



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

Since this is a census year you will find on pages 4, 5, and 6 census information to help with your genealogy researching and on page 9 try to solve a genealogical puzzle.



Preserving Memories-Heirloom Jewelry page 7.

How to Inventory Family Heirlooms, page 8.



We are still looking for stories for the Finding Family column that will go in the Napa Register. If you have a story please submit. More Information is on page 3.



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



Thank you to all who have sent in their membership dues and to those of you who toss your used plastic bottles and cans over the back fence for recycling.

NAPA VALLEY GENEALOGY SOCIETY CALENDAR of EVENTS

September 2020

Sep 2, (1st Wed) **Library Committee Meeting**, 12pm Cancelled for this month, will continue online at a later date.

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

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

Mary's Book Corner

A Sterling Affair

by Nathan Dylan Goodwin



The Sterling Affair is the 8th book in the Forensic Genealogist series by British writer Nathan Dylan Goodwin. Like all of the previous books, it features the character of Morton Farrier as he solves yet another intricate puzzle using genealogical research methods. This particular story revolves around many official documents and news stories during the end of WWII and the subsequent years of the cold war. Goodwin cleverly uses the material to flesh out the stories of his many characters. With each book, Goodwin seems to be getting better and better as a writer. While especially appealing to genealogists, the story has plenty of twists, turns, and surprises to keep lovers of mystery stories fully engaged. His fans have been following Goodwin's adventures in research on his Facebook for many months in anticipation of publication.

Happy reading, Mary

DO YOU KNOW?

Early OccupationsWhat was an Alewife?

Answer:.....Tavern Keeper or Barmaid...



Welcome New Member

Name

Surname Searches

Deborah Bushnell	Bushnell, Keesee, Lyons
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**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.



A LOOK BACK AT THE 1790 CENSUS

Counting the country's population one by one is hard enough today. Imagine how difficult it was in 1790, when America's first national headcount was conducted. Smaller censuses had been conducted by individual colonies, but never one of this magnitude.

Census Day that year was August 2, a full four months later than 2020's April 1 official start date. United States marshals serving as "enumerators" set out on foot, horseback and by boat that hot Monday morning. They fanned out across the first 13 new states, plus the Kentucky, Vermont, Maine and Southwest Territories, the latter of which we now know as Tennessee.

The person responsible for overseeing this enormous undertaking was Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. Knowing his fondness for big projects, he likely reveled in its many details.

The enumerator's job wasn't easy. Their travel was sometimes arduous, and they were expected to be polite while on the job. "A rude or over-bearing demeanor would be a wrong to the families visited," their instructions read.

At the same time, they had an advantage over census-takers today: The first census asked only six questions.

First, it asked the name of the head of household and how many people lived at that residence. Then it asked how many were free white males age 16 and up, information important for gauging both the nation's workforce and number of men available for military service in times of crisis.

Then it asked how many free white males were under age 16? How many free white females were there? How many other persons lived there? And finally, how many slaves?

That last question was particularly problematic. In fact, debate over how to count enslaved African Americans had come close to deadlocking the Constitutional Convention just three years earlier. The Founding Fathers eventually agreed to count slaves as three-fifths of a person. (Native Americans weren't counted at all until 1870.)

The completed forms were tabulated in Philadelphia, the nation's temporary capital while Washington, D.C., was being built. The final tally found about 3.9 million Americans.

President George Washington and Secretary Jefferson weren't happy with the results, believing the actual populations to be larger. They suspected the enumerators had undercounted. That part hasn't changed in 230 years.

Source: J. Mark Powell/InsideSources.com

Did you know?

The word census comes from the Latin word *Censere*, meaning: To estimate.

Multiple censuses of the colonies were conducted prior to the American Revolution. They were ordered by: The British Board of Trade.

STATE CENSUSES

State censuses can be as important as the federal census to genealogists but, because they were taken randomly, remain a much under-utilized resource in American genealogy. State censuses often can serve as substitutes for some of the missing federal census records - most notably the 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1890 censuses. Many state censuses also asked different questions than the federal census, thus recording information that cannot be found elsewhere in the federal schedules.

