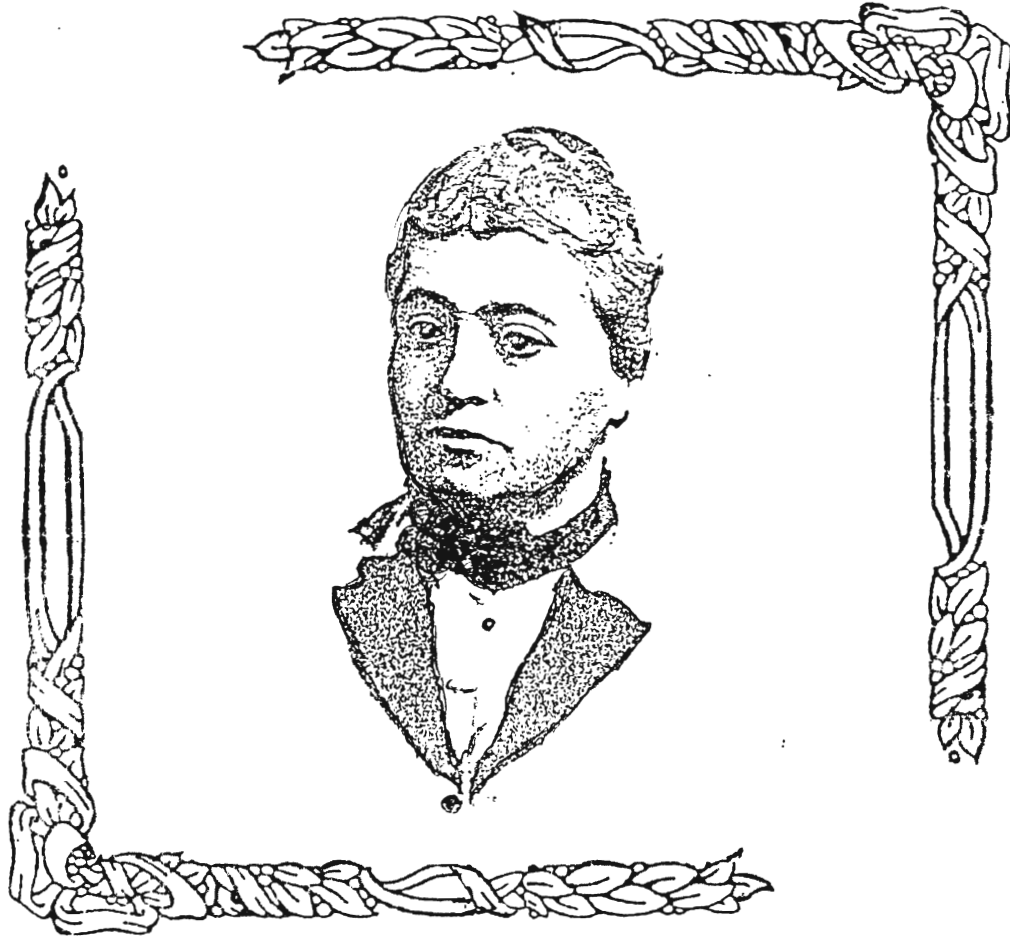


The Livermore Roots Tracer



Vol VIII SUMMER
1989

No 4

Livermore - Amador
Genealogical Society

LIVERMORE - AMADOR GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 901

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447-6104

QUERY EDITOR

Judy WILLIAMS



WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Charles MICHELS
Pam ALDRICH
Marilyn GRAHAM
Jean SIMPSON

DON'T FORGET
summertime hours
at the Library are
10:30 - 3:00

WANTED
Members 'Profiles'
and articles of in-
terest to genealogists.

*Thanks to all who
have contributed to
this edition.*

Dipe

MEETINGS TO COME
July 11: Sharing
August 8: Book Sale
September 12: Ed PYLE
will talk on "Migration
Trails"

Meet the Members Profile

My name is Judith Anne Hatmaker Person, called Judy, please, and I was born July 9, 1939, in Santa Maria, California, a native daughter of a native daughter of California. My husband is Donald Hubert Person, who was born December 15, 1928, in Berkeley, California. I have one son, Andrew Coale Lees, who was born in 1961 in Vallejo. He was recently married to Maxine Janet Bateman, whose grandmother was a McLeod of Scotland.

My daughter, Sarah Anne Lees, was murdered in March, 1986, at the age of 23, at her home off Norris Road in Castro Valley, by an escaped Youth Authority prisoner. That sorrow almost ended my interest in recording and preserving some more family history, but we are going on with enjoying life. In case you're wondering, her murderer's case is probably open-and-shut, but Alameda County courts are too full of murder cases, and his trial may be delayed as much as a year more. The eventual possible capital punishment may be even more years away, but he will be behind bars until that time, at least.

My children's father, Dennis Alan Lees, is descended from Ada Catterall and Jack Kenneth Lees, both of England, who came to America after his service in the British Army in South Africa and India. I hope to get some of that history together, too. The Lees are a sept of the McPherson clan, and I was struck by the resemblance of my son to the man tending the McPherson Clan Museum in Kingussie, Scotland, when I visited there.

My husband's daughters are Marthe Anne Person Smith and Jennifer Carol Person, twins born in Berkeley when their father was a resident in pediatrics at Highland Hospital. Neither Don nor his sister are very interested in genealogy, but their four daughters may be, so I hope to research some of his family names of Person, Pomeroy, Amidon, Strong, Brown, and Hoare, too.

My father was Harvey Grant Hatmaker, one of 10 children of Peter Francis Hatmaker and Mary Lucinda Grant of near La Follette in Campbell County, in the Cumberland area of East Tennessee. There are myriad Hatmakers, Grants and Murrays around there, and I'd like to get the Hatmaker line back beyond Peter's father Francis to the possible Hessian soldier named Hatmaker (Hutmacher?) of the Revolutionary War, who fell into the nest of Scots-Irish Grants and Murrays in North Carolina, who moved west into what became Tennessee. That's my first priority. My dad was raised in Jerome, Idaho, after his parents moved west in 1901.

My mother was Edna Elizabeth Schilling, daughter of Edna Mae Coale and Robert Oscar Schilling, and born in

Alpaugh, California in 1912. My grandmother's family moved to southern California in about 1900, and farmed there and lived in the Quaker community at first. They later moved to Tulare County, then to Arroyo Grande on the central Coast, where many of them have stayed. They were Quakers since the early days of Jamestown, and a cousin of my greatgrandfather has documented this group very nicely, with some of the family having his book published in the 1960's. They descend from Humphrey Cole, pastor of St. Nicholas' parish church in Tillingham, Essex, England in the late 1500's, and I wonder why we can't find out any more about his forebears. You see that I'm well aware of how this can keep going!

