

The Livermore Roots Tracer



FALL

VOL. X NO. 1

1990

Livermore and Amador
Genealogical Society

PO Box 901 Livermore, California 94551

THE LIVERMORE-AMADOR GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
ORGANIZED IN 1977

P.O. BOX 901 LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA 94551-0901

ELECTED OFFICERS

President--Jolene ABRAHAMS
Vice-President--Ann HOMAN
2nd Vice-President--and
Program Chairman--Harriet ANDERSON
Secretary--Linda KELLY
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Corres. Secretary--Marge HARTER
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Historian-- Virginia MOORE
Publications--Bob WARE
Publicity--Sally McLANE
Quarterly Editor--Dixie NEWBURY
Library Committee--George and Harriet
ANDERSON--Marge HARTER--Virginia MOORE
Program Announcer--Rhett WILLIAMSON

BOARD MEETING__1st Tuesday monthly;
7:30 Pleasanton Library

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Surname(§) and Locale(§) of interest _____

WE WELCOME YOU

SHIRLEY'S LAST WORD
(As L.A.G.S. President)

These past two years have been interesting and full for L.A.G.S. My term started with two major losses to L.A.G.S. - the death of one of our original and most valued members, Bill Wolcott, and the major problem of suddenly losing our meeting place at Hacienda Business Park. For about a year we looked for a place we could depend upon while we met mostly at the Dublin Library which could only be arranged a month in advance. Clarence was finally able to arrange for us to meet at Congregation Beth Emek in Livermore for which we're thankful.

During the past two years, several officers have moved away and replacements have been found within the membership. I want to thank all of you who have willingly served as officers, chairman and volunteers. It's been a good group to work with. I encourage the rest of you to help share the load and volunteer when needed.

I leave office with much satisfaction in the recent move of our library to the Pleasanton Public Library. It looks great and we hope you're all enjoying working in such a lovely environment. We believe the library's location will bring us an increased visibility and membership.

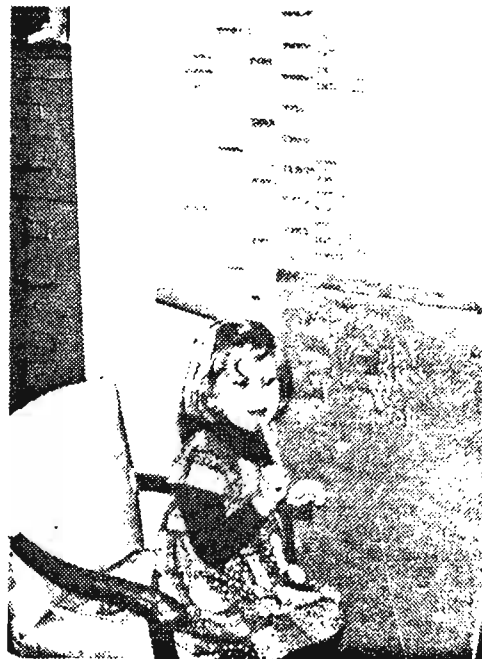
On Saturday, October 13, L.A.G.S. is sponsoring an Everton Workshop at the Pleasanton Library. I encourage you all to attend. Your \$18.50/\$20.00 will be well spent as you will learn much from the classes and other helps available. You will also receive a full year's subscription to the Genealogical Helper which alone now costs \$21.00.

Sincerely,

Shirley

Shirley Sims Terry

P.S. I couldn't resist including this recently found snapshot of my youngest daughter, Missy, who is now 17 and a senior in high school. It is probably the most interest any of my three children have yet shown in genealogy. She tried to reproduce the pedigree on her black board and is holding a play microphone giving a speech about her ancestors. I think it's pretty cute.



DID YOU KNOW that passports were not required for Americans traveling abroad until 1918??

that naturalization records for the northeastern states are now located at the Boston Archives Branch of the National Archives??

that the United Methodist Church will search their files at no charge--if your name of a pastor is found, they will bill you for copy costs. United Methodist Church, General Commission on Archives/History, P.O. Box 127, Madison, NJ 07940



that a free catalog of all taped talks from many genealogical conferences (some 1000 lectures are listed) is available from Triad, P.O. Box 120, Toulon, IL 61483.

that on your first visit to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, do take time to view the 15 minute film of the vast holdings the library has to offer. "An absolute must" according to Bev ALES. Also, be sure to have with you the names, dates, and locations of the folks you are researching.

that there is still time (until 1992) to have your immigrant ancestor's name inscribed on the brass plates on the seawall of ELLIS ISLAND? Write to the Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box Liberty, New York, New York, 10117 for information--or send \$100 and the country of origin plus the name used by your ancestor upon entry to the US. You will receive a certificate showing registration in the American Immigrant Wall of Honor---and a real good feeling for honoring your ancestor.

that the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College is the largest and best collection of QUAKER material. If the library does not have original records, they may have a microfilm copy. Nearly all the older meetings east of the Mississippi have been or are being microfilmed except those at Guilford College in North Carolina. The library will not do research for you but will answer questions relating to the location of meetings and their records.

=====

Welcome to our new members:

Sandra HOLTZ
Jode LANDSITTEL
Joyce SIASON

Upcoming Meetings

Oct. 9, 1990- GERMAN RESEARCH
Kate Prunte

Nov. 13, 1990- Copying Old Photos
Bev Ales, Geo. Anderson
(Bring your old photos to be photographed
in black and white.)

Dec. 11, 1990- Holiday Sharing

QUERY

MURRAY Need help with Michael MURRAY. Born 1807 (bapt. 30 Sept 1807),
 GARAGHTY Lugboy, Elphin Parish, County Roscommon, Ireland (believed to be son
 NASH of Daniel MURRAY and Catherine GARAGHTY. Marr. Emily (Aunt Amelia)
 FALLON NASH in Mission San Jose, CA. Re-married following Emily's death. Name
 of second wife unknown as well as date of marriage. Children of first
 marr: William, Daniel (bapt. 4 Nov 1852 Mission San Jose; d. 22 July
 1876, Dublin, CA), Michael d. in San Francisco, date unknown. Michael
 became a naturalized citizen 20 Aug 1859. He served two terms as county
 supervisor (1860/61) for Murray township in Alameda county. To America
 in 1834; to CA from St. Joseph, MO in 1846; to Dublin, CA in 1852. Known
 siblings: Patrick d. 26 Jan 1887, William, and Ellen, wife of Jeremiah
 FALLON. Believe two other sisters were Catharine, bapt 1810, Elphin
 Parish, and Margaret, bapt. 30 Oct 1815, Elphin Parish, who remained
 in Ireland. Would like copy of naturalization papers, date and place
 of death, names of wife and son by second marriage, dates of marriages,
 and where buried.

