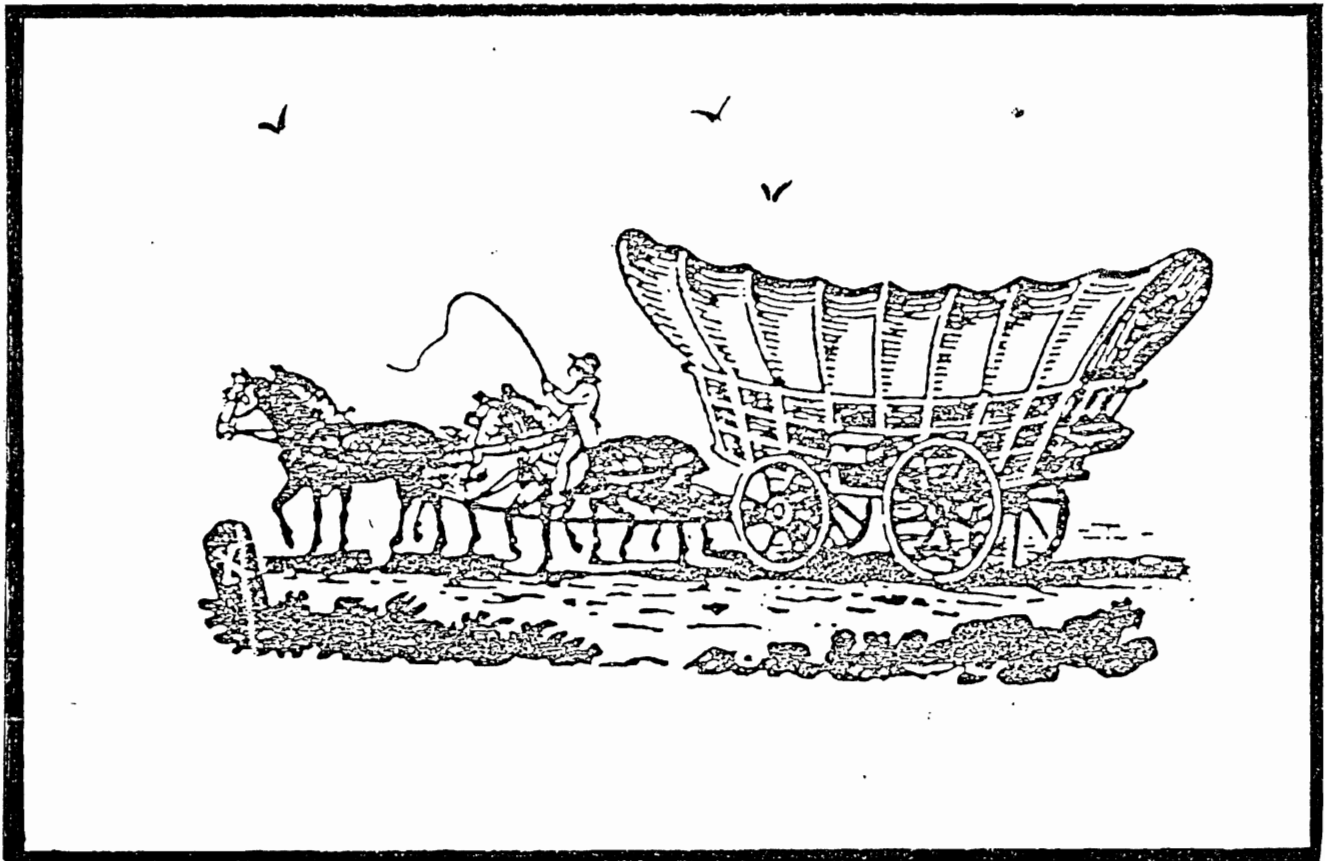


JWL

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The Livermore Roots Tracer



Vol VIII

Spring

No 3

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Livermore - Amador
Genealogical Society

PO Box 901

Livermore, California 94551

LIVERMORE - AMADOR GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 901

LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

94551-0901

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PHONE TREE

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447-6104

QUERY EDITOR

Judy WILLIAMS

Members and Friends of LAGS:

This summer marks the 1,000th anniversary of the surname CONCANNON and families from around the world, who share that surname, will attend the celebration in Galway, Ireland.

The surname is well-known in Livermore because of James CONCANNON who came to our area in 1883 and planted a vineyard which has become famous for fine wine.

James CONCANNON, his wife and two daughters, will travel to Ireland for this great event. James is the grandson of the founder of the CONCANNON WINERY.

In this issue we have included some forms for you from the LDS Family History Department. We suggest making photocopies before writing on them!

Our thanks to Bev ALES for the Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for 1862-1866. As you read the text, you will see how valuable these can be in locating persons who might have been missed in the census.

Again, we urge our members to send us their "profiles", charts and queries, and articles of interest to genealogists.

And lastly, our most sincere thanks to Clarence PARKISON and the congregation BETH EMEK for providing a meeting place for our Society.

Dupe



another disaster!!

Welcome to new member,

Judith PERSON



MEETINGS

2nd Tuesday of each month--7:30

Beth Emek

1886 College Avenue

Livermore

INTERNAL REVENUE
ASSESSMENT LISTS FOR
CALIFORNIA
1862-1866

On the 33 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced bound volumes of tax assessment lists for the five collection districts established for the State of California by Executive order dated July 30, 1862. The lists were created in the offices of assessors and assistant assessors of Internal Revenue during the period 1862-66.

The Internal Revenue Act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. 432), was intended "to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt." Monthly specific and ad valorem duties were placed on manufactures, articles, and products ranging from ale to zinc. Monthly taxes were levied on the gross receipts of transportation companies; on interest paid on bonds; on surplus funds accumulated by financial institutions and insurance companies; on gross receipts from auction sales; and on sales of slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep. Gross receipts from newspaper advertisements were subject to a quarterly tax. Annual licenses were required for all trades and occupations, and annual duties were placed on carriages, yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate.

An annual tax was also levied on all income in excess of \$600, and legacies and distributive shares of personal property were made taxable. Stamp duties were imposed on legal and business documents and on medical preparations, playing cards, perfumery, and cosmetics.

The act also authorized the establishment of the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department to superintend the collection of taxes and duties and to prepare the regulations, instructions, directions, and forms used in assessing and collecting taxes.