While not all states took their own censuses, and some have not survived, state and local census records can be found in many locations. Most states which took censuses usually did so every 10 years, in years ending in "5" (1855, 1865, etc.) to complement the federal census. These state census records are most often found at the state archives or state library. Many are also on microfilm through a local Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and online via commercial genealogy databases.

The following list of state and territorial censuses was compiled by Ann S. Lainhart's [State Census Records](#). Consult this reference for the extent and availability of records for each state and territorial census.

Alabama - 1818, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1850, 1855, 1866, 1907.

Alaska - 1870, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1890-95, 1904-07, 1914, 1917.

Arizona - 1866, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882.

Arkansas - 1823, 1829, 1865, 1911.

California - 1788, 1790, 1796, 1797-98, 1816, 1836, 1844, 1852.

Colorado - 1861, 1866, 1885.

Connecticut - No state census records are known to exist.

Delaware - 1782.

District of Columbia - 1803, 1867, 1878

Florida - 1825, 1855, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1935, 1945.

Georgia - 1798, 1800, 1810, 1827, 1834, 1838, 1845, 1852, 1853, 1859, 1865, 1879.

Hawaii - 1878, 1890, 1896.

Idaho - No state census records are known to exist.

Illinois - 1810, 1818, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1855, 1865.

Indiana - 1807, 1853, 1857, 1871, 1877, 1883, 1889, 1901, 1913, 1919, 1931.

Iowa - 1836, 1838, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925.

Kansas - 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925.

Kentucky - No state census records are known to exist.

Louisiana - 1853, 1858.

Maine - 1837.

Maryland - 1776, 1778.

Massachusetts - 1855, 1865.

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STATE CENSUSES continued from page 5

Michigan - 1837, 1845, 1854, 1864, 1874, 1884, 1888, 1894, 1904.

Minnesota - 1849, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905.

Mississippi - 1801, 1805, 1808, 1810, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1830, 1833, 1837, 1840, 1841, 1845, 1850, 1853, 1860, 1866.

Missouri - 1797, 1803, 1817, 1819, 1840, 1844, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1876, 1880.

Montana - No state census records are known to exist.

Nebraska - 1854, 1855, 1856, 1865, 1869, 1885.

Nevada - 1862, 1863, 1875

New Hampshire - No state census records are known to exist.

New Jersey - 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915.

New Mexico - 1790, 1823, 1845, 1885.

New York - 1790, 1825, 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, 1925.

North Carolina - 1786.

North Dakota - 1885, 1915, 1925.

Ohio - No state census records are known to exist.

Oklahoma - 1890, 1907.

Oregon - 1842, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1885, 1895 1905.

Pennsylvania - No state census records are known to exist.

Rhode Island - 1774, 1777, 1782, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935.

South Carolina - 1825, 1839, 1869, 1875.

South Dakota - 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945.

Tennessee - 1891.

Texas - 1829-1836.

Utah - 1856.

Vermont - No state census records are known to exist.

Virginia - 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786.

Washington - 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1871, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1898.

West Virginia - No state census records are known to exist.

Wisconsin - 1836, 1838, 1842, 1846, 1847, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905.

Wyoming - 1875, 1878.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau | Census History Staff | Last Revised: December 17, 2019



HEIRLOOM JEWELRY—PRESERVING MEMORIES

They don't just look pretty—Heirloom baubles can help you identify relatives in photographs.

Got a brooch that belonged to Great Aunt Martha? Look for it in family photos from her lifetime to pick her out of a crowd. Insignia rings also can reveal stories about the lives of their owners, such as membership in a fraternal organization, a military career or a graduation date.

How you take care of heirloom jewelry depends on what it's made of, but a few rules always apply. Never use toothpaste, bleach or other abrasive solutions to clean your jewelry. Polish your pieces with soft cotton cloth only—synthetics can scratch.

Storing



Many people are unsure just how best to store heirloom jewelry. There are, however, some basic practices for storing an ancestor's favorite necklace or bracelet (or your favorite plastic gumball machine ring from when you were a kid!). Never try to clean jewelry using toothpaste or bleach. If valuable—monetarily or sentimentally—take an important piece of jewelry that needs to be cleaned to a reputable jeweler rather than trying to do it yourself. Wrap silver in silver cloth bags to prevent tarnishing, and keep these bags separate from other family heirlooms such as papers, books, photographs and fabrics. Diamond pieces should always be tucked away separately to avoid scratching other pieces, while softer stones should be wrapped in archival tissue, which is available in pre-cut sizes as small as 5 x 7"—perfect for jewelry—before being stored along with all your other heirloom jewelry in an acid-free box.

