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The Livermore Roots Tracer



Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society

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

<http://l-ags.org> & <http://facebook.com/Livermore.Amador.Genealogical.Society/>

Membership Report

January 2020

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

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Total L-AGS Members as of January 23, 2020: 117 memberships and 140 Members

Meeting News

All face to face meetings are suspended indefinitely due to Coronavirus-19.

General Meetings — Are usually held on the second Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at Congregation Beth Emek, 3400 Nevada Court, Pleasanton. Map: <http://www.L-AGS.org/maps/Pls-BethEmek.html>

The L-AGS Writing Group — Due to Coronavirus-19 meetings are weekly on Sunday afternoon via Zoom. The encouragement to write your ancestors' stories and your own comes from this enthusiastic group. To join the email list, please send a note to <mailto:changes@L-AGS.org> with "Add me to the Writing Group list" in the subject line.

Let's Talk Genealogy — Due to Coronavirus-19

meetings are weekly on Sunday afternoon via Zoom. To join the email list, please send a note to <mailto:changes@L-AGS.org> with "Add me to the Let's Talk Genealogy list" in the subject line.

The Master Genealogist Group — Due to Coronavirus-19 meetings are via Join.me on the third Saturday of the month, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Location: Contact TV-TMG Chair (Duncan Tanner) tvtmg.chair@L-AGS.org; TV-TMG Forum tvtmg.group@L-AGS.org

Pleasanton Genealogy Center — is jointly supported by L-AGS, the Friends of the Pleasanton Library, and the Pleasanton Public Library. After Shelter-in-Place a L-AGS genealogy docent will be available by appointment, Wednesdays from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the Pleasanton Public Library, 400 Old Bernal Avenue Pleasanton, California, request a mutually agreeable appointment via e-mail: docents.chair@L-AGS.org

L-AGS Leadership for 2020

President	president@L-AGS.org	Julie Liu
VP/Program Chair	program@L-AGS.org	Tom Mathews
VP/Membership Chair	membership@L-AGS.org	Denise Barr
Corresponding Secretary		Ken Bredlau
Recording Secretary		Susan Davis
Business Manager	business.manager@L-AGS.org	Duncan Tanner

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President's Message

So I hope you filled out your 2020 census. It took me about 20 seconds. No questions asking how long you have been married or if you have a radio as the 1940 census did. The irony to me is that fewer and fewer people do have a radio. Or they have them but just don't use them. No question asking when you arrived in this country nor asking (for the women) how many of their children survived. Nothing interesting for the future genealogist to get their teeth into. Here would be some questions I would have asked: How many computers/laptops do you have? Please list number of previous marriages. Please list the names of former spouses; please indicate if they were divorced or deceased and when. How many of your children are biological, adopted or foster? After all, I may as well make it easier for any others that are to follow. But I didn't get to participate in the formation census questions for obvious reasons. No one wants to give out that much information. But just think how much easier it would have been if they had included my questions.

But now regarding something even more contemporary, what are we doing about covid-19. Right now the L-AGS board is following the CDC or governor of California, Gavin Newsom's, guidelines. At this time, we have cancelled March and April events and it is very very likely we may not be having any events for May as well. There are probably only a handful of our members who are under age 60 which puts all of us at much greater risk. We will let you know via email if meetings are to be cancelled. Right now the TMG and Let's Talk groups met remotely and may do that again.

So what are you doing while you are hunkering in place? My volunteer activities have vanished. I had two trips that were cancelled. I had a pile of papers that I had not done anything with in a LOONG time that I could no longer ignore. My goal was to find places for these very important people that I thought were important enough to print out some time ago. I knew they were connected but exactly filling in the blanks was more time than I had wanted to spend at the time. Well I have been working on that stack. It has led to some rabbit holes. On one line, the person I was working on was the 1st cousin once removed of my step grandmother. I was fulfilling a promise I made some time ago. I think I have done enough. But I am busily whittling down the stack.

I hope you are all journaling about this unprecedented time we are experiencing. Be sure to include them in your genealogical papers. Who would have thought that the world would come to a grinding halt and that the air pollution over China would dissipate.

Hopefully, we will be able to get back to general meetings soon. In the meantime, I hope all of you are staying safe and sane during this challenging time.

Julie Liu

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: rootstracer.chair@L-AGS.org or mailed to L-AGS, P.O. Box 901, Livermore, CA 94551-0901. Want ghostwriting help? Just ask!