The President of the United States was authorized by the act to divide, by Executive order, all the States and Territories into collection districts, and the number of districts was not to exceed the number of Congressional Representatives from each State or Territory. The President also appointed an assessor and a collector for each district. The assessor then divided his district into divisions and assigned an assistant assessor for each division. The collectors appointed deputies, who had the authority to levy taxes and duties.

All persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations submitted to the assistant assessor of their division a list showing the amount of annual income, articles subject to the special tax or duty, and the quantity of goods made or sold

that were to be charged with a specific or ad valorem tax or duty. The assistant assessors collected these lists and compiled two general lists, each in alphabetical order: (1) a list of names of all persons residing in the division who were liable for taxation and (2) a list of names of all persons residing outside the division who were owners of property in the division; and under each person's name, the value, assessment, or enumeration of taxable income or items and the amount of duty or tax due. These lists were delivered to the assessor concerned, who examined them in detail, corrected any errors, and approved them. The assessor then advertised the name of the place where the lists could be reviewed. Appeals were heard for 15 days. After the examination and appeal, the assessor compiled lists of the sums due from each division in his district. He supplied copies of these lists to the collector, who then gave notice that taxes were due and collected them.

The effective date for the taxes to be levied was set by the Secretary of the Treasury as September 1, 1862. Because of the lack of adequate definitions in the act, the complexity of the tax schedules, and the variations in assessment dates, some of the annual duties were not levied until the following May. By May 1863 a high degree of uniformity in detailed instructions, regulations, decisions, and forms had been developed. Individual assistant assessors, however, continued to use forms for purposes other than those for which they were intended, and to enumerate and assess taxable property in the manner they considered most convenient.

The original Internal Revenue Act was significantly modified by an amendment dated March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 713), and by the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. 223). Congress, by joint resolution dated July 4, 1864 (13 Stat. 417), levied a special income tax, which was to be assessed separately from the existing income tax.

An act of Congress approved on December 24, 1872 (17 Stat. 401), abolished the offices of assessors and assistant assessors effective July 1, 1873. On May 20, 1873, these offices were closed and the assessment lists were shipped to the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C.

The assessment lists are divided into three basic categories: annual, monthly, and special. The entries in the annual and monthly lists are for taxes assessed or collected in those specific periods. The special lists augment the incomplete annual and monthly lists. They also include the taxes that were labeled by the assessors as "special"; for example, the special income tax of October 1864.

The lists are arranged by collection district and thereunder by division. They are filmed in the order in which they

are bound in the volumes. Monthly lists are not included for every division for every month. An index that lists the county names within each collection district is filmed after these introductory remarks.

These records are part of Record Group 58, Records of the Internal Revenue Service, in the National Archives. Assessment lists for the years 1867-73 are also in the same record group. Instructions, circulars, and correspondence relating to the levying of assessments and to the collection of taxes are in the same record group and also in Record Group 56, General Records of the Department of the Treasury. Correspondence concerning the settlement of collectors' accounts is in Record Group 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office.

Summary statistical tables of receipts under the Internal Revenue Act and its amendments are published in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the years from 1863 through 1867.

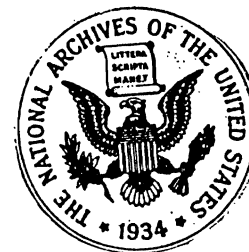
The records reproduced in this microcopy were prepared for filming by John Fawcett, who also wrote these introductory remarks and provided the other editorial material.

INDEX

This index, arranged alphabetically by name of county, gives the number of the collection district and numbers of the rolls of microfilm on which the three types of lists are reproduced.

County	District	Roll Numbers	
		Annual Lists	Monthly and Special Lists
Alameda	2	15-17	15-20
Amador	4	23-25	23-30
Buena Vista	3	21, 22	21, 22
Butte	4	23-25	23-30
Calaveras	3	21, 22	21, 22
Colusa	4	23-25	23-30
Contra Costa	3	21, 22	21, 22
Del Norte	5	31	31-33
El Dorado	4	23-25	23-30
Fresno	3	21, 22	21, 22
Humboldt	5	31	31-33
Lake	5	31	31-33
Los Angeles	2	15-17	15-20
Marin	5	31	31-33
Mariposa	3	21, 22	21, 22
Mendocino	5	31	31-33

Merced	3	21, 22	21, 22
Mono	3	21, 22	21, 22
Monterey	2	15-17	15-20
Napa	5	31	31-33
Nevada	4	23-25	23-30
Placer	4	23-25	23-30
Plumas	4	23-25	23-30
Sacramento	4	23-25	23-30
San Bernardino	2	15-17	15-20
San Diego	2	15-17	15-20
San Francisco	1	1-3, 5	2, 4, 6-14
San Joaquin	3	21, 22	21, 22
San Luis Obispo	2	15-17	15-20
San Mateo	1	1-3, 5	2, 4, 6-14
Santa Barbara	2	15-17	15-20
Santa Clara	2	15-17	15-20
Santa Cruz	2	15-17	15-20
Shasta	4	23-25	23-30
Sierra	4	23-25	23-30
Siskiyou	4	23-25	23-30
Solano	5	31	31-33
Sonoma	5	31	31-33
Stanislaus	3	21, 22	21, 22
Sutter	4	23-25	23-30
Tehama	4	23-25	23-30
Trinity	5	31	31-33
Tulare	3	21, 22	21, 22
Tuolumne	3	21, 22	21, 22
Yolo	5	31	31-33
Yuba	4	23-25	23-30



CONTENTS OF MICROCOPY 756

The three types of lists reproduced in this microcopy are identified below by symbols as follows: A - annual, M - monthly, and S - special.

