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The Livermore Roots Tracer



Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society

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Membership News

Welcome to Our New Members

Teresa (“Terri”) Fraser, Dublin; **Kathryn H. Miller**, Livermore; **Vern Segelke**, Danville;
Kent Smith, Livermore; **Phyllis L. Rothrock**, Livermore

We are grateful for the generosity of these members of L-AGS:

Patrons

Anonymous, Joel F. Gelderman, Cheryl Kay Speaks, David E. Steffes, Duncan Tanner

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Total membership as of April. 28, 2009: 252 individuals

Meeting News

General Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Congregation Beth Emek, 3400 Nevada Court, Pleasanton.

The Family Tree Maker Group meets on the first Thursday of the month, except during the summer, at 7:30 p.m. at Almond Avenue School, Livermore.

FTM Chair (Richard Finn) ftm.chair@L-AGS.org
FTM Forum ftm.group@L-AGS.org

The Study Group meets on the fourth Thursday of every month except November and December at 7:30 p.m., at the LDS Church, 950 Mocho Street,

Livermore.

Study Group Chair (Kay Speaks)

study.chair@L-AGS.org

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

The Master Genealogist Group meets on the third Saturday of the month, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, at 7077 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 110, Pleasanton.

TV-TMG Chair (Kay Speaks)

tvtmg.chair@L-AGS.org

TV-TMG Forum

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L-AGS Leadership for 2009

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president@L-AGS.org

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First VP and Program Chair

program@L-AGS.org

Derrell Bridgman

Second VP and Membership Chair

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A Message from Our President, Barbara Huber

Dear L-AGS Members,

Spring is here, at last, and I am so looking forward to warm weather. It's hard for me to believe that just four months ago I said yes to be President of L-AGS for two years. So far I have found the position very rewarding. I was a speech major in college so I find talking much easier than writing.

I was very pleased to introduce Isabel Nolte as our guest speaker for the January meeting. Isabel's husband, Don Nolte, read portions from her new book, *The Early Pioneers in the Livermore Valley, California, Were One Big Family*.

I was out of town and missed our February meeting but I heard that it was very interesting. Our guest speaker was Lisa Louise Cooke, who was introduced by Derrell Bridgman, our program chairman. She gave a report on genealogical items available online. I checked out several of her suggested websites: 1. Genealogy Gems Website <http://www.GenealogyGems.TV>, and 2. <http://personallifemedia.com/podcasts/415-family-history>, Family History: Genealogy Made Easy Podcast. They looked very interesting. Lisa has also written a book *Genealogy Gems: Ultimate Research Strategies* (<http://www.lulu.com/content/1139806>) that should be helpful for genealogical research.

We learned all about the SFGenealogy.com website from Ron Filion at our March meeting. Ron and his wife, Pamela Storm, who was also at the meeting, provide links and information to far more than San Francisco and Northern California areas. I tried searching the SF Genealogy website to see if I could learn anything new about my family. I discovered a number of fascinating newspaper articles from the 1905 Sacramento Bee. My favorite is: "SAYS FORGER IS A BIGAMIST ALSO." This man had a wife in North Carolina and then he married again in Marysville, Yuba County, California. When his first wife notified the authorities to arrest him, they found he had a reputation for forging the name George C. Burnight to \$60.00 worth of checks. My mother's maiden name was Burnight and George C. Burnight was one of her relatives.

We had a delightful L-AGS meeting in April learning all about Tilli Holm Calhoun's, *Holm Family Cookbook*. We were entertained with slides, pictures and interesting family stories. There are many recipes and we were told that they were all tested before publication. I'm looking forward to buying a copy and trying some of the recipes.

The Alameda County Fair has cancelled our L-AGS genealogy booth this summer so we won't be able to show people what our organization is about and get them interested in researching their families. I know I'm not the only one who will miss it.

It's Hard NOT to Be Humble with Ancestors Like I Have

By Carolyn Drown Schilling

I confess that I am more interested in seeking out stories about my ancestors than I am at adding names to the tree branches. I have put all the branches in place for several lines back more than ten generations, at least using secondary sources, but this article is more about the famous and infa-

mous characters I have found along the way, and not about the steps I have taken to prove the connections. For the record, I have included a direct ancestry chart for one of my lines.

My paternal grandmother, Pearl Estella Vanderbeck, spent decades searching for her husband's

Descendants of Jan Jansen Van Haarlem Van Salee (Murat Reis)

The person on the left is the child of the couple on the preceding line

Synbols: ~ about, < before, > after

Jan Van Salee (Murat Reis) ~1570-1641	m. Daughter of Ziden ~1580-
Anthony Jansen Van Salee 1607-	m. Gretje Reyniers
Cornelia Antonise Van Salee <1638-<1665	m. William Barkelee 1621-1683
Jannetje Barkelee <1659->1718	m. Jan Barentsen (Van Driest) Johnson 1658-1697
Margrietje Johnson 1695-	m. Benamin Griggs 1690-1768
Martha Griggs 1724-	m. Rem Vanderbeck 1721-
Rem Vanderbeck 1744-	m. Mary Height
Reuben Vanderbeck 1790-1826	m. Jane Vanderwater
Jacob Prime Vanderbeck 1816-1886	m. Dearcy Octavia Knapp -1906
Hollister G. Vanderbeck 1847-	m. Sophia Catherine Chadd
Pearl Estella Vanderbeck 1876-1958	m. Ralph Orson Sturdevant Drown 1865-1959
Claude Ralph Drown 1905-1997	m. Ellen Agnes Mogen 1903-1988
Carolyn Drown	

ancestry. When asked why his and not hers, she answered, "Because I know mine." The knowledge she would impart to her family was that her earliest ancestor in the New World had been a surgeon with the Dutch West Indies Company named Paulus Van der Beecke. Later, when I began working on my father's parents' family trees I had quite an easy time of it on the paternal side because so much information was available on the descendants of the Quakers, Puritans, and Pilgrims. In fact, one of my sources was the 1945 best-seller, *Saints and Strangers*, by George F. Willison. This story of the lives of the Pilgrim Fathers describes two of my paternal ancestors, William Brewster (A Saint) and Stephen Hopkins (a Stranger).