The Roots Tracer Staff

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Tuberculosis History in the Tri-Valley

By Richard Finn

As I write this we have no idea how devastating the coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak will become. It might be helpful to remember in the last one hundred or so years there have been a number of very serious health concerns: Spanish flu of 1918, polio, HIV/AIDS, cholera, typhoid, Legionnaires', smallpox, Ebola, Sars, and others. Close to home we know how HIV/AIDS hit the Bay Area hard, especially San Francisco. All of these caused loss of life and economic hardship.

Did you know that earlier San Francisco was hit very hard by the bubonic plague of 1900-1904? This is said to be the first plague epidemic in the United States. Medical authorities recognized the epidemic in March of 1900 but the existence of the plague was denied by California governor, Henry Gage, for two years. He was worried, for business reasons, that the reputation of San Francisco and in fact all of California would be damaged and there would be a resulting loss of revenue due to a quarantine. The failure of Gage and his administration to act quickly may have allowed the plague to infect local animal populations. Federal authorities eventually stepped in proving there was a major health problem and isolated the affected areas. Gage lost the 1902 election and the new governor, George Pardee, moved ahead with medical solutions. The epidemic was stopped in 1904 after 121 cases iden-

tified including 119 deaths. A second plague epidemic occurred in San Francisco and Oakland in mid-1907. In 1908 the disease flared up again with 160 more cases including 78 deaths.¹

One major health problem we do not hear much about (unless you are a teacher) is tuberculosis or TB. When researching your families you may have run across that some died of "consumption." That was the historical name for TB given because people were "consumed" i.e. lost a lot of weight because of the effects of the disease. Even today TB remains a real public health problem in Alameda County. The TB case rate in Alameda County in 2018 was 10.0 cases per 100,000 residents. Unfortunately up 24.2% from 2017²; worldwide it is a major health problem with about 25% of the population having TB resulting in 1.5 million deaths a year. This makes it the number one cause of death from infectious disease in the world.³

Alameda County, especially Livermore, has a long history with tuberculosis and its treatment.

¹San Francisco plague of 1900–1904, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Francisco_plague_of_1900%E2%80%931904

²Tuberculosis Fact Sheet, Alameda County Health Department, 2018

³Tuberculosis, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuberculosis>



Alameda County Tuberculosis Sanitarium

Before people understood germ theory large numbers of people died from TB. For example in San Francisco in 1900 the number one cause of death was TB when 1,132 people died that year just in San Francisco. In February 1918 the Arroyo del Valle Tuberculosis Sanitarium opened in the hills south of Livermore. In 1922 the facility had a staff of 60 and 175 patients sixty of which were children. The only known treatment at that time was bed rest and open air. All the adults worked at occupational therapy or if they had the strength, industrial training. The last patient left the Sanitarium in August of 1960. In the 42 years the sanitarium was open it cared for over 10,000 patients.⁴

Just north of what was the Arroyo Sanitarium is what is now called the VA Palo Alto Health Care System – Livermore Division. This large facility was opened in 1925 as a VA hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. When my wife was a RN at the site in the 1960s there still were TB patients. Per the VA website there are plans to decommission the entire Livermore VA site.⁵

Very close to home: one of the Arroyo del Valle Sanitarium patients was my mother's oldest sister, Anna Juliet Martinson. Anna was born in 1901 in Oakland. I am not sure when she entered the sanitarium. At first I thought that only people who lived in Alameda County could go to the sanitarium but that turned out not to be true. My mother's family lived up in Sebastopol. I have not found any paper work so don't know exactly when Anna entered or left the sanitarium. Some time ago my mother, who was only five or six at the time, remembered going from Sebastopol to the sanitarium in Livermore. She



*Anna Juliet Martinson
1901 - 1922*

recalled it took a full day to get to Livermore. Remember in those days there were no bay bridges (they used ferries), the roads were very poor, and Model Ts didn't go very fast. For some reason Anna was discharged from the sanitarium and went home to Sebastopol where her father had built a little screened-in house for her to stay in. My mother remembered the house had no windows and was screened-in on all sides. During the winter it was very cold but the prevailing idea was the fresh air would help eliminate the TB. It didn't work. At least not for Anna. She died 31 May 1922, engaged to be married and only 21 years old.

