland Cemetery (Clark at Irving Park) and stays on the cemetery street to the left, after about 150 yards one will see on the right along the street, a square stone monument topped with a sculpted old-fashioned firefighter helmet. On the eroded front of the monument one can still read "John Dickey — Killed at the large fire on S. Water at Lake Street – Oct 19, 1857."

It turns out that the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 has overwhelmed the memories of the 1857 fire which the Chicago *Tribune* of that time described it as being "the most destructive conflagration which has visited our city." David Cowan, in his book *Great Chicago Fires: Historic Blazes that Shaped a City* (Chicago: Lake Claremont Press, 2001) states (page 10) that the fire was Chicago's "most disastrous fire to date — both for the city and for its volunteer fire department."

In 1857 Chicago could only rely on disorganized and untrained groups of fire responders who owned their own equipment and viewed their fire houses more like club houses than fire stations. The 1857 fire was the impetus for the City of Chicago, under the direction of Mayor John Wentworth, to form — to the chagrin of the volunteers — a professional, salaried city fire department. Just how terrible was this fire?

The fire seems to have started early in the morning on the second floor of a five-story brick building at 109–11 South Water (now Wacker), located on the east side of the street between Clark and Dearborn Streets. The fire spread quickly to the upper floors of the building and to adjoining buildings. While the fire burned upwards, a number of individuals entered the building's lower floor hoping to rescue a variety of store goods, including jewelry kept there. The building collapsed upon many of them.

When the smoldering ruins of the building cooled enough, the *Tribune* (10/21/57) reported that

> Burley arms were digging among the red embers for the misshapen and blackened forms of those who three days ago walked erect in our midst honored and loved — who two days ago fought the devouring flames and were crushed under tons of collapsing walls and columns.

Badly burned but identifiable bodies were collected from the wreckage along with a number of body parts. A *Tribune* reporter described the retrieval of the bodies which had become

> … undistinguishable heaps of the remains of misshapen corpses. In many homes there was a wailing over the remains of husbands, fathers, and friends which, a few days before, had gone forth in health and strength to battle the fearful element and are now just dust.

The *Tribune* of 6 November 1857 (page 1) reported on the inquest held relating to the fire. Nineteen bodies were identified along with one unknown male. Cowan, in *Great Chicago Fires*, reports (page 10) that twenty-three people were killed in the fire, "including ten

volunteer firefighters." A *Tribune* reporter noted that "Three others reported killed were kept safely in the watch house until they got sober." A Chicago *Times* reporter noted that those in the watch house were there because they had been looting materials that had been rescued from the fire.

No doubt, a number of others died in the fire whose remains were never located. This is so since one woman was seen shrieking for help from a third-floor window before she fell back into the flames. Two "almost totally nude" women were seen by a policeman to have jumped from a second-floor window in their escape. On landing, they fled down an alley without leaving their names. Another was said to have jumped safely into the arms of a heroic fireman.

The *Tribune* speculated that the fire was started by an "abandoned female" who felt that she had been short-changed by a client and was reported to have carried out her threat to set his bed on fire if she was not better paid. The rumor was that, besides housing a variety of businesses, the building was also a place where "several disreputable females were sharing apartments of young men." A lot of these "abandoned females" also inhabited the stores on Lake Street. In fact, the coroner's jury investigating the cause of the fire noted that the building had rooms above the fire origin used for "base purposes." Troy Taylor, in his book *Murder and Mayhem in Chicago's Vice Districts* (History Press, Charleston, South Carolina, 2009) believes (page 21)

> that there was a particularly depraved whorehouse on the second floor of a brick warehouse at number 109 South Water Street that housed a large number of prostitutes and had rows of cribs [tiny rooms] that were rented to streetwalkers. The police had often raided the place to quell drunken orgies. On the night of October 19, 1857, … twenty-three people lost their lives and the warehouse was completely destroyed. All of the prostitutes escaped with their lives.

The first to die did not die in the building collapse. John R. Dickey, a volunteer fireman and foreman of the Liberty Hose Company, fell off the roof of a neighboring building and was killed as he was pulling hose to the roof of that building in hope of getting water onto the fire.

John, a son of James and Minerva Raney Dickey, was born on 14 April 1832 in Watertown, New York. He came to Chicago with his parents and two sisters before 1843. At the time of his death, he was living with his parents at 118 Monroe Street in the city. He never married.

John may not have been buried in Graceland Cemetery, which did not open for burials until 1860. John's father, James, did purchase burial plots in the old Chicago City Cemetery as early as August 1852 (*Chicago Cemetery Records: 1847–1863*, Chicago, Chicago Genealogical Society, 2008, page 18). It is not known if buried Dickey family members were found and reinterred when the Chicago City Cemetery was closed in the late 1860s.

John's older sister, Eliza, born in 1829 in New York, married Augustus G. Downs. Eliza died in Chicago on 18 May 1886 and is buried in Graceland Cemetery. Her husband died in Chicago on 25 October 1878; he is buried with his wife. Their only child, Augustus H. Downs, was born in Chicago in December 1869. He married Jennie Emery (b. 1866, New York, d. 1935, New York) in Chicago on 6 November 1889. Augustus Downs died in Chicago on 6 July 1908. He and Jennie had no children.

John Dickey's younger sister, Susanna "Zenana," was born in Watertown, New York, on 3 June 1836. She died, unmarried, in Evanston, Illinois, on 17 January 1917. She is buried with her parents in Chicago's Graceland Cemetery.

The Lady Washington Hose Company was organized by Dickey in December 1856. It was disbanded in November 1858.

Crushed in the collapse of the building was Ezra Barnum, a son of Ezra H. and Mary Ostrom Barnum, born in Utica, New York, in July 1830. The Chicago *Times* reported that he married Clara White in March 1855 and shortly after came to Chicago to go into business with his brother, Richard. They set up a branch of an Utica-based company, listed in the 1855 Chicago City Directory as "Barnum Bros. fancy bazar 118 Lake, beds 2 Lake." He may have actually, in conjunction with Horace Bradley and John High (both of whom also died in the fire), been one of the owners of the building which collapsed.

Ezra Barnum's burial site is unknown although the Chicago *Sun* reported that his body was "placed in a metal case and sent to Utica [New York] for burial." What became of Clara White Barnum is unknown. Ezra and Clara did not have any children.

Richard Barnum continued on with the business. He is said to have died in Chicago on 17 January 1865. His widow went to live in Lake Forest, Illinois, where Richard and Ezra's parents are buried. From 1880 into 1900 he was living in Waukegan, Illinois.

Another brother of Ezra was Samuel Barnum. Born in Utica, New York, in 1829, he came to Chicago upon hearing of the death of his brother. He joined with his brother Richard in continuing the business of "toys and fancy goods." He lived in Lake Forest, Illinois, from 1868 to 1881, where he held a number of positions in the government of that city. In 1881 he moved back to Chicago, taking up residence at 245 Oakwood Boulevard. He died in Chicago on 28 May 1900. Curiously, his gravestone in the Lake Forest Cemetery gives his death year as 1899 although his death notice is found in the Chicago *Tribune* of 30 May 1900 (page 2).

Another victim was Horace. S. Bradley, born in Connecticut in October 1814. He came to Chicago from Utica, New York, sometime in the 1850s. The 1850 federal census of Utica (the *Tribune* reported that he was "age 55, formerly of Utica, New York") listed his occupation as "Jeweler," the same profession as the Horace Bradley who died in the fire. The *Tribune* also reported that Bradley "left behind a wife and two sons." The 1850 census entry lists Horace's wife as being Harriet Bradley (age 38, born in New York) along with sons Charles (age 12) and William H. Bradley (age 10). The 1858 Chicago City Directory lists a "Bradley, Horace S. late jeweler, h. State corner of Washington."

Nothing can be discovered as to the whereabouts of Harriet and her children after 1857. The Chicago *Times* stated that one of Horace's sons was working as a clerk for the Barnum Brothers at the time of the fire but he cannot be clearly identified in either the 1859 or 1860 Chicago directories.

Possibly the most well-known victim of the disaster in 1857 was John High, Jr., a son of Linus and Anna Scudder High. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, on 27 September 1807. He married in New Jersey about 1836 and by 1838 had moved to Chicago. His mother, Anna (b. ca. 1780) came with him and his family. Once in Chicago, he associated with Haines H. Magie, a noted dry goods merchant in the city.

John married Elizabeth Meeker at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1835. Their first child, Anna, was born in New Jersey about 1837. His son, George, was born in Illinois in 1843. Four additional children, Henry, John, Francis, and Liza, were all born in Chicago. By 1857, John had prospered by dealing in Chicago real estate. Elizabeth Meeker High died in Chicago on 23 April 1852, the very same day her son, Wilbur, age 7, died. John purchased a number of grave sites in the Chicago City Cemetery where Wilbur was buried with his mother.

John High, Jr., was last seen entering the building at 108 South Water Street during the fire in an attempt to save something. The obituary for his son George in the Chicago *Tribune* (11/29/1898) states that he, at age 14, "watched his father enter the building and saw the walls fall but did not know that his father was dead until he saw the body."

On 25 October 1857, the Reverend R. W. Patterson of Chicago's Second Presbyterian Church, where John High had been a member, delivered a sermon entitled "The Lessons of Calamity," at the end of which he eulogized John High Jr. (A print copy of the sermon can be found in the library of the Chicago History Museum.)

John's children remained in Chicago after his death. The 1858 Chicago City Directory lists John High as being "deceased" with an address of 13 Dearborn Place. The 1859 directory lists sons George and Henry as living at that address. All the children are listed in the 1860 federal census of Chicago as living with the well-to-do merchant Stites Berton. In that census, each of John's children was listed as holding a value of $100,000!