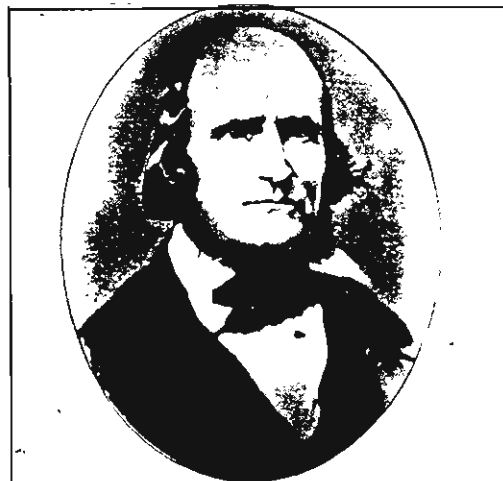
My maternal grandfather was born in Nebraska and raised in Arkansas, according to my memory, and I remember hearing that he was in Pico Rivera with his father, handling horses at the railroad yards, at the tender age of 12. He was a horse teamster, as well as a farm worker, and lived to 1970 without ever learning to drive a car after the Model T.

I'm aware that I'm fortunate to have the beginnings I have, and I've been easing into working on the rest of this, inspired by the efforts of Linda Kelly and Sally McLane of the club, whom I see where I work at the Pleasanton Library. With a recent trip to East Tennessee where I found many traces of family and 51 Hatmakers in the La Follette phone book alone, I'm encouraged to continue. One of the members gave me a copy of a Hatmaker/Grant/Murray inquiry from the Genealogical Helper, so I'm writing to that lady as well.

Librarians enjoy the hunt for information, and I've enjoyed and been grateful for knowing all the family I've known, so I want to find this out for myself, and for any of the next generation and the next who might be so inclined. And I do it because it's fun!

+++++

The Englishman, Robert LIVERMORE, was born in 1799. At age 17, he left home to travel the seas, finding adventures that included the capture of a Spanish flagship. After six years at sea, the land life sounded good to him. He first stopped in Southern California, but soon migrated to the Valley, married and made it his home. He died in 1858 and is buried in the Mission San Jose.



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COUSIN FOUND AT COMPANY PICNIC

by Shirley Siems Terry

At a recent Chevron company barbecue here in San Ramon, California, I discovered one of my cousins who my husband has known for 20 years! It was a rather small division picnic, only 35-50 people.

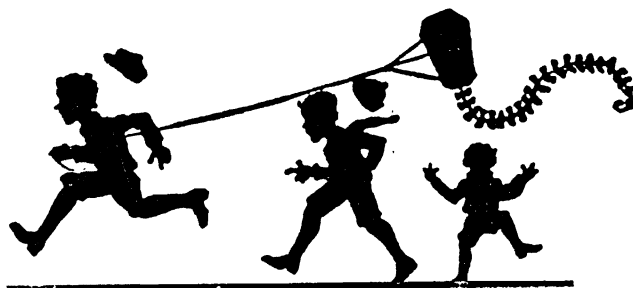
After filling our plates, I picked the only table in the shade. A woman and her two children sat at our table and, on introducing ourselves, I learned her last name was POWELL. I told her of my interest in genealogy and that POWELL was the surname that sparked that interest 23 years ago.

Powell is one of my more common surnames, and I don't always bore people with my genealogy. But when her husband sat down, I had to ask where his family was from. Minnesota was the reply; so I persisted until he remembered visiting relatives in Illinois. "Ogle County?" I asked. He never heard of Ogle County, but remembered the town of Dixon. Dixon sounded very familiar to me, but I was pretty sure it was not in Ogle County. "How about Polo?", I replied. BINGO! He even knew the Hazel Powell there that I corresponded with for years til her death although he wasn't sure if, or how, she was related.

By this time, I was convinced he was descended from either my Samuel or his brother, Upton Powell, both of whom settled near Polo, Ogle Co. IL, about 1853. My new friend's grandfather's name was Edgar Samuel Powell and Upton had often been used as a middle name in his family. We left the picnic knowing we were related, but not exactly how.

The Powell brothers were born 1801 and 1807 in Washington Co. MD. I believe that Upton helped Samuel's family move by ox and wagon from Fairfield Co. Ohio, where they had lived for ten years, to Illinois at which time both brothers purchased property. Upton moved his own family from Maryland to Illinois the next spring.

When I arrived home, I got out my Powell information and among the descendants of my great-great-great grandparents, Samuel POWELL and Sarah ROOT, I found not only Edgar Samuel, but my newly found THIRD COUSIN ONCE REMOVED, David Powell, along with his birth date sent years ago by his great-aunt Hazel Powell of Polo.





Reviewed by George Anderson

The WPA Guide to
Arizona
California
Florida
Illinois
New York City
Vermont
Washington, D.C.

Franklin Roosevelt would be happy to know that his much-ridiculed WPA (Works Projects Administration) produced at least one lasting legacy. That is the series of guidebooks, one for each state and major city, that the Federal Writers' Project turned out during the 1930s. Unemployed writers and historians around the country were put to work documenting their own localities, with the result a shelf of books (I didn't do the research to find out how many) that have endured through many updates, revisions and reprints. Seven were recently acquired by our LAGS Library — five courtesy of Barbara Bunshah of the Livermore Heritage Guild, and two (Arizona and Vermont) from the Livermore Library.

The Arizona and Vermont volumes are revised editions, published in hardcover in 1966 (Arizona by Hastings House, Vermont by Houghton Mifflin). The others are recent unrevised reprints, attractively packaged by Pantheon in softcover, except for New York City, which is in hardcover. The former two are about 500 pages and the others about 700 pages; all are 5 x 9 inches in size. All have nice maps and photos.

There is no genealogy in these books. What they do offer is an extensive summary of the history, culture and politics of each locality, and a glimpse of what a tourist would see there in the 1930s. I found useful information about Galesburg, Illinois, where some of my ancestors stopped off for a generation during their migration west. The descriptions are literate and objective.

The Livermore and Amador Valleys merit about one page in the California book. Pleasanton gets two lines: "PLEASANTON (352 alt., 1237 pop.), founded in 1868 celebrates La Fiesta del Vino when the grapes are purple in its vineyards." I found a

more interesting entry also: "Right [from westbound Highway 50] on this road 7 m. to the rolling hills and pastures of TASSAJARA (Sp., a place where jerked beef is hung) VALLEY. Bret Harte came here in the autumn of 1856. An old-time religious camp meeting was in progress, which was later described in Harte's short story, *An Apostle of the Tules*, the scene of which was Tassajara Valley." I didn't know that!

The back-cover blurb on the California volume gives the flavor of all of the WPA guides: "First published in 1939, when Walt Disney was captivating millions with his first color films, the majestic spans of the Bay Bridge and the Golden Gate had just been completed, and Italian fishermen still mended their nets on Fisherman's Wharf, *The WPA Guide to California* is a magnificent portrait of one of the most diverse, dramatic, and quintessentially American states in the Union."