However, nothing I thought of would bring me answers when searching for Grandmother's forefathers and mothers. I could find a lot of descendancy information from Paulus, and I knew Grandmother's paternal great-grandparents' names and birth states, but after years of avocational activity, I had made absolutely no progress in connecting Paulus to me.

After those many years of fruitless effort, and well into our computer era of genealogical investigating, one beautiful foray into LDS records via the Internet divulged one of Grandmother's ancestor's names I had been unable to link in either direction, and it named his father and his son. I knew from Grandmother's memory notes that I had her line. What a find, and my favorite: what a source of stories! To make the discovery even more exciting for me, I have been able to share my discoveries with

two others who had been doing that same search, but unsuccessfully. With my information they now they have added a total of three more family trees to the internet showing my "find."

An analysis of my extensive searching clearly revealed where and how I had gone astray: Where I had discovered another early Van der Beecke line, I had repeatedly discounted it. My reasoning was: Members of this family changed their surname to Remson; my grandmother's surname had always been Vanderbeck (Van der Beecke, etc.) thus eliminating them as a source of families for my purpose. No: While the majority of them had become Remsons, not all had, including Grandmother's. Obviously her thinking had matched mine when she incorrectly identified Paulus as her earliest ancestor so long ago.

Jane Southwick had heard me telling one of my family stories and she suggested I write it up for the Roots Tracer. This was while I was still chuckling over a coffee cup that said, "It's hard to be humble with ancestors like I have." I said, "I'd be glad to, and my title would be 'It's hard NOT to be humble with ancestors like I have.'"

Right away after starting on this correct information about Grandmother's Vanderbeck ancestors, I discovered a pirate ancestor. He had left his family in the Netherlands and became the head of the Sultan of Morocco's piracy fleet out of Salee, Morocco, in the 1600s. He had many names, but Jan Jansen Van Haarlem Van Salee covers most of them. He gave himself the name Murat Reis. In 1627 he captured

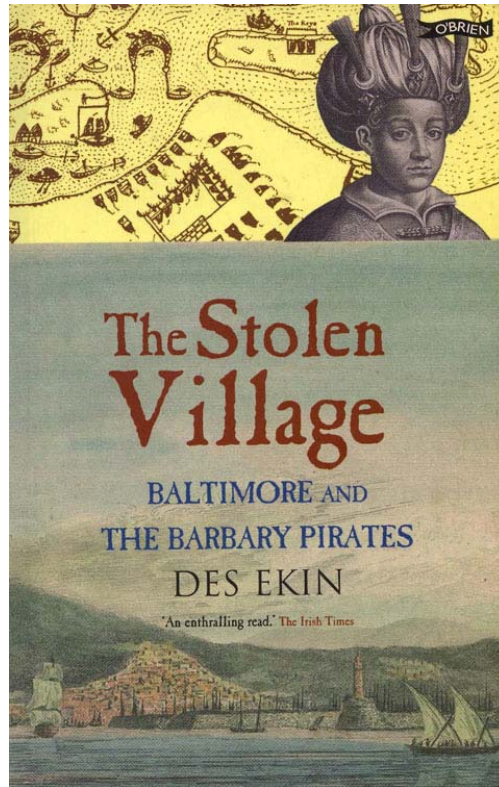
400 Icelanders from Reykjavik and sold them as slaves, principally in Morocco.

Another of his captures is related in *The Stolen Village: Baltimore and the Barbary Pirates* by Des Ekin, published in 2006. (Baltimore here is in Ireland and Des Ekin is an Irish journalist.) This pirate was also the father of two early New Amsterdam settlers (one of them on Grandmother's tree) spoken of by the English diarist Samuel Pepys, who wrote of that pirate's two sons being mulatto. PBS had a program on Frontline that included much genealogy about these and other early families.

The Drowning Room by Michael Pye, a historian, is a novel about Gretje Reyniers, who was the town whore in New Amsterdam. She was also the pirate's daughter-in-law, and she and one of the pirate's sons are Grandmother's ancestors. They definitely left their marks in New Amsterdam. Mr. Pye discovered them in research for his history of New Amsterdam. Much of the pejorative descriptions of the couple came straight from Dutch court records, but my reading of Mr. Pye's story left me feeling as if someone was hanging my family's dirty laundry out for all to observe, and I did not read the whole book.

Now that I think about it, it is that very thing that makes genealogical work more difficult: the strong feelings involved, and the pleasure or displeasure that can result from simple events or statements, making much of the work not always clear or easy. *The Island at the Center of the World* by Russell Shorto: Doubleday, March 2004, covers early New Amsterdam history, and is an absolutely terrific book, and yes, it also mentions Grandmother's ancestors.

Several years earlier, in perusing the history section of a used book store in San Francisco, as had become one of my addictions, I came across the book, *The Boston Massacre*, by Hiller Zobel. I had known for some time that an early Drowne (my maiden name) had testified at the trial, but to that date knew



nothing more on the subject. Hastily searching the index I discovered a listing for Samuel Drowne. That was enough for me: I descend from a long list of Samuel Drown(e)s. I grabbed the book, hurriedly paid for it, ran home and tore open the book to the page mentioned for Samuel to read words to the effect that he had testified, but others were sought out as he was known to be the village idiot. I still do not know for certain whether our Samuel was the one who testified, but he fought for the Revolution and was fighting at Bunker Hill, so he was in that area at that time!