Anna High married John T. Clarkson. She died in Nice, France, on 20 November 1899.

Ellen High married John A. Cutler. She died in Paris, France, on 11 June 1893.

George High married Mary Higgins in Chicago in 1862. They had three children, all born in Chicago. He died in Chicago on 27 November 1898. He is buried in Chicago's Graceland Cemetery.

Henry High married Louise Chapin in Chicago in 1869. He died in Chicago on 13 May 1875. He was involved in the same of Chicago real estate.

Nothing is known of William or John High except that John might have died in Rome, Italy.

Francis "Fanny" High married a man named Blodgett. Nothing else is known of her.

Liza High married John T. Noyes in Chicago in April 1874. They had at least two children, both of whom died in Florida in the 1960s. Liza died in Pasadena, California, on 11 November 1933.

While John High was well insured, the opposite was true for the fire victim named E. Romayn Clark. The Chicago *Democrat* reported that Mr. Clark was a merchant with the "Metz and Clark Company (stoves and tin ware)." He had come to Chicago in late 1855 from Utica, New York, after he had married Anna Cole in 1854. He and his wife were social companions with Ezra Barnum. Once recovered from the wreckage, his badly burned body could only be identified by a finger ring with the name of Anna Cole inscribed on the interior surface.

All three Chicago papers noted that Mr. Clark had been interviewed in the week before the fire, saying that he had allowed a $3,000 insurance policy on his life lapse. The interviewer stated that Clark laughed and said that nothing could happen to him in the coming week before he could reinsure himself!

The 1858 Chicago City Directory, which used data collected in August and September of 1857, lists an Edwin R. Clark who was a salesman living at the "City Hotel."

No place of burial for Mr. Clark or any data on what happened to his wife after the fire can be discovered.

Another fire victim was John A. Raymond. Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on 12 February 1836, John Raymond was the oldest son of Telley and Mary Raymond. His brother, Edward (184?–1889), remained at home. The 1857 Chicago City Directory lists a John A. Raymond as being a "salesman" working out of "98 Lake Street." The 1858 Chicago directory (which collected data for that year in August and September 1857) lists a John A. Raymond as being a telegraph operator living at 11 South LaSalle. The Chicago *Times* reported that John Raymond's remains were identified because a "letter from his mother was found in an unburned pocket of his clothing."

The Chicago *Democrat* reported that Mr. Raymond's remains were returned to Worcester, Massachusetts. A report concerning Mr. Raymond at Ancestry.com states that John Raymond died on 19 October 1857 in Worcester. Nevertheless, he did die in Chicago. His remains are buried in the Worcester Rural Cemetery near Worcester, Massachusetts.

Lawrence Griebel was also a victim of the fire. All three Chicago papers reported that he was a sailor off the lake schooner *Pacific*. The *Tribune* reported that Mr. Griebel was born in Germany and was raised in Portsmouth, Ohio. He is listed in the 1850 federal census of Portsmouth, Ohio, as being a 40-year-old sailor with a wife, probably named Dora. Living with them were Mary Ann Allmann, age 11, and three young children. He is listed as being a "sailor" living at 10 North Dearborn in the 1855 Chicago City Directory.

Both the *Tribune* and the *Times* reported that his mangled body was identified by two letters which were found in his clothing. One was from a cousin, Mary Ann Allmann, while the other was from a Dorothy Allmann.

The 1900 federal census of Portsmouth, Ohio, lists a Mary Ann Allmann who was born in June 1839 in New York State, along with an 84-year-old Dorothea Allmann. Mary Allmann died in Portsmouth, Ohio, on 6 July 1926. She never married.

The burial site of Lawrence Griebel remains unknown.

Alfred N. P. Corning died in the collapse of the Barnum building. He was described in the papers as being a 21-year-old clerk who had arrived in Chicago from Troy, New York, only eight months before his death. He may have been a son of Charles and Sarah Corning.

Alfred is listed in the 1858 Chicago City Directory as being a clerk residing at "Martin's Hotel." The papers reported that his "widowed mother" was living in Troy.

The *Democrat* reported that "his remains were sent East." He is known to be buried in Troy's Oakwood Cemetery.

The *Tribune* stated that Alfred was a "cousin of Erastus Corning of Albany, New York." Erastus Corning (1794–1872) was a noted entrepreneur, railroad president, and political leader.

Abraham Bogart also died in the building collapse. He was said by the Chicago *Democrat* to have been a 25-year-old salesman from New York City who had come to Chicago "only a few weeks earlier." The same reporter noted that his "young wife" had joined him in Chicago

just before he died in the fire. The *Times* reported that he was the father of a newborn baby. His body was returned to New York City where his "widowed mother" lived. Nothing could be discovered concerning his wife and newborn child.

D. C. Emmerson's body was recovered from the burned wreckage of the buildings. He was reported to have been born in Worcester, Massachusetts, about 1812. He seems to have moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he became a "noted businessman." The *Times* reported that he "came to Chicago three months back in order to start a business here." His 17-year-old daughter, Annie, had come with him. Not yet having started a business, he was working as a house painter at the time of his death. Most of this family was said to have resided in Lawrence at the time of his death. The *Democrat* reported that Mr. Emmerson was a Mason and was buried with Masonic orders in Chicago. His specific burial site is unknown. What happened to Annie Emmerson is unknown.

The Chicago *Times* reported that one of their employees, Henry B. Russell, "the head of our mailing room," died in the building collapse. He was age 27 and had come to Chicago from Buffalo, New York. In Chicago, he lived in a small room in the Barnum building. The *Times* noted that he "left behind aged parents and a brother." His burial site is unknown.

Dudley White also died in the fire. The papers reported that he was a 22-year-old son of parents who were living in Sandusky, Ohio. He was a clerk in a hardware store and was reported to be unmarried at the time of his death. The *Tribune* reported that he had a brother living in Chicago in 1857. The *Democrat* reported that his body was returned to Sandusky.

Jean/John Jurgens/Jungers died in the fire. A passport from the "Grand Duke of Luxembourg" was found on his body which identified him. The *Democrat* identified him as a "laborer." The *Tribune* reporter did not know of any relatives. His burial site is unknown.

Another laborer who died in the fire was said to be Matthias Marsh. The *Democrat* reported that he may have once been a resident of Homesdale, Pennsylvania. In Chicago he had the occupation of "clerk." No additional information can be discovered concerning him.

The body of a person identified as John Keegan was found in the debris. He was reported as having once lived in Port Clinton, Ohio. Nothing more can be discovered concerning him.

A number of volunteer firemen besides John Dickey (see above) were also killed during the fire and building collapse. These individuals were members of a variety of independent companies but also held regular jobs in the city. Many such firemen joined their companies for social reasons as well as for the adventure which might occur from fighting fires. Their equipment was mainly hand-operated pumping machines as well as ladders and long "pike" poles most often used to pull down neighboring buildings so a fire would not easily spread. Those poles are the reason why fire equipment carrying mostly ladders are still called *hook* and ladder companies.

Timothy/Thomas Buckley, a 26-year-old member of Hook and Ladder Company #1 "Pioneer," died in the building collapse. His normal occupation was that of "tinsmith." He came to Chicago from Brooklyn, New York, where, as the *Tribune* reported, his parents were

still residing. The *Tribune* reported that he was survived by a sister who was living in Chicago at the time of the fire. The *Democrat* reported on the 20th that he was survived by a wife but said on the 21st that he was unmarried and survived by a sister. His burial site is unknown. What became of his sister is unknown.

"Pioneer" hook and ladder truck was housed at 121 South LaSalle (pre-1909 address). The equipment was destroyed at a fire in early October 1871. The fire station was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of October 1871 and was never rebuilt.

Marcus/Martin T. Grant/Grants, was a 21-year-old member of the "Lady Washington Hose Company" who died in the fire. The *Tribune* report stated that he was employed as an accountant by the "Price, Morris & Co. coal yard" and that he had come to Chicago from Leonardville, Madison County, New York, in 1855. His name could not be found in the 1856 or 1857 Chicago city directories. The *Tribune* pointed out the irony that the October 1857 fire where he died was the very first fire at which he volunteered. His burial site is unknown.

Another fireman killed was August Wolfe, described in the *Tribune* as a German-born 18-year-old member of Hook and Ladder Company #3 who was boarding at 88 Jefferson Street. The *Tribune* report stated that "He had no relative in this country." His burial site is unknown.

Hook and Ladder #3, the "Empire" company, was organized in March 1857. Its house was located at the corner of Clinton and Washington Streets. The volunteer company was disbanded in March 1858.

A John Tarr also died in the fire. The *Tribune* stated that he was a "gas fitter" in the city and, possibly, a volunteer fireman on Engine #1. No evidence exists as to where he was buried.

Engine #1 "ran" (the earliest fire equipment was pulled by hand by the volunteers who actually ran to the fire with the equipment hoping to have the honor of being the "first in" to fight the fire.) out of the firehouse at 121 South LaSalle Street. Chicago firemen today still say that they are going on a "run" when they go to a fire.

Following the fire, protests were made about the poor performances of the volunteers and their machines. In February 1858, the first steam-powered pumper, the "Long John" (named after the city's mayor, 6 foot 6 inch tall John Wentworth) made its appearance in the city. Seeing that such a machine might endanger their fun and adventure, a week after the Long John was introduced, a number of volunteer companies actually marched through the city streets in protest against the use of such a machine. Wentworth ordered the police force out against them. Cowan, in *Great Chicago Fires*, says (page 11) that when the police appeared, "Most volunteers fled, leaving their apparatus behind." The city set up a salaried fire department equipped with steam pumpers beginning in August 1858.