Church Records of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Plainsburg & LeGrand, Merced County, California: 1882-1945. 1987. Compiled & Edited by Dorothy J. O'Brien, P.O. Box 261, Santa Ysabel, CA 92070. 133 pages, 6 x 9 inches, softcover, self-indexed. Donated to the LAGS Library by Nancy Shelton, 5285 Ridgevale Way, Pleasanton, CA 94566.

Ms. O'Brien's description of her book reads, "A compiled list of Members of the Church from the Quarterly Conference Records, Church Registers, Sunday School Records, and Missionary Society Records. The compilation places residents of Plainsburg and LeGrand in the area during a specific time period. In many instances, death dates, obituaries, places of transfer, marriages, and parents of children are included. Though considered secondary sources for genealogical researchers, specific dates are given in some instances that lead to primary sources."

Church records are underutilized for genealogy because, in contrast to public records, they are often scattered, uncataloged and not on film or in print. Often church records are simply no longer in existence. These from Merced County might have been so, except that "The Records were discovered, ready for disposal, in another town and were retrieved by a fourth generation LeGrand Methodist Church member, Bruce L. Burchell. He has preserved them through many years." Our thanks to Mr. Burchell, Ms. O'Brien and Ms. Shelton.

MEET THE MEMBERS PROFILE

NAME: Isabel Whann Nolte
 BORN TO: Charles and Marian Whann
 PARENTS MARRIED: New York

My interest is in searching my father's lineage since he died when I was five years old. Most of his family had already died. He was born February 17, 1857 in New Orleans, LA. My grandfather, William Whann, was born in 1820 in Penn. In New Orleans my grandfather owned a tug boat company (now extinct) and he was a man of means since the house he lived in was featured in an architectural book of that era. After the Civil War, the large family of Whanns apparently moved north to New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio and St. Louis MO.

The name "Whann" is Scottish descent and I have secured the family crest when I was in York, England.

Since Whann is not a common name here in the United States, as it is in south western Scotland, I have found that any Whann I discover in the United States is somewhat related.

My aim at the present time is to find the Whann that came from Scotland to Penna. somewhere around 1800.

IT WAS THE LAW!!!

According to Robert Young CLAY of the Virginia State Archives, prior to 1786 a will in Virginia did not have to name the wife or eldest son. Their inheritance was set by law--the widow receiving her one-third dower and the eldest son receiving the other two-thirds, unless specified otherwise in the father's will.

Additionally, the first-born boy also received his mother's share on her death. Next in line, if the eldest son had died, was not the second son but the eldest

grandson. If a deceased male was unmarried, his heir-at-law was his eldest brother, not his father or uncle.

from Diablo Descendants June 1989



MICHAEL MURRAY

by Virginia BENNET



Michael MURRAY'S name is usually linked with that of his brother-in-law, Jeremiah FALLON. They came from the same area in Ireland, sailed to America on the same ship, and Michael's sister, Eleanor, married Jeremiah FALLON. It was eight years after the MURRAY-FALLON wedding that the FALLON family, Jeremiah, Eleanor, six-year-old John, and one-year old Ellen journeyed to St. Joseph, Missouri to visit Uncle Michael who was still a bachelor and was living on a little farm near there. It was his enthusiasm about the wonderful land to be had in the West that inspired FALLON to sell his boats and his business in New Orleans and buy a covered wagon to join a wagon train going to California or Oregon.

After a five month's journey they settled in Mission San Jose where they remained for several years. They had been a part of the wagon train that made history as the DONNER Party but had listened to scouts and Indians who had predicted a terrible winter so they had left the train at Fort Bridger and had arrived safely in California. MURRAY and FALLON did go to the gold fields but did not have much luck there.

It was in Mission San Jose that MURRAY finally married. He and his wife Amelia soon had three sons. More children had been born to the FALLONS

also, so the two fathers decided it was time to find a permanent place to settle. They chose Dublin after looking over other areas. In 1850 they bought 1,000 acres of land from Jose Maria AMADOR. Fallon made the first purchase. His spot was south of what is now I-580. MURRAY bought his land a bit north of that. He built a one-story house where he and his family lived for about a decade. Both men farmed their land, raising sheep and cattle, hay and grain. The hay was hauled to Martinez in wagons to be sold. The trip took all of a day and part of a night.

In 1853 the County of Alameda was created by combining sections of Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties. Alameda County was then divided into five townships. The largest one, nearly four hundred square miles, was named for Michael MURRAY. He was an active member of the community. In 1853, his home was the voting precinct for the August first election. In 1856, he and FALLON helped to build a school. The building still stands. They had even planned to donate the land for it but there was some confusion in the land title, so James Witt DOUGHERTY donated the land instead. In 1859 they helped to build Old St. Raymond's Church on Donlon Way. That building still stands. It was one of the very first buildings of wood built to be a church.

On August 20, 1859, Michael MURRAY became a naturalized citizen of the United States. In 1860 and 1861 he served as a County Supervisor for Alameda County. This was at a time when the County Courthouse was located in Alvarado above the grocery store of Henry Clay SMITH. Later, the county seat was moved to San Leandro and finally to Oakland.

Jeremiah FALLON died in 1864, so when his oldest daughter, Eleanor, (sometimes called Ellen) was married to William TEHAN in the first wedding to be performed in Old St. Raymond's Church, it was Uncle Michael who gave the bride away. This was on January 1, 1866.

According to the family, Uncle Michael was very stern and bossy to his sister and to the children but his sister was not bothered by this. Family ties were very strong. Besides, Eleanor had the contrast of Jeremiah FALLON'S gift of the blarney to balance her brother's sharpness of tongue.

As the years passed, two of Michael's brothers came over from Ireland to settle eventually in our valley. One was Patrick who brought his wife, Jane, and their six children (Dan, Grigit, Ellen, Jane, and Luke) to New York. They stayed there until baby Mike was born. Then they sailed "around the Horn" and finally arrived at Mission San Jose. Later they moved to Dublin where they

settled on a quarter section (160 acres) near the FALLON home. Another brother, William, and his wife moved into the Livermore Valley and settled about four miles east of Dublin. Their daughter, Mary, later married one of the COLLIERS.

After Amelia MURRAY died, Michael sold his property to John GREEN and moved to San Francisco with his three sons, William, Daniel, and Michael. Some time later he married again and had another son. When he died his second wife kept the boys together and raised them all. His last surviving relative is a granddaughter, Miss Madelyn MURRAY, who lives in San Francisco.

from Dublin Reflections by Virginia BENNET



ELIZABETH MURRAY FALLON (1815-1896). Was the wife of Jeremiah Fallon and the sister of Michael Murray. They all came from Ireland. She traveled in a wagon train from New Orleans to Mission San Jose. In 1852 they moved to Dublin to stay.