Martinson Family
<p>Martin Nielson Martinson b. 1871, Ru, Skibet parish, Vejle, Denmark d. 1936, Santa Rosa, Sonoma, California</p> <p>Marianne Eleanora "Nora" Henningsen b. 1873, Oster Starup, Vejle, Denmark d. 1952, Santa Rosa, Sonoma, California</p>
<p>Anna Juliet Martinson b. 1901, Oakland, Alameda, California d. 1922, Occidental, Sonoma, California</p>
<p>Irene Eleanora Martinson b. 1903, Oakland, Alameda, California d. 2000, Sebastopol, Sonoma, California</p>
<p>Bernard William Martinson b. 1905, Kingsburg, Fresno, California d. 1989, Clayton, Stevens, Washington</p>
<p>Paul Wesley Martinson b. 1910, Sebastopol, Sonoma, California d. 1937, Sebastopol, Sonoma, California</p>
<p>Grace Elizabeth Martinson b. 1916, Sebastopol, Sonoma, California d. 2006, Livermore, Alameda, California</p>
<p>Ruth Carol Martinson b. 1920, Sebastopol, Sonoma, California d. 2010, Sonoma, California</p>

recalled it took a full day to get to Livermore. Remember in those days there were no bay bridges (they used ferries), the roads were very poor, and Model Ts didn't go very fast. For some reason Anna was discharged from the sanitarium and went home to Sebastopol where her father had built a little screened-in house for her to stay in. My mother remembered the house had no windows and was screened-in on all sides. During the winter it was very cold but the prevailing idea was the fresh air would help eliminate the TB. It didn't work. At least not for Anna. She died 31 May 1922, engaged to be married and only 21 years old.

⁴Arroyo del Valle Tuberculosis Sanitarium (ruins), <http://wikimapia.org/1787069/Arroyo-del-Valle-Tuberculosis-Sanitarium-ruins>

⁵VA Palo Alto Health Care System, https://www.paloalto.va.gov/construction_livermore.asp

Wilhelm Gregersen Murdered!

By Jean Bousquet

100 years ago today [November 4, 2019], my Aunt Winnie was celebrating her 8th birthday. She later learned that their favorite cousin, Wilhelm Gregersen, a soldier in the U.S. Army who had just returned from fighting in WW I, was murdered by a fellow soldier as he slept in his cot after a long day's duty in Knoxville, Tennessee.



Wilhelm Gregersen

Wilhelm had come to the U.S. from Denmark in 1915, and joined the U.S. military during WW I, along with two of his brothers, Niels and Ludwig. They fought in some of the fiercest battles in France, including Belleau Wood. When we were young, we heard about Wilhelm, we learned that the Christiansen children were so fond of him because he always spent time with them before he entered the service.

We knew he died at the age of 21 on November 4,

1919, but we believed he had died in the war.

Later we learned that Wilhelm had returned to the U.S. from the war in the summer of 1919, and was preparing for his discharge from the army when his unit was called upon to safeguard the postal boxes during a strike of the streetcar workers. U.S. had mounted mail boxes on the streetcars and the government officials worried that angry strikers may try to take out their hostilities by interfering with the mail.

One night while Wilhelm was sleeping in his quarters in the Knoxville Railway and Light company's power plant during the strike, Frank Wright, a fellow member of the detachment, entered the room and, unprovoked, shot Wilhelm in the head. He later admitted he liked Wilhelm but that he was drunk during the incident.

Many years ago I began helping Winnie each May when she planted the flowers on the family graves in the Erie Cemetery. And since Winnie's death, I have continued every year (most recent-

Continued on Page 7



Wilhelm with Ingie and Winnie Christiansen

1918 Pandemic in Kansas

By Shannon Ryan

The 1918 pandemic must have deeply affected my family living in Kansas, though thankfully not many in my family died from the illness. My maternal great grandmother, Katherine Connor Ryan, died on Feb 3, 1919 of "acute bronchitis and a weak heart." Her daughter in law (my grandmother) stated that it was the Spanish flu. According to Katherine's death certificate, a doctor treated her for a few days before she succumbed at age 74, after having immigrated from

Ireland and raised 10 children.

My maternal grandmother, Hazel Tobin Ryan, also related a story to my mother: Hazel had a good friend who became ill with the Spanish flu. She would have been about Hazel's age at the time - late 1920s. It was a very hard illness during which time her hair fell out. When it grew back, the color of her hair had turned pure white! That was how traumatic and devastating this particular influenza was.

