

The Livermore Roots Tracer



Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 901, Livermore, California 94551-0901

<http://l-ags.org> & <http://twitter.com/lagsociety>

Membership News

Welcome New Members

Kaarin Brown, Tim Cox, Kathy Crusco, and Diane Wiedel

Thanks for the generosity of the following L-AGS members:

Patrons

Sandra Clark, Madelon Palma, Cheryl Speaks, and Duncan Tanner.

Benefactors

Kristine Ahuja, Sandra Caulder, Marilyn A. Cutting,
Linda Driver & Walt Crawford, Richard & Wanda Finn,
Richard & Jean Lerche, Cindy McKenna, Ileen Peterson, Peggy Weber

Total L-AGS Members as of July 9, 2013: 144 Memberships and 168 Members

Meeting News

General Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Congregation Beth Emek, 3400 Nevada Court, Pleasanton. Map: <http://www.L-AGS.org/maps/Pls-BethEmek.html>

Study Group Chair Vacant
study.chair@L-AGS.org

Study Group Forum *study.group@L-AGS.org*

The Master Genealogist Group meets on the third Saturday of the month, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, at 7077 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 110, Pleasanton. <http://www.l-ags.org/maps/Pls-KollCenter.html>

TV-TMG Chair (Kay Speaks)

tvtmg.chair@L-AGS.org

TV-TMG Forum

tvtmg.group@L-AGS.org

L-AGS Leadership for 2013

President	president@L-AGS.org
First VP and Program Chair	program@L-AGS.org
Second VP and Membership Chair	membership@L-AGS.org
Business Manager	business@L-AGS.org
Corresponding Secretary	
Recording Secretary	

MarilynCutting
Patricia Northam
Helen Benham-Gallagher
and Deborah McMenamin
Duncan Tanner
Cheryl Palmer
Julie Liu

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A Message from our President

Greetings Everyone,

August is fast approaching and Patrick is patiently waiting for my article for the Roots Tracer. He always welcomes articles/stories from all of you members as well.

I will take this opportunity to thank all of you who became members this year and all our renewing members for your contribution to our great organization. We would not be so successful, if we didn't have such dedicated and hard working volunteers.

We (kids and grandkids) were recently camping at Eagle Lake in Lassen County and by golly; I was able to work on genealogy 'stuff' thanks to my iPad and Ancestry. The tools we use to dig into family history have certainly changed dramatically in recent years, but the reasons why people are passionate about this exciting hobby remain the same.

I hope that everyone is enjoying this summer, even though we have had some quite hot and humid days. Remember to keep chipping away at those 'brick' walls.

As Isabel Allende stated "Write what should not be forgotten."

Marilyn Cutting

In Memoriam

In Honor of John (Jack) Walden, August 6, 1929 – May 21, 2013

John, a L-AGS member and volunteer, serving as a docent for the genealogy library program, passed away in May. John will be greatly missed by his genealogy friends. John lost his fight with leukemia on Tuesday (May 21, 2013). He was a loving husband, father and grandfather. He touched more lives than you could ever imagine and will be missed by everyone who had the pleasure of meeting him. John was born in Steubenville, Ohio to Herbert and Loretta Walden. He graduated from Ohio University with a chemistry degree. He was employed by Battelle Memorial Institute, Los Alamos and Livermore National Laboratories for over 35 years. After retiring he had an interest in genealogy, all outdoor activities and spending as much time as possible with family and friends.

He especially loved following the activities of all his children and grandchildren. He also had a love for reading. John is survived by his loving wife Vera, of 65 years, devoted children Bev, son-in-law Jim, Barbie, and son, John, daughter-in-law Linda and grandchildren Dan and Jennifer, his sister Betty Sheets and numerous nieces and nephews. [From the Obituary prepared by his survivors. Ed.]

The Livermore Roots Tracer

The Roots Tracer is the quarterly publication of the Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society. The mission statement of the Roots Tracer is:

"Instruct. Inspire. Inform."

We encourage members to submit articles for publication. Material can be e-mailed to:

managing.editor@l-ags.org or mailed to L-AGS, P.O. Box 901, Livermore, CA 94551-0901. Want ghostwriting help? Just ask!

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Golden Gate Bridge Opening Day - May 27, 1937

By Patricia Northam

John Vitaich, a restaurateur in Livermore from 1890 to 1899, had seven children, one of whom would take his children to the opening day of the Golden Gate Bridge. John's youngest son, Joseph Louis, gathered his wife Dorothy and their four children for an adventure of a lifetime. The four children were son John, daughters Dorothy Marie and Hazel, and stepson Walter Berleman. They dressed up in their Sunday best. Papa wore his three-piece suit and hat. Hazel Vitaich, my mother-to-be, was only seven years old, but felt the excitement as her family prepared themselves for this historic event.

Hazel's family had to take at least two streetcars to get to the bridge. More than 200,000 people walked on the Golden Gate's two-mile span that day. Hazel couldn't feel any movement of the



Dorothy Vitaich, Walter Berleman, Hazel, and John Vitaich

Vitaich Direct Descendants

(* = author's direct ancestors)

*Giovanni Domenico (John) VITAICH (1839 - 1899)

m. Mary (Marita, Marreta) CARSTULOVICH (1859 - 1890)

2. Gregory (Gregorio) John VITAICH (1877 - 1973)

m. Bertha M. LeCLERC(1878 - 1966)

2. Johnny VITAICH (1878 - 1879)

2. Francis (Francesa) Mary VITAICH (1880 - 1943)

a. m. Joseph LARKICK (LASICH) - divorced

b. m. Charles VINELLI - divorced

c. m. Charles CLIVER - common law

2. Thomas (Tommaso) VITAICH (1881 - 1964)

m. Winifred(Winnie) Josephine FISH (1885 - 1958)

2. Diana (Daisy) VITAICH (1884 - 1935)

a. m. Frank Theodore PLATTE (1875 - 1919)

b. m. Edward George PRICE (1888 - 1945)

2. *Joseph Louis VITAICH (1885 - 1948)

m. Dorothy Lenora WIBER (1891 - 1948)

3. John VITAICH (1924 - 1947)

3. Dorothy Marie VITAICH (1926 - 2003)

a. m. Louis MARINO (1919 - 1960)

b. m. Edward MURPHY

3. *Hazel Bertha VITAICH -

m. Douglas NORTHAM -

4. *Patricia Charmaine NORTHAM -

m. Richard Edward ENGLAND -- divorced

4. Cynthia NORTHAM -

m. David Edward GATES -

2. Mamie VITAICH (1890 - 1890)



More than 200,000 people walked on the Golden Gate

bridge due to the crowds of people surrounding her. She never got too close to the railing as she



Pedestrian Day Souvenir

was afraid she might fall.

Hazel remembered it as similar to going to Playland at the Beach, but without the rides. There were games like throwing darts at balloons, all kinds of trinkets, and contests. One contest was for the men who had grown the best 49er-type beard. The family ate popcorn, hot dogs, ice cream, and cotton candy.