KEEP PICTURES AND RECORDS ON TAPE

by Frank W. BOULEY

I have been using an Apple II+ for seven years now and have files, biographies, and charts on over 1700 ancestors. Answers to queries are a snap: I just tell the computer to print it out while I have a cup of coffee. And for organizing and editing my material, there is no better method.

There is one drawback, however, and that is that I can not enter my large collection of pictures and photo copies of vital records. When digital processing gets a little better, I suppose that will solve the problem. I must wait and see.

This summer my wife and I went on a five week camping tour of the United States and purchased a video recorder so we could have a record of our trip. I managed to buy one with a very good Macro Lens for close up work. While visiting my brother on the West Coast I noticed that he had an old tin type of my grandmother and her siblings when they were children. The photo was faded and only about three inches square. It was not easy to make out the details. Needless to say, that is a picture my brother would not part with, so I tried an experiment. I mounted the picture on an easel and then took a tight closeup with the Vidcam, describing who the people were at the same time. When I played the tape back on my brother's VCR, using his 25" TV, I

was delighted with the result.. There was the tin type, as large as the TV screen, and so clear that the people looked like they were about to come to life any second. I was able to see details that I had not noticed on the original.

Since arriving back home I have recorded my collection of pictures with marvelous results. I give a verbal running dialogue, describing everything about the picture while it is showing. I also record birth and death certificates and any other vital papers. If focused properly, the printing comes on my TV screen clearly and very easy to read.

When all the material is recorded, I play it back, keeping an index of the foot markers on the tape so that I may forward to any picture or record I desire. I can make copies of this tape and send them to relatives who do not have these pictures.

If you don't have a Vidcam, get one. It will become the right hand of the computer. You can take it to cemeteries and tape gravestones or family functions for a tape record of the meeting. One thing is important; make sure that any Vidcam you purchase has a good Macro-lens for close up work.

contributed by Virginia MOORE

Although, like most of us, I am hoping to publish my family history, I am now thinking about making a taped version with pictures, charts, and even computer graphics for illustration. I will write a script and describe everything that is showing on the screen including little biographies.

Isn't technology wonderful!!!

A SLOVAK GENEALOGY KIT has been developed by the SLOVAK WORLD CONGRESS GENEALOGY COMMISSION. Write to Ray PLUTKO

Slovak Gen. Research Center
16455 East Prentice Place
Aurora, CO 80015

For a fee of \$5, you will receive the kit, postage and free entry data and use of the computer files.

contributed by Margery HARTER ---from the Baltimore Co. Gen. Society "Footnotes" Oct 1988

WHAT DAY OF THE WEEK?

If you wish to determine the day of the week upon which an event occurred, the following procedure will work for all dates after September 15, 1752.

Steps in Procedure	Example	Add
1. Write the full date	August 21, 1846	
2. Divide the last two digits by 4 and ignore any remainder	46 divided by 4 equals 11, remainder 2	11
3. Consult Table A below and write the code # of the month	August = 3	3
4. Write the # of the day of the month	21	21
5. Write the last two digits of the year	46	46
6. Add the resulting numbers		81
7. For dates in 1700 add 4, except Jan 1 to Feb 29 in leap years, add 3.		
For dates in 1800 add 2, except Jan 1 to Feb 29 in leap years, add 1.	81 plus 2 = 83	
For dates in 1900 add 0, except Jan 1 to Feb 29 in leap years, add 6.		
For dates in 2000 add 6, except Jan 1 to Feb 29 in leap years, add 5.		
8. Divide by 7	83 divided by 7 equals 11, remainder 6	
9. Compare the remainder with Table B to find the day of the week	August 21, 1846 fell on Friday	

Table A-Code for Months

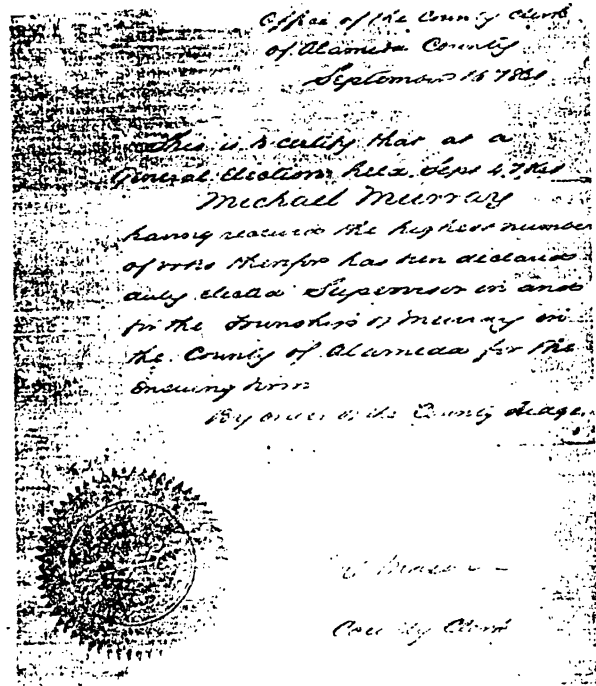
Jan 1	Jul 0
Feb 4	Aug 3
Mar 4	Sep 6
Apr 0	Oct 1
May 2	Nov 4
Jun 5	Dec 6

Table B-Code for Remainders

1 = Sunday
2 = Monday
3 = Tuesday
4 = Wednesday
5 = Thursday
6 = Friday
0 = Saturday

The Ohio Historical Society has the index to death records from 1908 to 1931 micro-filmed and the death records from 1908 to 1922 available to the public. There is a fee of \$8 for uncertified copies to non-members (\$6 for members) and an additional \$7 for certified copies.

from Virginia MOORE



Official certification of Michael Murray's election to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors in 1861

Normandy Roots

By Archie McKerracher

Many Scottish clan and family names have their roots in Normandy. This area of northern France was colonised by land hungry Vikings in the early 10th century - the name Normandy means Home of the Northmen. Their leader, Rollo the Viking, signed a treaty with King Charles the Simple in 911 A.D. which gave the Norsemen a permanent home on French soil.

Over the next century and a half the Vikings intermarried with the local population and adopted the French language. Rollo's descendants became Dukes of Normandy and the other Viking leaders became knights who controlled their local fief from a wooden castle built on an earthen mound, and gave allegiance to the Duke. The Vikings absorbed the local culture so well that their sons had to be taught their original Norse tongue as a second language. The Normans became Christians and built many fine abbeys and monasteries. They were excellent administrators, organising society on a feudal system, and establishing laws for the government of the land. Their military prowess became renowned throughout Europe. They wore tall, conical helmets with a distinctive nose guard, shirts of chain mail, and carried long kite shaped shields and battle axes. This battle garb can also be seen on many gravestones on Scotland's western seaboard where the Norse influence was also strong. In France, however, they fought on horseback and used their disciplined cavalry with devastating effect.

