

WINEPRESS

NEWSLETTER

NAPA VALLEY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

NVGS Library 707-252-2252
1701 Menlo Avenue, Napa, CA 94558-4725

Closed indefinitely during California's shelter-in-place mandate, the NVGS staff are working at home and available to take in your research requests.

napagen@napavalleygenealogy.org

Email: napagen@napavalleygenealogy.org

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Mission Statement

The Napa Valley Genealogical Society is dedicated to the promotion of genealogical, historical, and biographical research, and the preservation of family history. The society serves as a medium to share knowledge through workshops and educational programs.

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR BOARD

Our society has started a Virtual Fund Raiser.
We hope you will enjoy our first time
virtual fund raiser.
Go to page 4, click the link and enjoy.

Last newsletter we had a 1910 census puzzle for you. We hope you were able to solve this puzzle. Go to page 6 for the results.

Do you have questions about researching?

The library staff is taking calls and emails for research. Keep them coming in at 707-252-2252 or email to napagen@napavalleygenealogy.org

Keep those used plastic bottles and cans coming over the back fence for recycling. Mark our recycle guy takes them to recycle. Thank you Mark.

NAPA VALLEY GENEALOGY SOCIETY CALENDAR of EVENTS

October 2020

Oct 7, (1st Wed) **Library Committee Meeting**, 12pm Cancelled for this month, will continue online at a later date.

Oct 9, (2nd Fri) **Board Meeting**, 11:00am. This is a Zoom meeting.

Nov 13, (2nd Fri) **Board Meeting**, 11:00am. This is a Zoom meeting.

WinePress deadline, Oct 28, articles to Editor Sandra Hoover, email articles to:
sandrahoover@comcast.net

Mary's Book Corner

Family Matters

by Michael Sharpe



Family Matters: A History of Genealogy by Michael Sharpe is a very detailed history of the practice and growth of genealogy in the United Kingdom. It is quite dense with lots of detail, leavened with many interesting anecdotes. Those who are not researching in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland might not find the subject matter to their taste but the last two chapters are definitely worth reading by anyone currently engaged in genealogy. In those last two chapters the author lays out very clearly what has happened to genealogy in the 21st century up until 2011, the publication date, and what he sees as the near future.

When the library reopens be sure to have a look at it on the Member's lending shelf.

Happy reading, Mary

DO YOU KNOW?

Early OccupationsWhat was a Ripper?

Answer:.....One who sold fresh water fish at markets...



Welcome New Member

Name

Surname Searches

No new members	
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A NEW COUSIN A DAY KEEPS THE BOREDOM AWAY



**Keep those plastic bottles and tin cans coming,
all those refunds go to the NVGS fund raising account.**

**Are you getting overwhelmed with your bags of cans and bottles.
You may toss the bags over the gate into the back yard.
We will get them to recycle.
Thank you**

“FINDING FAMILY”

We are getting ready to start up the Finding Family Column in the Napa Valley Register as we had done in 2018-2019.

Looking for stories to submit to the newspaper. These stories can be how you found a relative, how you traveled to do family history research or even what mistakes you made along the way. Really anything goes, as long as it is a printable family history story.

Some suggested ideas: Genealogy in a pandemic; What I found being stuck inside; I finally crashed the brick wall; Look what I found; That person does not belong in my family.

Put your thinking caps on and write a story, any length, and send it to the editor at: sandrahoover@comcast.net Put in the subject “Finding Family”.

As soon as we get some stories lined up we will be submitting them to the register.





Start your Holiday Shopping on-line

Ship to multiple address's.



See's CANDIES.

Napa Valley Genealogical Society Storefront

Bag 0 Checkout

Help Us
Reach Our Goal!



See's Candy to Lift Your Spirits and Support Our Society!

Help sweeten the end of the year by supporting Napa Valley Genealogical Society's first virtual fundraiser. We receive all profits from any items you purchase from our Year-Round and Holiday Candy Stores. Candy is shipped directly to your home.

To browse available products, click the [blue](#) and [red](#) links below.

[Year-Round Candy Store](#)

The Year-Round Candy Store offers traditional candies in familiar See's packaging. Items are shipped when your order is received. The last date to order from this storefront is December 4th.

[Holiday Candy Store](#)

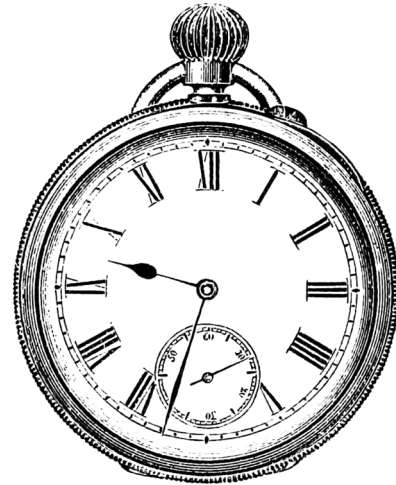
The Holiday Candy Store offers similar products in holiday packaging plus several Christmas-specific items. Shipping begins November 16th. The last day to order from this storefront is December 4th.