Today, one can visit a beautiful memorial monument to those volunteer firefighters who died in Chicago seen just inside the east entrance to Chicago's Rosehill Cemetery.

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Genetic Genealogy Projects That You Can Try At Home (Parts 1 & 2 of 4)

By Matthew Rutherford and Marsha Peterson-Maass

We've seen an encouraging evolution in genetic genealogy due to new detailed DNA results reporting, analytical tools, and other helpful resources offered by today's commercial testing companies and independent entities. This four-part article will show you a project in FamilyTreeDNA.com for a known lineage (Parts 1 and 2), helpful atDNA analytical tools (Part 3), and some steps for an unknown lineage, like cases of unknown parentage (Part 4).

PART ONE: Genetic Genealogy Project for a Known Lineage — Finding a Most Recent Common Ancestor That You Share with a Database Cousin(s)

According to the International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG), the term "Genetic Genealogy" is the use of DNA testing in combination with traditional genealogical and historical records (that provide documentary evidence) to infer the relationship between individuals.[1] Many of its conclusions are gathered from comparisons like those you'll see throughout this four-part article. The following example details steps that Marsha took with her own atDNA[2] test results for a genetic genealogy project using FamilyTreeDNA.com's FamilyFinder database.

Add your "Ancestral Surnames" and "Family Tree" lineage to your FamilyTreeDNA account so your Database Cousins can easily find your Most Recent Common Ancestor ("MRCA"):[3] You'll find the "Ancestral Surnames" feature entry screen under "My Profile" → "Genealogy" → "Surnames" where you manually enter each direct[4] ancestor's surname + residential location (fig. 1).

And upload a GEDCOM or manually input your lineage in the myFTDNA → "Family Tree" feature section → place your cursor over the gear icon in the bottom right corner and choose "Upload a GEDCOM" (fig. 2). Learn about a GEDCOM digital file at blog.eogn.com/2014/05/24/gedcom-explained/.

Find the MRCA that you share with your FamilyTreeDNA Database Cousin(s): One of the easiest ways to determine the MRCA you share with a Database Cousin(s) is to search

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[1] [ISOGG authored], "Genetic genealogy," article from the International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki, isogg.org/wiki/Genetic_genealogy (21 January 2016).

[2] [ISOGG authored], "Autosomal DNA," article from the International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki, isogg.org/wiki/AtDNA (01 January 2016).

[3] [ISOGG authored], "Most recent common ancestor," article from the International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki, isogg.org/wiki/Most_recent_common_ancestor (23 December 2015). ISOGG defines the "most recent common ancestor" of any set of individuals as the most recent individual from which all the people in the group are directly descended.

[4] [Encyclopedia of Genealogy authored], "Relationships," article from the Encyclopedia of Genealogy website, eogen.com/Relationships (28 December 2004). Your direct ancestors are those individuals from whom you've inherited your atDNA, so your parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc. (NOT your siblings, aunts/uncles, cousins, progeny, etc.).

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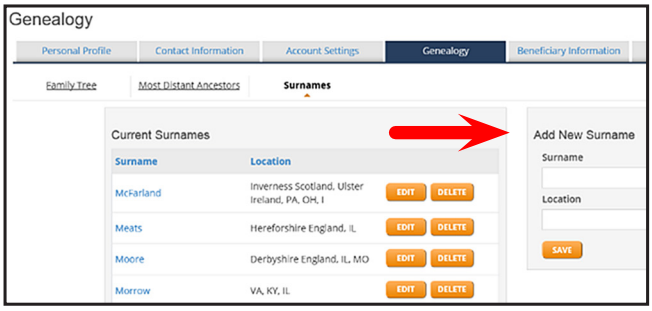

Figure 1.

If you tested with a commercial DNA testing company other than FamilyTreeDNA.com:

- Add your **atDNA test results** from another testing company to FTDNA by using the FamilyTreeDNA Autosomal Program Transfer! Details at familytreedna.com/AutosomalTransfer.
- You can also use a free atDNA tools website, like GEDmatch.com, that accepts uploads of **raw atDNA data** from ALL of today's commercial DNA testing companies (that offer atDNA test).

the "Ancestral Surnames" feature (fig. 3) to see if your Database Cousin(s) have entered that genealogical information in to FamilyTreeDNA.com. On your FamilyFinder "Matches" page, you'll see a gray search box → click on "Ancestral Surnames" → in the pop-up box type the surname of one of your direct ancestors. Marsha's example in figure 3 shows the search results for "Whittlesey" (her 4-gr-grandparents), where two of her Database Cousins (Larry Smith and Karen Jones) have entered Whittlesey as one of their surnames.

Figure 2.

These Database Cousins have uploaded their lineages into their "Family Tree" feature (fig. 3), so Marsha quickly confirmed that they all descend from their MRCA great-great-great-great-grandparents ("4-gr-grandparents") Samuel Whittlesey (1809–1875) and Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey (1811–1864). Larry Smith (who shares a total of 36.66 cMs with Marsha) and Karen Jones (who shares a total 40.04 cMs with Marsha) descending

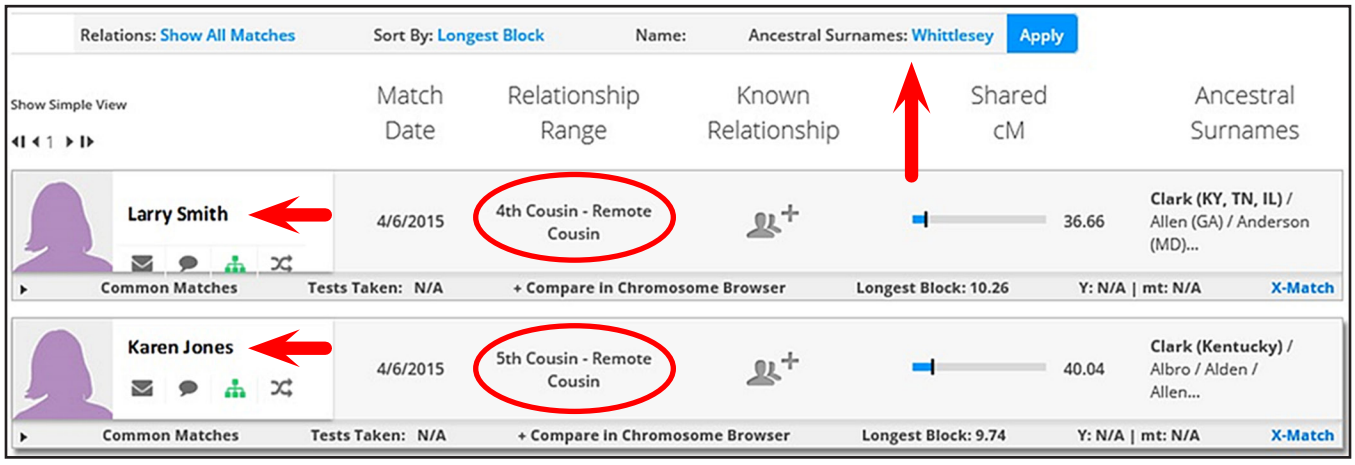

Figure 3. Marsha's Whittlesey "Ancestral Surnames" search results.

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from eldest Whittlesey daughter Angeline (1834–1864), and Marsha from second Whittlesey daughter Nancy Ann (1836–1915).

Two Respective Lines of Direct Descent from Gr-Gr-Gr-Gr-Grandparents Samuel Whittlesey and Roseann Lewis to Half 1st Cousins Larry Smith & Karen Jones and their 5th Cousin Marsha		
4-Gr-Grandparents	Samuel Whittlesey and Rosanna Lewis	
3-Gr-Grandparents	Angeline Whittlesey	Nancy Ann Whittlesey
2-Gr-Grandparents	Sarah Jane	Mary Letitia
Great-Grandparents	[Private]	Ethel
Grandparents	[Private]	[Private]
Parents	[Private]	[Private]
Selves	Larry Smith & Karen Jones	Marsha

Using ISOGG's Cousinship Chart[5] to define their kinship, Larry and Karen are both Marsha's 5th Cousins, as predicted in the FamilyFinder "Relationship Range"! (Circled in fig. 3)

→→ **Begin to build a hypothesis:** The atDNA that Marsha shares with Database Cousins Larry Smith and Karen Jones was inherited from their MRCAs 4-gr-grandparents Samuel Whittlesey (1809–1875) and/or Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey (1811–1864).

Find these two Database Cousins on your FamilyFinder "All Matches" Excel spreadsheet *that you download today*:[6] You'll find the link for this free download in the FamilyFinder "Chromosome Browser" → click "Download All Matches to Excel (CSV Format)" and choose to save it to your computer (fig. 4).

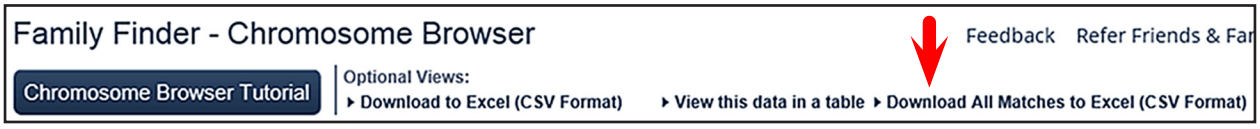

Figure 4. FamilyFinder "Chromosome Browser."