In 1066 Duke William of Normandy, Rollo's grandson, set sail in a fleet of Viking longships to conquer England. His Army of perhaps around 8,000 was gathered from all over northern Europe and included most of the leading Norman noble families. From the descendants of three knights who sailed with William the Conqueror - de Brus; de Baillieul; and a Breton noble; were to come the Scottish kings of Bruce; Balliol; and the ill fated Stuart dynasty.

After his victory at the Battle of Hastings William proclaimed himself king of England and rewarded his noble followers with grants of English land. Younger knights could advance themselves by volunteering to hold estates on the wild Welsh border. One such was nicknamed 'Le Gros Venoir' - The

Fat Hunter. His present day descendant, the Duke of Westminster, reputedly Britain's richest man, still lives there and his family name of Grosvenor derives from his ancestors' nickname. Similarly, the very English Christian name of Algernon comes from the Norman-French 'Al Grenon' - The Moustached One. Another nickname 'le Grand' - the Big One - was given to a knight who held land in Lincolnshire and whose descendants later moved to Scotland where "le Grand" became altered to 'Grant'. Sir Laurence le Grant was Sheriff of Inverness in 1258. The Normans delighted in nicknames and puns. Robert de Comines, who sailed with the Conqueror in 1066, and was created Earl of Northumbria in 1069, took his name from his fief of Comines in Flanders. Other Normans soon punned his territorial title into 'Cummin', an aromatic herb, and from this comes the modern surname of Cumming. The three apparent wheat-sheafs on the Cumming coat of arms were originally meant to indicate bundles of the herb. William de Comyn, a prominent churchman, came to Scotland in 1124 and became Chancellor. Richard de Comyn married the granddaughter of King Donald III in 1144 and thus his descendant became one of the competitors for the Scottish throne in 1291. The Comyns became the most powerful family in Scotland by the 13th century, and nearly a quarter of all Scottish earls were Cummins. Their power was destroyed by King Robert the Bruce after he won the Battle of Bannockburn 1314, although the Badenoch family survived to become a Scottish Clan in its own right. Sir William Gordon Cumming, chief of the clan, still holds the ancestral lands of Altyre.

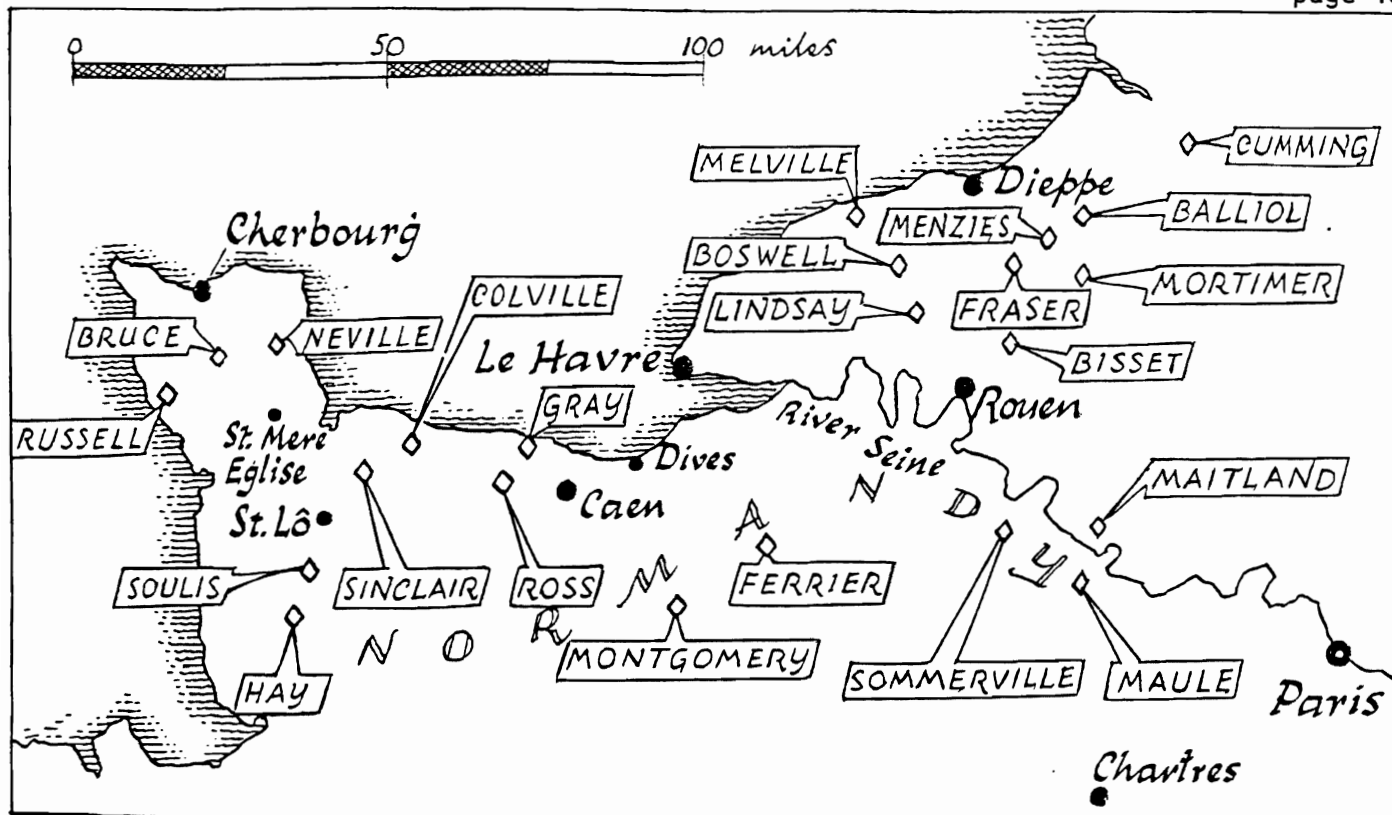
Some of the Normans took their title from their newly acquired estates in England. One Anglo-Norman knight styled himself 'de Graegham' after his new manor which derived from the Anglo-Saxon words meaning Gray Home. His descendants moved to Scotland where the name became altered to Graham. Another Norman took his title 'de Ramesai' from his new estates in Huntingdonshire and when his descendants moved to Scotland this became Ramsay. Another took his title from the manor of Hambleton in Leicestershire,

and this became altered to the historic Scots name of Hamilton. Walter de Hamilton being first recorded in Scotland in 1200. The present Duke Hamilton is the head of this family.