This had been a very big day for everyone. The historic occasion had been a warm, sunny day. Hazel was sunburnt, getting more sun than she needed. She was tired at the end of the day and had more walking to do to get back home. Truly, this was a day to remember.

This was a fun day for my mother-to-be, Hazel, something she would recall with delight 75 years later.

NEWS FLASH -

George Anderson wins State-Wide Award

At the annual meeting of the Conference of California Historical Societies, June 22, 2013, our George Anderson was awarded the prestigious Individual Award for helping “to nurture and preserve our priceless heritage.” Twenty-seven publications of which George is the author, compiler, editor etc. are listed at: <http://www.l-ags.org/mempubs.html> Below is the full text as printed in the awards luncheon handout.

George Watkins Anderson, Jr.

George Anderson has written many books on the topic of genealogy, and inspired many to investigate their own family history. He put a great deal of work into structuring and maintaining the website for the Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society (L-AGS), which serves as an important resource for local genealogists and historians.

George's tireless indexing of information online made genealogical research as simple as a few clicks of the mouse. As a member of the Livermore Heritage Guild (LHG), he frequently participates in events

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A Visit to Wellington Bridge

By Thomas Mathews

When Dorrie and I married, she handled most of the wedding planning leaving me to arrange the honeymoon. I was born in Washington DC and have always had an appreciation for history so I decided that we should visit Washington, Colonial Williamsburg, Harpers Ferry and the Civil War battlefield of Antietam in Sharpsburg, Maryland. At Sharpsburg we stayed in a quaint little bed & breakfast on Shepherdstown Pike, right next to the Antietam National Cemetery. I didn't know it then, but we were honeymooning right next door to my great-great-grandmother's baby brother.

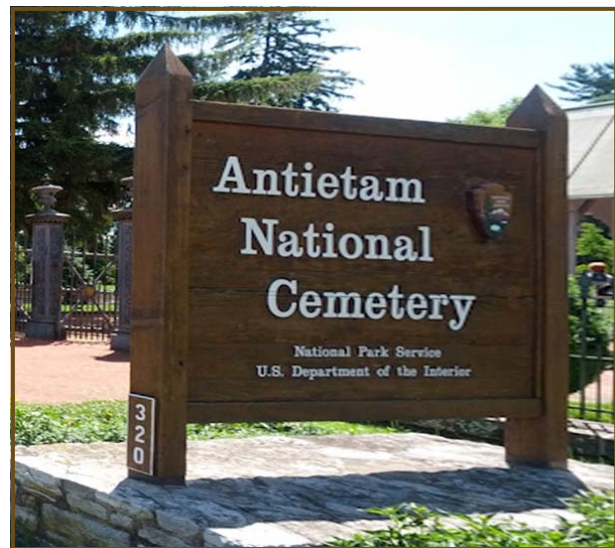
My great-great-grandmother, Albina Bridge Campbell, was born August 9, 1838, in Garland, Maine. She was the first of four children born to Samuel Bridge and Mary Bickell. Both Samuel and Mary were born in England and had married and settled in Maine by 1830. Samuel came of age during a tumultuous era that climaxed with the defeat of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo. It is little wonder that he would choose to give his youngest son a name that commemorated the victorious commander of that battle, Field Marshal Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington.

George Wellington Bridge, Wellington for short, was born in Garland May 3, 1844. Two years later the Bridge family pulled up stakes and moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where Samuel built the city's first sawmill at the mouth of the Fox River. At age eleven, young Wellington was helping out in the sawmill. By the time he turned seventeen he considered himself a full-fledged lumberman.

On June 15, 1861, two months after the bombardment of Fort Sumter and six weeks after his 17th birthday, Wellington lied about his age and joined the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry Regiment. After seeing action at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia, July 18, 1861, and the 1st battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the 2nd Wisconsin joined with the 6th and 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana Regiments to form the Iron Brigade, a unit whose exploits prompted General George McClellan, commander of the Army of the Potomac, to say of it, "They are the equal to the best troops in any army in the world."

Over the next 15 months Wellington also saw action at the battles of 2nd Bull Run, Beverly Ford, Gainesville and South Mountain. At the latter, official accounts reported his death in battle but these reports, to paraphrase Mark Twain, were greatly exaggerated.

Three days later, on September 17, 1862, Wellington and his regiment marched into a cornfield outside of Sharpsburg, Maryland, just as the sun was rising on what would be the bloodiest day in American history. This time Wellington did not march out. He was 18 years old.



Antietam National Cemetery

This summer, 18 years after our first visit, we revisited Sharpsburg. Accompanied by our two teenage daughters, we visited the place where Wellington died. Natasha, our oldest, is already older than Wellington was when he enlisted. As we gazed out over a small parcel of farmland, a park ranger described what happened on this spot. "There are thousands of cornfields all over this country but there is only one 'The Cornfield.' On this spot, over 10,000 Americans fell in only four hours, many before they took their second step onto the field. That's more than double the casualties suffered on D-Day."

After leaving The Cornfield, we drove to Antie-

Paternal Lineage

from Samuel Bridge to Charles Willard Mathews, Jr.

Samuel Bridge

b. 1797, England

d. 1869, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

m. about 1830

Mary Bickell

b. 1808, England

d. 1878, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

Children of Samuel and Mary Bridge

1. Albina Bridge, 1838-1884

2. Sarah J. Bridge, 1840-1913

3. James Lewis Bridge, 1843-1904

4. George Wellington Bridge, 1844-1862

Albina Bridge

b. 1838, Garland, Penobscot, Maine

d. 1884, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

m. 1861, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

Robert Clark Campbell

b. 1830, Hebron, Washington, New York

d. 1916, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

Elizabeth Campbell

b. 1862, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

d. 1893, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

m. 1889, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

James Willis Annis

b. 1856, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

d. 1916, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

Mildred Mary Annis

b. 1890, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Wisconsin

d. 1971, Colorado Springs, El Paso, Colorado

m. 1916, Jacksonville, Duval, Florida

Stewart Curtis Chandler

b. 1889, Superior, Douglas, Wisconsin

d. 1971, Colorado Springs, El Paso, Colorado

Jean Evelyn Chandler

b. 1917, Carbondale, Jackson, Illinois

d. 1980, Nashville, Davidson, Tennessee

m. 1938, Carbondale, Jackson, Illinois

Charles Willard Mathews, Jr.

b. 1915, Saint Louis, St. Louis (city), Missouri

d. 1996, Las Cruces, Doña Ana, New Mexico



Grave marker: Wellington Bridge

tam National Cemetery where Wellington and thousands of his fellow soldiers lie. After the relentless heat on the battlefield, the cemetery was cool and shady. Wellington's grave was clean and well-tended, as were the graves of all of the Wisconsin fallen. We all sat with him for a while, reflecting on the life he had and the one he missed out on. I took some comfort in the knowledge that his sacrifice was not made in vain.