This Excel spreadsheet (fig. 5) lists the locations and segment lengths in Centimorgans ("cM") to show where each of your Database Cousins shares your atDNA base pair sequencing (on your 22 Paired Chromosomes + X Chromosome).[7] In this example, Marsha's All Matches Spreadsheet details over 10,000 total segment matches to nearly 850 Database Cousins. Figure 1 shows results she extracted for segment matches to only Database Cousins

[5] [ISOGG authored], "Cousinship Chart," article from the International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki, isogg.org/wiki/File:CousinshipChart.jpg (5 August 2010).
[6] Your spreadsheet can change daily (based on newly tested individuals or those who've transferred their atDNA results in from other databases), so download and use today's version.
[7] See Appendix A to better understand base pairs and the "Start Location" and "End Location" columns.

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Larry Smith and Karen Jones (sorted by Chromosome number).[8]

→→ Continue building this hypothesis: The atDNA segments shown in figure 5 are those that Marsha shares with Database Cousins Larry Smith and Karen Jones, all of which were inherited from their MRCAs 4-gr-grandparents Samuel Whittlesey (1809–1875) and/or Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey (1811–1864).

Email Database Cousins Larry Smith and Karen Jones to exchange genealogical information. Lucky Marsha! It turns out that Larry and Karen are half first cousins (sharing one grandparent) who took the atDNA test at the same time. Karen is also an enthusiastic genealogist, and she sent Marsha a detailed ahnentafel of the Whittlesey line, information about their Revolutionary War patriot Duran Whittlesey, Sr. (1726–1776) (Samuel's grandfather), and a photo of Samuel and Rosanna's granddaughter, Sarah Jane (1857–1948), from whom both Larry and Karen descend (fig. 6).

Match Name	Chromo-some	Start Location	End Location	Centi-morgans	Matching SNPS
Karen Jones	1	47890775	53343247	2.21	900
Larry Smith	1	48986234	53551492	1.48	700
Larry Smith	2	208058284	217583141	10.26	2200
Larry Smith	2	217976144	219816667	2.17	500
Larry Smith	3	51451427	53851258	1.72	500
Karen Jones	4	27422488	30120590	3.04	600
Larry Smith	5	37945730	39934629	2.20	600
Larry Smith	5	160130499	162449804	2.23	500
Karen Jones	6	144725098	147318151	2.45	500
Larry Smith	7	115685946	118637773	1.68	500
Karen Jones	8	42262896	53292222	3.83	996
Karen Jones	8	58038142	59883158	1.95	500
Karen Jones	8	119281773	121162511	3.24	500
Karen Jones	9	38658070	72169066	3.79	600
Karen Jones	9	88664109	91499507	3.54	800
Larry Smith	11	28797723	32565074	3.92	800
Larry Smith	12	17279528	19255215	1.87	500
Larry Smith	12	20668638	21368250	2.53	500
Karen Jones	12	20875620	21525661	2.46	500
Larry Smith	12	32965070	38203663	1.27	500
Karen Jones	12	32965070	39002106	1.80	700
Karen Jones	12	79812044	82216810	2.00	500
Larry Smith	13	94373726	94710538	2.82	500
Larry Smith	14	71850570	73602702	2.54	500
Karen Jones	19	56122408	59425145	9.74	1217
Larry Smith	X	53330051	67881743	3.76	575
Karen Jones	X	102656602	108426818	1.63	500

Figure 5. Spreadsheet of Database Cousins Larry Smith and Karen Jones' matching segments to Marsha on all chromosomes.

Figure 6. Left: Sarah Jane, from whom Larry and Karen descend. Right: Ethel, from whom Marsha descends.

[8] To "extract" your Excel spreadsheet results for only Database Cousins Larry Smith and Karen Jones, highlight the entire spreadsheet → Data → Sort → Sort by MATCHNAME, then by CHROMOSOME, then by START LOCATION, then by END LOCATION. Copy and paste the rows for Larry and Karen over to a new spreadsheet, then highlight the entire spreadsheet → Data → Sort → Sort by CHROMOSOME, then by START LOCATION, then by END LOCATION. See your Excel → Help section for more info.

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PART TWO: Genetic Genealogy Project for a Known Lineage — Tracing Back the Likely Line of Genetic Inheritance[9]

Now let's see if we can identify the *likely* line of inheritance, meaning finding who Samuel Whittlesey (1809–1875) and/or Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey (1811–1864) received one of these atDNA segments from. To do this, we'll need to use the Genetic Genealogy process of Triangulation with atDNA test results[10] and we'll use the instructions outlined in Jeff Bartlett's blog article, "How to Triangulate" so that you can try this yourself.[11]

Step 1. Collect, and Step 2. Arrange. In Part One, the atDNA segments shown in figure 5 are those that Marsha shares with Database Cousins Larry Smith and Karen Jones, all inherited from their MRCAs 4-gr-grandparents Samuel Whittlesey (1809–1875) and/or Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey (1811–1864). We'll triangulate the single longest shared segment[12] that we'll call:

- **"Chromosome 2"**-Marsha and Larry Smith's 10.26 cMs shared segment at Chromosome 2 ("Start Location 208058284 to End Location 217583141").

Now we'll sort[13] the entire Excel spreadsheet we downloaded in Part One, then highlight all Database Cousins on the Excel spreadsheet who share ***overlapping segments <u>within</u>*** Marsha and Larry's "Chromosome 2" Start and End Locations. Several are shown in figure 7.

Match Name	Chromo-some	Start Location	End Location	Centi-morgans	Matching SNPs	MRCA or other clues
Father Davis	2	207715748	217275963	10.16	2200	MRCA Stephen Lewis (1730-1783) and Margaret Mothershead (1730-)
Larry Smith	2	208058284	217583141	10.26	2200	MRCAs Samuel Whittlesey (1809-1875) & Rosanna Lewis (1811-1864)
Son Davis	2	208582939	217275963	9.00	2000	MRCA Stephen Lewis (1730-1783) and Margaret Mothershead (1730-)
Daughter Davis	2	208582939	217275963	9.00	2000	MRCA Stephen Lewis (1730-1783) and Margaret Mothershead (1730-)
Cary Brown	2	208923878	217275963	8.69	1900	No info

Figure 7. Spreadsheet of Database Cousins with overlapping segments to Larry Smith and Marsha on Chromosome 2.

Step 3. Compare/Group. Then we'll check the pedigree charts of these newly identified Database Cousins and record any MRCAs or other clues in the last column. We see:

- Three Database Cousins (a father and his two children) share with Marsha MRCAs of Stephen Lewis (1730–1783) and Margaret (Mothershead) Lewis (1730–), great-grand-

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[9] We're showing only the basics in this article. See Appendix A for two recommended reference articles.

[10] [ISOGG authored], "Triangulation with autosomal DNA testing," article from the International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki, isogg.org/wiki/Triangulation#Triangulation_with_autosomal_DNA_testing (10 January 2016). ISOGG defines Triangulation with autosomal DNA testing as "… the process of reviewing the pedigree charts of people who match on the same IBD autosomal DNA segment to see if a common ancestor can be found … Triangulation can be used going back many generations. However, well documented pedigrees are necessary for all the matching parties in order to rule out the possibility that the match is not on a more distant line which has not yet been researched."

[11] See Appendix A for this recommended blog article.

[12] Segments < 7 cMs can give false positives. For more info, see "Identical by Descent," isogg.org/wiki/Identical_by_descent and "Lesson 09: atDNA Matches," sites.google.com/site/wheatonsurname/beginners-guide-to-genetic-genealogy/lesson-9-atdna-matches.

[13] To sort the Excel spreadsheet, highlight the entire spreadsheet → Data → Sort → Sort by CHROMOSOME, then by START LOCATION, then by END LOCATION.

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parents of Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey, confirmed on Marsha's **maternal side** lineage.

- Not shown in figures 7 or 8, one Database Cousin has a lineage from Sweden, confirmed on Marsha's **paternal side** lineage. How can there be Database Cousins from both Marsha's maternal and paternal sides in the same overlapping segments? It's called Phasing.[14]

|--------**Stephen Lewis** (1730-1783)
|--------**William Lewis** (1760-)
|--------**Margaret Mothershead** (1730-)
|-------**Russell Lewis** (1785-)
Rosanna Lewis (1811-1864)

Figure 8. Pedigree Chart of Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey (1811–1864)

We'll now add this information to the spreadsheet below in figure 9.[15]

Database Cousin	Chrom	Start Location	End Location	cMs	Triangulated Groups ("TG") plus MRCA(s) shared with Marsha
Father Davis	2	207715748	217275963	10.16	**TG-A-Lewis** + MRCAs Stephen Lewis & Margaret Mothershead
Larry Smith	2	208058284	217583141	10.26	**TG-A-Lewis** + MRCAs Samuel Whittlesey & Roseann Lewis
Son Davis	2	208582939	217275963	9.00	**TG-A-Lewis** + MRCAs Stephen Lewis & Margaret Mothershead
Daug Davis	2	208582939	217275963	9.00	**TG-A-Lewis** + MRCAs Stephen Lewis & Margaret Mothershead
Cary Brown	2	208923878	217275963	8.69	**IBC/IBS**
Larry Smith	2	217976144	219816667	2.17	**TG-A-Lewis** + MRCAs Samuel Whittlesey & Roseann Lewis
Oli Johnson	2	217976144	219816667	2.17	**TG-B-Swedish** [confirmed on paternal lineage]

Figure 9. Database Cousins sharing atDNA segments with Marsha identified by MRCAs (listed by Chromosome).