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Type of List</u>	<u>Counties and Dates of Lists</u>	<u>Price</u>
District 1			
San Francisco, San Mateo			
1	A, S	1863	\$9
2	S	1863	7
	A	1864	
3	A	1865	7
4	S	1865	2
5	A	1866	5
6	M	Oct.-Dec. 1862	8
	S	1862	
7	M, S	1863	6
8	M, S	Jan.-June 1864	6
9	M, S	July-Dec. 1864	7
10	M, S	Jan.-June 1865	7
11	M, S	July-Dec. 1865	3
12	M, S	Jan.-June 1866	3
13	M, S	July-Dec. 1866	4
14	S	1866	3
District 2			
Alameda, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz			
15	A, S	1863-64	4
16	A	1865	4
	M	July 1865-June 1866	
17	A, S	1866	4
	M	Sept.-Dec. 1862	
18	M	1863	3
19	M	Jan. 1864-June 1865	4
20	M	July-Dec. 1866	2
	S	Apr. 1865-Dec. 1866	
District 3			
Buena Vista, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne			
21	A, S	1864	4
	M, S	Jan.-Sept. 1864	
22	A, M, S	1865	3

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Type of List</u>	<u>Counties and Dates of Lists</u>	<u>Price</u>
District 4			
Amador, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Yuba			
23	A, S	1863	\$8
24	A	1864-65	6
	S	1864	
25	A	1866	5
	M	Jan.-May 1863	
26	M	June 1863-Mar. 1864	5
27	M	Apr.-Dec. 1864	6
28	S	Oct.-Dec. 1864	4
	M	Jan.-June and Nov. 1865	
	M, S	Nov. 1865	
29	S	Jan.-Sept. 1865	6
	M	Dec. 1865-May 1866	
30	M	June-Dec. 1866	3
District 5			
Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity, Yolo			
31	A	1863-66	6
	S	1863	
32	M	Oct. 1862-June 1865	6
33	S	Apr. 1864-Sept. 1865	4
	M	July 1865-May 1866	
			Total \$164

The records reproduced in the microfilm publication
are from
Record Group 58
Records of the Internal Revenue Service
in the National Archives

Bureau of Land Management Project Announced

by Margaret M. Redmond, Executive Director

On 5 October 1988 I attended an open house at the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, in Alexandria, Virginia. The open house was held to announce and explain a unique project entitled "Preserving America's Heritage," which has been officially recognized by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

G. Curtis Jones, Jr., state director, announced that "this effort will automate nine million General Land Office records which date back to 1788. The information these records contain will then be more easily accessible to the public, historians, genealogists, State and local governments as well as other Federal agencies, while preserving the historic integrity of the original documents."

The open house included tours of the General Land Office records, the Public Land Survey System, the bookbinding office, and the Land Records Automation Process.

There are two parts of the project that will be of special interest to historians and genealogists. These are the preservation efforts and the automation of the public land office records.

On file at the Eastern States Office in Alexandria, Virginia, are the official records of all public land surveys and transactions in the thirteen public-land states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. These land records contain survey field notes, which were prepared by the surveyor and describe the survey work and may include the names of settlers living in the survey area. Other records held at the Eastern States Office include township plats and the patents (deeds) that were issued in the thirteen eastern public-land states. General Land Office tract books are held there also. They contain records of patents and other statements of title such as railroad grants, swamp grants, school grants, Indian allotments, and private land claims. All in all, records on file cover some 7.5 million land transactions involving over a billion acres of present or former public domain land.

Many of these records are 200 years old and are still constantly being used by surveyors, lawyers, and government officials. Over 20,000 requests are received every year for copies of patents and other land records. These records are open to the public at the Eastern States Office in Alexandria, as well

as through the mail. In order to protect them, steps will be taken to preserve the records while at the same time make them more accessible. The tour of bookbinding showed just how they are carefully taking apart the old books, laminating the pages, and then rebinding them in new covers.

The automation involves using optical scanners. The original records are scanned onto computer disks, making the entire document accessible on a computer monitor or a printer. Thus, when calling up a record, what you see is the original record, not an abstract or hand-copied record. The original records will then be put in acid-free boxes and stored in a climate-controlled vault.

Another part of the automation process will index the records on a database so that in the future one can easily access the original patent. This will be accomplished entering the name of the person to whom the patent was granted, the state in which it was granted, and other pertinent information to help locate the land.

Thus, if you wish to find the original patent for your great-great-grandfather, knowing at least his name and the state in which the patent was granted will enable you to access the original record. The need to use several tract books to locate the patent will be eliminated.

The automated records will be accessible through all of the offices of the Bureau of Land Management. It is hoped that the western states offices will do the same for their records, which would then be available through the Eastern States Office via computer. Tract books for the western public-land states are currently available at the Eastern States Office on microfilm.

The project is expected to take about four years. It is hoped that by 1993 there will be in operation an automated Land Information System. This is expected to aid greatly not only surveyors and lawyers, but historians and genealogists as well.

* * *

[Editor's note: Inquiries concerning the federal land records held by the BLM Eastern States Office should be addressed to: Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, 350 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, VA 22304.]

A Greeting from The White House

Did you often wonder how the President of the United States had gotten your name and address and correct date for your birthday? Well it must have been the well intentioned good friend or relative who sent in your name and address to the President.

It's called the GREETING'S OFFICE and it's staffed with volunteers who will answer the mail they get and send off to your friend or relative a greeting from The White House. It takes up to two months for you to receive the greeting so if you have a friend or relative who will be married 50 years or more send them a greeting. Also, a person who is celebrating 80 years or older can also receive a greeting.

Why not surprise someone you know who would like to receive a greeting from The White House.

Send requests to:

Greeting's Office
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Remember it will take up to two months.

submitted by Bev ALES

TAX TERMS

WINDOW TAX: an early form of tax assessment was determined by the number of windowpanes, thus, large windows became popular, replacing multipaned windows.

INMATE: renter

UNSEATED: non-resident landowner

FREEMAN: OVER 21, NOT MARRIED: Found work with landowners and off the tax list.

SQUATTER: did not own land, a horse or cow---not on tax list

WANTED -----

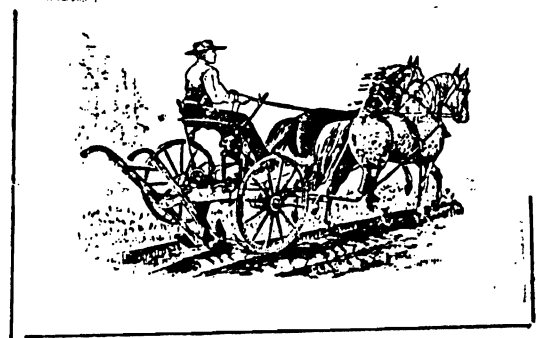
Farms worthy of designation as National Bicentennial Farms. To qualify, a farm must have been in the same family since 1787, the year the Constitution was signed.