Donald F. FOXWORTHY, 510 Overbrook Rd., Baltimore, MD 21212

MURRAY Would like help with William MURRAY. He was b. in County Roscommon,
 COLLIER Ireland (believe townland of Lugboy). Lived on a farm between Dublin
 FALLON and Livermore in 1861. Two known children: Mary, b. 1845, m. a
 COLLIER, and John, d. 9 Jan 1861 age 18 years. Vital data regarding
 his wife, children, and himself would be most appreciated. William, bro.
 of Michael, Patrick, Ellen, wife of Jeremiah FALLON, and probably
 Catherine and Margaret.

Donald F. FOXWORTHY, 510 Overbrook Rd., Baltimore, MD 21212

MURRAY Would like help with Patrick MURRAY, b. 1798, prob. Lugboy, Elphin Parish, County
 MANYON Roscommon, Ire.; m. Jane MANYON (MANNION) County Roscommon. Bapt. records for children:
 FALLON Brigid, 6 Dec 1837, Mary, 21 March 1840, Helen, 24 Febr 1842, Elizabeth, 11 May 1844.
 Chil. in Alameda co. census, 1870, were Jane (22), Luke (21), Michael (12). Patrick
 d. 26 Jan 1887. Said to have owned property adjoining sister's in Dublin, CA. (wife of
 Jeremiah FALLON) Need vital statistics regarding Patrick, Jane and children.

Donald F. FOXWORTHY 510 Overbrook Rd. Baltimore, MD 21212

MAP OF THE JEREMIAH FALLON TRACT

DUBLIN MURRAY TP.
Alameda Co.

Subdivided August 1876

By Luis Castro,
Co Surveyor.

John Green

<p>No 1673 Catherine Murray Lot 2 15.22 A.</p>	<p>No 1674 Rodger Fallon Lot 3 15.22 A.</p>	<p>No 1675 Wm Fallon Lot 4 15.22 A.</p>	<p>No 1676 A. Elizabeth Clynes Lot 5 15.22 A.</p>	<p>No 1677 Ellen Tekan Lot 6 15.22 A.</p>	<p>No 1678 Daniel Fallon Lot 7 46.22 A.</p>
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No 1672

Mrs. Fallon

Lot 1

123.4 A.

J. W. Dougherty

Filed at request of Mrs E. Fallon
Oct 21st 1876 at 4 8 mins past
3 P.M.

Thomas A. Smith
County Recorder

County Road from Dublin to Mission San Jose

SE CORNER
MURRAY TRACT

FENCE

N 66° 30' E 43.50

N 66° 30' E 43.50

FENCE

Books newly received at Pleasanton Library which may interest genealogists.

Scotch-Irish Family Research Made Simple, by R.G. Campbell. Revised edition, 1987, Summit Publications.

Beginning with short treatments of the movements of the Scots to Ulster and on to America, Campbell moves to the first steps in research, on to census records and records in the National Archives. He discusses research in Ireland, packing a lot of information into his 65 pages.

Encyclopedia of the Midwest, by Allan Carpenter. 2500 entries on history, people and places, including the histories of states, counties and cities can be found here. I also noted capsule articles on Abraham Lincoln, Charles Lindbergh, Purdue University, lakes, and even an article on Monks Mound, the world's largest primitive earthwork, near Cahokia, Illinois. You can look it up!

Encyclopedia of the Holocaust. Pleasanton Library is one of the two libraries in the Alameda County Library System to buy this wonderful four-volume set. The article on Byelorussia, for example, is five pages long, and gives a short political history of the area, then the history of the Jews there, then the sad story of the murders there. The article on Alsace-Lorraine is much shorter, but follows the same pattern. Many people and other related subjects are covered.

Judy Person

the bookshelf

Reviewed by George Anderson

Five books and four reference pamphlets have been added to the LAGS Library in the last quarter. All of them, except one of the books, were generously donated to our collection.

The Uncounted Irish in Canada and the United States. 1990. By Margaret E. Fitzgerald and Joseph A. King. Published by P. D. Meany Publishers, Toronto. 377+xiv pages, 6x9 inches, hard cover, illustrated, indexed for persons and places. \$27.00. Purchased by LAGS.

LAGS members who heard Joseph King's presentation at our June meeting this year will recall his boundless knowledge of all things Irish. They will also remember his "fighting Irish" challenges to the conventional wisdom about the Irish in America — that before the potato famine in the 1840s all Irish immigrants were Protestant Scotch-Irish pioneers, and after that, they were Catholic city-dwellers.

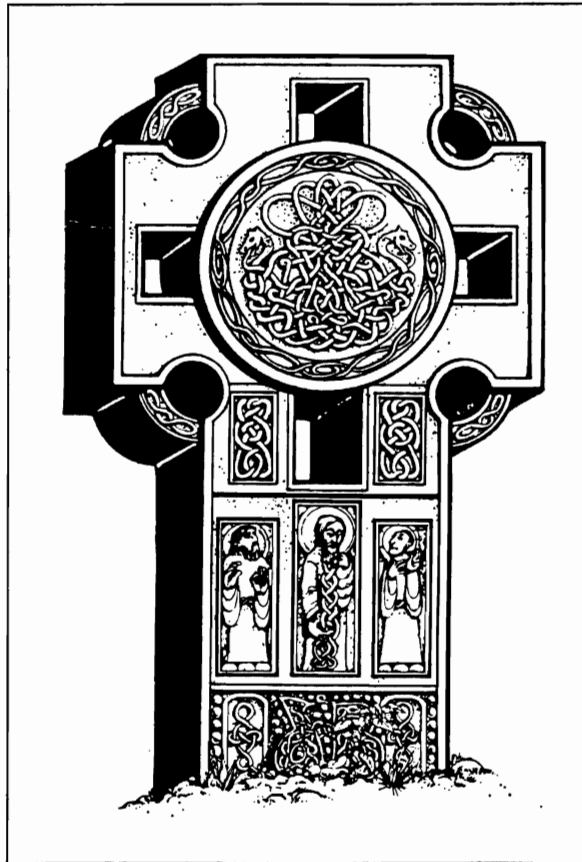
In *The Uncounted Irish*, Joseph King and his co-author sister shoot down these myths with a vengeance, repeatedly, from every direction and with every kind of ammunition. Long after rigor mortis has set in, they shoot the corpse some more. Although the polemic does get tiresome, the historical drama does not — the inconceivable tragedies of peasant life in Ireland, the anti-Catholic persecutions by early Americans (especially by the Puritans, who came here to seek religious freedom), and the heroic accomplishments of millions of "uncounted Irish" who surmounted these barriers.