→→ **Continue building this hypothesis:** The atDNA segments labeled "TG-A-Lewis" in figure 9 are those that Marsha shares with the listed **maternal side** Database Cousins. It appears the likely descending line of genetic inheritance of Chromosome 2 ("Start Location 207715748 to End Location 217583141") begins with Stephen Lewis (1730–1783) and/or Margaret (Mothershead) Lewis (1730–) → William Lewis (1760–) → Russell Lewis (1785–) → Rosanna (Lewis) Whittlesey (1811–1864) → Nancy Ann (Whittlesey) [Private] (1836–1915) → Mary Letitia [Private] → Ethel [Private] → [Grandfather] → [Mother] → Marsha. The atDNA segments labeled "TG-B-Swedish" in figure 9 are **paternal side** Database Cousins.

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[14] [ISOGG authored], "Phasing," article from the International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki, isogg.org/wiki/Phasing (14 January 2016).

[15] Again, reference Jeff Bartlett's blog article, "How to Triangulate" in Appendix A.

If you're interested in receiving more information or instruction on current DNA Analysis options, try these:

- **Book:** *Genetic Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond*, by Emily D. Aulicino
- **YouTube Video Channels:** Channels for the DNA Testing Companies and #GenealogicalDNATest Channel youtube.com/channel/UCGIUgTpKS9O6yaf64o9FZ4A
- **Courses:** Try the ones offered at Chicago's Newberry Library: newberry.org/adult-education-seminars
- **Hire a Forensic Genealogist:** Contact Marsha at FundamentalsOfGenealogy@gmail.com or the Council for the Advancement of Forensic Genealogy Directory at forensicgenealogists.org/directory/

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Appendix A

We've included portions of the "Beginner's Guide to Genetic Genealogy," by Kelly (Mosier) Wheaton. Articles/Lessons from Beginner's Guide to Genetic Genealogy Blog (tinyurl.com/geneticgenealogyguide). Published 2013 and 2015.

This lesson will greatly improve your understanding of DNA and therefore help in your understanding of how genealogists use autosomal DNA (atDNA). Please note that this explanation oversimplifies a very complex mechanism. It was originally prepared with assistance from Nancy V. Custer. You may wish to visit her website Contexo.info for a more thorough treatment.

First remember that all human DNA is 99.9% the same. **So when we look at the results of an atDNA test, we are looking at the parts of the DNA that are tested *because* they tend to have differences.** We use the terms "DNA," "chromosome," and "gene," but most folks do not know the difference. So let's take a closer peek without getting too technical.

DNA is a double-stranded macro molecule shaped something like a ladder. The sides of the ladder are held together by a series of rungs formed by subunits called a **base pair**. The four **nucleotides** that make up the base pairs found in DNA are adenine (A), cytosine (C), guanine (G), and thymine (T). Each rung of the DNA ladder is formed by two paired bases. This pairing is restricted so that A pairs only with T (straight line letters go together: A & T), and C bonds only to G (curvy line letters pair together: C & G). The value (A,T, C, or G) reported is also known as the **allele**. There are about three billion base pairs in a human.

The familiar double helix of DNA.

A **gene** is simply a short segment of DNA that codes for one specific protein. All of these proteins work inside the cell to perform all the functions necessary for life. Any change in a gene that results in a change in its corresponding protein is called a mutation. Mutations are responsible for the variations among living things.

A **chromosome** contains many genes: from 379 genes on chromosome 11 to 4,220 on chromosome 1.

Most of the time, chromosomes are invisible even through a microscope. However, as a cell prepares to divide, each chromosome makes a copy of itself and the two replicas remain attached at the **centromere** (the center of the "X" formation), scrunch up and thicken. When that occurs, the chromosomes can temporarily be seen through a microscope as in the illustration at right.

Chromosomes as viewed under a microscope.

A very nice video that shows the process of meiosis at fertilization is available on the Contexto site (contexo.info/DNA_Basics/Meiosis.htm). As DNA is copied and handed down from generation to generation, a small number of "typo" mistakes (mutations) occur. One such mistake may occur when one nucleotide is erroneously replaced by another — for example, the nucleotide cytosine (C) maybe be mistakenly replaced by a thiamine (T). This type of mistake has resulted in variations along the genomes called **single nucleotide polymorphisms** or, **SNP**s. It is these SNPs that are being tested in an atDNA test. Approximately 700,000 to 900,000 SNPs are tested, depending on the company.

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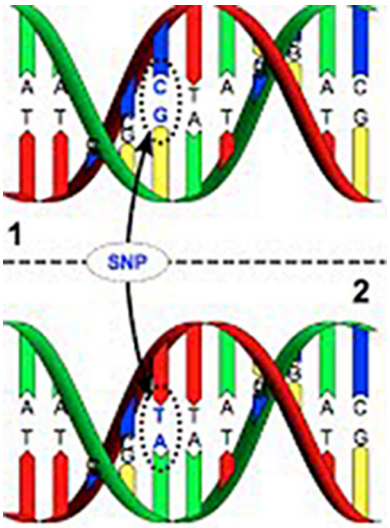
In the diagram at right, the top and bottom DNA double helices represent the results of one DNA strand unwinding and separating with each side serving as a template to build a new complementary side. Two identical daughter DNA molecules are formed, with both having the same sequence. In this diagram a replication error caused the C/G on the top strand to be replaced with the T/A on the bottom. The resulting change in the new strand is a mutation or **SNP**. In all of human history, about 10 million SNPs have occurred.



Let's review starting with the smallest unit and working to the largest:

- We have **four nucleotides**: A, T, C, and G the building blocks of our DNA.
- The **nucleotides** form **base pairs** (AT) or (CG).
- **SNP**s are base pairs where a variation (mutation) has occurred.
- Segments of base pairs that have a specific function are called **genes.**
- Genes are parts of a very long string of DNA called a **chromosome.**
- We all have **23 pairs of chromosomes**.
- Our chromosomes reside in the **nucleus** of our cells.
- All of our **cells** together form our body.
- The variations and the combination of those variations are what makes each of us unique.

The output from an atDNA test is often called the RAW DNA file. It is simply a list of SNPs and the reported value of those SNPs. Here's an example showing the first few reported SNPs on Chromosome 1.

rsid#	Chrm.	Position	Genotype
rs4477212	1	72017	AA
rs3094315	1	742429	AA
rs3131972	1	742584	GG

In this example, the rs numbers (rsid) are the name of the SNP, the position where it is located on the chromosome and the **genotype** is the reported value for that SNP. Occasionally you will have a "No Call," where they were unable to declare what values were there. Ancestry.com and FTDNA have eliminated many of the medically relevant SNPs so that no information is reported. This involves privacy for those who might have significant inherited medical conditions (see **Lesson 13** for more information). **WARNING: Please do not try to print your RAW DNA file. It is over 20,000 pages long!** To give you an idea of what these mutations might mean, let's look at the SNP for lactose intolerance as reported at 23andMe.

- rs4988235 = AA = likely tolerant of lactose (such as found in cow's milk)
- r4988235 = AG = likely lactose tolerant
- rs4988235 = GG = lactose intolerant

What this means is that individuals with "AA" or "AG" at SNP rs4988235 are likely to be tolerant of lactose. And those with either "GG" are likely to be lactose intolerant.

Much of our DNA is redundant so that one replication error does not cause a major problem or one SNP alone does not control, for instance, your eye color, but the combination of many SNPs. And remember it is these collective differences that makes each of us unique.

Neither the Quarterly Editor nor the Chicago Genealogical Society can assume responsibility for contributors' errors of fact, and opinions of contributors are not necessarily those of the Editor or of CGS. Proven errors of fact will, of course, be corrected.

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"How to Triangulate"

by Jim Bartlett[1]

Here is a 3-step process for Triangulation: Collect, Arrange, and Compare/Group.

Step 1. Collect all the Match-segments you can. I recommend testing at all three companies (23andMe, FTDNA, and AncestryDNA), and using GEDmatch. But, wherever you test, get all of your segments into a spreadsheet. If you are using more than one company, you need to download, and then arrange, the data in the same format as your spreadsheet. Downloading/arranging is best when starting a new spreadsheet. Downloading avoids typing errors, but direct typing is sometimes easier for updates. I recommend deleting all segments under 7cM — most of them will be IBC/IBS (false segments) anyway, and even the ones which may be IBD are very difficult to confirm as such. You are much better off doing as much Triangulation as you can with segments over 7cM (or use a 10cM threshold if you wish), and then adding smaller segments back in later, if you want to analyze them. NB: Some of your closer Matches will share multiple segments with you — each segment must be entered as a separate row in your spreadsheet. The minimum requirement for a Triangulation with a spreadsheet includes columns for MatchName, Chromosome, SegmentStartLocation, SengmentEndLocation, cMs, and TG. Most of us also have columns for SNPs, company, testee, TG, and any other information of interest to you. Perhaps I need a separate blog post about spreadsheets…

Step 2. Arrange the segments by sorting the entire spreadsheet (Cntr-A) by Chromosome and Segment StartLocation. This is one sort with two levels — the Chromosome column is the first level. This puts all of your segments in order — from the first one on Chromosome 1 to the last one on Chromosome 23 (for sorting purposes I recommend changing Chromosome X to 23 or 23X so it will sort after 22). This serves the purpose of putting overlapping segments close to each other in the spreadsheet where they are easy to compare.