The Bicentennial Farm Recognition Project began in 1987. Owners of farms meeting the standard receive a certificate from the federal government as well as a 2 by 3 foot sign to identify their home.

Since the program started, about 600 farms have qualified, although there are thought to be about 700 that could qualify. Most of the farms are in the original 13 colonies. So far, Pennsylvania has the most--95. Virginia has 50 and West Virginia has 38.

The oldest of the farms is in Dover, Conn. Hugh TUTTLE and his three children own a farm that has been in the family 367 years.

According to the Department of Agriculture, John TUTTLE, an apprentice barrel-maker, survived a shipwreck off the coast of Maine in 1632, then made his way to Dover to claim 15 acres granted him by Charles I, of England.





Reviewed by George Anderson

California Cavalier: The Journal of Captain Thomas Fallon. 1978. Edited by Thomas McEnery. Published by Inishfallen Enterprises, Inc., San Jose. Hard cover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 112 + viii pages,

photographs and illustrations. Price not given. Donated to the LAGS Library by Kathleen Elm.

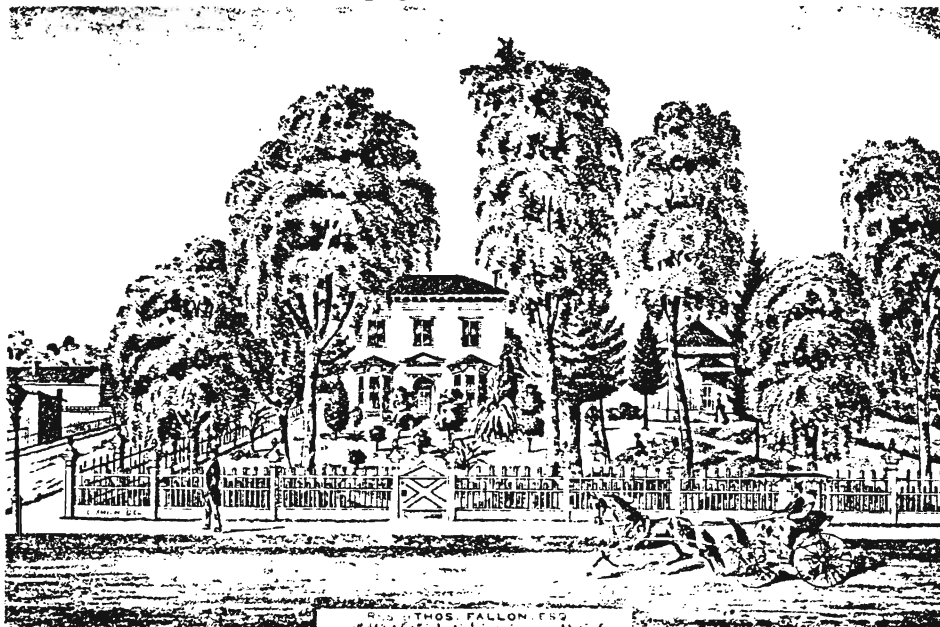
This is history, not genealogy, but it is local history and it is stranger than fiction at times. Even the manuscript itself has a dramatic past.

Captain Thomas Fallon is best known as the man who raised the Bear Flag over San Jose in 1846. He had been a penniless Irish immigrant who became a mountain man, then a member (with Kit Carson) of John C. Fremont's first expedition to California, and finally, one of the richest men in the Santa Clara Valley. He was smart enough to know that the way to make money during the gold rush was not to dig, but to sell provisions to the diggers. He was also smart enough to marry the daughter of the owner of a huge Spanish land grant near Santa Cruz. He was apparently not related to Jeremiah Fallon, pioneer settler of Dublin, California — they came from different parts of Ireland.

Thomas Fallon died a bitter man — divorced at least twice, drinking too much, constantly embattled by lawyers after his money, and longing to go back to his happy days as a mountain man. Colorful as his life's story is, it gained a new dimension when his secret diary was discovered in 1978. Workmen restoring the mansion he had built in San Jose knocked some bricks from a chimney and out tum-

bled a yellowed, handwritten journal that had remained hidden for 93 years. Almost tossed in the trash by the workmen, it eventually came into the hands of scholars who recognized it as vivid, living history.

The journal covers the years 1843 to 1885 with gaps lasting a few days to many years. Fallon was a true capitalist, but he rages in his diary against the railroad barons and their political bribes, against the persecution of the Chinese laborers, and against advocates of slavery in California.



The Fallon House in 1876

California Cavalier is a short, readable, often dramatic first-person history about our corner of California.

Short Reviews

Dotson Land Grants (1804-1865) in Present Day Counties of Ritchie-Doddridge-Tyler, West Virginia. 1988. By James M.

Dotson. Published by the author, 306 Bonanza Way, Danville, California 94526. Soft cover, 7 1/2 x 10 inches, Perfect bound, 92 + viii pages. Price not given. Donated to the LAGS Library by the author.

The contents of this book are fully described in the title. What is of added interest, however, is that this is a fine example of "desktop publishing" by an amateur genealogist. Mr. Dotson describes his method in an introductory note:

How this Book was Prepared for Publication

"Desk-top publishing" is a term recently applied to a technique for the preparation of "camera-ready" material on a computer using the proper word-processing and graphics software. This book is an example, in which the author prepared the text, some graphics, and the final page lay-out on a Macintosh computer and a laser printer. Final printing of the "camera-ready" sheets, and binding, were

done by a commercial printer.

Members of LAGS preparing to publish their work will find this book a good one to study and emulate.

East Bay Genealogical Society Booklist. 1989. Published by the East Bay Genealogical Society, PO Box 20417, Oakland, CA 94620-0417. Soft cover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 8 pages.

This is a compilation, similar to our LAGS **Bookshelf**, of the holdings of the EBGs library, which is with the library of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, at 14th and Franklin Streets, Oakland.

Auto Atlas: Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 1988/1989. Published by RV Reise- und Verkehrsverlag GmbH, Berlin. US agents: Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., 789 So. Buffalo Grove Rd., Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-3607. Soft cover, 7 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, 304 pages. \$16.10. Purchased by LAGS.

This atlas for West Germany is intended for motorists, but will serve beautifully as a reference book for research in German genealogy. The tiniest present-day villages, even some individual farms, are shown on the maps and listed in the index. The whole country is shown at 1:200,000. In addition, 40 cities are mapped at 1:20,000, and each has a street index.