Five days after the battle President Lincoln issued a preliminary proclamation that all slaves in states that were still in rebellion on January 1, 1863, would be freed. Lincoln had been waiting some time for General McClellan to deliver a victory resounding enough to dissuade England from entering into an alliance with the Confederacy. England took note, no alliance was signed, and the Confederacy's fate was sealed.

As we left the cemetery, we passed graves of veterans of other wars; World War I, World War II and the Spanish American War. I asked my girls what they thought of all this and Tasha replied, "We fight too many wars." She'll get no argument from me on that.

Searching for Female Ancestors? Consider Endogamy!

By Louise Walsh Throop, M.B.A.

[Editor's Note: The word "endogamy" is rarely used. Endogamy would be worth considering when researching families who lived in close proximity to other families, with widows or widowers marrying in-laws; or brothers and sisters of a family marrying brothers and sisters of a family on a nearby farm. Proponents claim that endogamy encourages group affiliation and bonding. It is a common practice among displaced cultures attempting to make roots in new countries while still resisting complete integration. It encourages group solidarity which may be important to preserve when a group is attempting to get established within an alien culture. Read on to see how this model is developed by this author regarding Mayflower families as a method for discovering birth surnames for female relatives, as well as many other interesting facts.]

Endogamy is marriage within a specific, often small, social group. Members of clans, tribes, ethnicity groups, church groups, or descendants in the same extended family, are examples of limited social groupings. Social customs, church regulations, and geography also play a role in endogamy.

Endogamous marriages should be considered when seeking the birth surnames for women in your family tree. Examples of endogamous marriages are: marriages of siblings in one family with siblings in another family as well as marriages of first cousins, first cousins once removed, and second cousins.

One very extreme example of endogamy is found in the descendants of George Soule, Pilgrim on the Mayflower in 1620. Five children of Elder John **Davis** married the children of Benjamin⁴ **West** (William³ West, Susannah² Soule, George¹ Soule): Hezekiah **West** (b. 1754) married Experience **Davis**, Mary **West** (b. circa 1756) married Thomas **Davis** (b. 1767), Benjamin **West** (b. 1761) married Elizabeth **Davis**, Michael **West** (b. circa 1763) married Ann/Amy **Davis**, and Rusmire **West** (b. circa 1769) married Bethiah **Davis**^[1]. The West and Davis families were members of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, Rhode Island and Burlington/Farmington, Con-

necticut. John Davis was succeeded by Benjamin West as Elder in Connecticut.

The degree of endogamy in a family can be measured by counting the total number of marriages in a descendancy and comparing that with the number of these marriages that involve cousins, or siblings in the two or more families brought together by these marriages. The resulting ratio is expressed as a percentage.

Thus endogamy ratios were computed for the first four generations of the descendants from passengers of the Mayflower in 1620^[2]. With the warning that these endogamy ratios are probably underreported, there appear to be three levels of endogamy in these early Plymouth Colony families. The smaller, sometimes upper-class, Mayflower families usually have a non-existent endogamy ratio e.g. Winslow, Priest, Chilton, More, which is often associated with geographical distribution of the family far from Plymouth. Winslow could have a higher endogamy ratio as spouses' parents are most generally lacking in the Mayflower Society's 'silver' book on that family.

Several Mayflower families have quite low levels of endogamy, under 8%, which is roughly two in every 25 marriages. Surnames of spouses are missing in relatively high proportions among the early Doty, White and Billington descendancies, so these Mayflower families may actually have endogamy levels over 8%. The Mayflower families with low-level endogamy ratios are:

Bradford 1.36%, Standish 2.41%, White 2.98%, H. Samson 3.94%, S. Fuller 4.17%, Allerton

^[1] See Families #798-803 in Louise Walsh Throop, compiler, "Mayflower Families in Progress: George Soule of the Mayflower and his Descendants for Four Generations" (Plymouth Massachusetts, 2011) p. 181.

^[2] These Mayflower families are described in a series of 'silver' books published by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in Plymouth Massachusetts. These books, published since the early 1980s, have become a rather large database representing families in early Plymouth Colony, now SE Massachusetts. In general, the first four generations take the families to about 1720. The books are available by calling: 508-746-5058. Also consult the Pleasanton Library catalog.

4.21%, Doty 5.28%, Hopkins 5.34%, Billington 6.25%, Rogers 6.98%, Soule 7.29%, and E. Fuller 7.86%.

Families with the highest endogamy ratios are: Cooke 8.69%, Warren 9.71%, Eaton 13.98%, Howland 14.42%, Brown 16.67%, and Alden 18.18%. Their ratios range from 8% to about 18%, or about two to five out of 25 marriages in these families.

It follows that a search for the identity of an unidentified wife before circa 1720 in these six foregoing Mayflower families should be directed toward close relatives, including in-laws. So for these six Mayflower families with the highest endogamy ratios, it would be advisable to look for sibling-to-sibling marriages and cousin marriages when trying to identify a spouse. The probability is 8-18% that you will find the spouse among these in-laws and cousins. The chances are that almost one in five marriages is endogamous. Put another way, in a family with 10 children before about 1710 in Plymouth Colony, two of those children may have married siblings in one other family, or married cousins, or both. A particularly notable complex of endogamous families in early Plymouth Colony families ties together the Alden, Eaton, Fuller, Rickard and Snow families. Most of these sibling-sibling marriages occurred before 1700.

Several children of Giles and Hannah (Dunham) Rickard experienced endogamous marriages. The children were ^[3]:

1. Giles Rickard b. 1659 m. 1683 Hannah SNOW
2. Samuel Rickard b. 1662 m. 1689 Rebecca SNOW
3. Eleazer Rickard b. ca 1670 m. ca 1698 Sarah EATON
4. Josiah Rickard b, ca 1672 m. 1699 Rebecca EATON
5. Hannah Rickard b. ca. 1674 m. 1701 Ebenezer EATON

Four of the five married children of William and Rebecca (Brown) Snow were married to a sibling of the spouses of their own brother or sister, for four endogamous marriages of seven ^[4]:

1. Mary Snow b. ca 1656 d. 1699+ unm.
2. Lydia Snow b. ca 1658 d. 1699+ unm.
3. William Snow b. ca 1660 m. 1686 Naomi Whitman
4. Joseph Snow b. ca 1762 m. ca 1689 Hopestill ALDEN
5. Hannah Snow b. ca 1664 m1. 1683 Giles RICKARD
m2. 1713/4 Joseph Howes
6. Benjamin Snow b. ca 1669 m1. 1693 Elizabeth ALDEN
m2. 1705 Sarah (Allen) Cary
7. Rebecca Snow b. ca 1671 m. 1689 Samuel RICKARD
8. James Snow b. ca 1674 d, 1690 on Canadian Expedition

Likewise, in the family of Samuel Fuller, the first two children married Eaton siblings ^[5]:

- Samuel Fuller b. ca 1658 m. 1685/6 Marcy EATON
2. Elizabeth Fuller b. ca 1663 m. 1694 Samuel EATON

Also in early Plymouth Colony, in the family of Joseph and Mary (Simmons) Alden, two daughters married Snow brothers ^[6]:

1. Sarah Alden b. ca 1665 m. Joseph Crossman
2. Isaac Alden b. ca 1666 m. Mehitable Allen
3. Joseph Alden b. ca 1668 m. Hannah Dunham
4. Mercy Alden b. ca 1669 m. John Burrill
5. Hopestill Alden b. ca 1671 m. Joseph SNOW
6. Elizabeth Alden b. ca 1673 m. Benjamin SNOW

^[3] Robert S. Wakefield, editor, "Mayflower Families through Five Generations: Peter Brown" (Plymouth Massachusetts, 2002) 7:19, 21 [henceforth, MF 7(2002)].