Treat yourself and the ones you love, stay safe, and we will be together again soon!

Standard Time, an American Invention

Prior to 1883, long-distance train travel was complicated by the lack of any systematic way of reckoning time. Cities and towns used local sun time. Each railroad chose the time that suited it best, and its conductors and stationmasters set their watches and clocks accordingly.

A New York Central R.R. clock in Buffalo, for example, would show New York City time, about twenty minutes ahead of local sun time. A Michigan Southern R.R. clock in Buffalo would show the time at Columbus, Ohio, some fifteen minutes behind local time. A similar time puzzle faced the traveler in any other city served by more than one railroad. Making connections was often an adventure.



Much of the credit for getting something done about such chaos goes to a minister, Charles F. Dowd, head of a ladies' seminary at Saratoga Springs, New York. In 1869, concurrently with the completion of the first transcontinental railway, orderly-minded Rev. Dowd began a one-man crusade for a logical time system. He envisioned a world theoretically divided into twenty-four time zones, each including fifteen degrees of longitude, the distance the sun appears to travel from east to west in one hour. In any given zone, all the clocks would show the same time.

So convincing were the Rev. Dowd's arguments and writings that leading scientific societies also began applying pressure for time reform. Eventually the railroads of the United States and Canada capitulated and adopted Standard Time as we know it today. The herculean task of adjusting the schedules of more than fifty different railway systems to the new method of time-keeping fell to the publisher of *The Official Railway Guide*, William F. Allen, whose work is commemorated by a large bronze plaque on an inside wall of Washington's Union Station.

The change-over took place, amid great excitement, on Sunday, November 18, 1883. As telegraphers in New York, on a signal from the Naval Observatory at Washington, flashed noon to other cities across the continent, the hands of all the clocks in Buffalo and elsewhere throughout the Eastern Time Zone were moved to 12 o'clock. In the Central Zone the official time became 11 o'clock, in the Mountain Zone 10 o'clock, in the Pacific Zone 9 o'clock. Timepieces everywhere chimed together on the hour for the first time in history.

Other nations quickly realized the advantages of Standard Time. In 1884 delegates from Twenty-six countries met in Washington to discuss it and Standard Time was soon extended virtually to the rest of the globe.

Neither the railroads nor a supposedly grateful public ever got around to erecting a monument to the Rev. Charles F. Dowd. Ironically, he was killed by a train at Saratoga Springs in 1904 at the age of seventy-nine.

by John I. White

Daylight Savings 2020

November 1, 2020

FALL BACK

1910 Census Puzzle

In doing some research for a friend in Napa, I came across this page from the 1910 Census in Ely, St Louis Co, MN. Pull the image onto your desktop and make it bigger so you can read it.

At the top of the page are three family members and three boarders. Can you find out more about the three family members? Use your genealogical skills to unravel the puzzle.

First note when the couple arrived in the US. And when the brother arrived. You might check Ellis Island records for those years. Maybe also check local Ely City Directories for 1910, 1911, etc and did they have any children in the period after 1910? Did they get citizenship in that period? What is the importance of David Berglund? Eventually something becomes very clear.

NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	EDUCATION	INDUSTRY	STATUS	REMARKS
Chasers, Cesare	20	M	1890	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	18	M	1892	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	16	M	1894	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	14	M	1896	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	12	M	1898	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	10	M	1900	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	8	M	1902	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	6	M	1904	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	4	M	1906	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	2	M	1908	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Chasers, Cesare	0	F	1910	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	25	M	1885	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	23	M	1887	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	21	M	1889	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	19	M	1891	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	17	M	1893	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	15	M	1895	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	13	M	1897	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	11	M	1899	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	9	M	1901	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	7	M	1903	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	5	M	1905	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	3	M	1907	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	1	M	1909	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Cesare, Mondavi	0	F	1910	Italy	None	None	Boarder	
Berglund, David	35	M	1875	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	33	M	1877	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	31	M	1879	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	29	M	1881	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	27	M	1883	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	25	M	1885	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	23	M	1887	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	21	M	1889	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	19	M	1891	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	17	M	1893	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	15	M	1895	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	13	M	1897	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	11	M	1899	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	9	M	1901	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	7	M	1903	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	5	M	1905	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	3	M	1907	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	1	M	1909	Sweden	None	None	Head	
Berglund, David	0	F	1910	Sweden	None	None	Head	

Answer

The enumerator, Mr. Berglund, probably had better luck with Swedish immigrants. With Italians, he seemed to confuse their first and last names. For examples, one of the boarders is Benedetto. Berglund shows this as a first name (like Benedetto Tony, I guess!). Further down, there is a Dominic D'Agostino. Berglund has Dominic as his last name.

So with the Chasers, Cesare is Mondavi's first name. In Italian the "ce" sounds like an English "che." Che-sir-ay or Che-sir sounded like "chaser" to Berglund.