David I, King of Scots, (1084-1153), spent much of his youth in England, and was brother in law to the Anglo-Norman King Henry I of England. He had also married a Norman heiress, and greatly admired the efficient Norman administration. He was Prince of Cumbria before becoming king and gathered around him many young Norman knights who helped him control his lands. The kingdom of Scotland which he inherited in 1124 was, by contrast, a savage and wild land divided into seven provinces each ruled by a Celtic sub king. Each was prone to rise in rebellion. Thus when David returned to Scotland as king he brought with him the young Anglo-Norman knights who had been his companions in England. He gave them grants of land and privilege and over the next fifty years they were to find most of the great families of lowland Scotland, among them being Bruce, Balliol, Boswell, Chisholm, Crichton, Comyn, Fraser, Gordon, Gifford, Lindsay, Maxwell, Menzies, Melville, Montgomerie, Oliphant, Seton, Sinclair, Turnbull and many others.

The new Norman-Scots began to build great abbeys like Kelso, Melrose, Holyrood, Brechin and Dunblane and brought in monkish communities from France. They established Sheriffdoms to administer justice and Burghs to regulate trading and introduced the feudal system based on land. These incomers married into the local Celtic aristocracy and in many cases acquired a ready made tribal clan who in later years would adopt their chief's territorial title as a surname. Within a generation these Norman Scots would become almost more Scottish than the original inhabitants.

Some younger sons also acquired land and took their title from local place names. The Gordons took their name from Gurdon in Berwickshire in the Scottish borders. This word comes from the Ancient British 'Gor din' - Great Hill Fort. The Gordons were to acquire the traditional clan lands in the north in 1320 where they became so powerful the chiefs were called 'Cocks



Normandy

o' the North'. Similarly the family of Chisholm took their name from Chesholm in Roxburghshire, also in the Borders. It means 'the waterside meadow good for producing cheese'.

Some gave their own name to the lands they acquired. A minor knight called Hugo acquired land in Renfrewshire and established a small hamlet which he called in Norman-French 'Hugo's ville' - Hugo's town. In time this became altered to the Anglo-Saxon word for a township - 'ton'. 'Hugo's ton' eventually became Huston and then the modern Houston. The bold Hugo is remembered worldwide today for after him is named the city of Houston, Texas, the mission control centre for the United States space programme. Similarly another knight called Maccus founded a hamlet in the borderland between England and Scotland and named it 'Maccus's ville' which in time became 'Maxwell', and his family grew to be one of the most powerful in the area.

But the majority of the Scots names that derive from the incoming Norman-Scots have their roots in Normandy and the places from which they sprang are still in existence. The port of Dieppe, a popular entry point for modern Scots holidaymakers, is a good place to start.

In the church of St. Jacques here is the Scottish chapel, burial place of Bishop Reid and the Earls of Cassilis and Rothes, sent to witness the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the Dauphin of France.

The main D1 road running south from Dieppe by-passes by the little village of Mesnieres en Bray from which the name of Menzies comes. The first recorded of that name in Scotland, Robert de Mesnieres or Meyneris, became Chancellor of Scotland in 1249 and was granted lands around Weem in Perthshire where Castle Menzies stands today. A short detour from here is the little village of Bailleul-Neuville, original home of the Balliol family who provided two Kings of Scots - John Balliol from 1292-1296 and Edward Balliol from 1332-1333. The first in Scotland was Bernard de Bailleul in the reign of David I. Balliol College at Oxford University was established by John de Balliol in 1282. In the tiny chapel here lies the remains of Jeanne, sister of Edward Balliol.

Another short detour, west of Mesnieres, leads to Fresles from which derives the proud Scots name of Fraser. This is probably another pun on a place name for a similar sounding word is Fraises meaning Strawberries and the

Fraser coat of arms portrays this plant. Simon de Fresles, or Frissel, was granted land in West Lothian in 1160, and about 1360 his descendant Simon Fraser married another Norman Scots heiress and through her acquired land around Beaulieu where the Frasers remain today. The present 22nd chief of Clan Fraser is Brigadier Simon Fraser, 17th Lord Lovat.

Near Neufchatel en Bray is the village of Mortemer from whence come the Scottish Mortimers. Ralph de Mortemer followed the Conqueror in 1066, and his descendant came to Scotland in the reign of David I. Mortimer's Deep in the Firth of Forth opposite Edinburgh is named after Alan de Mortemer who gifted lands in Fife to the island monastery of Inchcolm Abbey on condition he was buried there. Unfortunately his lead coffin fell overboard and disappeared into the watery depths now called after him.

Back now to Dieppe, and shortly after leaving here on the coastal D75 road is St. Valery with its memorial to the 51st Highland Division which fought a gallant rearguard action here in 1940 until forced to surrender. Nearly all the survivors spent the next five years as P.O.W.'s. A short detour in-

Continued on next page

Continued from preceding page

land is the hamlet of Bosville from whence sprang the famous Norman Scots family of Boswell. They first obtained lands in Berwickshire but by marriage later acquired lands in Fife and Ayrshire.

About 10 kilometres from St. Valery is Malleville, cradle of the Melvilles. Gilfradus de Maleville received lands in Midlothian and Fife from Malcolm IV around 1155. His descendants became Earls of Leven and Melville, and the present holder of the title is Alexander Robert Leslie Melville, 14th Earl of Leven and 13th Earl of Melville.

Forty kilometres south of here on the D142 is Limesay, home of the family who were to become the Scottish Lindsays. Balderic de Limesay arrived in Scotland relatively early around 1086 in the reign of Malcolm III. Sir Walter de Lindsay was appointed a member of the Council of David I. The Lindsays acquired vast lands in Lanarkshire and became Earls of Crawford. They married into the Celtic aristocracy in 1324 and obtained land in Angus and also in the Highlands around Strathnairn. The Lindsays have featured greatly in Scottish history and the present 29th Earl of Crawford, Patrick Lindsay, is the premier Earl of Scotland. Part of the old lands of the Lindsays of Edzell in Angus are now occupied by a US Air Force base.

Across the River Seine the coastal road continues to the medieval port of Honfleur from whence Samuel Champlain sailed from in 1608 to claim Canada for the French. A few miles further on is Dives en Mer from where William the Conqueror's fleet sailed in 1066, although the old port has long since silted up. In the church of Notre Dame here is the Battle Roll of those who sailed, and listed here are the progenitors of many Scottish families.

Further on is the seaside village of Graye from whence comes the name of Gray, later Lords of Kinfauns near Perth in Scotland and Warden of the Border Marches. Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, 22nd Lord Gray, is the current head of the family. Beyond this are the Arromanches beaches where the British and Canadian troops stormed ashore on D-Day 1944. Further on is Omaha beach, landing place for the U.S. 5th Corps on D-Day, 1944. Fierce fighting took place around the seaside

village of Colleville-sur Mer where there is a large American War Cemetery. From the name of this village comes that of the Scottish Colville family. Gilbert de Colleville accompanied the Conqueror in 1066, and Philip de Colville was granted land in Ayrshire by Malcolm IV around 1160.