Step 3. Compare/Group *overlapping* segments. All of these segments are shared segments with you. So with segments that overlap each other, you want to know if they match each other at this location. If so, this is Triangulation. This comparison is done a little differently at each company, but the goal is the same: two segments either match each other, or they don't (or there isn't enough overlapping segment information to determine a match). All the Matches who match each other will form a Triangulated Group, on one chromosome — call this TG A (or any other name you want). Go through the same process with the segments who didn't match TG A. They will often match each other and will form a second, overlapping TG, on the other chromosome — call this TG B. [Remember, you have two of each numbered chromosome.] So to review, and put it all a different way: All of your segments (every row of your spreadsheet) will go into one of four categories:

- – TG A [the first one with segments which match each other]
- – TG B [the other, overlapping, one with segments which match each other]
- – IBC/IBS [the segments don't match either TG A or TG B]
- – Undetermined [there are not enough segments to form both TG A and TG B and/or there isn't enough overlapping data to determine a match.]
- NB: None of the segments in TG A should match any of the segments in TG B.

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[1] From the blog Segmentology.org (segmentology.org/how-to-triangulate/). Published 11 May 2015.

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Chicago Genealogical Society
2016 Spring Genealogy Seminar

Featuring
Michael D. Lacopo, D.V.M.

Author, Lecturer, and
"Hoosier Daddy?" Blogger

Saturday, April 2, 2016
Arlington Heights Memorial Library
Hendrickson Room, 2nd Floor

9:30a.m. Registration

10:00a.m. **More Than the Census: Our Families Did Exist Within Those Ten-Year Intervals! –** This lecture will show the researcher that it is important to identify our ancestors' whereabouts in as many local records as possible. A lot can happen in ten years! If you don't look harder, you won't find them.

11:00a.m. **Break**

11:15a.m. **Incorporating Social History Into Your Research –** Family history should be more than names and dates. What motivated our ancestors? Why did they migrate? Who did they interact with? How do social customs of another era affect our research? Social history and its bearing on genealogical research will be covered and a "must-read" bibliography for serious researchers will be discussed.

12:15p.m. **Lunch**

1:30p.m. **Methods for Identifying the German Origins of American Immigrants –** If all you know from conventional records is "Germany" as a place of origin, then this lecture will help you mine other resources to locate WHERE in Germany you ancestor came from.

2:30p.m. **Break**

2:45p.m. **Medical Genealogy: A Primer of Diseases That Killed Our Ancestors and the Epidemics They Lived Through –** So many researchers hunt for the death certificates of their ancestors but rarely read or understand the cause of death. Disease and death were commonplace occurrences in our ancestors' lives, and knowing what afflicted them and their communities can help you understand the lives they lived.

- Handouts will be emailed one week prior to the seminar to registered participants.
- No audio, photographic or electronic recordings are allowed during the sessions.

Registration Form – Use this form to mail in your fee or use PayPal online www.chicagogenealogy.org

Name _____

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City/State/Zip _____

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Email for Confirmation & Handouts _____

____$35.00 CGS Member postmarked or online by March 19, 2016

____$45.00 Non-Member postmarked or online by March 19, 2016

____$50.00 All postmarked or online after March 19, 2016

____$10.00 Box Lunch (make your selection below)

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Lunch not guaranteed for walk-ins or registration after 3/19/2016. There will be no refunds after 3/19/2016. Please make check payable to Chicago Genealogical Society and send to: CGS, P.O. Box 1160, Chicago, IL 60690-1160

Box Lunch Selection $10.00 (not included in registration fee) – Choose One *All Box Lunches come with drink, chips, pickle spear & cookie

____ Ham & Swiss Sandwich
____ Tuna Salad Sandwich
____ I will bring my own lunch
____ Smoked Turkey Sandwich
____ Mediterranean Veggie Sandwich
____ I will go out for lunch

About the Speaker

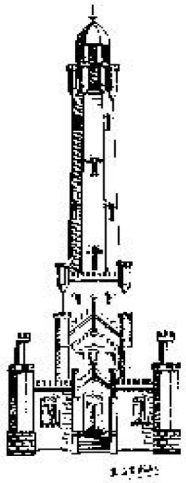
Dr. Michael D. Lacopo was born and raised in northern Indiana surrounded by extended family always willing to tell tall tales. Intrigued by his maternal family's claim to be kinfolk of Abraham Lincoln, and his paternal family's stories of murder and mayhem, he took to genealogical research in 1980 to substantiate these family stories.

Genealogical research as a hobby was in its infancy in the 1980s. Combing libraries, archives, cemeteries and courthouses as a teenager, Michael gained the skills needed to become a keen researcher. His first major challenge in the world of research was tackled by finding his adopted mother's birthparents in 1982. You can read about this adventure at his blog at Roots4U.blogspot.com with some engaging story-telling, plot twists and new findings!

Although a budding genealogist in the 1980s, Michael completed his doctorate in veterinary medicine in 1991, while still spending time honing his research skills. As befitting a doctor, Michael treats his genealogical research as he would medicine – carefully, methodically and completely. Several genealogical journal articles and publications appeared along the way. In 2013, Michael retired from his medical career to pursue genealogical research full-time as a profession.

He has contributed to numerous periodicals and has helped numerous people in their quests to locate their relatives – living and dead. He appeared in USA Today in 2000 discussing genealogy and the proposed destruction of the federal census tabulated in that year. His national lecturing began in Sacramento, CA, at the National Genealogical Society's national conference in 2004, and has continued with several local, state, national, and international conference speaking engagements to this present day.

Michael's interests and strengths include Mennonite research, German and Swiss research, especially as it pertains to the 18th century immigration to America, among many other topics. He makes many trips throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest states chasing ancestors in primary repositories, and also devotes a considerable amount of time to European research, being proficient in reading German script. Having ancestors from many geographic locales as well as immigrants spanning the 17th century to the 20th century, Michael has a wide variety of proficiencies. He believes that as genealogists we should tell the tales of our ancestors and is a vocal proponent for learning the social history that interweaves our ancestors into the fabric of the past.



Chicago Genealogical Society
Spring 2016 Genealogy Seminar

www.chicagogenealogy.org

Featuring
Michael D. Lacopo, D.V.M.

Author, Lecturer and
"Hoosier Daddy?" Blogger

Saturday, April 2, 2016
Registration: 9:30a.m.
Programs: 10:00a.m. – 4:00p.m.

Arlington Heights Memorial Library
500 N. Dunton Avenue
Arlington Heights, IL
www.ahml.info/

*Seats are limited so register early!

About the Location

The Arlington Heights Memorial Library is a world class library located in downtown Arlington Heights, IL. Visit the Kathrine Shackley local history and genealogy room for your genealogy research. For directions and library information visit their website at: http:// www.ahml.info/visit/location.

Transportation options:

Metra Train - The Library is located 3 blocks from the Arlington Heights downtown station.

Car - The library is located between 53 and 294. There is plenty of free parking.

For further information or questions, email CGS at info@chicagogenealogy.org or visit our website www.chicagogenealogy.org.

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The Chicago Genealogical Society:

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Website http://www.chicagogenealogy.org

PIONEER CERTIFICATES

401–500

401. Gustave T. Hetzel
402. Jacob Poths
403. Philippine P. Poths
404. Johann George Kuehn
405. Charles G. Meyer
406–08. Eugene E. Lavandier
409. Thomas C. Goss
410. Catherine Litterscheid
411. Martin Braum
412. Amelia Kolb
413–15. Patrick Murphy
416. Edward H. Smith
417. James Davis
418–19. Martin Braun (Brown)
420–23. Mary Dittrich Brehm
424. Mary Elizabeth Kirchens
425–26. Michael J. Kelly
427–28. Julius Joseph Schoening
429–31. Mary Kilberry
432–34. Henry L. Gorr
435. Matthias Adams
436. Eleanor Waring Hugunin
437. Albert Nathaniel Alward
438. Michael Chernich
439. John Von Moos
440. Philip Schmitt
441. John George Rockenbach
442. John Frederick Rockenbach
443–47. John Kriebs
448–50. George Macawley
451–52. Edward N. Smith
453. John Bernard Busch
454. Daniel Young
455. John Curran
456. Samuel W. Arrand
457. Hugh Kelly
458–62. Samuel W. Arrand
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470. William Gastfield
471. Christian Gastfield
472. Albertine Caroline Hoeppner
473. Otto Herman Bruhnke
474–77. Niles Frederick Peterson
478–83. Martin Matthew Hesler
484. Morris D. Broadway
485. Frederick Wagner
486. Sabina Morris
487. Anton and Ludmilla Marik
488. Heinrich Jochim
489. James Joseph Dillon
490. Catherine (Kate) Mary Guiry (née Ahearn)
491. Patrick Finegan
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523–27. Anna Binz Christ
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531–33. Peter Bass
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539. Charles Bradford
540–41. John Severin Vogt
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543–45. Celestin LaBreque
546. John Ryan
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554–57. Lars Larsen & Karl Gotthelf Auerbach
558. James Riley
559. Timothy Flinn
560–66. Nicholas (Claus) Wickhorst

567. Thomas Keating
568. Henry M. & Cunnieanna Macke
569. Bernard Macke
570. Johann B. & Caroline Macke
571–74. Evan Hopkins
575–80. William O'Connell
581. William James Burns & Bridget Harper Burns
582. John Kleinfeldt
583. Peter "Pierre" Cure
584. William Lewis
585. Hermann Jantzen Mimkes
586. John Sestak
587–89. Franz Eduard Kretschmer
590–92. William Lewis
593–94. Johann Woller
595–97. John Henry Colthurst
598. William G. Alcorn
599. James Robert Lowey
600. John Taylor Temple

*****

E-Delivery of the *Chicago Genealogist* Now Available!