One of my early chat friends was on the staff of AOL's genealogy chat rooms. She

guided me to an online site about her famous women ancestors. There she described her ancestor, Judith Martin, convicted at the Salem witchcraft trials. I had just discovered that one of my ancestors, a man by the name of Downer, had testified against Judith Martin at those trials. The Chief Justice, William Stoughton, was the son of Israel Stoughton. Israel Stoughton had brought one of my paternal grandfather's fifth great-grandmothers from England, and he was described as her kinsman. She was Rose Stoughton Otis, the first wife of Richard Otis, massacred in 1689 by the Abenaki Indians in Dover, New Hampshire. They killed a baby by bashing its head against the rock chimney, and walked the survivors to Canada where they were sold as slaves to the French. In the 1990s, historian John Putnam Demos wrote *The Unredeemed Captive*, wherein he mentioned Christine Otis Robitaille Baker, one of Richard's children, who had walked to Canada with her mother, Richard's third wife, and her surviving sister. Richard was one of the eight direct ancestors of my paternal grandparents killed by Indians.

I have more stories, but I believe my point has been made: With ancestors like mine—a pirate, a whore, a slave in Canada, maybe a village idiot—it is hard NOT to be humble.

Footnote.com—An Innovative New Resource at the Library

By Kay Speaks

Footnote.com is one of many wonderful genealogy resources that the Friends of the Pleasanton Library have purchased for the benefit of local genealogists. It is an online reference source that L-AGS members would do well to become acquainted with. The full set of capabilities of Footnote can be used for free at the library and at LDS Family History Centers, and a limited set can be used for free at home. A full-use subscription for home costs \$11.95 per month or \$69.95 per year. More details can be found at:

<http://www.footnote.com>

Footnote unites the best content from the world's archives with treasures from people's old shoeboxes. It encourages discovery, discussion and sharing of stories.

Footnote is working with some of the best archives in the country to digitize and index records, including those from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), FamilySearch (LDS Church), Allen County Public Library, Center for Research Libraries, and other state and local archives. More than 2 million documents are added to its website every month. There is a free community service which allows members to upload photos, documents, letters, etc., and share and preserve their family documents. This information can be annotated to make it searchable by others.

Footnote has many original documents never before available on the internet. Its main focus is on military, naturalizations, newspapers and member contributions; however it has begun to add other valuable record collections. If you are lucky to have your state's vital records already imaged (there are only a few states that have so far) you will find additional information available. For example, I've found several Texas birth certificates that span three pages; the original handwritten document was created before the baby was named, the second was typed with the baby's given name and the third was issued with the baby's given name changed. An-

other Texas birth certificate originally named the baby "Bettie Caruthers." It was reissued with the name "Bettie Jo Ozell Caruthers" and with the father's given name, when previously he provided only his initials.

In January, Footnote announced the launch of its African American Collection in celebration of Black History Month. Footnote has been working with NARA in Washington D.C. to digitize records that provide a view into the lives of African Americans that few have seen before.

In March, Footnote launched its Great Depression Collection with millions of digitized and indexed documents, including historical newspapers. With this collection, Footnote combined innovative technology with its 1930 Census Collection to create an interactive experience allowing members to contribute their own family photos, documents and stories by attaching them to the names on the census. This website also has Footnote Pages, which allows users to create timelines, photo galleries, maps and links to other Footnote Pages.

Footnote has been one of the software sponsors for



A sample of the content on Footnote.com

the L-AGS genealogy booth at the Alameda County Fair. Trevor Hammond from Footnote was a guest speaker at the L-AGS August 2008 military seminar.

[Source: www.Footnote.com website; Footnote.com's January 29, 2009 and March 26, 2009 press releases; Footnote.com marketing PowerPoint presentation, July 2008; and e-mail communication.]



G. R. O. W.

Genealogy Resources On the Web — The Page That Helps Genealogy Grow!

Compiled by Frank Geasa

If your ancestry traces through Kalamazoo County, Michigan, this site has excellent BMD records with some linked to digital images. It also has city directories, school yearbooks, probate records and more.

<http://kalamazoogenealogy.org/>

This Washington State Archives site continues to grow and in recent months has added World War I service cards as well as marriage index records linked to digital images for Snohomish, Skamania, Whatcom, Clark and King Counties.

<http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/default.aspx>

The National Archives of Ireland ongoing project to digitize the 1911 census has completed the returns for counties Antrim, Down and Kerry. These join those for County Dublin previously completed.

<http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/>

The Manoa Library at the University of Hawaii has a number of interesting digitized collections including anti-annexation petitions of 1897-98 and a Russian repatriates list.

<http://tinyurl.com/c9wgdp>

Ever think you might be related to some noted individual if only you could find their biography? This site focuses on free digitized biography books of both the famous and ordinary folks. You can even add a biography of your own.

<http://www.geneabios.com/>

This Monroe County Library (New York) has city directories for the city of Rochester (1827-1930) plus numerous indexes of various genealogical data collections.

<http://tinyurl.com/da7snq>

If your ancestry traces to Belgium, The Duchy of Luxembourg or the Netherlands, you will want to visit this site of digital resources in those countries. Included are links to church and civil records, passenger lists and much, much more.

<http://geneaknowhow.net/digi/resources.html>

Have you wondered if there was an online newspaper, either current or historical, for a particular location? This Library of Congress site might lead to

the answer. It has links to international papers as well as many in this country, many of them free.

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/news/oltitles.html>

This site contains four city directories for the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for years between 1856 and 1866. As a bonus, three also include a directory of the nearby city of Camden, New Jersey.

<http://www.philageohistory.org/citydir/>

Thousands of births, marriages, deaths and miscellaneous records for the period 1550s-1900s are indexed on this site for Haute-Saône department in northeastern France. The site is in French but fairly easy to understand and use.

<http://www.servancnaute.fr/actes/>

Most everyone doing genealogy has heard the term “random acts of genealogical kindness.” Did you ever wonder how the acts come about? Use this link to find out how you can arrange to be on either the giving or receiving end of such an act.

<http://www.raogk.com/>

The Parmly Billings Library of Billings, Montana has city directories online for the years 1883, 1894, 1900-1901 and 1903-1904.

<http://tinyurl.com/dmb84h>

Have you run into government or church documents written in Latin and wished you had some inkling of the language? It was the official language of England during the period 1083-1733. Now the National Archives there is offering a beginners tutorial online. Persevere and there is an advanced version. Courtesy of Dick Finn.