The Descendants of Charles F. M. Hahn (Carl Friederick Martin Hahn) and Rosa Dorothea Ohmenhäuser (Dorothea Rosina Fredericka Ohmenhäuser). 1988. By Pat Kelley Petrequin, 4633 Aukai Ave., Honolulu, HI 96816. Published by the author. Soft cover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, spiral bound, about 80 pages, not numbered. Donated to Shirley Terry by the author, and in turn, donated to LAGS by Mrs. Terry.

The first 22 pages of this book contain genealogy of the Hahn and related families, and the remaining pages — most of the book — are given over to photographs and document reproductions. The photos are of generous size and high resolution.

In a Genealogical Helper book review, Mrs. Petrequin offered her book free and postpaid to anyone requesting a copy. There is a generous genealogist!

Catalog for the LAGS Member-to-Member Book Loan Program. 1989. Soft cover, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, 11 pages. \$1.50 to members of LAGS, not available to non-members. Copy available in the LAGS Library.

Some members of LAGS have offered to loan their privately-owned books to other members on request. This booklet is a list of books available for such member-to-member loans. Members who have not offered to share their books are still invited to do so — additional lists will be added to the booklet as they are received.



UNDERSTANDING THE ORPHANS' COURTS

Many of our states have Orphans' Courts which handle a variety of records which can be helpful to the researcher. First, the legal description: an orphan is one who has lost his natural father. It does not refer to the mother or any age. The records, called 'dockets', are used to appoint or change the appointments of guardians for orphans, incompetents, and sometimes, indigents. They also record administrators for estates, and sometimes trustees. Oftentimes property transfers, inventories of estates, marriages, births and deaths are found in these dockets. You might also discover a maiden name since these transactions are often between family members.

DID YOUR ANCESTOR FIGHT IN A WAR??

The following guide may help you -----

born between	name of war	dates of the war
1626 - 1656	Bacon's Rebellion	1676
1639 - 1743	Intercolonial Wars	1689 - 1763
1713 - 1743	Pontiac's Rebellion	1763 - 1765
1720 - 1763	American Revolution	1775 - 1783
1740 - 1791	Indian Wars	1790 - 1811
1762 - 1794	War of 1812	1812 - 1815
1762 - 1812	Blackhawk War	1832
1796 - 1828	Mexican War	1846 - 1848
1806 - 1849	Civil War	1861 - 1865
1848 - 1880	Spanish American War	1898

-----From The Diablo Descendants Newsletter Febr 1989

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RESEARCH AND ADOPTION

If you have an adopted ancestor, or if you have been adopted, don't let it be your "wall". Begin the same as for any other research--write down known facts, and talk with your adoptive family explaining what you want to know. Below are several organizations whose purpose it is to locate families.

Tri Adoption Agency Westminster, CA	Concerned United Birthparents 156 West Burton Chicago, IL 60610
Adoption Research Forum P.O. Box 2517 Chicago, IL 60690	Truthseekers in Adoption Box 286 Roscoe, IL 61073
ALMA CHAPTER P.O. Box 59345 Chicago, IL 60659	Yesterdays Children Box 1554 Evanston, IL 60104

-----from NW Iowa Rootdiggers Vol 11 No 1



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES has a microfilm rental plan that lets you order the film and have it sent directly to your home. Census records, land warrants, and Revolutionary War Pension records are available. Local libraries have readers for you to use. There is a one-time membership fee of \$15 and the rental period is for 30 days. Fees have been (they might have gone up) \$3 per roll for up to four rolls; \$2.50 per roll for 5-9 rolls; \$2 per roll ten rolls or more. Address:

National Archives Microfilm Rental Program
P.O. Box 2940
Hyattsville, MD 20784

For our ancestors APRIL 1ST was moving day and the local papers listed each move, whether locally or to other destinations. A check of early newspapers for dates for the weeks before and after April 1st will often give a clue as to where a family had re-located.

+++++

FUNERAL HOME RECORDS are a source of information sometimes overlooked. They are a record, not only of the deceased, but family members and friends who attended the burial. The NATIONAL YELLOW BOOK OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS lists funeral homes in the US. When writing, give the name of the person and date of death---include an SASE!

The IOWA STATE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT CENSUS LIBRARY has the state census from 1836 through 1925. Many of them, especially in the later years, give added information such as military service, church affiliation, county of birth (if in Iowa), and other information not noted in the Federal Census. The library charges \$5 for the first ½-hour of searching and \$3 each additional ½-hour. You must give the town or township, and only two requests per letter. address:

State Historical Society
600 East Locust
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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The IMMIGRANT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 5043 Lankersham BLVD., North Hollywood, CA, 91601 can help you find a German ancestral Village. Upon receipt of \$5 and an SASE, they will send a photocopy from a German Gazeteer (in English), the zip code and area on a map of towns approximating the village names you require.

+++++



QUERIES

Dianne Ladd, 249 El Cerrito Dr., Bakersfield, CA 93305.
Telephone: (805)323-8770

LADD
WARD
DUFFY
DOLAN
HORN BROOK
DAVIS
DEMHURST

1. I am interested in information on Ellen Elizabeth WARD DUFFY DOLAN. Born 24 Nov 1840 in Evansville, Vanderberg Co., Ind. Married: 1. 16 June 1859 Altaville, Calaveras Co, CA to Ferdinand DUFFY (b 8 Nov 1836 where? died ?)
2. 18 Jan 1877 to Leonard (Leo) DOLAN. Leo born 12 March 1824 Scott Co, KY and died 1894 Livermore, Alameda Co., CA

Ellen died in 1898 Livermore, Alameda Co., CA and is buried at Roselawn Cemetery in "DOLAN Family Plot". Also buried there are Leo and her son Ferdinand DUFFY, Jr. (1871-1891). Ellen and Ferdinand DUFFY, Sr. were divorced and we have no record of him after 1871 when he is removed from Great Register in Altaville, Calaveras Co., CA.

As a note I would like to add I have letters written by Ellen's mother, Elizabeth HORN BROOK WARD DAVIS to a son in Evansville. The letter was written on the boat from New Orleans to Panama on way to San Francisco. I also have a letter written from "Murphy Camp" California to a brother in Evansville about life in CA--written by Ellen's brother.