Wilhelm Gregersen murdered!
Continued from Page 6

ly getting my McLaughlin cousins involved). One of the graves is Wilhelm's grave. That is why I became so interested in learning his story.

I could not let the 100th anniversary of his death go by without a remembrance, and that is why I'm posting this today. I would like to honor my Aunt Winnie on her birthday, and our dear cousin Wilhelm Gregersen, both of whom made me so interested in our Christiansen family history.



This photo is of Wilhelm (in front with white tee shirt) and the man in the back is Frank T Wright, who pled guilty to Wilhelm's murder

What's New at the Pleasanton Library

Courtesy of Tim Johnston, Administrative Librarian

The Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society in cooperation with the City of Pleasanton Library maintains a large collection of genealogical materials, comprising of over 1,000 books, the California Death Index on microfiche for 1940-1994 and genealogical periodicals from across the United States. The genealogy book collection is listed in the library's on-line catalog at <https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/gov/depts/lib/default.asp>

In addition, there are two computers dedicated to genealogical research near the Genealogy Collection.

Volumes recently added to the Genealogy collection are:

The Royal Descents of 900 Immigrants of the American Colonies, Quebec, or the United States: Who Were Themselves Notable or Left Descendants Notable in American History. Volume 1. 929.70973 ROBERTS.

The Royal Descents of 900 Immigrants of the American Colonies, Quebec, or the United States: Who Were Themselves Notable or Left Descendants Notable in American History. Volume 2. 929.70973 ROBERTS.

Another Virus, Another Year

By Patrick M. Lofft

The 1918 influenza pandemic was the most severe pandemic in recent history. It was caused by an H1N1 virus with genes of avian origin. Although there is not universal consensus regarding where the virus originated, it spread worldwide during 1918-1919. In the United States, it was first identified in military personnel in spring 1918.

It is estimated that about 500 million people or one-third of the world's population became infected with this virus. The number of deaths was estimated to be at least 50 million worldwide with about 675,000 occurring in the United States. Mortality was high in people younger than 5 years old, 20-40 years old, and 65 years and older. The high mortality in healthy people, including those in the 20-40 year age group, was a unique feature of this pandemic.¹

The Spanish flu (also known as the 1918 flu pandemic) was an unusually deadly influenza pandemic. Lasting from January 1918 to December 1920, it infected 500 million people—about a quarter of the world's population at the time. The death toll is estimated to have been anywhere from 17 million to 50 million, and possibly as high as 100 million, making it one of the deadliest pandemics in human history. To maintain morale, World War I censors minimized early reports of illness and mortality in Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. Newspapers were free to report the epidemic's effects in neutral Spain, such as the grave illness of King Alfonso XIII, and these stories created a false impression of Spain as especially hard hit. This gave rise to the name Spanish flu. Historical and epidemiological data are inadequate to identify with certainty the pandemic's geographic origin, with varying views as to its location.²

I researched my genealogy files to identify ancestral family members who died during the 1918 influenza pandemic. I located 6 individuals who died during those dates but only one was noted as the cause of death being influenza:

Mary Luella LITES was born in AUGUST 1854 in New York She married Philip LITES in 1883 in Canajoharie, Montgomery, New York. Mary died in 1918. Cause of death: ?

Paul Eugene ROY was born on 20 FEBRUARY 1918 in Erie, New York. Paul died on 16 MARCH 1918. Cause of death: ?

Frances SCHERER was born on 28 OCTOBER 1885 in Buffalo, Erie, New York. She married John MEIDENBAUER on 19 JULY 1911 in Buffalo, Erie, New York. Frances died on 22 OCTOBER 1918 in Buffalo, Erie, New York, at age 32. **Cause of death: influenza.**³

Adam John WITZEL was born in OCTOBER 1856 in Buffalo, Erie, New York. He married Mary Magdalene WOLF on 14 SEPTEMBER 1880 in Buffalo, Erie, New York. Adam died on 7 SEPTEMBER 1919 in Buffalo, Erie, New York at age 62. **Cause of Death: Diabetes.**⁴

George MEIDENBAUER was born on 8 JULY 1849 in Neuhaus, Oberfranken, Bavaria, Germany. He married Margaret DAUT on 30 OCTOBER 1871 in Welkendorf, Hollfeld, Bayreuth, Bavaria, Germany. George died on 16 SEPTEMBER 1919 in Buffalo, Erie, New York at age 70. **Cause of death: nephritis.**⁵

Mary Appolonia HECKMANN was born on 14 JUNE 1875 in Buffalo, Erie, New York. Mary died on 20 NOVEMBER 1919 in Buffalo, Erie, New York at age 44. **Cause of death: leukemia.**⁶

The death toll is estimated to have been anywhere from 17 million to 50 million, and possibly as high as 100 million

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/1918-pandemic-h1n1.html>

²Spanish flu: Wikipedia; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_flu

³Register St. Mary of Sorrows Church Vol. 3 1910 etc., Chancery, Diocese of Buffalo, New York

⁴Ancestry.com. New York, Death Index, 1880-1956 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT.