The authors advance one wel-

come thesis: if historians had paid attention to genealogists, instead of sneering at them, they would have seen all along that there was a heavy, early immigration from *all* parts of Ireland, not just from Ulster.

There are many pleasant surprises in this book:

The first chapter, a fascinating account of Gaelic culture. It survived from prehistoric times until today, in spite of all attempts at suppression. As in many civilizations, accurate ge-



nealogies were needed because kinship ties were central to their society.

The authors' extensive genealogy of their own family. They found among the heirlooms in their Harrigan line an old pho-

tograph from Stillwater, Minnesota, showing four unidentified children. When they read the obituary of Bing Crosby in 1977, they were surprised to learn that his mother was "Catherine Harrigan, from Stillwater, Minnesota." Research proved that one of the children in the picture was indeed Bing's mother, so they presented the original to Bing's brother, Bob. It is the only surviving picture of Catherine as a child. The authors devote a whole chapter to Bing Crosby's ancestors, who were among the "uncounted" because they settled first in Canada, and therefore became, on the record, immigrants from Canada instead of from Ireland.

The Uncounted Irish in our own Livermore and Amador Valleys. Over 20 pages are devoted to well-written anecdotes about the Fallons, Murrys, Norrises and other Irish Catholic families who came to this country well before the potato famine.

Finally, the story of early Irish immigrants to Spanish America. Many of these settled in Texas and California before annexation to the U.S. Among the "Latin Irish" were such famous men as General Juan O'Donaju, Father Miguel Muldoon, Ignacio Obregon (né O'Brien), and the "Father of Chile," Bernardo O'Higgins.

We thank the authors for counting the Irish, and for making their research so readable.

International Vital Records Handbook. 1990. By Thomas Jay Kemp, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore. 355+ix pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches, paper bound. \$24.95. Donated to LAGS by Judy Person.

The blurb on the cover says "Births, Marriages, Deaths — Application forms and the ordering information you need for driver's licenses, passports, jobs, social security, proof of identity, etc." No mention of genealogy, I suppose because the former, more practical needs will sell more books.

This is simply a collection of the official application forms for ordering vital records. 134 different jurisdictions are covered, including all U.S. states, Canada, 31 countries in Europe, the British Isles, and 14 English-speaking Caribbean countries (how about Turks and Caicos, or Montserrat?).

In some cases, actual forms are lacking, but addresses for submitting requests are given. For example, there are no forms for Italy, but exact street addresses for 29 state archives are listed! When the author was able to obtain the information, he presents the cost of obtaining each type of record.

Six Months from Tennessee. 1982. By Skipper Steely. Published by Henington Publishing Co., Wolfe City, Texas. 184+xi pages, 6 x 9 inches, paper bound. Illustrations, maps, genealogy charts, citations to source documents, index. Donated to LAGS by Virginia Moore.

The extended title of this book is "A story of the many pioneers of Miller County, Arkansas, based upon the life of Claiborne Wright, the most dominant of those who dared to settle in what would become Southeast Oklahoma and Northeast Texas." So the main title is misleading — the subject is not Tennessee, but Texas and Oklahoma. The time period covered is 1816-1830.

This is an admirable book of its type, quite narrow in scope, but researched in depth, and documented with great rigor. Mr. Steely follows the life of Claiborne Wright, a locally famous pioneer, from his six-month-long migration from Tennessee, to his eventual prominence in the Red River community as the frontier became "crowded." Exposition of history by means of the biography of an individual is a very useful device, as James Michen-

er has shown, although his characters were usually purely fictional.

There is some genealogy in this book, but it will be of interest mainly to those with connections in the deep south and the south central states, and to those who like to see scholarly history done well.

Federal Population Censuses. Catalogs of Microfilm Copies of the Schedules. Volume 1, 1790-1890. Volume 2, 1900. Volume 3, 1910. Published by the National Archives Trust Fund Board. Donated to LAGS by the San Bruno branch of the National Archives.

These are the most recent issues of the microfilm catalogs, needed to determine which is the film you need from among the thousands available. Anyone planning a trip to do research on census microfilms, either at San Bruno or at the Mormon Library in Oakland, can save a lot of time by studying these catalogs in advance.

Other books received

Computer Parish Listings. 1973. Published by The Genealogical Society of the LDS church. A listing of English towns and parishes for which vital records have been extracted and computerized by the Mormon Church. ... **Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives.** 1964. The title is sufficiently explanatory. ... **Select List of Records Useful for Genealogical Research.** 1977. The records referred to are those in the San Bruno Branch of the National Archives.

All three of these books have been donated to LAGS by Ed Pyle. By now, the information in these books may be somewhat incomplete, but until we get newer editions, the books will be useful for reference.



Claiborne Wright and his Red River Valley milieu

THE CROSBY RANCH CALLED MULFONTES

an interview by Janet NEWTON

Eleven miles from the town of Livermore, California, in the hills south of Del Valle Lake, there is a ranch that was the home of William Crosby and his family. Captain Crosby, who brought his bride to the ranch in 1887, gave it the name Mulfontes because it had many springs.

William Crosby, a veteran of the Civil War, came to San Francisco in 1869. He was a patent attorney. He also wrote drama criticisms for the San Francisco Chronicle.