^[4] MF 7(2002):8, 17-22

^[5] MF 10(1996):9-14.

^[6] See Alicia Crane Williams, editor, "Mayflower Families through Five Generations: Family of John Alden" (Plymouth Massachusetts, 1999) 16(1):39,

7. John Alden b. 1674/5 m. Hannah White

In conclusion and when combined with other clues, the family of Benjamin and Sarah (Hoskins) Eaton is revised to include two possible Soule marriages, thus making five children with endogamous marriages^[7]. Of the 10 marriages, five are apparently endogamous.

1. Child Eaton? b. ca. 1661; d.y.?
2. Benjamin Eaton b. ca 1663/4; m1. 1689 Mary Coombs
 - m2. 1728/9 Susannah (Lewis) Beal
 - m3. 1740 Marcy (---) Vaughan
3. William Eaton b. ca 1665 d. unm. ca. 1690/1
4. Hannah Eaton b. ca 1667, m. ca. 1691 William SOULE
5. Susannah Eaton b. ca 1669, m1. ca. 1694 George

SOULE

- m2. 1704 Peter Oliver
- m3. 1719-29 Joseph Lisbee
6. Sarah Eaton b. ca 1671, m. ca 1697 Eleazer RICKARD
- Ebenezer Eaton b. ca 1674, m. 1701 Hannah RICKARD
8. Rebecca Eaton b. ca 1676, m. 1699 Josiah RICKARD
9. Experience Eaton b. ca 1678, living unm. in 1731.

[7] This work supersedes the family as last published by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1996: Robert S. Wakefield, editor, "Mayflower Families through Five Generations: Family of Francis Eaton" (Plymouth Massachusetts, 1996) 9:7-8

Driving Me Crazy – What’s a Surname Anyways?

By Linda A. Driver

I have always been amazed at the myriad ways that Driver—a simple surname—can be misspelled or misinterpreted. I have been Ms. Drever, Ms. Diver, Ms. Drover and more. Now, when I give someone my last name, I spell it out and add, "Driver, as in taxi driver." My ancestors must have had the same problem. It has taken me years to ferret out the Driver line of the family. Who would think to look under Dower or Davies? But that is where they have been lurking.

The Drivers came from Yorkshire, England, in 1842 and settled in Wisconsin before coming to California in 1852. A passenger record indexed their surname as Drever, even though the handwritten record clearly showed a dotted "i." The page was so smudged, it was hard to read the names, but eventually I learned that my great-great-grandfather, Joseph Driver, arrived with his mother, Elizabeth (Berry) Driver, and two younger half sisters, Martha and Ann. After many years of research, I recently located Martha Driver (and wrote about my findings in the May 2013 *Roots Tracer*). An article about Martha's son said that "Grandmother Driver" died at an advanced age in Wisconsin. So, I set my sights on finding Elizabeth and her daughter Ann.

Google Books—the source of my previous findings for Martha Driver—proved its value yet again. A preview from *Iowa County Marriages, v.1-3* (Fieldhouse, 1974) showed that Ann Driver married James Goldsworthy on 26 Sep 1847. I had been searching for Ann Driver for years. Why had I not found her before? I went back to Ancestry's "Wisconsin Marriages, pre-1907," to figure out what I had missed. Who would have guessed that Ann "Davies" was Ann Driver?

Ann Elizabeth Driver and James Goldsworthy had four children: Joseph (b. Aug 1848), William James (b. Sep 1850), Elizabeth Ann (b. abt 1854) and Martha Jane (b. abt 1856). The Goldsworthys came to California between 1851 and 1854, most likely for the same reason that so many others came: gold! In 1860, James Goldsworthy was a miner in the vicinity of Chips, Sierra County, California. The same census showed that Ann's first daughter, Elizabeth, was born in California about 1854. Ann and her family probably traveled with her brother, Joseph, and his family to California in 1852. Unlike my branch of the Driver family, Ann returned to Wisconsin by 1870 and died in Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin, on 28 July 1898.

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in *The Town of Dodgeville* in the County of *Iowa* State of *Wisconsin* enumerated by me, on the *28th* day of *Sept* 1850. *George Prosser* Ass. Marshal

Dwellings—houses numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	PLACE OF BIRTH. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
			Age.	Sex.	White, Black, or Color.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1263	1263	<i>Richard Johns</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Miner</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>Eng</i>				
		<i>Elizabeth do</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>F</i>				<i>do</i>				
		<i>Ann Goldsworthy</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>F</i>				<i>do</i>				
		<i>Joseph do</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>M</i>				<i>do</i>				

1850 census; Elizabeth Johns and daughter, Ann Goldsworthy, in Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin

169	DOWER, Elizabeth & Richard Johns, Feb 14, 1844 civ
56	DOWNARD, William & Sarah Kline
164	DOYLE, James & Rosanna Hanlin, Aug 12, 1841 rol
145	DREVINOWSKI, Vincent G. & Mary Jane McKowan, Jan 9, 1843
314	DRIVER, Ann & James Goldsworthy, Sep 26, 1847 civ

Iowa County Marriages, v.1-3, for Elizabeth Driver and her daughter, Ann Driver, in Iowa County, Wisconsin

If Ann (Driver) Goldsworthy had not been listed in the household with her mother and stepfather in the 1850 census, I would never have found Elizabeth, my 3rd-great-grandmother. Elizabeth Driver had become Elizabeth Johns. Why had I been unable to find her marriage record? Even *Iowa County Marriages* had the wrong surname. Elizabeth “Dower” married Richard Johns on 14 Feb 1844. To make matters more mysterious, according to Ancestry’s “Wisconsin Marriages, pre-1907,” it was Elizabeth “Davies” who married Richard Johns. Elizabeth died between 1870 and 1880, most likely in Mineral Point, Iowa County, Wisconsin, where the Driver family first settled when it came to the United States.

Adding to the Driver name challenge was finding my great-grandfather—John Henry Driver—in the census records. In 1870, his surname was transcribed as Dliiver. The “DI” combination should have been a tip off to the transcriber that something was amiss. In 1880, he was John Driser. Admittedly, the handwriting was so difficult

to read, Driser seemed like a plausible guess. The same mistake occurred in 1920 when my grandfather was listed as George “Driser.” The “v” in Driver did, indeed, look like an “s.”