Finally, as a universal rule-of-thumb when it comes to storing family heirlooms, NEVER store your family treasures and keepsakes in the attic or basement. Wide variations in temperature and humidity can be harmful to stored artifacts, and there is always the danger of a flooded basement—via natural causes or a leaky water heater—or a leaky roof in the attic. Store your archival boxes and binders filled with family history in a closet or on a shelf (out of direct sunlight) in your "living space" on your first or second floor, as the variations in temperature and humidity are significantly less drastic.

The Need for Inventory Lists

You may be keeping many heirlooms that belonged to one person or one family branch in a special container. You need to put an inventory list in that container, with a description and provenance of each item in it. You should keep a copy of this inventory list on your computer, as well as an inventory list for heirlooms that are on display. It will help you and future generations keep track of the heirlooms.

There are many inventory lists on line for Family Heirloom's. Here are a few:

www.SpikerFamily.com

www.familytreemagazine.com



How to Inventory—Family Heirlooms

Tips/Suggestions for completing an inventory form:

Item name -- go ahead and refer to it by the name you usually call it, e.g. Mother's black diamond ring or Uncle Brad's pocket knife.

Physical description -- be detailed. Describe color, dimensions, medium (wood, iron, ceramic, plastic, etc.,) condition (scratches, fading, pest damage, etc.,) and anything that may not appear in the photograph. If the heirloom is a "set" or "collection," include the number of pieces that belong to it. And if you want to get REALLY detailed, attach receipts, appraisals and insurance information, when applicable. (When additional writing space is needed, continue your description on the back of the form.)

Who made it & when -- enter the manufacturing company or the name of person that hand-crafted the item. Include the place of origin. If you don't know the exact date an item was made, include notations such as "mid-19th century" or "circa 1920."

Who previously owned it & how did it come to me -- start with the present and list every place the heirloom has been (town, city, county and state) and when it was there. Just like our ancestors, the family heirlooms may have traveled many miles before settling down. Your list of owners will help the family historians place people in their homes and communities. Conclude the list with how and when you became the caretaker.

Where is it now -- this may be "in the living room on the book shelf," but if it is in a storage facility or a safe deposit box, be sure to include the name and address of the location where the item is being kept. And be sure to update your Inventory each time you move the object to a different place.

Where or to whom should it go -- enter the person's or the organization's name, address, and contact info here. If you do not have a specific person or organization in mind, you may leave this area blank or write "Not Determined."

How do you organize your genealogy?

For many members this question comes up frequently.

Looking for input from our members on how you organize your genealogy, and all that paper?
Or are you going paperless?

Please write a paragraph or two or just a few lines, and submit it to the editor.

Put in the subject line; Organizing article.

You do not have to submit your name for the article. Just let me know if you want your name on it or not.

Thank you,
Sandra Hoover
Editor email: sandrahoover@comcast.net



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.

The image shows a detailed 1910 Census form for Ely, Minnesota. The header includes the state (Minnesota), county (St. Louis), and township (Ely City). The form is organized into columns for household information, including names, birth dates, and occupations. Handwritten entries and markings are visible throughout, particularly in the 'NAME' and 'OCCUPATION' columns. A large number '101' is written vertically on the right side of the page.

Answer will appear in the next newsletter.

Submitted by member Chris Burdett.



Time is definitely running out.....

If you are one of those who have not yet sent in your dues for the

NAPA VALLEY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
2020-2021

[Please do so as soon as possible.](#)

Because of COViD-19, we have extended our deadline for payment.
However, if your dues are not paid by

September 30, 2020

according to our Standing Rules, you will be considered delinquent, no longer in good standing,
& will be dropped from our membership.



Please don't let this happen to you!

We miss you & value all our members, your participation makes us who we are,
and we look forward to seeing everyone at our meetings & programs when they resume!

[If you have already paid your dues,](#)
[We thank you for standing with us during these difficult times!](#)

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

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.