Ellen's niece Mary WARD married D.D. DEMHURST in Altaville, CA. D.D. Demhurst owned the iron works there--his descendants later moved to Berkeley area. The DEMHURST, WARD, & DAVIS are buried in Altaville. I also have an article about the farm Leo DOLAN lived on in Altaville before moving to Livermore.

We don't know much of their life in Livermore.

One last note: Ellen's mother was a HORN BROOK--Father, Saunders HORN BROOK. There is a wonderful book, The Life & Times of the HORN BROOKS, which tells of their life in England & journey to America.

BISHOP
CLARK
PROCTOR

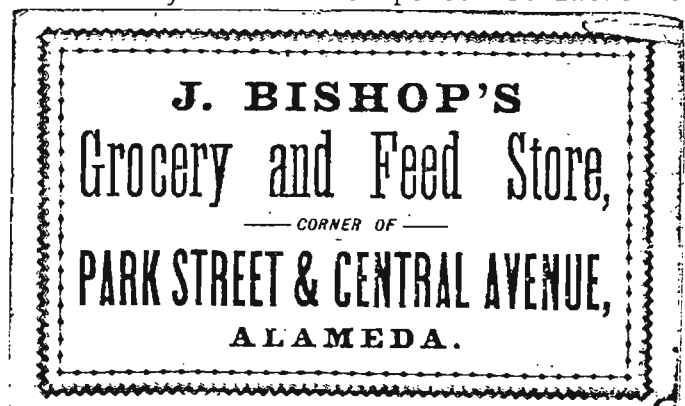
2. Interested in finding any information on Rev. James BISHOP. Born 24 April 1809 England. Married: 1. Mary Ann Clark on 4 July 1831 PA.
2. Naomi PROCTOR on 12 Nov 1862 CA.

Born: 26 March 1815. Died: 6 June 1900 in Oakland, Alameda Co., CA. She is said to have drowned in a flood?

James died 10 Dec 1876 Alameda, Alameda Co., CA. Buried Knights Ferry, CA.

James and his children followed his brother, Stephen BISHOP to CA and the goldfields of Knights Ferry. They landed via Panama in San Francisco on 1 Jan 1856 and rode a stage to Knights Ferry. James practiced as a Methodist minister. (I have some of his letters and sermons. (Alameda 1874-1876) Then he moved to Alameda. We do not know why. There he opened "J. BISHOP'S Grocery and Feed Store".

Copy of Calling Card—



Dianne Ladd, 249 El Cerrito Dr., Bakersfield, CA 93305.
Telephone: (805)323-8770

BISHOP
LADD

3. Interested in finding any information on Stephen BISHOP, brother to Rev. James BISHOP.
Stephen BISHOP: Born 6 August 1813 England
Died 6 Nov 1878 ?
Married Sarah ?? When ?? PA

Moved to CA about 1852-1854 to Knights Ferry, CA. He tried his luck as a gold miner but wasn't too successful. He farmed and entered politics as Treasurer for Stanislaus Co., CA.

His wife and children lived in Benicia, CA about 1889-1893 because of letters I have from her. We do not know anything else of this family

Mrs. Phyllis WOHLFARTH, 8000 El Manor Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90045

DYAS
ERICKSON
WILLIAMS
WOHLFARTH

I am searchin for a man named DYAS whom my aunt, Ellen Marie (ERICKSON) WILLIAMS married sometime between 1925 and 1936. Anyone with DYAS family lines please contact me.

+++++

CIVIL WAR VETERANS

If you loan your photo of a Civil War veteran for copying, the Department of the Army will send you a free 8 x 10 photo of each one you submit. Their goal is to have a likeness of every Civil War soldier. These photos are cataloged and available for researchers. Include as much information as known about the person in the photo, such as, name, rank, unit, dates of birth and death, and place of burial. Write to the Department and they will send you a franked mailing label for your use (thus, no postage). Write to:

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Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008



A Look At Surnames

By Edmund L. and Linda L. Buis

Bloomington, Indiana



Baker

*Oh, what was your name in the states?
Was it Thompson or Johnson or Bates?
Did you murder your wife
And fly for your life?
Say, what was your name in the states?¹*

One who is interested in his or her own genealogy should also strive to have a basic knowledge of western surnames; their histories, traditions, and problems as encountered in the field of Onomatology. In the study of our individual genealogy problems, we seldom take time to ponder the questions of surnames. Surnames should be viewed in a more comprehensive sense than just the individual last names we are concerned with in our own family genealogies. There are some interesting, even fascinating origins to surnames of the western world.

America probably has a greater number of surnames than any other country on earth. We have read several sources which put the number between 300,000 and 400,000 as compared to roughly 100,000 for Great Britain. This situation exists for the simple reason that all other countries on earth contributed to our medley of surnames. When one considers the variety of last names our land has gained from the centuries of migration, plus the array of misspellings and name alterations, a person might begin to see the complexities of the American surname collection.

Ironically enough, perhaps the largest group of Americans who truly have "American surnames" is the Negro. Coming to this land as slaves, these people generally lost their names along with their freedom. Often the slave master renamed the slave, using a generally accepted

surname of the day such as Washington, Jefferson or Hamilton. Hence, the one group of people who came to America without freedom, possess many surnames which are very closely associated with this country's heritage.

As an individual takes an interest in surnames, he or she will often be asked, "What's in a name?" We might rather harshly reply to that question with the often used quote. "There is sometimes more in a name than there is in many persons who possess it."² Indeed, the vast majority of names have a much longer history than the individuals possessing them.

Nevertheless, surnames have not always been a part of mankind. The development of a surname went hand in hand with the development of man and his world. We can only speculate about names prior to written records. Early man surely called his neighbor by some appellation, even if it was a simple "Hey You." We imagine some people might conclude that in the above case, "Hey" would be the first name and "You" the surname. We will leave that argument to others! However, we must believe early man living together must have had some way to appeal to or designate a particular individual.

In a more practical sense, we can indeed establish some sort of history for the development of the surname. We know, for example, that fixed surnames began to appear in France around the year 1000. In the 11th through 14th centuries, there developed a gradual shift to the use of a family name. The use of a single name seems to have disappeared by the 15th century in Europe.³ Apparently, as western society became more complex and interested in commerce and other modern characteristics, the use of a surname became an increasing necessity.