It was in San Francisco that he met his bride, Maria Mac Lachlan. Her father, a member of a seafaring family, was born on the Isle of Mul, Scotland. In 1882, when a group that included D.O.Mills and C.P.Huntington decided to launch the U.S. Brazil Line, they offered Mac Lachlan the position of Marine Superintendent, and he accepted. Accordingly he moved his family to Brooklyn, New York. Not long afterwards, Maria's engagement to Captain Crosby was announced.

Captain Crosby had taken up a homestead claim in the canyon of the Arroyo del Valle about 1885 and in 1887 he brought his bride to a honeymoon cottage he had built on a site very high up in the hills of the ranch.

A man named Charlie (surname not known) who had worked and lived in the Arroyo Valle for many years (and who had a piece of land east and below the Crosbys that they called Charlie's garden), related that when Captain Crosby brought his bride home, people on the ranches along the way stood on the bank beside the road to watch the Captain and his bride drive by. In town her beauty made a great impression on those who saw her. Also the fact that she wore white gloves.

The side canyons of the Arroyo Valle are so steep that one time when one of the Crosby-sons attempted to ride bareback up a trail, he slid off over the horse's tail. One place in the road up the canyon beyond the Crosby place was so steep that Mrs. Josephine Bernal (a grand-daughter of Robert Livermore) used to tie her children in the buggy when she drove to her husband's ranch.

On the evening in 1887 when Maria first saw the valley of her new home, Joe, the handsome palomino horse that her husband had given to her, balked when he reached a particularly steep part of the road. Maria elected to stay with the buck-board while William went forward to the house to get another horse. Maria said she felt very much alone when the led-horse went out of sight.

The new cottage was named "The Casita". A Welshman who had stayed on the place while the Captain was away, watched Mrs. Crosby walk up to the house and said "You walk uphill better than I thought you would". As a matter of fact, she was a very good walker.

The cottage was in the process of being enlarged, and because the roof had not been completed, all the bedding had been stored in another cabin. Again, Maria elected to stay behind while the men went away. Darkness came, the stars came out, and, Maria told her family afterwards, Brooklyn, New York, was never like that.

Captain Crosby began to devote himself to the life of a farmer. On those occasions when he did not have a hired man, he would get up "at the squawk of dawn", drink a cup of cold coffee, then work until noon. After breakfast, he would sit and read for a couple of hours. He ate only two meals a day.

He also practised law occasionally for his neighbors. He helped a man to get a pension, sorely needed because of injuries the man had received while in a Confederate prison.

A man named Darcy was the first man to live on the piece of land where the Casita was. He did not come to it by way of the canyon, but along the ridge to the west, cutting a trail down to the house-site that was known as the Darcy Trail.

After living in the Casita for a year, (all that was necessary for a veteran to "prove-up" a homestead), the Crosbys moved to a house on an adjacent tract that they had bought. Here they planted fruit trees and kept some cattle and chickens. They planted a big garden and a corn patch.

Across the valley to the east, the mountains rose up sharply from about 800 feet near the creek to the 3670 feet of Cedar Mountain. Their own land was at about the 1400 foot level, at the edge of a steep decline. The sloping fields and handsome oak trees around the house made a park-like panorama. Mrs. Crosby used to say of her husband's attachment to the valley that "the beauty of the place bewitched him."



*Picnic on Crosby Ranch about 1895
Maria Crosby in back with "Mulo"
William Crosby at right in front.*

The Crosbys had six children. They attended the one-room school about two miles down the road to town. It was built by a group of neighbors who contributed money and labor for it. The name of the school was the Arroyo Valle School, but because of the Spanish pronunciation of Valle, it was always referred to as the Bayou School. It is even marked this way on an old USGS map.

Miss Jordan, one of the teachers, had to leave the canyon to attend a teachers meeting one time in a heavy rainstorm. She rode side-saddle, with her woven basket luggage beside her and she carried an umbrella. Mrs. Mc Geehon remarked that a woman could collect a lap-ful of water riding side-saddle.

The Crosby children rode horseback to school, and in wet weather they got quite wet. Their boots and shoes would fill up. When they got home they would sit by the fire in what they called "the sitter room" and fill the boots with bran. It was quite a task to get the bran out in the morning. They would use the handle of a spoon to clean out the toes. Sometimes in wet weather, the children could tether their horses in the shed of a nearby house if it was unoccupied. But otherwise, they had to get onto very wet horses for the ride home.

Dan Bagley, a relative of the Sachau family, liked to tell a story about Maria Crosby. Once when William had gone into town, Maria went out to shoot a chicken for dinner. Frank Bird, the hired man, took the gun from her and fired and missed. After re-loading, and just as the projected dinner went by, Maria took aim and hit the chicken in the head.

Rachel Fraser, a retired Civil War nurse, took up a claim very high up on Cedar Mountain, where she could see the waters of San Francisco Bay. Her cabin was in a little glen that was watered by a spring. She grew vegetables and flowers and spent the rest of her life on the mountain. Her neighbors, who liked and respected her, grieved when one day she was found dead on a mossy bank where she had stopped to rest.

There was a reading circle in the Arroyo Valle composed of a group of neighbors. Once they invited the members of the Livermore Shakespeare Club to hold a meeting at the Crosby Ranch. It must have been about 1895. The horse-drawn bus "The Pride of Livermore" was used to bring the visitors from town to the ranch. The Halls brought their organ in their wood wagon. Mr. Hall gave a talk on Socrates. Capt. Crosby loved poetry. Once he recited "We have drunk from the same canteen" at such a gathering and noses were blown all over the place.

On the valley floor below the Crosbys was the homestead of Frances Floyd. He was an Irishman who always referred to his wife as "herself". In an old Livermore newspaper there is an account of one of the Floyd children being bitten by a rattlesnake. Their heavy-set horse Charlie was used to get the child into town as fast as possible, but it was too late and the child died. Mrs. Mc Geehon said that they were all cautioned not to put their hand down to the ground, but always to use a stick first to investigate.

In winter the creek could be deep and wild and dangerous. The old road crossed it many times and sometimes the valley residents were isolated. But the wild water could be an impressive sight. After a heavy rain, the Crosby children would run downhill to see the show. Their mother went with them for safety's sake. Once the Floyd children called out to them "The creek's a booming! Left the swimming hole last Tuesday!"