I found this page by chance. I was researching Vincent Paciotti, who was boarding with Dominic D'Agostino, and later married one of his daughters. Vincent's grand-daughter lives in Napa and mentioned that Vincent knew Cesar Mondavi from his time in MN. I knew from some other information that Cesar's brother was in MN by 1910. So why weren't there any Mondavis in the Census? The answer is David Berglund!

The Mondavi children, including Robert, were born in MN. By 1930 the Mondavis were in Lodi. And by 1940 in St Helena.

—Chris

Congratulations Mary Herzog for being the first person to answer this puzzle correctly.

Mayflower 2020

When our descendants look back on 2020, they will recall or read about a year of traumatic events - the pandemic, the fires, and the wave of racial reckoning that has swept our country. We can hope they will look back on our strength, courage, and faith as we faced these challenges.

Similar virtues come to mind when we remember the Pilgrims who sailed on the Mayflower 400 years ago. The Mayflower departed Plymouth, England 6 September 1620 with her 102 passengers and crew. After 66 days of privation and hardship for those on board, the ship arrived in New England 11 November 1620.

What happened next has been memorialized in our national myth of Thanksgiving. Some aspects of the story are based in truth. The native Wampanoag's did teach the Pilgrims how to fish and plant in their new home, and there were three days of joint feasting at the first harvest. However, the impact of colonization on the indigenous peoples has been mostly overlooked or minimized.

To better understand the facts surrounding European contact with the Wampanoag Nation, my wife, Sally, and I made several trips to Plimoth Plantation, a living history museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts that replicates the first English settlement and a Wampanoag village. We also visited Pilgrim Hall Museum and the traveling exhibit, "Our Story: 400 Years of Wampanoag History."

Taken together, these experiences launched us on a voyage of discovery that will continue for the rest of our lives. We learned that the images of harmony between the Pilgrims and the Indians do not depict the reality of life in those early years. Cooperation often gave way to mistrust, and goodwill turned to aggression. After decades of attempts at peace-making, tension between the colonists and native peoples finally erupted in 1675 which began a three-year period of brutal fighting called King Philip's War.

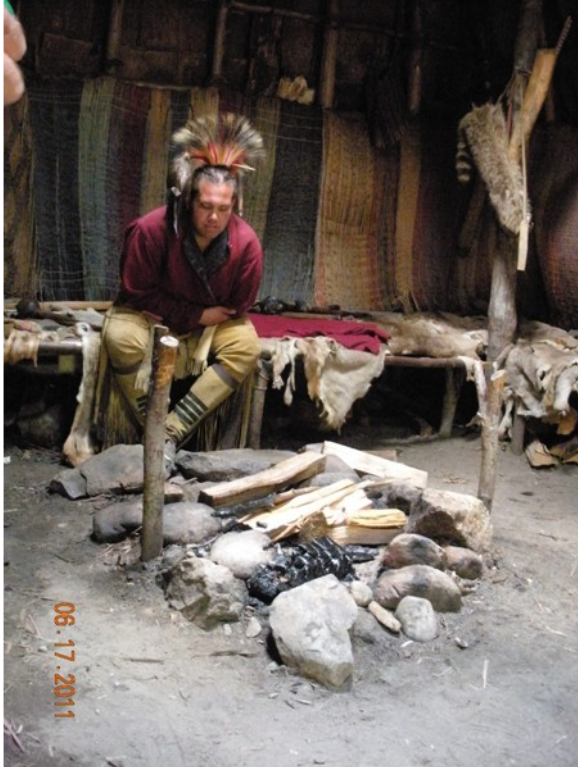
According to the Pilgrim Hall website, this conflict "resulted in the destruction of families and communities, Native and colonist alike, throughout New England. It took decades for the colonists to recover from the loss of life, the property damage, and the huge military expenditures.

"The war was devastating for Native Peoples. Entire families were sold into slavery abroad; others were forced to become servants locally. The Wampanoag had to adapt aspects of their culture to survive; their political independence ended. Nevertheless... Native Peoples continued to live in the area and do to the present day. Many maintain tribal ties and a strong sense of community."

When I encountered this graphic account of our nation's history, I was shocked. I grew up in Connecticut, fully indoctrinated into the blander version of our Thanksgiving myth. Why had I never heard of King Philip's War until becoming an adult in my 60s? What became of the Wampanoag tribe and their native neighbors in New England?

Fortunately, committed individuals and groups are working to write a more inclusive history of the Mayflower's voyage and the founding of Plymouth Colony. The story they are recovering cannot be told without the perspective of the indigenous people who were here when that ship arrived and who still remain. Whether we have Mayflower ancestry or not, we all owe a debt of gratitude to today's storytellers who are contributing to a long overdue national reckoning. More ways to access this evolving story online and in person will be shared in future newsletters.

Submitted by: Mark Perkins



Native man in wetu (Wampanoag home)



Native woman - Wampanoag Village

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You may call the library and leave a message at 707-252-2252, we will be checking the messages regularly. Or you may email a message or request at: napagen@napavalleygenealogy.org

Send an email with specifics and it will be transferred to a staff member who will contact you.



Mayflower II - built 1957, restored 2020



Plimoth Plantation - Plymouth, Massachusetts