<http://tinyurl.com/2xtevu>

Who knows what you might find here?

<http://www.genealogy1800.com/data/pmwiki.php>

In all of us there is a hunger, marrow-deep, to know our heritage—to know who we are and where we have come from. Without this enriching knowledge, there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is still—an emptiness, and the most disquieting loneliness.

“Roots” Author Alex Haley

Indexing Land Records Turns Up More Arkansas Ancestors

By Kay Speaks

I have been on the Marion County, Arkansas, RootsWeb sponsored list for some years. Last September one of the Marion County site coordinators, Linda Haas Davenport, asked for volunteers to index their original township maps with the goal to create an index of all original landowner names. The township maps were created and copyrighted by Linda Banard Risener. With my busy schedule and interests (work, genealogy and photography), I don't have a lot of extra time. Thankfully, I don't require a lot of sleep. After some thought, I decided to volunteer.

Although I am directionally challenged in a big way, I find old maps fascinating. Therefore, it was with a bit of disbelief that those who know me well didn't fall over laughing to hear I had volunteered to index township maps. This was definitely stepping out of my comfort zone. Once I had committed myself to the project I found myself anxious to get started on this project.

The following week I was working late one night when Linda's e-mail request came through asking us to choose the maps we would like to index. I decided to review all 23 township maps and request those with surnames that I research. Since I was the first to respond, I was able to index all the maps requested.

Addicted! Pure addiction on my part, I loved this project. I stayed up all night entering the last name, first name, year, section and the township/range map. I requested other maps. It was fun finding my surnames and being part of recording them for others to find and use. I made 439 entries to the index. With all the volunteers, this project was indexed in very short order. Then the indexed information was verified by two people, other than the original indexer. Three of us checked 5,444 names against the maps. During this verification process, I found even more of my surnames from township maps.

The index and maps have now been uploaded onto the Marion County website. The results for my surnames were: Camps (2), Faulkenberry (3), Keeling (8), Mears (17), Osborn (12) and Young (47).

The link to these township maps and index is given in Source 1, below.

Thomas D Stone 1892	Jane Wilcher 1900	Ephraim Blackman 1901
Robert H Stone 1901	Dave J Camp 1924	Strip H Camp 1905
George H Williams 1904		

Map of Section 8, Township 17N-16W in Marion County, Arkansas, showing land owned by my relatives, David J. Camp and Strip H. Camp.

If you find your ancestor's name within the index you can download his/her patent from the Bureau of Land Management site,

<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>.

With information from the patent you can order the Land Entry case files.

For more Marion County abstracted and indexed records, visit:

<http://tinyurl.com/8sum7p>

As I write this article, another request for volunteers arrived to index handwritten lists titled, "Lists of Voters of Marion County—1893." There are 23 pages and I signed up to index four pages. I've already finished two of these pages.

L-AGS and local historical societies have ongoing indexing projects if you wish to volunteer. For me, indexing projects in my areas of research is a way of giving back and saying thank you for all the research aid posted online.

Sources

Linda Haas Davenport and Linda Banard Risener, Marion County:

<http://argenweb.net/marion/maps/landowners/index.html> and <http://tinyurl.com/76ppoh>

Sarah Was There to Be Found!

By Jane Southwick

When I was first doing genealogy in 1996, I would not have dreamed that someday I would be able to sit at a computer at home and bring up the census for any year and any county in the US, and read the Word War I data cards for anyone who registered. Recently, I was using my Ancestry.com database and found a 1900 census that listed people who were a mystery to me. In my husband's Southwick line there is a great aunt Roxanne Southwick who married Marcus Hedding. Roxanne and Marcus are on this 1900 census with a son Judson, but the rest of the people I had not heard of. I think the reason was because there is a twenty year gap between 1880 and 1900, and the unknown persons were born during this time. Who were these people? I believed I could find out by looking at online census data, World War I registration cards and cemetery records. The people listed were Myrtle Meader, a daughter, and Alberta Meader, a granddaughter; Ward M. Dunn, a grandson; and Nellie Allen, a daughter, and Sarah Allen, a granddaughter.

The first daughter who had been listed on this 1900 census was Myrtle Roxanne, and her last name was now Meader, but there was no Mr. Meader. However, there was a granddaughter, Alberta Meader who was 2 years old. I was curious who Mr. Meader was, so I traced the Meader family back using Ancestry and Heritage Quest federal census records. At one time in frustration, I found a name on a Footnote 1880 census. When I finally had the

Meader family back to 1804, I found the one person among all the descendants who could possibly be Mr. Meader, and his name was Frank. It was interesting how the Hedding family, (Marcus Hedding was the Head of household on this 1900 census) and the Meader family interwove. Marcus Hedding, Myrtle's father, and Charles B. Meader, Frank's father, worked in administration at the same prison in Dannemora, Clinton County, New York.

Marcus's wife, Roxanne, died in 1908 and Marcus appears on the 1910 federal census of Dannemora census living in a hotel owned by Frank's uncle, John Meader. I believe Myrtle and Frank were separated, and the granddaughter, Alberta, was left in the care of her maternal grandparents, Marcus and Roxanne. The reason I believe this is because I found Alberta's mother, Myrtle, in a 1910 federal census, living and working in Albany, New York, and neither Frank nor Alberta are with her. When Roxanne died and Marcus was no longer able to take care of Alberta, a 1910 federal census of Dannemora shows Alberta living with Frank's parents, Charles B. Meader and his wife Elizabeth. Incidentally, Frank appears again on a World War I draft registration card and in a 1920 federal census record, living with his mother, Elizabeth, and sister, Mattie, in Dannemora. I don't know what happened to Alberta after 1910. Hopefully, she lived with her paternal grandparents until she was married.