In 1908 the Crosbys built a third house on a bluff above the second house. At the front and to the east, the ground drops sharply down to large meadows and handsome oak trees. The hills on the other side of the canyon are covered with brush and scrub oaks and the soft bluish-green of the Digger Pines (*Pinus Sabiniana*). On the higher slopes there are Coulter Pines and Junipers (the so-called cedars). Near the house there are fine bay trees and maples.

Northward, towards Livermore, the rounded hills are more open and there is an immense expanse of sky. Cattle trails and crude roads traverse the pastures and birds float effortlessly over them.

I sat on the steps of the front porch of this house one summer evening. A full moon was rising over Man Ridge and the air of the quiet landscape was warm and soft. Captain Crosby must have enjoyed sitting there many times, I thought, enjoying the beauty of the Arroyo Valle.

from the archives of the
Livermore Heritage Guild

R E S E A R C H A I D S

ALAMEDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

ASSISTED SEARCHES:

Due to the condition of the Historical Indexes, any search of the following birth and death files will be performed by the Vital Records Clerk for the fee as indicated below. (Please state the city of occurrence.)

BIRTH:	Alameda County	1873 to 1905
	City of Alameda	1890 to 1905
	Temescal	1892 to 1897
	Piedmont	1897 to 1905
	City of Oakland	July, 1900 to July, 1919
	Emeryville	1910 to July, 1919
	Hayward	May, 1912 to December 1919
	San Leandro	1915 to July, 1919
	Livermore	1915 to July, 1919
	Hayward/San Lorenzo	1918 to July, 1919
	Washington Township	1918 to 1919
DEATH:	City of Alameda	1888 to 1912
	City of Oakland	1876 to 1899
	City of Oakland	September, 1901 to July, 1919
	Alameda County	1895 to 1903
	San Leandro	1915 to July, 1919
	Eden District	1918 to July, 1919

ASSISTED SEARCH FEES

The fee for any search of the files and records performed by the custodian of the records for a specific record when no certified copy is made shall be paid in advance by the applicant [H&S 10606]. The fee shall be the same as the fee required in Section 10605. [Statutes of 1982 Chapter 843, Health and Safety Code Section 10605].

If you request the Recorder's staff to assist you in performing the search or to retrieve a certificate for viewing when no certified copy is issued, the fee is the same as would be charged for a certified copy.

BIRTH	\$11.00
DEATH	\$ 7.00
MARRIAGE	\$11.00

American Genealogical Biographical Index

This collection (169 volumes) is an old standby that many genealogists overlook. It is an index to genealogical, biographical and local history materials.

Over 800 titles are covered. Of these, Western Reserve Historical Society Library has over 700. The volumes are arranged in A - Z order. Volume 54 contains all abbreviations used in the listings.

Materials covered include many family histories (indexed or re-indexed), head of households in 1790 Federal census, index to the very important *Boston Transcript* (newspaper) genealogy column, index to various books, miscellaneous military and vital records, county histories and much more.

I checked out two (2) of my ancestors, Elijah REEDER and James HARLAN, and found the following information.

REEDER, Elijah, 175? - OH, physician - Lake Fam.:127

HARLAN, James, 1820 - IL, IA - Men of 1869, 276-86

The date following the name is the person's birth date. The REEDER entry tells me that he was a physician in Ohio. I can find information in the Lake Family history on page 127. The Lake Family history is not indexed. But, I had the page number. It also gave additional information on other REEDER's and GANO's (another of my lines). What a find!

In the case of James HARLAN, I found a birth date and two (2) states in which he lived. Men of 1869 was part of another book. It included a whole chapter on my man.

Speaking Relatively, Vol. 15, No. 2 (1990)



Der Christliche Botschafter was the national church paper of the Evangelical Association which, through mergers, became a part of the Evangelical United Brethren Church and is now the United Methodist Church. Thousands of obits were printed in it of both clergy and lay persons, including children. Published abstracts of these obituaries for 1836-1865 were done by Mrs. A.R. SECKER(sic ?) and are available at many libraries including the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Abstracts of obituaries for 1866-1879 have been done (unpublished) on file cards and are to be located with Dr. David ROSS, Illinois College, Jacksonville, IL 62650. He has also abstracted obits for the years 1880-1883. The Evangelical Messenger also had obits for 1848-1866. These are being published in The Bush-Meeting Dutch, a quarterly newsletter of local (CHICAGO) history and genealogy of the E.U.B. Church, published by Dr. ROSS. Der Frohliche Botschafter was the German paper of the United Brethren and obits from that paper, from 1841-1901 are being published in the Bush-Meeting Dutch.

The Methodist Episcopale Church had a German paper, Der Christliche Apologete which is also being published in the Bush-Meeting Dutch.

from the Chicago Gen. Society newsletter



GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF SACRAMENTO
P. O. Box Sacramento, CA 95828

ISSN 0882-8377 THE G.A.S. LITES QUARTERLY

Volume 13 Number 3 Spring 1990

G.A.S. Lites

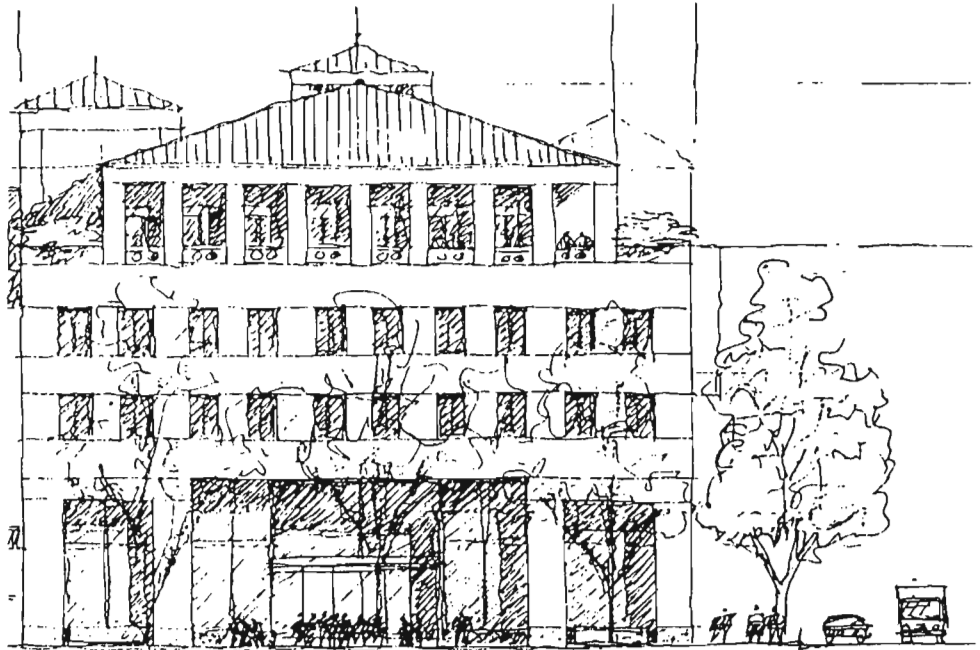
Governor Signs Bill For New Archives!