What’s in a name? Shakespeare wrote, “It is nor hand, nor foot, nor arm, nor face, nor any other part belonging to a man. O, be some other name!” Perhaps Shakespeare was wrong. Surnames are a part of us, and they can be genealogical albatrosses hanging around our necks. I have often wished I could be some other name. It is ironic—our branch of the family is the only one to retain the Driver name, yet Driver is not our ancestral name at all. It was the name of Joseph Driver’s stepfather. If Joseph had kept his birth name, I would be Linda Berry. How many ways can you go wrong spelling Berry? (Answer: A lot!)

And, if you think that saying, “Driver, as in taxi driver,” solves the problem of getting the name right—think again. I’ve had several returned phone calls asking for Ms. Taxi.

Homesteadin' and Railroadin'

By Debbie Conner Mascot

Anton William Konst, known as Tony, was born on March 3, 1868 in Burlington, Racine County, Wisconsin¹, just five months after the first steam fire engine was purchased for the Racine fire department.²

Tony's parents, Henry Konst and Anna Kramer, were farmers in Wisconsin and, in 1870 for the Federal Census, they were in Wheatland, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, about 8 miles from Burlington.³

Tony's grandson, my grandfather, told me a favorite story that Tony told him about wolves from his teenage years.

In those farming days, butchering day was a big deal. The whole area would meet to butcher their animals together, everyone helping one another. Grampa mentioned that his dad was a very talented butcher and, likewise, his Grampa, Tony Konst, was as well. In fact, Tony and his wife, Lizzie, had a meat grinder and were very popular in town for the sausage attachment they possessed.

They would can the meat or smoke it in a smokehouse that they built. The smokehouse was much like the bins for garbage cans we have these days. It had rods across to hold the meat and they'd put in the hog belly or turkey to cure. They'd make salt pork, ham, bacon, and smoked turkey to last until the next butchering day.

In this favorite story about wolves, Tony Konst had a dreadful head-to-head encounter with wolves on a particular butchering day. When Tony was a teenager, his family lived in the woods of Wisconsin. They would hike six or seven miles to attend the butchering. On this particular occasion, Tony and his father, Henry, went to butchering day. Henry went home, and Tony stayed to do the cutting. He was going to stay overnight, but after the big meal, he decided to head for home, with his bloody clothes and two

knives.

As he was walking, he heard a natural, yet eerily *unnatural*, noise. Since he knew there were wolves and that wolves went for the heels and came from behind, he walked backward, wielding his knives.

Suddenly, he saw black wolves and he knew that he had to find cover. He continued toward home, keeping the wolves at bay. He came to the fence and followed it, facing the wolves, until he came to a corner.

He stayed in this corner fighting off the wolves with his two butchering knives until morning light, when Henry came with his gun. Even though Tony wasn't expected home for hours, Henry just sensed something was wrong and came to his son's rescue.⁵

This story was told to my grandfather by his



*Anton William Konst*⁴

¹St. Mary's Church, (Burlington, Racine County, Wisconsin), "Church records, 1846-1920 (Burlington, Wisconsin)" 3 Mar 1868, for Antonio Wilhelm Konst; photocopied page from FHL Microfilm 1862504 with citation and translation appended, supplied by [name kept private], Long Beach, CA. Sept. 2012.

²Oak Clearing Farm & Museum, *Racine Timeline, Tidbits of History, 1699-1899*, <http://www.racinehistory.com/timeline.htm> (accessed September 2010.)

³1870 U.S. Census, Burlington, Racine County, Wisconsin, population schedule, Burlington, 1870 U.S. Census, Page 223B, dwelling 465, family 466, Konst, Henry, digital image, *Ancestry.com* <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed September 2010), citing National Archives microfilm publication M593, roll 1733.

⁴Anton William (Tony) Konst, photograph; ca 1920, digital image, privately held by Deborah Conner Mascot, Livermore, CA. Original photo held by Pierre William Conner in Marysville, WA and scanned in Marysville, WA by Deborah Conner Mascot in August 2011.

⁵Konst family tradition, Deborah Conner Mascot, compiler, (handwritten notes, 2011; privately held by Deborah Conner Mascot, Livermore, CA); Anton William Konst wolf story, reported by Pierre William Conner, grandson of Anton William Konst, 2011.

Paternal Lineage of Deborah Elaine Conner Mascot
Anton William Konst b. 1868 Wisconsin d. 1937 South Dakota m. 1887 Iowa Elizabeth Bauhaus b 1866 Iowa d. 1950 Iowa
Anna Ellen Konst b.1894 Iowa d. 1978 California m. Orville Thomas Conner b.1895 Iowa d.1988 California
Pierre William Conner m. Signa Viola Felt b. 1917 Nemo, Lawrence, South Dakota d. 1976 Mobridge, Walworth, South Dakota
Harry James Conner b. 1943 Boonville, Warwick, Indiana d. 2012 Central Point, Jackson, Oregon m. Marilyn Luella Badgley

grandfather many times. So many, in fact, that when my grandfather told it to me, I could tell he was using his grandpa's words, not his own. He'd explain things like smokehouses and his grandfather's sausage attachment in his words, but the rest were channeled from the words of his grandfather.

I'm not sure why or when the Konst family left Wisconsin to travel to Iowa. They aren't listed in the 1880 Federal census in either State, so perhaps around that time is when they were making the 275 mile journey. Perhaps the farm wasn't doing well. Perhaps something drew them to Iowa, or perhaps they were simply drawn west.

Chickasaw County, Iowa was a nice farming area. Water was plentiful and the hills weren't even hills so much as a rolling prairie. In 1859, there was an historical sketch of Deerfield Township (where my Konst family relocated). It painted an interesting picture of the time 30 years or so before our ancestors arrived:

A few deer, of the hundreds which once abounded here, are all that now remain. A small pack of

grey wolves-perhaps half a dozen-still make their home with us. The prairie wolf-a skulking, cowardly brute, which sometimes, though seldom, performs the feat of robbing a henroost-is quite plenty. A few wildcats, badgers and raccoons are also found. Of amphibia the beaver, otter, muskrat, and mink are quite plenty...⁶

Whatever and whenever, I am glad they left Wisconsin and headed to Iowa. For it was in Iowa that the 1885 Iowa State Census shows them in Chickasaw County, living next door to Barnet Bauhaus and his family.⁷ Barnet's daughter, Elizabeth (known as Lizzie), was Tony's future wife.



Elizabeth (Bauhaus) Konst⁸

⁶Alexander, W. E. "History of Chickasaw and Howard Counties, Iowa." Decorah, Iowa, Western Publishing Company, 1883. Page 283; digital images, Archive.org www.archive.org (accessed November 2011).

⁷1885 Iowa State Census, Deerfield, Chickasaw County, Iowa, population schedule, Deerfield, 1885 Iowa State Census, Deerfield, Chickasaw County, Iowa, population schedule, Deerfield, Image 21, Line 24, Family Number 133, Konst, Henry, digital image, Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925, Ancestry.com www.ancestry.com (accessed September 2010).