A long run up the Contentin peninsula takes one to the town of St. Mere Eglise, the focal point of US Airborne landings and the scene of fierce street fighting by the U.S. 82nd Division on 5/6th June, 1944. Further on, and just off the main Cherbourg road is Brix. At this tiny village are the grass covered ruins of a castle demolished in the 13th century. From here Robert de Brix set out with the Conqueror in 1066 and was granted estates in England. Robert de Brix or Brus came north with David I and in 1124 was given the lands of Annandale in south Scotland. His descendant married Isabella, daughter of David I, and thus their son Robert de Bruce became a competitor for the Scottish throne. It was his son, Robert the Bruce, who became King Robert I after winning Scotland's independence at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. East of Brix, and just off the D902, is St. Germain de Tournbeau from whence comes the name of Turnbull. Near Cherbourg is Neuville from where come the Nevilles, and south of here is the village of Le Rozel, cradle of the Scottish Russells.

South now to the town of St. Lo, most of which was destroyed between 3-25 July, 1944 as the U.S. 7th Corps fought to break out to the south. Near here is the village of La Haye-Bellefond, cradle of the Scottish Hays. Haye means a Hedge, or perhaps a defensive stockade such as surrounded Norman castles. The Normandy campaign became known as la Guerre de Haies due the problems the Allies had in fighting through the thick hedges surrounding the fields. William de la Haye, Butler of Scotland and first baron of Erroll near Perth, first appeared in Scotland around 1160. He married the Celtic heiress Eva who brought him the Errol lands while his son married Ethna, daughter of the mighty Celtic Earl of Strathearn. The head of the family today is Merlin Sereld Victor Gilbert Hay, 24th Earl of Erroll and Hereditary Lord High Constable of

Scotland. In this capacity he ranks second only to the Queen when she visits Scotland.

Adjoining the Haye fief in Normandy is Souiles, home of the Soulis family. Nicholas de Soles claimed the Scottish throne in 1290 as a descendant of an illegitimate daughter of Alexander II but was rightly ignored. The Soulis's held the grim and massive Hermitage Castle in the Borders. Near Souiles is the village of Aigneaux where a new castle stands on the site of the original 11th century castle of Herbert d'Aigneaux. His descendants came to Scotland and settled in Galloway. The family is represented today by Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt, Rothesay Herald of Arms, who is a regular contributor to this magazine. Also near St. Lo is Saint-Clair-sur-Elle whose castle has long disappeared. This was the fief of Richard de St. Clair who sailed with the Conqueror. His descendant Henry de St. Clair received a charter of land around Haddington in East Lothian in 1162, and a descendant acquired the lands of Rosslyn in Midlothian. The chief of the Rosslyn Sinclairs married Lady Isobel, heiress of Caithness and the Orkneys, and was recognised as Jarl of Orkney by the King of Norway. The present chief of the Sinclairs, the 20th Jarl or Earl of Caithness, still lives there.

Heading eastwards and inland is St. Germain de Montgommery, off the D579. This hamlet with the remains of a Norman moated fortification was the fief of the Montgommerys, one of the oldest families in Normandy. Roger de Montgommerei crossed over with the Conqueror and became the 1st Earl of Shrewbury in 1071. His descendant Robert de Montommerie (1103-78) accompanied Walter Fitz Alan, the High Steward, ancestor of the Stuart kings, from Wales to Scotland, and married his daughter. He was granted land in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire where his descendants were created Earls of Eglinton and built the huge but now ruined Eglinton Castle. The present head of the family is Archibald George Montgomerie, 18th Earl.

South of Bernay, on the N138 is Ferrieres, cradle of the Scottish Ferriers. Amfreville to the north is the original home of the de Umfravilles, a Norman family who came to Scotland with

David I and married the Celtic heiress to the ancient Earldom of Angus. They lost everything after opposing Robert the Bruce.

Off the N13 road west of Caen is Rots. Robert de Rots or Ros, from whom the Lowland Rosses come, married Margaret de Brus. The cathedral town of Chartres gives its name to the Charters family while Montalet on the Seine near Meulan gives its name to the family of Maitland. Thomas de Matulent was the first to come to Scotland in the time of William the Lion. His descendants were granted the lands of Lauder in Berwickshire and became Earls and Dukes of Lauderdale, building there the huge Thirlestane Castle. The present head of the family is Patrick Francis Maitland.

South of Montalet and across the Seine is Maule, the fief of the family of that name. Peter de Maule accompanied the Conqueror in 1066. Robert de Maule came to Scotland with David I around 1141. Peter de Maule acquired the lands of Panmure in Angus by marriage to an heiress in 13th century, and their descendants became Earls. A Maule heiress took their lands by marriage into the Norman Scots family of Ramsay. Simon Ramsay, 16th Earl of Dalhousie, still resides on the ancestral lands of the Maules and Ramsays at Brechin Castle.

A few kilometres north east of Rouen is the hamlet of Boissay, the cradle of the powerful Anglo Norman family of Bisset. They obtained land around Beauly and built the abbey there. A Bisset heiress brought the lands of Beauly to the Frasers who hold them still.

North west from Evraux, off the N13 road, is Graveron-Semerville. From here came the Somervilles. Guildhase de Semerville had estates in Yorkshire and was granted 30,000 acres around Carnwath in Lanarkshire by David I. They built Cowthally Castle and became Lords of Carnwath in 1445. The title became extinct on the death of the 18th Earl in 1870.

The remarkable Normans have left their mark on almost every facet of Scottish life-from Sheriffs who administer justice to feu duty paid on land. They have also passed on the name of their original fief in Normandy to millions of Scots all over the world.

To find a book you need but cannot locate, write to the Library of Congress, Bibliography and Reference Section, General Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20540. They will check the Union Catalog and let you know which major library has the book.

from Waconda Roots and Branches

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QUERY

HILTON
MARSTON

Information is requested on Lemen HILTON, born Illinois 1831; died 13 November, 1897; buried Centerville Presbyterian Cemetery, Fremont, CA. and his wife, Lucy A. MARSTON, born 8 May, 1837, Jonesborough, ME; died 8 December 1911; buried Oakhill Cemetery, San Jose, CA. Their children were Joseph W., Edith Emma, Jesse Wiswell, Henry, and Minnie.

Mrs. Jean HARTLY, POB 1589, Redding, CA 96099

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The Missouri State Archives as made microfilmed records of county courthouses available for \$5 per roll. Write to:

Missouri State Archives

P. O. Box 778

Jefferson City, MO 65102

Limit, three counties per request

The following letter was contributed by LAGS member Linda KELLY. The letter was written by Sir Charles DILKE to his cousin Sophia Amelia (ROGERS) SMYTHE who was the great-grandmother of A.C. KELLY of Pleasanton, CA.

Cambridge

27th Nov. 1863

Beloved Sophia Amelia!

Affectionate Cousin!

Pshaw!!!!!!