Hedding Marcus L.	Head	W M	Feb 1838	62	M	39		
— Roxana	Wife	W F	Aug 1837	62	M	39	6	3
— Judson S.	Son	W M	Apr 1873	27	Ma			
Meader Myrtle R.	Daughter	W F	Jan 1880	20	M	3	1	1
Allen Nellie M.	Daughter	W F	Feb 1882	18	M	1	1	1
Meader Alberta M.	G-Daughter	W F	Sept 1897	2	S			
Allen Sarah	G-daughter	W F	Feb 1900	³ / ₁₂	S			
Dunn Ward M.	Grandson	W M	Feb 1894	6	S			

1900 census entry for Marcus Hedding and family in Clinton County, New York. The first three persons were known to me, but the other five were a surprise and a challenge. Note the tragic fact revealed in the last two columns: Roxanne had 8 children, but only 3 survived in 1900. The census-taker's spelling differs from the family's spelling, which is used in the text of this article.

Another of the grandchildren on this 1900 census was a 6 year old grandson, named Ward M. Dunn. That really was a puzzle, because I did not know of any daughter of Marcus and Roxanne who had married a Dunn. Research of an Internet record of Moira Community Cemetery in Clinton County, New York, showed the death of Minnie R. Hedding Deno in 1895, and that she had been married to a Melbourne L. Deno. I knew that Minnie R. Hedding was the daughter of Marcus and Roxanne, so now I had to connect the grandson in the census, Ward M. Dunn, to Minnie R. Deno. I did find a 1910 federal census for Frankford, New Jersey which showed Melbourne L. Deno had married a second time after Minnie's death in 1895; however Ward was not with him. Ward was, in fact, living with his grandfather, (Minnie's father) Marcus Hedding, in the same hotel in Dannemora. His name appeared as Ward Demo, right below Marcus Hedding, on the same 1910 federal census. Further research involving Ward showed him married with a daughter and living in Schenectady, New York in a 1920 and 1930 federal census. He must have gone by many name variations because a World War I draft registration card spelled his name, Morton Ward Demo.

The other daughter listed on this 1900 census was Nellie Allen, and the granddaughter was Sarah R. Allen. This little girl, Sarah, became a challenge. I was fortunate to find a cemetery record of the Belmont Center Cemetery, located in Belmont, Franklin County, New York, for Nellie M. Hedding Allen, who died in 1906 at the age of 24; and is

listed as the wife of P. E. Allen. But who was P.E. Allen? In browsing through Ancestry.com, I came across the genealogy home page of a Linda May Theriault. The information Linda had submitted was a genealogy report of the descendants of James Hedding. Since I had also researched the Hedding family quite thoroughly I felt I had the right family. In her report she listed the name of Nellie's husband as Pliney Eli Allen. This gave me a name to work with, so now I was able to find Pliney as a two year old in an 1880 federal census, with his parents, Stephan and Sarah, and his siblings, Erwin E. and Lillian M. Allen. A 1900 federal census showed the father, Stephan, as a widower, and therefore unable to take care of a two month old baby, Sarah. I continued to look for records about Pliney. He appears as a boarder in Schenectady in 1910. Then a World War I draft registration card showed him living in Schenectady in 1918, and he had listed his nearest relative as Ruth Allen, daughter. Now I looked up Ruth Allen, and lo and behold, in 1910 she was living with her aunt, Lillian M. Allen Norton (Pliney's sister), in Clinton County, New York; and Sarah is listed as Ruth S. Allen. Therefore, Sarah is found!! It just so happens that her name is Ruth Sarah.

It is amazing that such a wealth of genealogy information is now available on the Internet. Twenty years ago, it would have taken many years of letter writing and microfilm reel-turning to solve this mystery.

"Jump the Atlantic" with New Book

By Judy Person, L-AGS Librarian

Germans to America and the Hamburg Passenger Lists: Coordinated Schedule. Roger Minert, Kathryn Boedkel, Caren Winters, authors. Heritage Books, MD. 2005. 164 pp.

We own the CD of *Germans to America*, and the *Hamburg Passenger Lists* microfilms are available through the Family History Library at Salt Lake City. These can be borrowed to the local LDS libraries.

This index takes you straight from the US Passenger list in *Germans to America* to the corresponding *Hamburg Passenger Lists* and coordinates them. The *Hamburg Passenger Lists* date from 1850. They show all passengers who departed from Hamburg, including name of last place of residence for each person. This is frequently the same as the place of birth. Presto! You have "Jumped the Atlantic"

The introduction gives a full explanation, but here's a quick how-to. First, identify the ship your immigrant came on, from the *Germans to America* CD. Then, if the immigrant came on a ship from Hamburg, you can search the ship name by arrival date in this index. This line also has the departure date from Hamburg. Then go to the FHL microfilm number, listed on the same line. Then, in the *Hamburg Passenger Lists* microfilm, search for the lowest page number, which may take some looking, then scroll up or down to the desired page.

Thanks to Patrick Lofft for asking me to buy this book for our library.

Victory Gardens and Pingree's Potato Patch

By Barbara Pingree Huber

My parents, Earl and Gertrude Pingree, purchased their first home in Castro Valley in June of 1941. It was a three-bedroom house on a quarter of an acre. I was nine years old and my brother was ten. We were born in Oakland and our move to Castro Valley was like moving to the country.

My father worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad in Oakland, but he grew up on a farm in the Modesto area. I know that he loved farming because the first thing he did was to plant a garden. Our property had 13 apricot trees and every year my mother canned the apricots. We also dried them. Now apricots are a wonderful fruit but my father decided we needed a variety. Over the next three years my father took out some of the apricot trees and planted an orange, lemon, peach, plum, pear and a pomegranate tree. He then planted grape vines and boysenberry plants. We also raised turkeys, chickens and ducks.

Now you are probably wondering what this is all leading up to. We moved to Castro Valley in 1941, and by 1943 we were at war. Amid regular rationing of canned food, sugar and meat, there were poster campaigns such as "Plant more in '44" encouraging the planting of "victory gardens" by nearly 10 million Americans.