⁸Elizabeth (Bauhaus) Konst photograph. Pierre William Conner photograph collection.



Railroad Section Crew in Capa, South Dakota, early 1920s. Left to right: two unidentified workers, Henry Konst, Clem Konst, Tony Konst¹⁵

Tony and Lizzie were married two years later on February 15, 1887 in Iowa⁹. A little over a year later, on May 24, 1888, their first child was born. They named her Christine, likely for Lizzie's mother¹⁰. Christine and all her future siblings were born in Howard and Chickasaw Counties.¹¹



Midland Cemetery entrance

By 1913, they moved from Iowa to a homestead in South Dakota.¹² Again, I'm not sure why they moved, but if they hadn't, how would my

⁹"Iowa, County Marriages, 1838-1934," database, FamilySearch.org <http://www.familysearch.org> (accessed July 2010), entry for Antoney Konst and Lizzie Banhouse, 15 February 1887, North Washington, Chickasaw County, Iowa

¹⁰Konst family record (not dated), privately held by Deborah Conner Mascot, [address for private use,] Livermore, California, 1997. Untitled, these handwritten notes were prepared by Anna Ellen Konst for Harry James Conner and cover her siblings and her husband's siblings with names, dates and places of birth, name of who each married, and death date, if applicable.

¹¹Konst family record, previously discussed.

¹²Bureau of Land Management, "Land Patent Search," digital images, *General Land Office Records* <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/> (accessed 2008), Anthony W. Konst (Jones County, South Dakota), homestead patent no. 07568

¹³Konst family tradition about homesteading and railroading, previously evaluated in note #5.

Connors and Konsts have found each other?

Anton William Konst's South Dakota homestead was in the uplands, which had dry creeks and no good farmland. My great grandma and her brother Henry worked in the corn fields, but they never really took off. Tony later got milk cows and even later moved the mile or so into the town of Capa, Jones County, and switched to railroading for a living.¹³

They did whatever work they could, but Tony was highly sought after to work the railroad bridge crew and was called to that frequently.¹⁴

Tony died on June 23, 1937 and is buried in the Midland Cemetery in Midland, Haakon County, South Dakota.¹⁶



Konst, Elizabeth † Anthony²⁰

Lizzie moved to Garner, Hancock County, Iowa to her daughter Christine's¹⁷

and died on September 8, 1950.¹⁸ She is buried with Tony in Midland, South Dakota.¹⁹

¹⁴Konst family tradition about railroading, previously evaluated in note #5.

¹⁵AntonWilliam Konst railroad picture. Pierre William Conner photograph collection.

¹⁶Konst family record, previously discussed.

¹⁷Konst family record, previously discussed.

¹⁸Konst family record, previously discussed.

¹⁹Find A Grave, Inc. *Find A Grave*, photograph © Brent Richardson, "gravestone for Anthony W. Konst (1867[sic]-1837) and Elizabeth Konst (1867-1837), Memorial No. 67248571."

²⁰Find A Grave, Inc., *Find A Grave*, digital image <http://www.findagrave.com> (accessed 2011), photograph, "gravestone for Anthony W. Konst (1867[sic]-1837) and Elizabeth Konst (1867-1837), Memorial No. 67248562, Records of the Midland Cemetery, Midland, South Dakota," photograph © Brent Richardson.

New at the Pleasanton Genealogy Library

Courtesy of Julie Sowles, Administrative Librarian

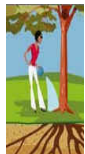
1. 282.79465 CENTURY. A century of faith: 100 years in the Catholic community of Pleasanton / by the Catholic Community of Pleasanton.
2. 929.20379 GLOVER. Glover, Anna. Glover memorials and genealogies : an account of John Glover of Dorchester, and his descendants with a brief sketch of some of the Glovers who first settled in New Jersey, Virginia and other places / by Anna Glover.
3. 929.20973 ANDERSON. Anderson, Doris Drake. Pathways to Livermore: Owen, Meyers and Taylor families of Alameda County, California / by Doris Drake Anderson.
4. 929.20973 ROSER. Roser, Susan E. Mayflower deeds & probates: from the files of George Ernest Bowman at the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants / by Susan E. Roser.
5. 929.20975 HARDY. Hardy, Stella Pickett, 1877 - Colonial families of the Southern States of America: a history and genealogy of colonial families who settled in the Colonies prior to the Revolution / by Stella Pickett Hardy.
6. 929.373 BOCKSTRUCK. Bockstruck, Lloyd DeWitt. Revolutionary war pensions awarded by state governments 1775-1874, the general and federal governments prior to 1814, and by private acts of Congress to 1905 / by Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck.
7. 929.374 GOODWIN. Goodwin, Nathaniel, 1782-1855. Genealogical notes, or, Contributions to the family history of some of the first settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts / by the late Nathaniel Goodwin.
8. 929.3752 ARK. Society of the Ark and the Dove. The Ark and the Dove adventurers / by the Society of the Ark and the Dove; edited by George Ely Russell & Donna Valley Russell.
9. 929.37946 LIVERMORE. Livermore cemeteries / Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society.
10. 929.37946 LIVERMORE. Robert Graham mortuary records: Livermore, California 1878-1893 / Livermore-Genealogical Society.
12. 929.50979 PARENT. Parent, Traci A. Hill: a comprehensive history of a pioneer cemetery in the Mount Diablo Field, Contra Costa County, California / researched and compiled by Traci A. Parent.
13. 929.7 WEIS. Weis, Frederick Lewis, 1895-1966. Ancestral roots of certain American colonists who came to America before 1700: lineages from Alfred the Great, Charlemagne, Malcolm of Scotland, Robert the Strong, and some other historical individuals / created by Frederick Lewis Weis; continued by Walter Lee Sheppard.
14. 974.902 RICORD. Ricord, Frederick W. (Frederick William), 1819-1897. General index to the documents relating to the colonial history of the state of New Jersey, First series, in ten volumes / prepared by Frederick W. Ricord.

News Flash

Continued from page 5

and activities throughout the area. George also worked with the Museum on Main in Pleasanton, California, to determine the identities of those buried in the Pleasanton Pioneer Cemetery, and transcribed the burial records.

He serves as an inspiration to others with his passionate dedication to preserving and sharing history that would otherwise have been long forgotten.



G. R. O. W.

Genealogy Resources On the Web —
The Page That Helps Genealogy Grow!
Compiled by Susan Johnston and Kay Speaks



wiki: genealogy german
wiki: cemetery inscriptions

Focus on: European Records Portals

You've discovered your immigrant ancestor's country of origin and you're ready to search for records in that country. What you need now is a web *portal*, a site that provides information on the records that exist in this new country, how to access them, and how to use them. Some of these *first step* suggestions may surprise you.

The *FamilySearch* Wiki:

<https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/>. Bookmark this site! Regardless of the state, country, or topic, this *wiki* should be your starting point when embarking on new research. Enter the country's name in the search box and explore the results.