Canst thou imagine that a rude likeness, such as thine, can adorn an album stocked as full as mine is? Thank heaven that a niche is reserved for thee at all, and tempt not Providencé by thy contumely. Your photograph reminds me of one taken under the following circumstance. A genius of my acquaintance (no! not myself Miss--don't be too sharp) stalks into a photographer's room and exclaims "Take me". Man stares, and says "Don't you think you had better do something to yourself". Genius passes his hand through his thick but disheveled locks, sits down, and is took---in a few days the result comes to hand--effect "Mongol"--genius is christened "Calmuck Tarter" for his lifetime. You look to me the personification of the green-eyed monster--stern, fierce, unrelenting ..! you terrible!

If (in raiment) I do look the judge in mine, I (should) think you knew by this time that the judge can be lively, and even noisy, when misled by such as you, you marker of inigrity (sic).

W. Dyke is not W. Dilke, although his "duns" think he is for they dun me for him. He is nearly as good a fellow as I am--that is I am modest enough to say so. I am so modest. Ain't I just!

What do you think of "Will-i-for hawl-a-cords", or the "Ama...Absudrities" or the "Unmitigated Nauticalals" as names for the U.R.C. (Univ. Rowing Club).

I can't blow off steam twice in one term, so you must apply to a ...a for me, to demand "one of the Gohn"---I'll ask so pretty!

I never got Miss Gannon's letter if she wrote to me--enclosing her photograph.

Now if you want to know how I ought to write to such as you--here goes

Dear Miss Rogers, Very many thanks for the photographs. They are very nice. The weather is very cold. It was very fine yesterday, and very wet today.

With very best remembrances, Believe me

Dear Miss Rogers

Yours very truly

I am rowing stroke to one of our trial (?) I won a race on Monday, it is rather a novelty for such as my unlucky self. I shall turn up about March (with the butterflies) and come and thank you. Lots of love to Ada and you--share it fairly

if you like. don't dread mind (sic) and

believe me

Your dearly beloved & (I hope)

and dutifully esteemed cousin

Sophia Amelia

I mean, Charles Wentworth Dilke.

from the Oxford Book of Political Anecdotes , page 159;

Sir Charles DILKE (1843-1911), MP for Chelsea, and the rising star of the Liberal Party was in GLADSTONE'S second cabinet, but his political career was shattered when a young married woman, Mrs. CRAWFORD, accused him of seducing her, of 'teaching me every French vice' and even persuading her to share a bed with his young servant, Fanny. DILKE was cited as co-respondent, and even before the case came on, GLADSTONE excluded him from his third cabinet, recording in his notebook: "DILKE (unavailable)"The letter he wrote to DILKE on 2 February 1886 was a Victorian masterpiece:

My Dear Dilke,

I write to you, on this first day of my going to my arduous work, to express my profound regret that any circumstances of the moment should deprive me of the opportunity and the hope of enlisting on the behalf of a new Government the great capacity which you have proved in a variety of spheres and forms for rendering good and great service to Crown and country.

You will well understand how absolutely recognition on my part of any external barrier is separate from any want of inward confidence, the last idea I wish to convey.

How can I close without fervently expressing to you my desire that there may be reserved for you a long and honourable career of public distinction?

Believe me always

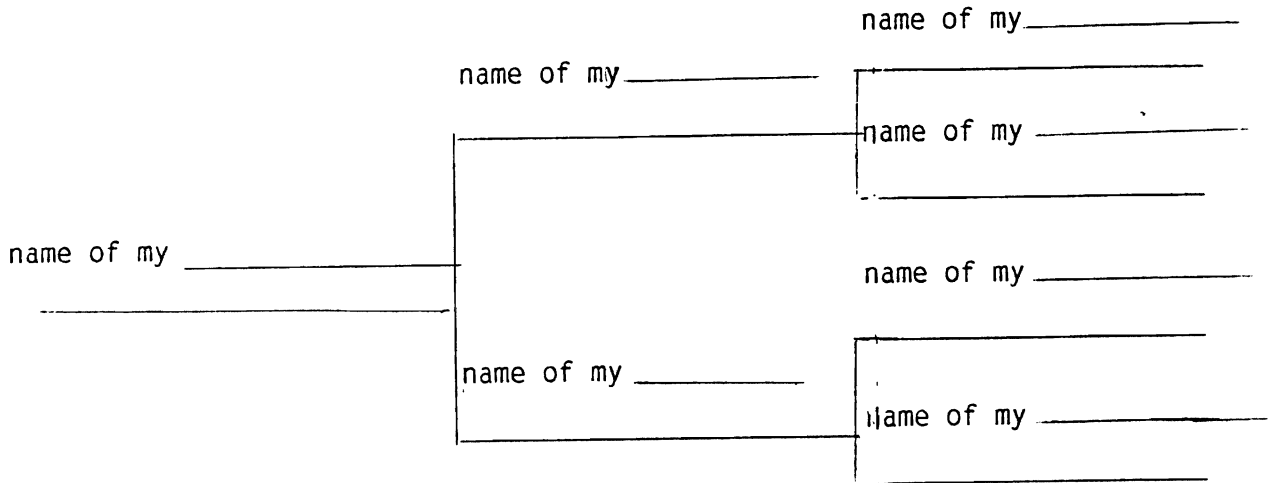
Yours Sincerely,

W.E. Gladstone

(Prime Minister)

COVER PICTURE--Sophia Amelia
(ROGERS) SMYTHE; cousin of
Sir Charles DILKE; great-
grandmother of A.C. KELLY of
Pleasanton, CA

GENEALOGY PEDIGREE LETTER



Dear Friend or Relative:

I am interested in gathering the history of my family, _____
My earliest three generations are given above. I am trying to find
the parents of any of the above ancestors, and/or any additional infor-
mation concerning them.

I need your help for information on your branch of the family. It may
be that your family connects with mine. Please write the information,
that concerns your family, on the reverse side of this sheet and return
it to me as soon as it is convenient.

If you know of other persons who may be able to help in this search, I
will appreciate having their names and addresses.

Thank you for your help and co-operation.

Sincerely,

date _____

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ORGANIZED IN 1977

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free to members, \$1 to non-members. "Profiles" and articles
of interest to genealogists are always welcome. These may
be sent to: Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 901
Livermore, CA 94551-0901

The following was found in the Tri-City Genealogical Society Quarterly
for May, 1989.

I was doing some work on my MITCHELL side of the family, when I came upon
the following; "MITCHELL, William...8/18/1846. Killed with a dearborn". My
first question was, "Is a dearborn a gun? I called a gun shop and asked them
the question. After looking for it in their book on early guns, their answer
was NO! I then discussed it with my father and he got out an old Webster's
Dictionary. There it said that a dearborn was a small four-wheeled carriage,
built by a man named DEARBORN. The carriage.....So this man wasn't killed
by a gun but a carriage accident! submitted by Richard TOWNE