My father didn't need to be encouraged to plant a victory garden as most of our quarter acre was already planted with vegetables, grapes, berries and fruit trees. Our victory gardens indirectly aided the war effort and was also considered a "morale booster," so we could feel empowered by our contribution of labor and rewarded by the produce grown. I have many fond memories of helping my father in our victory garden, hoeing weeds, watering plants, and picking the fruits and vegetables. It always seemed to taste better if I picked it myself in our garden.

The only time I complained about our garden was when my father decided to dig up our lawn in the front yard and plant POTATOES! Even my mother tried to talk him out of planting potatoes in our front yard, but he was determined. The rest of our yard was filled with fruits, vegetables and trees, so when he decided to grow potatoes the only place left was our front yard. So for three years my friends teased me about our front yard potato patch.



I am standing at the front door of our house in Castro Valley during World War II, looking at our front yard. Much to the dismay of my mother and me, my father tore out the lawn and planted potatoes to aid the war effort. For three years my friends teased me about our front yard potato patch.

I often wondered where my father got some of his ideas about gardening. I know he came from a long line of farmers back to his immigrant Pingree ancestor in 1643. While searching the Pingree genealogy I found a fifth cousin twice removed named Hazen S. Pingree. He was born Aug. 30, 1840 in Denmark, Maine, and died June 18, 1901. He was a four-term Republican mayor of Detroit 1889-1897 and Governor of Michigan from 1897 to 1901.

He attended common schools in Maine, and at 14 he left home to work in a cotton factory in Saco, Maine. Two years later he moved to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and worked as a cutter in a shoe factory. In 1862, Hazen enlisted in the Union Army to serve in the Civil War. He served for three years in a number of campaigns: General Pope's Northern Virginia Campaign, the Second Battle of Bull Run, and he fought with the Second Brigade of Tyler's Division, Second Corps, which participated in battles at Fredricksburg Road, Harris Farm and Spotsylvania Court House. He was captured at the battle of North Anna (May 24/25, 1863) and was confined in Confederate prisons at Gordonsville and Lynchburg, VA, and at Salisbury, North Carolina. He was then taken to Andersonville Prison and finally to Millen, Georgia. He later escaped by pretending to be someone else during a roll call for a prisoner exchange in November of 1864. He rejoined his regiment and fought in many more battles. He was present at Appomattox Court House

when Robert E. Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865.

After the war Hazen moved to Detroit, and, being a cobbler by trade, he and Charles H. Smith established the Pingree and Smith Shoe Company in December of 1866. A fire destroyed the entire plant in 1887, but they were able to recover. By the 1890's the firm had become the West's largest shoe manufacturer.

Hazen S. Pingree was elected Mayor of Detroit in 1889. His platform was to expose and end corruption in city paving contracts, sewer contracts and privately-owned utility monopolies.

During the depression of 1893 Pingree was the first American mayor to hit upon public works as a means of reducing unemployment by building new schools, parks and public baths. The winter of 1893/94 was very difficult; some of the biggest industries were forced to shut down. Even the railroad car shops and stove factories were forced to close. It was estimated that 25,000 workers were unemployed in a population of less than 250,000. His projects helped, but when the hoped-for revival of business failed to come in the spring of 1894, something else was needed

Pingree noted that there were plots of land standing idle all over town. Due to the recession people were waiting for a rise in real estate value before selling. He made a public appeal to the owners to permit the use of their properties for vegetable gardens. He asked the churches for a special collection to raise money for seeds and garden tools. Pingree even auctioned off his thoroughbred Kentucky saddle horse and turned the proceeds over to the potato-patch fund. Applications from the unemployed for garden plots poured in.

After this beginning, owners of small parcels and single lots all over town came in by the hundreds.



My distant cousin, Hazen S. Pingree, four-term mayor of Detroit and then Governor of Michigan. He became nationally known as "Potato Patch Pingree" for persuading land speculators to allow unemployed workers to plant gardens on their land.

Photo by Mike Russell, used with permission.

At a cost of a few thousand dollars for seed and implements, food shortages were reduced to a minimum. The plan was widely heralded, and other cities took it up. "Potato Patch Pingree" became nationally known as a champion of the needy.

Now I think I know why my father planted potatoes in our front yard.

How I Made Peace with the Family of Wild Bill Hickok

By Kay Speaks

A well-known painting by Andy Thomas depicts the famous duel between Wild Bill Hickok and Davis K. Tutt, Jr. The face-off took place in the public square of Springfield, Missouri, July 21, 1865 at 6 p.m., and at a distance of 75 feet, when

Wild Bill Hickok shot a fellow gambler, once a friend, Davis K. Tutt, Jr.

The fight was significant as the first of the classic gunfights. It would inspire more fiction than any other facet of the frontier experience. This type of

gunfight on the street of a frontier town is a staple of Old Western fiction. The lengthy 1867 Harper's magazine article about this event was largely responsible for Hickok's notoriety. Any historical account of Wild Bill includes an accounting of this shoot out.

Davis K. Tutt's father had a role in the pre-Civil War Tutt-Everett feud of Marion County, Arkansas, 1844-1850. This political feud is the second best known feud to have occurred in Arkansas*. Dave was five years old when his father was killed as a result of the feud. My maternal great-great-grandmother, Julia Francis Gabriella Augusta Tutt, was a first cousin of Davis K. Tutt, Jr.

In 2005, 140 years and five generations later, there would be another Hickok-Tutt chance meeting at the Oakland Airport in California. I was flying to Nevada and a Hickok descendent was traveling to Germany for a three-month vacation, with a stop-over to visit a brother in Concord, California. We each randomly selected a seat next to each other in the departure area after several fog delays. I pulled out a genealogy magazine to read, and the man next to me said, "Genealogy? My mother is into genealogy. In fact, she has traced our family and we are a direct descendent of Wild Bill Hickok." After I stopped laughing, I said with a straight face, "Well, I'm a member of the Tutt family and my family



Wild Bill Hickok, seated, left, and Davis K. Tutt, Jr., standing, holding a watch, set a time for their shootout. From Harper's New Monthly Magazine, February 1867.