Governor George Deukmejian signed Senate Bill 638 on September 29, 1989, paving the way for the construction of California's first new archival facility. Introduced by Senator Alfred Alquist, the legislation authorizes the Department of General Services to borrow \$100 million for the building's working drawings and construction. The outlay will be paid back through the issuance of bonds.

Secretary of State March Fong Eu, a long-time supporter of the Archives project, expressed her satisfaction with the success of the legislation. "It seems we have been working for an adequate facility for the California State Archives for decades. The signing of the legislation is a major step toward increasing the degree of access Californians should have to the original documents of state government."

State Archivist John F. Burns indicated he was looking forward to a building which has the required fire suppression systems and environmental controls that are essential in an archival facility. "It will be a pleasure not to have to worry about leaking roofs and subsequent damage to the collection," he stated.

"While the success of SB 638 is a major step forward for the Archives Building, it is by no means the final step," continued Burns. "We need to complete working drawings that effectively implement the plans we have adopted in the preliminary drawings.

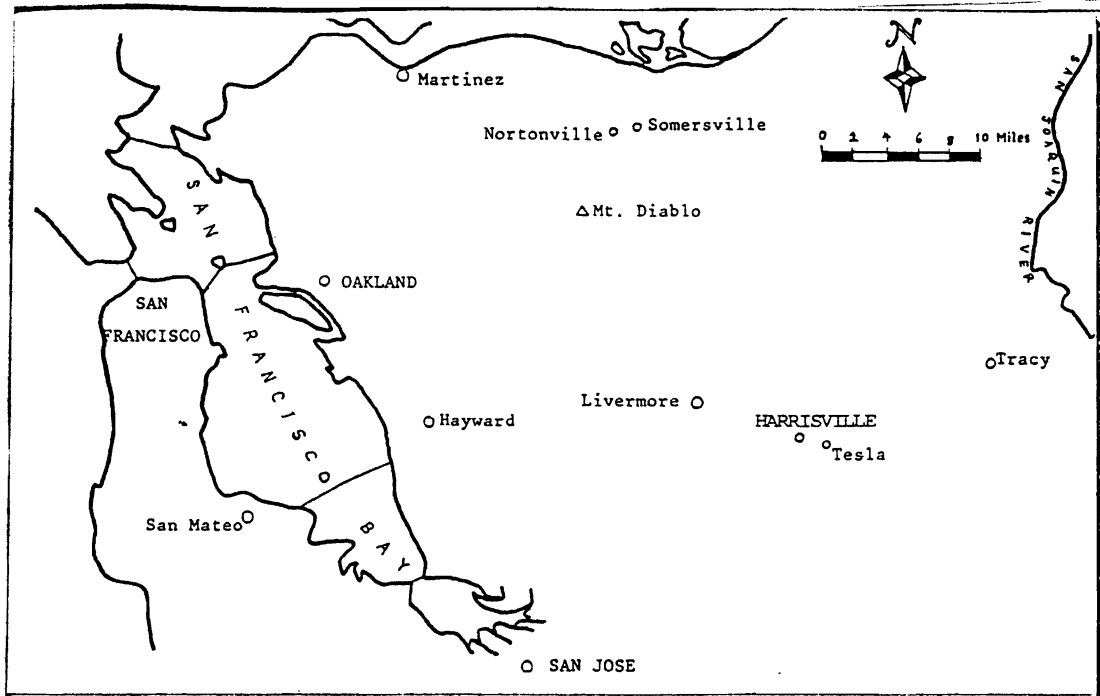


Updated draft of new Archives Building.

We also face a significant challenge in preparing for the move into the new facility. Nonetheless, the passage of the legislation provides us with tremendous incentive to get on with these tasks."

Working drawings will take approximately 14 months to complete. Construction is projected to take another 24 months for the first, or Archives, phase. The new Archives is part of a complex to be erected on the current site of the Archives Building and will also house the offices of the Secretary of State — the Archives' parent agency.

Ground breaking for the Archives storage, work, exhibit, and reference areas could begin as early as Spring 1991. The present Archives Building will be razed in the second phase, after the Archives moves, to make way for the construction of additional office space for the Secretary of State and shared use space such as the cafeteria, courtyard and 250-seat auditorium. The new structure will provide space for all the divisions of the office to be housed at one location for the first time in three decades. (CA ORIGINALS V5 #1)



HARRISVILLE AND THE LIVERMORE COAL MINING DISTRICT

by Dan MOSIER

Harrisville and the Livermore Coal Mining District was situated on Tesla Road, seven miles south-east of Livermore, Alameda County, California. Caved adits, filled inclines, eroding tailing piles, weed-grown streets and a few bricks are all that remain in that once promising Welsh mining community. Thomas Harris and Jenkin Richards first discovered coal there in 1862, stemming from an earlier coal rush to Corral Hollow. Although, the same coal measures extend into both districts, a steep ridge separating Corral Hollow from Arroyo Seco served as a natural boundary line between the Livermore and Corral Hollow mining districts.

Eight mining companies, from 1862 to 1907, opened and worked six coal veins, producing over 8,500 tons of lignite and subbituminous coal. The coal was wagoned to local cities and towns. The little known town of Harrisville, named for Thomas Harris, sprang up in 1875, and flourished with about 100 inhabitants in its heyday. Harrisville was one of the earliest coal booming towns in California, preceded only by Nortonville and Somersville in Contra Costa County. But Harrisville saw more bad times than good as competition and lack of rail transportation forced the closing of her mines one by one. When the mines fell, her purpose had ended—the miners moved on, the town was abandoned and forgotten.