United Kingdom and Ireland:

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/>. GENUKI™ is one of the Internet's original GenWeb sites. Each member country has its own area, and each area abounds with information on the records – what they are, where to find them, how to use them – as well as detailed information on archives, libraries, churches, and the tiniest locales. This site has few, if any, digital records, but it does have many indexes. Follow the links to each country's national archives site to find available online records.

Germany:

<http://tinyurl.com/mo9rb2h>. Joe Beine's *German Genealogy Resources on the Internet* is the perfect portal. It provides information on basic German research, links to articles on how to find and use German records, links to the records themselves, and information vital to people researching in a foreign language.

France:

<http://french-genealogy.typepad.com/>. Surprisingly, *The French Genealogy Blog* is my favorite entrée into the world of French research. Like all blogs, this is a newsy site containing disorganized information, but the list of departmental archives

on the left makes it worth repeated visits, and there are golden nuggets of information scattered in almost every post.

Italy:

<http://italiangenealogyroots.blogspot.com/>. Start with Melanie Holtz's blog, *Finding Our Italian Roots*. Read it to learn the basics of Italian research, as well as the more advanced tricks of a professional researcher and certified genealogist. When searching this blog, use record type or location as your keywords.

Norway:

<http://tinyurl.com/k2n8sr4>. If you don't have Norwegian ancestors, what you find on the National Archives of Norway's website will make you wish you did. Warning! Not every page is in English. The browser translations are helpful, though, even if some might be amusing.

WHAT'S NEW AT ...

***FamilySearch*:** In keeping with the European theme of this column, among the newest collections to hit *FamilySearch* are the Civil Registrations from Belgium, arranged by province and then by town (*plaats*). The stated coverage spans 1582-1912, but the bulk of the records are 19th century volumes. The records of some regions are in French, but most of the volumes appear to be in Dutch (or Flemish). This is a *browse-only* collection, but some index volumes (*tafels*) exist.

***Ancestry*:** The Charles R. Hale Collection is one of Connecticut's major genealogical resources. *Ancestry* bills its new collection as "Connecticut, Hale Cemetery Inscriptions, 1675-1934," but, in addition to Hale's 59 volumes of headstone abstracts, this collection also includes the death abstracts from Hale's 68 volumes of newspaper notices, ca. 1750-1865. Use the latter series carefully. You must browse the volume, "Connecticut Newspaper Notices Index," to identify the newspaper source of each abstract.

Meet a Genealogy Docent



Garl Satterthwaite and Carol, his wife, won a yearly membership in L-AGS as a prize at the 44th Annual Southern California Genealogy Jamboree 2012. To take advantage of that prize they relocated to

Pleasanton. Well, they also gave considerable consideration to improving the proximity of their grandchildren.

Garl is an experienced genealogist with many Quaker ancestors. Since he retired in 1998 he has dedicated much of his time to family research and golf. Besides traveling to New Zealand and many genealogy seminars, he has researched his Quaker roots in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, England and Wales. He has identified over sixty immigrant ancestors in the 1500/1600s who were Quakers or had descendants who later became Quakers. He has identified twenty-one ancestors who were in Indiana before 1840 and has collected over 29,000

names in a well-sourced database. He volunteered over 1,000 hours as a library docent in genealogy and gave over 200 genealogy lectures at the Thousand Oaks Senior Center in Southern California over the last 10 years. He and his wife, also an avid genealogist and DAR member, moved to Pleasanton last summer.

Garl has a Bachelor's Degree from Purdue and a Master's from University of Southern California, both in Electrical Engineering. In the service, Garl was a topographical surveyor and worked in the Philippines and Okinawa. After coming to Southern California on the Hughes Fellowship Program, he worked for Litton Data Systems for thirty eight years, specializing in computers and large system design. He traveled to England, France, Scandinavia, Germany, Italy, Iran, and Saudi during his working years.

His talk in November will provide background on the Quaker Religion, the Fighting Quakers, and many photos of Quaker Meeting Houses and their Burying Grounds. He will discuss the sources for Quaker research in libraries, archives and on the internet. He will provide insight into the Quaker surnames that he has become familiar with over the years.

Shoveling out the Paupers

By Ed O'Donnell

PREFACE

In Maude O'Donnell effects, after her death, I found the following newspaper clipping, which is not identified as to it's source:

"Flt. Sgt. Charles P. Fitzpatrick, 23, is believed killed, according to word received two days ago by his wife. Two of the Wellington bomber crew which failed to return Aug. 17 [probably 1943] from a raid on Peenemunde, Germany [a rocket research center constantly attacked by the allies] are prisoners of war, and the other three, including Sgt. Fitzpatrick were included in the latest casualty list as missing after air operations."

To find out more about my apparent relative, I started corresponding with an Emily Carroll in

Canada. She was a cousin of my mother, Maude O'Donnell. After an extensive correspondence Father Bill O'Donnell and I visited Canada during June 1994 to meet Emily Carroll. This started my research of the Fitzpatrick family.

In the year 1825, a government handbill appeared in the streets of all Southern Irish towns. Little did anyone suspect that this was the beginning of one of the most successful emigrations ever conducted to the New World. Little did they realize, also, the profound effect this handbill would have on a land over 3,000 miles away. A land very few people had heard of. A mysterious land far away.

Over 50,000 people responded giving evidence of the deplorable conditions of Ireland in 1825.

Writing in *Peterborough: Land of Shining Waters. An Anthology*, edited by Ronald J Borg; Peterborough (Ont.) (1967), Mr. Lloyd Hale describes Ireland at the time.

“...over population was at the root of the difficulty in Ireland. Prices of farm produce sank disastrously after the Napoleonic Wars, 1803–1815. Wheat prices fell from 120 shillings the quarter in 1814 to 50 shillings in 1823. Tenants were unable to pay their rents, and evictions followed when leases ran out. Consolidation by large landowners hastened evictions. Middlemen took large leases from landowners and sublet them at extravagant rents at six to ten pounds per acre. The cottier class, a peasant who occupies a cottage and sometimes a small holding of land usually in return for services, consisting of three million people, lived on farms of from one to ten acres. Their staple food was potatoes, herrings if they lived near the coast and a little milk if they possessed a cow. The poverty of many of these people is unbelievable.”

The wave of evictions led to crime and arson. Added to tithes, rents, famine and religious strife, Ireland was close to rebellion in 1823. Under such conditions it was no surprise that over 50,000 applications were submitted.

It was because of these conditions that Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton, 3rd Baronet, Under-Secretary of State for War and the Colonies between 1821 and 1828, began making plans to help emigrants make their way to the new world. Not all colonial affairs officials were in favor of this program. One of them referred to it as “shoveling out the paupers.” After consulting with John Robinson, Canada's Attorney General, Horton chose John's brother, Peter Robinson, to undertake this venture.¹

Peter was born in New Brunswick in 1885; he was the oldest son of Christopher Robinson. During the war of 1812 he fought bravely for the British, raising a rifle company and engaging the Americans at Sandwich. At the capture of Detroit, in August 1812, Robinson is mentioned in General Brock's Orders. He also succeeded in breaking his way through the American naval

blockade of August, 1814.