Many of our members have been asking for a green alternative to receiving the *Chicago Genealogist* in the mail. The Chicago Genealogical Society is pleased to announce we now offer the *Chicago Genealogist* in PDF format.

Advantages of the electronic version include:

- Active hyperlinks
- Faster delivery
- Searchable content
- Color

E-delivery is purely voluntary — if you take no action you will continue to receive the *Chicago Genealogist* in the mail, as always. If you opt for electronic delivery of the *Chicago Genealogist*, you will no longer receive the hard copy in the mail. If you want a hard copy, simply print the PDF on your home printer.

If you are ready to go green and receive the Quarterly electronically, please contact the CGS at **info@chicagogenealogy.org** and provide us with your name and e-mail address. Please write "E-mail my CGS Quarterly" in the subject line.

Good Council High School, Class of 1946

compiled by Jeanne Larzalere Bloom, CG

Name	*Home Parish*	*Parents*
Adamski, Lorraine J.	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Adamski
Bartinicki, Jeannette T.	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Bartnicki
Bieniek, Dolores Marie	Transfiguration of Our Lord	—
Bromann, Dorothy Claire	St. Ita	Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bromann
Campbell, Mary Patricia	St. Henry	Mr. and Mrs. D. Howard Campbell
Czajka, Evelyn Marie	St. Bruno	Mr. and Mrs. George Czajka
Fischer, Norma Katherine	St. Andrew	Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fischer
Gacek, Frances Anne	St. Bruno	Mr. and Mrs. John Gacek
Gaza, Theresa Catherine	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. William Gaza
Gorniak, Gloria Dorothy	St. Gall	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gorniak
Granica, Constance Anne	St. John the Baptist	Mrs. Stella Granica
Grembla, Theresa Catherine	Holy Innocents	Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grembla
Jacob, Rosemary Florence	St. Mathias	Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jacob
Jagier, Elaine Dolores	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Jagier
Jarosz, Therese Elaine	Good Shepherd	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jarosz
Jurek, Stephanie Dolores	St. Wenceslaus	Mrs. Anna Jurek
Kalasa, Maryann Therese	Immaculate Heart of Mary	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kalasa
Kleinhubert, Mary Joan	St. Edward	Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kleinhubert
Kokesch, Mary Elinor	St. Alphonsus	Mr. and Mrs. Emil F. Kokesch
Konitzer, Dorothy Theresa	St. Gertrude	Mr. and Mrs. Hubert A. Konitzer
Krajnik, Rita Joyce	Good Shepherd	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Krajnik Jr.
Kranz, Eleanor Ann	St. Viator	Mr. John S. Kranz
Krok, Loretta Sophie	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Krok
Kuta, Marcella Angela	St. Hedwig Industrial School	—
Losinkski, Rita Marie	St. Hyacinth	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Losinski
Lukaszewski, Therese Marie	St. Casimir	Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lukaszewski
McArthur, Gloria Marguerite	Queen of All Saints	—
Molek, Therese Florence	St. John of God	Mr. and Mrs. John Molek
Mysliwiec, Virginia Ann	Queen of All Saints	Mr. and Mrs. Anton Mysliwiec
Narloch, Laverne Theresa	Our Lady of Grace	Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Narloch
Nieroda, Helen Marie	St. James	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nieroda

Name	*Home Parish*	*Parents*
Nowicki, Bernadette J.	St. Casimir	Mrs. and Mrs. Casimir Nowicki
O'Dea, Celine Katherine	St. Ita	Mrs. Francis O'Dea
Pacocha, Dolores Anna	Good Shepherd	Mr. and Mrs. John Pacocha
Pfeifer, Betty Ann	Queen of Angels	Mrs. Vivian Pfeifer
Pinski, Rosemary Lillian	St. Casimir	Mr. and Mrs. Leo Pinski
Polcyn, Dolores Marie	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. Michael Polcyn
Pomo, Juanita Margaret	St. Helen	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pomo
Ptaszek, Blandine T.	St. James	Mrs. Mary Ptaszek
Rutkowski, Lorraine J.	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Rutkowski
Scharfhausen, Irene M.	St. Viator	Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scharfhausen
Schatteman, Pauline	St. Ita	Mr. and Mrs. Rene Schatteman
Schroeder, Laverne May	St. Henry	Mr. and Mrs. George J. Schroeder
Setlik, Dolores Theresa	St. John Cantius	Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Setlik
Simon, Barbara Amelia	St. Philomena	Mr. and Mrs. George F. Simon
Smolinski, Lucille Catherine	St. Casimir	Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Smolinkski
Stiller, Georgia May	St. Ita	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Stiller Jr.
Sullivan, Shirley Rita	St. Timothy	—
Swiderski, Janet Veronica	St. Hyacinth	Mr. and Mrs. Leon Swiderski
Szalinski, Dolores Marie	St. Hyacinth	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Szalinski
Szulgit, Rita Theresa	Immaculate Heart of Mary	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Szulgit
Toton, Alice Christine	Holy Innocents	Mr. and Mrs. Louis Toton
Turzynski, Alice Caroline	St. Ladislans	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Turzinski
Walczynski, Dolores Marion	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Walczynski
Williams, Gertrude Ellen	St. Timothy	Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams
Wisniewski, Dolores Wanda	Holy Innocents	Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Wisniewski
Zielinski, Edwina Marietta	St. Wenceslaus	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Zielinski
Zdziarek, Virginia Lillian	Immaculate Heart of Mary	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Zdziarek

*****

Chicago Genealogical Society 2015–16 Writing Contest Rules and Requirements

The Chicago Genealogical Society is pleased to announce its 2015–16 Writing Contest for original material on topics of interest to genealogists and family historians. The contest is open to members and non-members of the CGS. Hobbyists, transitional, and professional genealogists are welcome to submit entries. Submissions may include genealogies, family histories, and case studies that demonstrate use of genealogical methodology, techniques, and sources.

Entries will be accepted September 1, 2015 through May 30, 2016. Winners will be announced by September 1, 2016.

Goal: To encourage members to share their genealogical research: either a family history that covers three to four generations, or a personal history about life in Chicago.

Prizes: First Place: $500. Second Place: $250. Third Place: $100.

Requirements:

- Manuscript length: roughly 750 to 5,000 words, including footnotes (about 3–10 typed pages). Manuscripts generated by a genealogical software program will not be accepted.
- The history must have some connection to the City of Chicago.
- A paper with multiple authors will be accepted if it meets the requirements of the contest. If a winning paper has multiple authors, the prize will be awarded to the lead author.
- Original work not previously published and not submitted elsewhere for publication, with proper citation (for style, see Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace.* 3rd edition. Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 2015)
- Submit with no author but with a cover letter (for anonymity).
- The author will retain all copyright to material submitted to CGS. The author grants to CGS the right to publish the listed material electronically and in hard copy for the life of the society.
- CGS officers and directors are not eligible to participate.

Evaluation: The criteria for excellence in a paper rely heavily on how you demonstrate your research skills. You must show the ability to use and analyze a wide variety of original documents. It should not be just the summarization of the work of others. Tell a story, place your family in historical context, but make sure the historical aspect is really relevant to your family and make if brief. The emphasis should be on the original research you did to create the family history.

If an entry should not meet all requirements, the manuscript will be returned with an explanation. All other contestants will receive comments on their entries after a winner has been selected by the judges.

Text formatting:

- Font: Times New Roman
- Size: text 11 points; footnotes 9 points
- Color: Black only
- Margins: 1 inch on all sides
- File Format: Rich Text (RTF) or Microsoft Word

Images in electronic submissions:

- Do not embed images into text document; images must be sent as separate files.
- All images must be 300 dpi at a minimum size of 3 x 5 inches in JPEG or TIFF format
- Within the article, denote image placement as follows: Insert Image 1 (brief description of image). Provide a full caption for each image submitted.
- CGS will not publish images that require copyright fees.

Method of Entry: Submissions may be made in hard copy or by email. Email contact information is required for all submissions.

Hard Copy: Print and fill out the "Chicago Genealogical Society Writing Contest Entry Form" and submit it with your entry. This sheet will be removed before submission to the judges, so there should be an inside title page without the personal information contained on the cover sheet. The title of the genealogy and page number must appear on each page. Notes and references should appear as footnotes. Package your entry, including the cover sheet and the manuscript with all pages in order. Don't bind or staple the sheets because they must be photocopied. If you want to be notified that the manuscript has been received, enclose a self-addressed stamped postcard. As a precaution, place cardboard or poster board on top and bottom of the entry before packaging it. To ensure safe arrival, use a sturdy envelope.

Mail to:

Chicago Genealogical Society

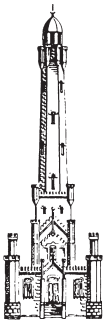
Attn: Family History Writing Contest

P.O. Box 1160

Chicago, IL 60690-1160

Electronic Copy: Fill out "Chicago Genealogical Society Writing Contest Entry Form" and send it as a separate attachment when you submit your entry. Send to info@chicagogenealogy.org. Please write "CGS Writing Contest" in the subject line.

If you have questions, please contact info@chicagogenealogy.org.



Chicago Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 1160
Chicago, IL 60690-1160
info@chicagogenealogy.org

Chicago Genealogical Society
Writing Contest Entry Form

Send this form, as a separate attachment, with your entry

Email entire entry to info@chicagogenealogy.org
with "CGS Writing Contest" in subject line

Contest Year: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Title of Entry: _____

Word Count: _____

Author Signature: _____ Date: _____

For complete rules, guidelines, categories, and awards, see the CGS website at http://www.chicagogenealogy.org/.

Do not include your name on any page of the entry itself. If a subject in the entry has the same surname as the author, replace that surname with "Lastname."