COAL! It echoed in the valleys and foothills. It summoned forth discouraged gold seekers, bored shepherders, and poor farmers. They all rushed to Corral Hollow, where newspapers boasted of "rich coal deposits." The canyon was soon full of prospecting parties driving holes and pits into the steep hillsides and gravelly creek bed. Claims were staked by newly formed companies, promising to add new wealth to the State.

Among them were two Welshmen, Thomas Harris and Jenkin Richards, who found and developed the Commercial Coal Mine in Corral Hollow. After selling the mine to a Stockton company, they set out to find themselves another mine. Following the coal measures westward, over the summit and into Arroyo Seco Canyon, they came to a place, remote, unclaimed, and untouched, near the head of the canyon.

It was December, 1862. Harris and Richards pitched their tents next to the creek and began to prospect the nearby slopes. A turn of the shovel soon revealed a vein of coal beneath the soil. Excitement grew as they carefully selected a site for a mine. They worked long hard hours driving an adit into the hill to reach the coal vein at a lower level where the coal should be harder and thicker.

Soon, they struck coal. Two miners, Robert D. Rees and Robert Reis, joined them. A piece of coal was taken out and shown to local ranchers and brothers, Ephraim and Ebenezer H. Dyer, and then, they wanted to help. These men organized the Cambrian Coal Mining Company.

Unlike the Corral Hollow excitement, the Arroyo Seco find was quietly worked. Although, the miners in Corral Hollow were aware of the new coal discovery, no attempt was made to stake claims in Arroyo Seco by other parties.

The Cambrian Mine, as it was called, was on the

proposed line of the San Francisco & Stockton Railroad, which was slowly pushing its rails eastward from San Jose. It was hoped to have the mine fully developed and ready to ship coal by the time the rails passed through. A San Francisco contractor, P.J. O'Connor, who saw the value of this mine, offered, in March 1863, to build a railroad direct from the mine to the bay for one-half interest in the mine. But, the owners declined his offer, choosing to wait for the coming San Francisco & Stockton Railroad.

Well, the road never came. The Central Pacific Company bought it and diverted its rails to the north, through Livermore Pass. The Cambrian Mine, as a result, crumbled. Coal, at this time, was not of such demand to make it payable to mine, especially without transportation. Eight miles to the west was Laddsville, and beyond that, Alisal (Pleasanton) and Dublin; three tiny settlements which had little use for coal as there were still plenty of wood in the area to burn for fuel.

So, the owners waited. They saw Livermore Valley towns growing and wood becoming scarcer. They saw factories and mills and railroads begging for coal. They saw their mine flourishing and prospering in the wake of progress. But, before their dreams could turn into reality, they must wait.

Thomas S. Harris, born in Wales in 1831, where he learned the skills of coal mining, built a cabin deep into the hills, south of the canyon. He purchased several hundred sheep and used the coal mine property for his sheep range. A natural spring bubbling out of the head of Harris Canyon, which feeds into Arroyo Seco from the north, provided water for the sheep.

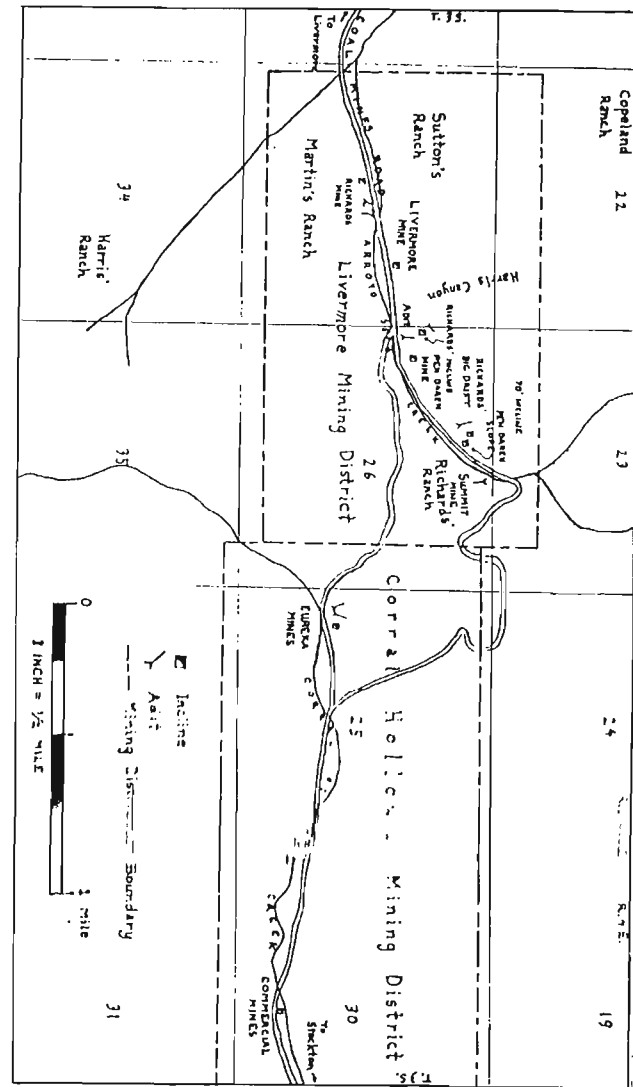
Jenkin Thomas Richards was born in Wales on April 2, 1834. In 1857, he immigrated with his family to Pennsylvania, and a year later came to San Francisco. After a short stay, he rushed to the gold mines in Nevada County, and remained there until the news of coal in Corral Hollow called him there in 1862. He built his cabin near the Cambrian Mine.