The manner in which an individual chose or became identified with a particular surname is not only intriguing, but involves large speculation. Nobody, not even an expert in Onomatology such as Elsdon Smith, would claim that a name developed in an exact manner. But through much study and some conjecture, researchers have recorded a number of interesting observations. For example, in Rome and eventually in England before street numbers were used, shop owners and other individuals who were engaged in business, would hang a sign over their stores. It became common for people to go to the "sign of the Swan" or the "sign of the Rose." Eventually, it became an accepted practice to refer to the proprietors as "Swan" or "Rose." Pot, Kettle, Bell, Peacock, Wolf, Lion, and Sparrow are other names which possibly developed in such a manner.⁴

Elsdon Smith in two of his books concerning surnames advances some interesting facets of their development in the western world.⁵ According to Smith, most of America's surnames derived their origins from four basic sources; a father's name (Patronymics), an Occupation, a Nickname, or a Place Name. Of course, as we mentioned earlier, not all names can simply be placed in one group or another. Time, misspellings and other corruptions of names cause us to speculate on many of their origins today. An appraisal of 7,000 of the most common surnames in the United States gives us a break down of surnames into the four categories previously mentioned:

Patronymics	32.23%
Occupational	15.16%
Nicknames	9.48%
Place Names	43.13%

By using Smith's *American Surnames* we can now take a categorical look at the four basic origins of western surnames.

Patronymics is an easy convenient manner to identify a young man or boy by referring to him by his father's name. This could be done (depending on the language involved) by simply adding a prefix or suffix to the father's name. Hence, John becomes Johnson; Garry-Garrison; Sam-Samson; William-Williamson. For the Irish this same effect was achieved by adding "Mac" or "O" to a father's name as in MacDonald, Cormac, O'Donnell, or O'Connor.

Another easy method for a man to gain a fixed name was by his occupation or a nickname. Such names as Smith, Miller, Cooper, Turner, Baker, Cook, and Stewart could be considered occupational names. Notice that these vocations date back to the Middle Ages. Nicknames certainly comprise a noticeable portion (over 9% ac-

ording to Smith) of American surnames. Some examples could be Duff, possibly one of dark complexion or Blank (Blanc is a French word meaning white) for a light complexion. Rudd, Rust, Ruff, all meaning reddish brown, are typical surnames originating from nicknames.

Surnames from Places are abundant in American genealogical study. If we would stop and ponder the vast array of Place surnames we have in the western world we would find it amazing. A village, landmark, stream, or other features of the world in which we live have indeed given us the largest single group of surnames. The name "Hill" is the most common. Naturally, there are many others such as Mills, Brooks, or Woods. Hurst, meaning thick woods, is a name in the Buis genealogy that probably originated from a "place."

Of course, so many names are borderline cases and can not be placed neatly within any certain group. That only heightens the intrigue surrounding surnames. Many names might indeed be derived from a variety of other sources. Trees such as Ash, Alder, Thorn, and Maple or status such as Knight or Freeman might have given rise to surnames. The Bible and Paganry (Pope, King, Page, Abbott) undoubtedly served as foundations for names. The variety of possibilities is what makes the subject one of untiring interest.

As we continue our various approaches to our own individual genealogical studies, we would suggest keeping an open mind and active file of surnames and their story. It can be a side light to our own family genealogies and a hobby that can be pursued to any depth one wishes.

The 20 most common surnames in the United States in 1790 and today are listed below!

1790: Smith, Brown, Johnson, Jones, Davis, Clark, Williams, Miller, Wilson, White, Taylor, Thompson, Allen, Moore, Hall, Hill, Adams, Reed, Baker, Green.
Today: Smith, Johnson, Williams, Brown, Jones, Miller, Davis, Wilson, Anderson, Taylor, Moore, Thomas, Martin, Thompson, White, Harris, Jackson, Clark, Lewis, Walker.

NOTES

1. Old Western Miner's Song, taken from Elsdon C. Smith's book, *The Story of Our Names*. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1950. Republished by Gale, Detroit, 1970. Song also used in recent musical production.
2. Augustus Dellquest's *These Names of Ours: A Book of Surnames*. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, 1938, p.v.
3. In a *History of Surnames of the British Isles* by C. L'Estrange Ewen. Republished edition of a 1931 copy was printed by Gale, Detroit, 1968. In the introduction of this book there is a most interesting discussion of the history of surnames.
4. Augustus Dellquest discusses this idea with these examples in his book, *These Names of Ours: A Book of Surnames*, mentioned in Note 2.
5. Smith has published *American Surnames*, Chilton Books, Philadelphia, 1969 and the before mentioned *The Story of Our Names*. I find these two basic sources a must for anyone interested in surnames. Smith spent a major portion of his life involved in surname research. The figures I mention concerning surname categories I drew from his *American Surnames*. His books have helped me greatly in my understanding of surname problems and I would highly recommended his work to anyone.



WHERE TO WRITE FOR BIRTHS AND DEATHS

ADDRESSES OF VITAL RECORD OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES

STATE	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	BIRTH	DEATH
Alabama	VR, DPH	Montgomery	36130	\$5	\$5
Alaska	VR, Pouch H-026	Juneau	99811	\$3	\$3
Arizona	VR, DPH, P.O. Box 3887	Phoenix	85030	\$3	\$3
Arkansas	VR, 4815 West Markham St.	Little Rock	72201	\$3	\$3
California	VR, DPH, 410 "N" St.	Sacramento	95814	\$8	\$4
Colorado	VR, DPH, 4210 East 11th Avenue	Denver	80220	\$6	\$6
Connecticut	VR, DPH, 79 Elm Street	Hartford	06115	\$3	\$3
Delaware	VR, DPH, State Health Bldg.	Dover	19901	\$2.50	\$2.50
Dist. of Col.	VR, 615 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW	Washington DC	20004	\$3	\$3
Florida	VR, P.O. Box 210	Jacksonville	32231	\$2.50	\$2.50
Georgia	VR, Room 217-H, 47 Trinity Ave., SW	Atlanta	30334	\$3	\$3
Hawaii	VR, DPH, P.O. Box 3378	Honolulu	96801	\$2	\$2
Idaho	VR, Statehouse	Boise	83720	\$6	\$6
Illinois	VR, DPH, 535 West Jefferson St.	Springfield	62761	\$10	\$10
Indiana	VR, DPH, P.O. Box 1964	Indianapolis	46206	\$4	\$4
Iowa	VR, Lucas State Office Bldg.	Des Moines	50319	\$6	\$6
Kansas	VR, 6700 South Topeka Avenue	Topeka	66620	\$6	\$6
Kentucky	VR, DPH, 275 East Main Street	Frankfort	40621	\$4	\$4
Louisiana	VR, P.O. Box 60630	New Orleans	70160	\$6	\$5
Maine	VR, Station II, Statehouse	Augusta	04333	\$3	\$3
Maryland	VR, P.O. Box 13146	Baltimore	21203	\$2	\$2
Massachusetts	VR, 105 McCormack Bldg., 1 Ashburton Pl.	Boston	02108	\$3	\$3
Michigan	VR, 3500 North Logan Street	Lansing	48914	\$10	\$10
Minnesota	VR, 717 Delaware Street, SE	Minneapolis	55440	\$5	\$5
Mississippi	VR, P.O. Box 1700	Jackson	39205	\$10	\$10
Missouri	VR, Department of Health & Welfare	Jefferson City	65101	\$5	\$5
Montana	VR, DPH	Helena	59601	\$5	\$5
Nebraska	VR, P.O. Box 95007	Lincoln	68509	\$5	\$5
Nevada	VR, Capitol Complex	Carson City	89710	\$4	\$4
New Hampshire	VR, Health & Welfare Bldg., Hazen Drive	Concord	03301	\$3	\$3
New Jersey	VR, CN 360	Trenton	08625	\$5	\$5
New Mexico	VR, P.O. Box 968	Santa Fe	87503	\$4	\$4
New York State	VR, Empire State Plaza, Tower Bldg.	Albany	12237	\$5	\$5
New York City	VR, DPH, 125 Worth Street	New York	10013	\$4	\$4
North Carolina	VR, P.O. Box 2091	Raleigh	27602	\$3	\$3
North Dakota	VR, Office of Statistical Services	Bismark	58505	\$5	\$5
Ohio	VR, DPH, 65 South Front Street	Columbus	43215	\$3	\$3
Oklahoma	VR, DPH, P.O. Box 53551	Oklahoma City	73152	\$2	\$2
Oregon	VR, P.O. Box 116	Portland	97207	\$5	\$5
Pennsylvania	VR, P.O. Box 1528	New Castle	16103	\$4	\$4
Rhode Island	VR, Rm. 101 Cannon Bldg., 75 Davis St.	Providence	02908	\$5	\$5
South Carolina	VR, 2600 Bull Street	Columbia	29201	\$5	\$5
South Dakota	VR, Joe Foss Office Bldg.	Pierre	57501	\$5	\$5
Tennessee	VR, DPH, Cordell Hull Building	Nashville	37219	\$6	\$4
Texas	VR, DPH, 1100 West 49th St.	Austin	78756	\$5	\$5
Utah	VR, DPH, P.O. Box 2500	Salt Lake City	84110	\$5	\$5
Vermont	VR, DPH, Box 70	Burlington	05402	\$3	\$3
Virginia	VR, DPH, P.O. Box 1000	Richmond	23208	\$5	\$5
Washington	VR, P.O. Box 9709, ET-11	Olympia	98504	\$6	\$6
West Virginia	VR, DPH, State Office Building #3	Charleston	25305	\$5	\$5
Wisconsin	VR, DPH, P.O. Box 309	Madison	53701	\$7	\$5
Wyoming	VR, Hathaway Building	Cheyenne	82002	\$2	\$2

VR = Vital Records

DPH = Department of Public Health

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NOTES ON NATURALIZATION

The first federal law regarding naturalization was passed in 1790, establishing the basic procedure for naturalization throughout the 19th century. The courts were designated as the agency for implementing this law. Each immigrant desiring to begin the process of naturalization was required to appear in a court of record to complete a Declaration of Intention, sometimes called first papers. After a mandatory residence, generally a period of five years, he was again required to present himself in court, with witnesses, to fill out a petition for citizenship, take an oath of allegiance, and prove he had met the residency requirement. These documents, together with the certificate of naturalization, are known as final papers. It was not necessary that he complete both steps in the same court. Many persons probably filled out the first papers in a court near where they lived after arrival in the country, and then filed the final papers in some other court. Wherever the immigrant went he had his choice of courts, and generally he went to the nearest one, whether it was federal, state or local jurisdiction.

Wives and children of naturalized males generally became citizens automatically. There were provisions, however, for later naturalization of persons who arrived in this country while still minors. Those who served in the military (US) also could become citizens after honorable discharge without filing a Declaration of Intention in advance.

The administration of the naturalization laws was substantially changed by a federal statute effective 27 September, 1906. This law created the Immigration and Naturalization Service within the Department of Commerce and Labor. This agency is now in the Department of Justice. Until 1906 federal laws did not designate specific courts to engage in naturalization. The courts were all types, ranging from a U.S. District Court or a Territorial Court to a local police court. After 1906 naturalization work became obligatory on the part of the federal courts. This law also required the records be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a request for records after 27 September, 1906 may be made to the Service on special forms provided by that agency.

Prior to 1906 naturalization records do not provide town or place of birth, names of parents, or personal data about the person being naturalized.

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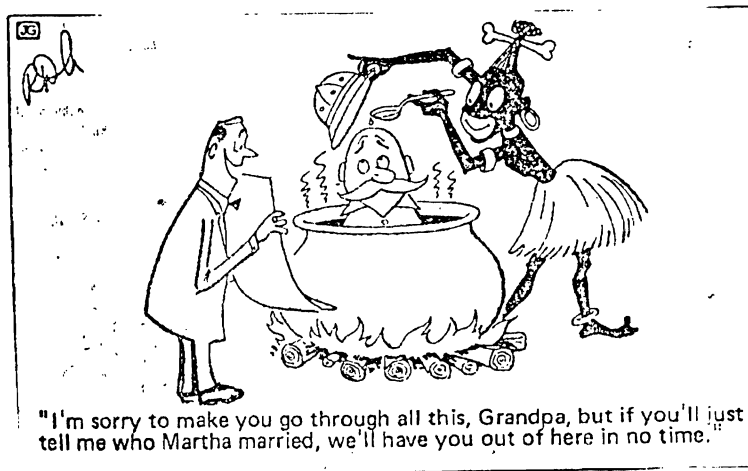
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from Sue OVERTURF and the
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