Send images or charts as separate attachments, not embedded in the article, in JPEG, TIFF, or PDF format. Photos should be 300 dpi at a minimum size of 3 x 5 inches.

Identify images and charts on a separate page at the end of the entry, together with suggested captions. Author is responsible for obtaining all permissions needed to use images.

The Author will retain all copyright to material submitted to CGS. The Author grants to CGS the right to publish the listed material electronically and in hard copy for the life of the society.

Query

JEFFREY SAYRE

Searching for information about Jeffrey Sayre, who, according to available sources, was born in Illinois on 3 December 1900 or 1901 and was employed as an actor. He may have been born in Chicago or another town. None of my sources name either of his parents. If anyone can help identify his father, please email me that information. Thank you.

Contact: Ralph Sayre, sayrehouse@frontier.com

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chicagogenealogicalsociety.blogspot.com/

Watch videos on our YouTube channel:
youtube.com/user/ChicagoGenSoc

PLEASE NOTE: It is our policy not to publish the address of our authors. If you wish to correspond with one of them, please send your letter and stamped addressed (name only) envelope to: Chicago Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1160, Chicago, IL 60690-1160, and we will address and forward your letter on.

Upcoming CGS Events

Saturday, March 5, 2016

Pieces of the Puzzle: A Quest for Illinois State Hospital Records — Using her Uncle Frank as a case study, our speaker **Grace DuMelle** shares examples of the legal and medical records she's uncovered to date. She discusses Illinois' restrictions on mental health records and strategies for genealogists' access. Grace DuMelle is a professional researcher and Newberry Library staffer. The library's Genealogy Blog features her articles "Help in Accessing Closed Records of Illinois State Mental Hospitals" and "Records of State Mental Hospitals at the Illinois State Archives, Part 1."

Saturday, April 2, 2016

2016 Spring Genealogical Seminar. All-day genealogy seminar at the Arlington Heights Memorial Library with author, lecturer, and "Hoosier Daddy?" blogger Michael D. Lacopo, DVM. See pages 51–52 for more details and how to registration on how to register.

Saturday, May 7, 2016

The Emmett Till Murder: City Desk and World Headlines — Newspapers all over the world covered the Emmett Till murder and trial in 1955. But it was also a local event involving family and regional history in Chicago and the Mississippi Delta. In other words, it was a little story and a very big one at once. We'll explore the story itself and the sources for understanding it. Our speaker, **Elliott J. Gorn**, is Professor of American Urban History at Loyola University Chicago and has a distinguished record of scholarship, publication and excellence in teaching. His books and articles embrace multiple aspects of urban and American culture, particularly the history of various social groups in American cities since 1800. Professor Gorn has developed strong relationships with Chicago cultural institutions in recent years. He was a scholar-in-residence at the Newberry Library from 1995 to 2013.

Saturday, June 4, 2016

Bringing Life to Our Ancestors: Manuscript Collections — Our speaker, **Jeanne Larzalere Bloom**, CG, will talk about how to locate and use manuscript collections, and will use case studies to show how these underutilized collections can bring an ancestor to life. Jeanne is a full-time professional researcher specializing in Chicago and Cook County research, forensic genealogy, problem solving, and multi-generational family histories. On behalf of the Department of the Army, she searches for and identifies family members of unaccounted-for servicemen from World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. In addition to writing articles for scholarly journals and society publications, Jeanne is a frequent lecturer at conferences, workshops, and institutes. She is a Trustee and the president of the Board for Certification of Genealogists.

Unless otherwise noted, all programs are held at the Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, and begin at 1:30 p.m. The Newberry does not have a visitor parking lot, but the garage at 100 West Chestnut Street offers discounted parking to Newberry patrons (enter on Clark Street). Remember to bring your parking ticket with you so it can be validated by the Newberry security guard.

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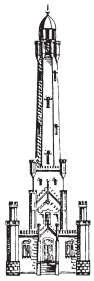

Chicago Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 1160 Chicago, IL 60690-116

Surname:	Given Name:
Address:	Address (2):
City:	State:
Zip code:	Telephone:
Email:	Date:

The renewal membership year begins 1 July 2015 and ends 30 June 2016.

My membership is (check one only):

_____ Individual membership ($25.00)
_____Family membership ($30.00) (all members must reside at same address)
_____ Contributing membership ($30.00)
_____ Life membership ($250.00)

If you reside outside the United States, please add $10.00 to your membership dues

I/We would like to donate $_____ to the **Newberry Library** for their Genealogical Programs. (This amount is in addition to membership dues.)

Please make your check payable in U.S. dollars to the: **Chicago Genealogical Society.**

Mail payment and form to: **Chicago Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1160, Chicago, IL 60690-1160.**

Surname	Geographic Area	Year(s)

By filling out the surnames, you also agree to give the CGS permission to post your name, email address and surname research information online in the Members' Surname Database. Please inform us if you do not wish to participate in the database.

*Please **DO NOT** send cash as a form of payment for membership or donation!

NEW TYPE OF RESIDENCY CERTIFICATE

The "PROGRESSIVE": 1894–1933

For years, the Chicago Genealogical Society "Certificates" program has offered two different types of ancestral Chicago resident certificates. The first is the well-known "Pioneer" certificate. This document certifies that one's ancestor first came to Chicago between the founding of the city and early October 1871 (the Great Chicago Fire). The second type of document, the "Rebuilder," certifies that one's ancestor first took up residence in Chicago at some time between late October 1871 and the end of December 1893 (closing of the World Columbian Exposition).

The CGS board felt that a huge amount of city growth had taken place in the forty years since the closing of the World's Fair in 1893 and that a huge new mass of immigration during that period greatly changed the social and ethnic makeup of the city. Because of this, the CGS board is pleased and proud to announce that our society is now offering a third type of certificate, the PROGRESSIVE, which covers ancestors who took up residence in the city between January 1894 and the end of March 1933.

The title of the certificate (based on winning contest entries) memorializes what historians call the "Progressive" period in American history. The closing date for the certificate represents the noted "Century of Progress" exposition hosted by the City of Chicago in March 1933 in part on what is now Northerly Island.

This new certificate will be printed on vellum paper and features a stylized Art Deco image of Chicago's skyscrapers adapted from the official seal of the Century of Progress event. Each issued 8 ½" by 11" certificate will have a "brass" colored official CGS seal affixed to it.

Forms for the submission of family history data are available on our CGS website. Paper evidence (death notices, vital record data, cemetery records, etc.) of family connections between the ancestor and the submitter need to be submitted to the society by postal mail. This evidence will be archived in a closed section of the Newberry Library. At various times, lists of the "ancestors" will be printed in the CGS Quarterly. If another researcher discovers an interesting name, a letter will be sent by the CGS to the submitter asking of they would want to contact the reader. The material submitted will not be accessed in any other way.

Because of the rapid rise in the cost of the paper we use to print the certificates, for the seals used, and postage, the Board has, sadly, decided to raise the price of receiving any of the three certificate types. The new charge will $25 for the first certificate issued for each individual ancestor and $15 for each additional certificate issued for the same ancestor.

Specific questions about the CGS residency certificates can be sent to info@chicagogenealogy.org. Please write "Ancestor Certificates" in the subject line.

On the Cover

Taken in about 1925. The photographer is looking east along the main branch of the Chicago River. "Wolf Point" is located at the lower left where the Holiday Inn is now located. Note the open space on the left (north) side of the river to the east of the Franklin Street bridge. That is where the Merchandise Mart would soon be built. Photo courtesy of the Chicago & North Western Historical Society.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ANCESTOR CERTIFICATES

The Chicago Genealogical Society will issue ancestor certificates to descendants of early residents of Chicago or Cook County. There are three categories of Certificates: (1) Pioneer – an ancestor who settled in Chicago or Cook County from the city's founding in 1833 through 8 October 1871 (Great Chicago Fire), (2) Rebuilder – an ancestor who settled in Chicago or Cook County from October 9, 1871 through 30 April 1893 (World's Columbian Exposition), and (3) Progressive – an ancestor who settled in Chicago or Cook County between January 1894 and the end of March 1933.

In documenting your Pioneer, Rebuilder, and Progressive ancestors, you will be helping to preserve the records of your family and the history of the Chicago area.

Applicants need not be residents of Chicago or Cook County or members of the Society. A certificate will be issued for each ancestor documented, and submitted as follows.

1. Complete the Application Form and Direct Lineage Chart as fully as possible. The Application Form and Direct Lineage Chart can be printed (or downloaded) from our website: http://www.chicagogenealogy.org, and obtained at our meetings. Please use maiden names where applicable. If unsure of any dates or information, place a question mark after them.

2. Submit proper documentation. You may include copies of census records, land records, birth/marriage/death records, church records and/or burial records (cemetery name and location), etc. Do NOT send the original documents. Family Group Sheets will NOT be accepted as proper documentation. All applications and copies of supporting documents become the property of the Chicago Genealogical Society.

3. Effective 1 January 2015, the first certificate costs $25.00 and each subsequent copy of the same ancestor to various descendants is $15.00. Send your Application Form, Direct Lineage Chart, proper documentation for each Certificate, and a check for the total number of Certificates ordered to:

   Chicago Genealogical Society
   Attn: Ancestor Certificates
   P.O. Box 1160
   Chicago, IL 60690-1160

You may submit as much additional information about your ancestor as you wish.

Please consider sending a short narrative of how your ancestor arrived in the Chicago area (by wagon, train, water), first residence, or experiences during and after the Great Fire. We may publish your story in the *Chicago Genealogist*.