Upon his appointment Peter proceeded to gather and bring out 571 people in the next year. Most of the immigrants were from County Cork. They were settled in Ottawa Province and were given supplies and 100 acres of land.

The second wave of emigration was launched in 1825. Most of the emigrants from the area north of the Blackwater River in Cork were chosen from the estates of a few landlords. Eight gentry chose 239 families, with 37 others nearby picking the remaining 68. Emigrants chosen were to be pauper peasants, under 45 years of age and Roman Catholic. However, 80 heads of the families were not farmers, 33 were over 45 and several Protestant families were chosen. As nothing ever goes according to plan, it was later discovered that a few men of dubious reputation were given glowing references by magistrates who saw this as a great way to rid their districts of notorious troublemakers. According to the ship's surgeons, James Cotter and Pat Toherly, they were said to be “bad and dangerous, fit for any mischief.” Elliott and Halleran were “insolent ruffians.” The applicants arrived in Cork, penniless, in rags and often ill. Upon arrival, they were given medicine, blankets, baths, clothes and food.

Before Robinson started the voyage he traveled to the Peterborough area to explore conditions, establish a safe travel route and inspect the land. Returning to Ireland he assembled shipping to carry the immigrants to Canada. The nine ships and the number of passengers each carried were as follows: Brunswick-343 (including the Fitzpatrick family), Fortitude-282, John Barry-253, Resolution-227, Star-214, Albion-191, Regulus-157, Elizabeth-210, and Amity-147. Between May 10th and May 25th, the nine naval transports sailed bearing 2,204 Irish, 385 were men, 325 women, 727 boys and 587 girls. They sailed for “Hi Brasail tinnan Og”—the enchanted land. During the voyage 15 passengers died and 15 babies were born. The first ship, the Brunswick, reached Quebec on June 12 after 32 days.

The emigrants were taken to Montreal. Thirteen people were allowed to settle in Quebec and Montreal. Ten people deserted and 15 new passengers added. Their supplies were carried by cart and they walked across Montreal Island to Lachine. There they embarked on bateaux for Kingston. Sailing twenty or thirty miles a day, they arrived

¹“Peter Robinson's Settlers in Peterborough”, by Wendy Cameron, in *The Untold Story: The Irish in Canada*, edited by Robert O'Driscoll and Lorna Reynolds, Celtic Arts of Canada: Toronto, 1988, pages 343-353

in Kingston in about 12 days. The situation in Kingston was not good. The people were housed in tents, sanitary conditions were non-existent. Also, Kingston was experiencing a heat wave. More than 300 of the new arrivals fell ill, and thirty-three died. This is how a total of 1,942 emigrants settled down on the marshy flats to await Peter Robinson.

Peter arrived on July 10 to take charge of the group. Conditions were still bad because of the bad weather and sickness, in spite of help from the priests and sisters of the Kingston convent. Moving swiftly, Robinson took 500 by steamer on August 11th. After three more weekly trips he began to move them steadily towards their new homes.

The last part of the journey took them up the Otonabee River on 60 x 8 foot scows, propelled by men with poles and oars. The first party consisted of twenty men of the country hired as axmen and thirty of the healthiest settlers. They had to make a passable road out of a former trail. After leaving 113 settlers at Cobourg, approximately 1900 Irish landed at Scott's plain, eventually called Peterborough. From here they were helped to locate their land. Each family received a cow, axes, a handsaw, a hammer, 100 nails, two gimlets, three hoe, a kettle, a frying pan, an iron pot, three bushels of seed potatoes and one peck of seed corn. Robinson reported that a small log house was built on their respective lots by heads of each household by November 24, 1825, the official dates of all location tickets. The Fitzpatrick's were assigned W1/2Lot 20, Con. 1. The entire journey took about six and half months.

The first written record of our Fitzpatrick's was a letter from the Mallow Heritage Center, Mallow. They had located a marriage record as follows; "John Fitzpatrick, Castlemagner married Elizabeth Leary in the Roman Catholic church of Charville Parish on 14 February 1819." Castlemagner, Mallow, Charville and their churches are within 20-30 miles of each other. Charville is a market town 112 miles southwest of Dublin, 30 miles north of Cork and 14 miles north of Mallow. The town of Castlemagner owes its beginning to the Norman invaders who replaced the Brehan Laws and clan system with the baron and leet systems. The Norman system of land ownership lasted in Castlemagner from the year 1189 until 1922. A William Beecher is listed as sponsor on the Fitzpatrick's Location Ticket. A listing of property owners in County Cork circa 1870 lists a William Wixton Beecher;

Maternal Lineage of Ed O'Donnell

John Fitzpatrick

b. about 1797 County Cork, Ireland

d. Unknown

m. Elizabeth O'Leary 1819 Castlemagner, County Cork, Ireland

b. about 1805 Ireland

d. 1898 Peterborough, Ontario, Canada

Timothy Fitzpatrick

b. 1807 Peterborough, Ontario, Canada

d. 1891 Asphodel, Ontario, Canada

m. Eliza Fitzpatrick (not related) 1848 Hastings, Peterborough, Canada

b. 1830 Dummer, Ontario, Canada

d. 1898 Dummer, Ontario, Canada

Mary Ann Fitzpatrick

b. 1853 Peterborough Ontario, Canada

d. 1946 Livermore, Alameda, California

m. 1889 Norwood, Peterborough, Canada

m. William Regan

b. about 1854 Peterborough, Ontario, Canada

d. 1934 Livermore, Alameda, California

Maude Regan

b. 1885 Livermore, Alameda, California

d. 1989 San Francisco, San Francisco, California

m. Anthony O'Donnell 1915 Livermore, Alameda., California

b. 1891 San Francisco, San Francisco, California

d. 1989 San Francisco, San Francisco, California

Ballygiblin, Mallow (192 acres). At the same address a Sir Henry Wixton Beecher, 18,933 acres.

To sum up, John Fitzpatrick was married to Elizabeth Leary 1819. On embarking for Canada his location ticket stated; laborer and weaver, age 30 years; Elizabeth, age 22; three children, Bridget, 6; Mary, 5; John, 3 years of age. Another passenger not listed was Timothy Fitzpatrick born November 14, 1825. It must be assumed that Timothy was very close to his mother the entire trip. The family was "Coming from the lands of Beecher." Unfortunately, when our family visited Mallow, in the 1990's, we were not aware of all this information, only knowing that the Fitzpatrick's came from the Castlemagner area. Perhaps we had missed a chance to meet some of our living ancestors.

Future General Meetings

Congregation Beth Emek, 3400 Nevada Court, Pleasanton

Visitors are always welcome.

September 10, 7:30 p.m.

Lisa Gorrell *Using City Directories*

October 8, 7:30 p.m.

Richard Ferman *Finding Your Revolutionary War Ancestor*

November 12, 7:30 p.m.

Garl Satterthwaite *Zuaker Research*

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Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society

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