⁵Death Certificate: Meidenbauer, George; Department of Health, City of Buffalo

⁶Grave registration card for section 10, lot 77, Mount Calvary Cemetery Inc.

From the May 2010 Roots Tracer archives: The Holdener Family and Their Dairy

By Anne Marshall Homan

Brothers Ferdinand “Fred” and Joseph Holdener, natives of Steinen, Canton Schwyz, Switzerland, arrived in the U.S. at Ellis Island, New York on April 17, 1911.

They came by train to Oakland and stayed with their Uncle Karl Holdener. Joseph worked as a baker and Fred found work delivering milk for local dairies in Pleasanton, Berkeley, and Knightsen. Fred met and married his Swiss wife, Theresa Gwerder, in San Francisco. Finally, they saved enough money to buy a hay farm in Banta,¹ 3 miles east of Tracy.

In 1913, Arthur and Sophia Holm started a dairy with one cow on Stanley Boulevard, just west of what is now Valley Memorial Hospital. Gradually, the Holms increased their herd to 45 and then sold their Valley Dairy to Paul Bleisch in 1927.

Bleisch in turn sold the herd and 15 acres to

“Fred” Holdener, who came to the Livermore Valley in 1931 from Banta. By the time Holdener moved to Livermore he was a widower with three children,

Fred, Carl, and Marie with Fred being the oldest at age 10. The children attended St. Michael’s and then Livermore High

School. The Valley Dairy had open fields, with plenty of room for pasture. Holdener, his work-

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Profession	Place of Birth	Port of Origin	Destination	Remarks
13	Ferdinand Holdener	31	M		Steinen, Switzerland			
14	Joseph Holdener	28	M		Steinen, Switzerland			

Lines 13 & 14: Holdener, Ferdinand & Joseph

¹Banta is a small unincorporated town in San Joaquin County, California. Historically, it was a major interchange point between the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. It was located on the route of the transcontinental railroad from Sacramento to the San Francisco Bay Area by way of the Altamont Pass and Niles Canyon before the Central Pacific bought the route of the California Pacific which ran north of the Carquinez Strait to Vallejo. The Central Pacific diverted the California Pacific line to Benicia, California and established a railroad ferry between Benicia and Port Costa across the Carquinez Strait.



Left to right: Carl, Fred Sr., Fred Holdener circa 1940 Permission of Elsie Holdener

ers, and his sons milked the cows and processed the milk—at first raw, and later, starting in 1936, pasteurized. The pasteurization process involved heating the milk up to 161° for at least 15 seconds; then the milk was cooled. They delivered glass bottles of milk to stores and homes in Livermore, Pleasanton, Dublin, and Sunol.

The cows were milked twice a day. Imagine what it smelled and sounded like in that milking barn. After the cow was scrubbed clean, the milker put rubber-lined cups on her teats and a pump sucked out her milk, which flowed through pipe lines into a cooling tank.

The Holdeners served a morning and an afternoon route. Carl remembered going with his father on the morning route, starting at 5:30 a.m. “I’d run up to the houses. It was still dark. I really didn’t know what Livermore looked like until summertime came.” After Carl’s part was done, his father dropped him off at the flag pole before continuing on the route, and Carl walked home to get his bike and ride to school. Brother Fred helped with the afternoon route. When the boys were old enough, they drove Valley Dairy panel trucks on the routes. Carl described



Photo 1: Carl as a pilot

Photo 2: Fred running errands

Photo 3: Marie Holdener filled in

the process: "You drove [the truck] standing up. You'd pull a handle, jump out while it slowed down, deliver milk, and jump back on while it was still moving. It was the damndest thing. Do you think Cal-OSHA would allow that now?"

World War II came and the Holdener boys signed up. The photos show Carl as a pilot at Gardiner Field in 1945 and Fred running errands for his father while home on leave in 1944. While her brothers were in the service, Marie Holdener filled in as a driver.