Courtesy of Cornell University Library,
Making of America Digital Collection

forgives your family for killing one of their own!" Shocked, he stared at me until he saw the twinkle in my eye. Then we both started to laugh and continued to do so every time our eyes met.

It is a fond memory and a little bit of history to add to our Tutt family lore!

* *Source: Joseph G. Rosa, They Called Him Wild Bill, 2nd ed., Norman, Univ. of Okla. Press.*

It's a Small, Small World

By George and Harriet Anderson

[Editor's note: Coincidences in our genealogy are often amazing and sometimes even spooky. We begin this series of small stories about genealogical coincidences with one from George and Harriet Anderson. Please let us know at

<mailto:tracer@L-AGS.org>

about your own genealogical coincidence story.]

We went to Europe in 1973 on our first roots trip overseas. Actually, it was primarily a tourist vacation with another couple. We took a genealogical side trip to Denmark for a few days, while our friends lived it up in Paris.

We had not done any genealogy until a few months before, when we came across some small notebooks that had belonged to Harriet's Danish grandparents. The booklets were records of their work history,

credentials needed when they moved from one employer to another.

Grandma's book showed that she worked from 1880 to 1884 as a servant in the home of Jacob Lauritzen on the island of Als. When we visited Als, we asked around until we found that house. A young man, Jørgen Jørgensen, a great-grandson of Jacob Lauritzen, is the current owner. He spoke perfect English. He showed us where Grandma's room had been in the house, and showed us a huge armoire that he said had been a wedding present to Jacob and his wife. So she undoubtedly polished that very piece of furniture.

Then he asked where we were from. We told him and his jaw dropped. "Pleasanton? I was a farm exchange student there a few years ago! I was the first one in Pleasanton and I worked for the Conrad Moldt family."

The loop closed after 93 years. What a small world!

“Members Helping Members” Tip Leads to “Woo Hoo!”

By Kay Speaks and Sandy Clark

[Editor’s note: We are proud of our L-AGS motto, “Members Helping Members.” This example shows how a Web site address sent to our members by Kay Speaks opened new windows for member Sandy Clark.]

From Kay Speaks to L-AGS members

Discover the stories that formed Wyoming with the Wyoming Newspaper Project.

The Wyoming State Library is making available to Web researchers full-text access to the first set of historical Wyoming newspapers. This project involves digitizing a 70-year comprehensive statewide collection of Wyoming newspapers from 1849 to 1922. This first collection release will cover selected years, ranging from 1867 to 1922, of over 200 titles such as The Cheyenne Daily Leader, The Laramie Sentinel (weekly and daily), The Natrona County Tribune, The South Pass News, The Torrington Telegram and The Inter-Mountain Globe. These issues are now available at:

<http://www.wyonepapers.org>

Researchers can access the individual issues through keyword searching or browsing through the collection by title, year, city or county. Funding for the project was made possible by the Wyoming Legislature, the support of Governor Dave Freudenthal, and the Library Services and Technology Act federal program. All of the metadata was created by residents of Wyoming.

From Dawn Rohan, Intellectual Property Librarian, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, WY 82002, drohan@state.wy.us. Tel. 307-777-7281.

From Sandy Clark to Kay Speaks

I got the notice that you sent out about the Wyoming Newspaper Project. My husband’s people come from Wyoming, so I decided to look at it. I knew that his people had lived in Afton, so I went to the Afton part of the site. (Afton is just across the border with Idaho, about half way between Salt Lake City and Yellowstone.) Family tradition said that my grandfather (Henry H. Billings) had been the editor of the Star Valley Independent (SVI), the Afton newspaper. I had never been able to verify

that story. So I opened the newspaper for January 1911 looking for my husband’s people (Anson Call) and on page 4 in the top left hand corner is the notice that says that Henry H. Billings is the editor and publisher of the SVI. Woo Hoo! Now that I know he really was the editor of the paper, I will see if I can find out what years he was editor. Since I know that my father was born in Salt Lake in 1915 I have an ending date.

There is a new owner/producer of the SVI for the July 1st 1912 issue. My grandfather, Henry H. Billings, sold it during the month of June, because in

Next year when I go the Billings family reunion, I am going to have some really interesting information to share with my relatives.

the last issue in June he writes that he sold the paper. I went to the current SVI Web site and found that one of the features

that it has now is “What happened 25, 50, 75 and 100 years ago.” So somewhere there are copies of the paper from 1908. The Wyoming Newspaper Project starts at 1911 for the SVI. Since the project is supposed to be a work in progress, maybe in time the earlier newspapers will be put online and I will be able to discover when my grandfather started being the editor of the newspaper. This has been so much fun!

The second family story is that my grandparents owned a store in Afton, but once again that was the only information that I had. In reading the SVI, I have found ads for a Billings Bazaar. They sold Kodak film, ladies hats, Valentines, and lesson plans for various organizations for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. My interpretation is that it was a “Dry Goods” store. So now I am slowly working my way through all the issues of the Star Valley Independent to see what else I can find out.

Next year when I go the Billings family reunion, I am going to have some really interesting information to share with my relatives.

Thank you so very much for dispersing the information that has led to such a wonderful Mother Lode of information on my family. Ironically, it was while looking for the Father Lode, so to speak—my husband’s family—that I found the Mother Lode. The Father Lode is still undiscovered.

Sandy Clark

Locating Ancestral Villages—A Brick Wall Breached

By Patrick M. Lofft

Historically for me, the month of May contains my emotional depth of devastation and pinnacle of new happiness. On May 5, 1995, my late wife, Joan Marie Heckmann, died in Columbia, Maryland four months after our 32nd wedding anniversary and the diagnosis of her cancer. On May 29, 2009, Joan's first cousin, Charlotte Eleanora Heckmann, and I celebrate the tenth anniversary of our wedding. Joan and Charlotte's relationship was all the closer as Charlotte's father, a medical student, rented the upper flat of Joan's father's home during the late forties.