PEOPLE OF HARRISVILLE

MINERS

Name	Position	Mine	Year
Black, Frank	foreman	Richards	1902-04
Davis, David M.	miner	Livermore	1874-76
Edwards, John*	miner	Livermore	1875-76
Edwards, Thomas S.*	miner	Livermore	1875-76
Edwards, William D.	miner	Livermore	1874-75
	foreman	Summit	1875-78
	miner	Livermore	1878-80
Evans, Evan*	miner	Livermore	1875-76
Evans, Morgan D.*	miner	Livermore	1875-76
Gutmann, David	promoter	Pen Daren	1886
	promoter	Livermore	1888-90
Harris, Thomas S.	miner	Cambrian	1862-63
	supt.	Livermore	1874-76
Howell, Frank	supt.	Livermore	1875-76
Jenkins, Shadrack	miner	Summit	1875-78
Jenkins, William P.	miner	Livermore	1874-76
Morgan, Elijah	miner	Livermore	1874-76
Morgan, Henry	engineer	Livermore	1875-76
Rees, Jacob	foreman	Livermore	1874-76
	miner	Summit	1876-78
	miner	Pen Daren	1878-82
Rees, Robert D.	miner	Cambrian	1863
Reis, Robert	miner	Cambrian	1863
Richards, Jenkin T.	miner/ supt.	all mines	1862-1904
Roberts, Griffith	miner	Livermore	1875-76
	miner	Livermore	1876-78
	miner	Livermore	1878-80
	miner	Pen Daren	1878-80
Sanders, Griffith	miner	Summit	1875-78
	miner	Pen Daren	1878-80+
Steingrandt, Louis	bunkers	Livermore	1875-76
Thomas, Howell W.	miner	Livermore	1874-76
Thomas, Thomas W.	laborer	Livermore	*1875-76
Williams, Morris J.	miner	Livermore	1875-76
Williams, William	miner	Livermore	1888-90

* Miners residing in Murray Township in 1875-76
(Great Register of Alameda County, 1876), and who



APPENDIX A
HISTORY OF COAL MINING IN THE LIVERMORE DISTRICT

LAGS 229

Year	Operator	Workings	Vein	Location (T3S, R3E)
1862-63	Cambrian Coal Mining Co.	drift	Livermore	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1874-76	Livermore Coal Mining Co.	200' incline 410' incline	Pen Daren Livermore	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27 NE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27
1875-79	Summit Coal Mining Co.	327' adit	Summit	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1878-80	Pen Daren Coal Mining Co.	235' incline	Pen Daren	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1882	Jenkin Richards	70' incline adit	Summit Pen Daren	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26 NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1882	Howell Thomas	prospect	Pen Daren	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27
1885	Jenkin Richards	90' incline (same 70' incline above)	Summit	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1886-87	Pen Daren Coal Mining Co.	590' drift 126' adit (same adit opened in 1882) 110' incline	Summit Pen Daren Pen Daren	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26 NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26 NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26

APPENDIX A cont'd.

1887	Jenkin Richards	80' incline	Summit	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1887	Laumeister & Hanna	H. Thomas' mine	Pen Daren	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27
1888-90	Livermore Coal Mining Co.	275' incline (same 110' incline above) 300' incline (same 80' incline above)	Pen Daren & Eureka Summit	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26 NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1888	Cardiff Coal & Land Co.	reopened 327' adit	Summit	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26
1890	Jenkin Richards	130' incline	Richards	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27
1902-04	Jenkin Richards	same 130' incline above	Richards	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27
1907	J.E. Thorn, W. Mortensen, & Peter Pyne	same 130' incline above	Richards	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27

APPENDIX D cont'd.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

R.W. Graham, hotel and store
 William P. Jenkins, saloon
 H.W. Thomas, lodging house
 Smith & Harrison, livery stable

RANCH OWNERS AND RESIDENTS IN HARRIS
DISTRICT UP TO 1907

Adam Brown
 John S. Carlson
 W.B. Carr
 William T. Coleman
 Edward Connolly
 Frank Copeland
 Thomas Copeland
 Michael Cronin
 John Demas
 Augustus Derby
 E.M. Derby
 Oscar Derby
 Chas. A. Ellis
 Edwin T. Ellis
 Alfred Famariss
 Patrick Gallagher
 A. Ginochio
 E. Ginochio
 Griffin
 Howard J. Griffith
 C. Gwinee
 Thomas Harris
 Thomas D. Henderson
 John G. Hughes
 George Johnson
 Robert Johnson
 W.W. Johnson

John Kane
 William Leary
 Alexander Martin
 Angus Martin
 Neal Martin
 John McGlinchey
 Charles McLaughlin
 D. McNee
 James Mulqueeney
 Michael Mulqueeney
 Peter Nelson
 John H. Pace
 J.M. Patterson
 George H. Payne
 J.E. Reed
 J. Reuss
 Jenkin Richards
 Cornelius Shea
 S.P. Smith
 J.L. Stanford
 C.J. Stevens
 Nathan B. Sutton
 Howell W. Thomas
 Robert H. Wise
 W.W. Wynn
 George Young

APPENDIX D cont'd.

FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE HARRIS DISTRICT

John and May Carlson
 Albin
 Alice
 Ester
 Earle

Edward and Mary Connolly
 Andrew C.
 Charles P.
 Catherine A.
 Edward H.
 James J.
 John S.
 Laughlin T.
 Mary F.
 Alice J.

Thomas and Margaret Copeland
 Sydia
 Mary
 Josephine
 Otis
 Frank
 Truman
 Patrick
 Emily

Michael and Catherine A. Cronin
 Annie
 Katy
 Adeline
 Julia
 Thomas
 George S.
 Cornelius J.

David M. and Sarah Davis

John
Joe
E.J.
Sarah
Mary

John Demas

Theresa
Katie
May
John
Tony
Joseph

Charles and Johana Ellis

Mary A. (Mrs. Ed Connolly)
Charles H.
Edwin T.

Alfred and Flora Famariss

George
Lotta

Patrick and Elizabeth Gallagher

James
Mary E.
Anna
Unely
Kate
Eveline
Rosanna

William Leary

John
Maggie
Katie
Delia
William
May
Joseph
Mary
Anita

Angus and Margaret Martin

Alexander
Neil
Katherine (Mrs. Jenkin Richards)
Mrs. Robert H. Wise

Elijah Morgan

Bella

Jacob and Annie Rees

Minnetta
David R.
Thomas
William
Claude
Fred
Angeline
Harold

Jenkin and Kate Richards

William T.
Martin
Penny
May

Cornelius and Margaret Shea

Margaret J.
Cornelius

Howell W. Thomas

Thomas W.
Mary
Sarah
Annie

Robert H. Wise

Alelia
Newton A.
Wilbur
Almira