In 1951 Fred Holdener Sr. sold his delivery route to Carnation Milk Company, and for the next five years the Holdeners sold milk in bulk to Carnation.

In 1956 the Holdeners added a drive-in, which at the time was an innovative concept, and changed the name from Valley Dairy to Holdener Drive-in Dairy. The processing plant was modernized, and paper milk cartons were featured instead of glass. A half-gallon of milk sold for 38¢. Customers could buy whole milk, low-fat, nonfat, chocolate, whipping cream, and buttermilk. Many Livermore and Granada High School students had their first job at the dairy. Children from local schools often came with their teachers for a dairy tour, which ended with an ice cream treat for everyone.

Because of low milk prices and the pressure for development in Livermore, the Holdeners sold 10 of their 15 acres in 1966. Fred Sr. retired that year and left the business to his sons. Fred Jr. and his wife, Elsie, bought the Holdener Drive-In Dairy. Carl bought the Holstein dairy herd of 300 head, which included 160 milking cows, and moved them to Tracy, where he and his wife, Betty, had 211 acres. The herd was mostly Holstein, which furnish a large quantity of milk. There were a few Guernsey, which are famous for the quality of their milk, and they ran three or four Swiss browns, mostly for fun, since the Holdeners were from Switzerland. The 140 dry cows were pastured on land leased from the Raboli family out on Mines Road. [A dry cow is pregnant and due to bear her calf in about two months. After she has the calf and has a brief rest, she will rejoin the milking group.]

In Tracy Carl raised alfalfa and corn to feed the herd. He had a shop where he fixed broken machinery. Farmers of any sort need to be mechanics. Fred purchased raw milk from Carl and

brought it in an insulated tanker to the Livermore plant for processing and bottling.

Fred met his wife, Elsie Ott, also from Switzerland, at a Swiss dance affair in Ripon when she was only 15. They became reacquainted several years later. Betty Suits met Carl when they attended Livermore High School together.

Gradually, the advent of large retail grocery chains and the squeeze of expanding housing and taxes were taking their toll on the Mom and Pop business. In 1976 and 1977 Fred and Elsie fought with the city of Livermore to allow their sign to be aligned perpendicular to Stanley Boulevard. Fred Sr. died in 1978.

On 15 December 1980, Fred and Elsie Holdener closed the drive-in dairy and sold the remaining five acres to a commercial developer. The Taco Bell at Peppertree Plaza now has the dairy's street address, 985 E. Stanley Boulevard. Fred and Elsie Holdener donated the old farmhouse to the Livermore Heritage Guild for a dollar. It was moved to its current site at 2343 College Avenue in June 1981 by the Spaeth family, who bought it from the guild for \$1,000. The move down Stanley Boulevard to First Street to K to College cost the Spaeths \$37,000. Probably standing before 1878, the old redwood house built with square nails predated any dairy farm at the Stanley Boulevard site. Although it is tucked in a cul-de-sac south of College Avenue, the farmhouse is difficult to see but worth walking back to take a look.

Carl and Betty Holdener sold their Tracy farm property and dairy herd, but Carl helped his son, Robert, in raising tomatoes, safflower, and alfalfa on Union Island in the Delta. Even after moving to Tracy, Carl remained active in the Livermore Stockman's Rodeo Association; he was on the board for 20 years. When he was grand marshal of the 1999 rodeo parade, he was still competing in team roping and team penning at the age of 76. He died, the last survivor of his siblings, in September 2004.

In 2005 LARPD named the new park on Hansen Road, off Arroyo Road, after the Holdener family. The 55-acre park was donated by Elsie and Fred's daughter, Karen and her husband, Hans Zumbach.

Membership Renewal Form

L-AGS annual membership dues are due and payable on or before January 1st.

Please complete this form, attach your check, bring to the general meeting or mail to:

Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society
 P.O. Box 901
 Livermore CA 94551

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code _____

Please check a box below to indicate your membership choice and circle whether: Renew, Rejoin or New and how you would like to receive The Livermore Roots Tracer

	Patron	\$100	Renew,	<i>The Livermore Roots Tracer</i> _____ e-mail (full color) _____ U.S. Mail (black & white)
	Family Benefactor	\$40		
	Individual Benefactor	\$40	Rejoin,	
	Family (2 or more people at same address)	\$25		
	Individual	\$18	New	

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Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society

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