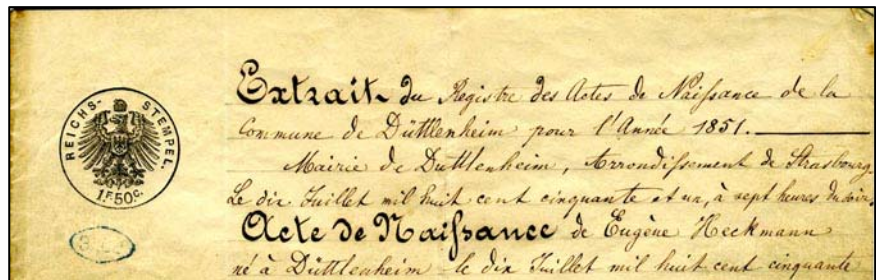
Five of our genealogical efforts were especially educational. The first four were enjoyable adventures that in the end were successful. The fifth proved to be a challenging brick wall that stymied us for several years.

1. Joan and I married on January 19, 1963 in Buffalo, New York. Together, we enjoyably tracked the stories of our ancestors' lives. At the insistence of one seasoned genealogist, we endeavored to locate each surname through the microfiche of the International Genealogical Index (IGI). We knew that our ancestors were always members of Catholic churches in Buffalo. Why should we expect to locate any information in the IGI? Just Do It! And there it was, an entry for the birth place of my grandfather, Joseph Ferdinand Eltges, baptized Josephus Eltges, Birth: 03 Aug 1873, Roemisch-Katholische, Bergweiler Wittlich, Rheinland, Preussen. The source citation, Kirchenbuch, 1711-1905 Katholische Kirche Bergweiler (Kr. Wittlich), referred to a microfilm of the church book that included family pages, adding three generations, including spouses and offspring, back to circa 1760, for our burgeoning genealogy hobby.

2. One Sunday afternoon in the early 1980s Ray Heckmann, Joan's uncle, invited us to accompany him on a visit to his first cousin, Imelda Roy Schnitzler. Imelda had inherited the Roy family archives from her recently deceased sister. During Imelda's display, she presented a folded, yellowed

document in the French language with apparently Germanic stamps (Reichs-Stempel) in the margins. Following some examination, we connected the names and dates with Joan's and Charlotte's immigrant great-grandfather, Eugene Heckmann. We were looking at an extract from Eugene's 10 July 1851 birth record (his identity document) that he obtained on 22 August 1872 from the town hall in Duttlenheim, Alsace, anticipating his departure. The Treaty of Frankfurt, signed on May 10, 1871, ended the Franco-Prussian War and ceded the French province of Alsace. Was Eugene apprehensive about possible conscription? From the FHL microfilms of civil registration of births, marriages and deaths for Duttlenheim, Bas-Rhin, France, Joan and I discerned five generations of Heckmann family members back though 1730. The above paragraph is a fraction of the prequel to my November 2007 article in the Roots Tracer, "Romance and Relatives in the Vosges Mountains of France":

http://l-ags.org/tracer/vol_27_4.html#Romance



Birth record for Eugene Heckmann, Joan's and Charlotte's great-grandfather, born in Duttlenheim, Strasbourg Arrondissement, France, on 10 July 1851.

3. My great-grandmother, Mary Doyle, validated her claim to widow's and dependent children's pensions based on the military service of her husband, John O'Neill, who died 10 May 1864 at Spotsylvania, Virginia. She provided an affidavit of marriage on 1 December 1855 from the priest in Barnarrigg, Kilbride, County Wicklow to the U. S. Pension Bureau. Fortunately, the National Archives retained the original of this certification document as well as the death notification letter.

4. As we sought to identify the ancestral village from which Joan and Charlotte's great-great-grandfather, Frederick Frommel, journeyed to Buffalo, we researched the marriage and baptismal re-

cords at St. Mary's Church for the mid-1860s. Both registers concurred that he was from Kirchberg, Borussia. Of course, that detail was deficient as Germany has copious communities named Kirchberg. His obituary in the newspaper provided the link that he was born in "a little village near Coblenz, Rhineland, Germany."

5. It turned out to be relatively easy to locate the four communities from which the above ancestors migrated, but finding the village of Joan's maternal grandparents was a different matter. Margaret (nee Daut) and George Meidenbauer journeyed with three sons to Buffalo in 1882, as stated in the 1900 census and substantiated by his Declaration of Intent, signed October 13, 1884. They did not own any of their homes, therefore searching property records was ruled out. No descendants had retained any familial mementos of their days in Bavaria. The FHL Microfilm of original records from their parish church, Saint Mary of Sorrows Parish in Buffalo, contained baptisms 1874-1912, marriages 1874-1910, deaths 1874-1921. These records failed to yield the village name.

A search through the Buffalo Public Library's genealogy files of "Birth Reports" filed by the midwives who assisted Margaret to deliver the four children born between 1885 and 1890 disclosed a hopeful entry. The report form requested the parental birth locales. Two reports clearly stated Germany, but something else was written on the other two. Had this woman provided the name of the Bavarian village? However, she wrote in the antique gothic script.



I located a web site:

<http://www.suetterlinschrift.de/Englisch/Titel.htm>

"Suetterlin writing ('old german hand') as a handwriting" that offered to convert my keyboard entry characters to the equivalent gothic script. By referring to the site's "Tips and tricks for deciphering old scripts," I made several efforts guessing at the probable decipherment. Following each iteration, I searched current day maps at Mapquest and Expedia for a Bavarian community by that name. Slowly, I came to realize that she had simply written "Deutschland."

While my earlier searches had been relatively un-

complicated, this brick wall was seemingly impregnable. The 1930 census disclosed that their immigrant son, John, was first married at age 30, in 1911. A search of marriage licenses in the Buffalo Public Library's genealogy files revealed that the marriage took place at the parish church. The marriage register for 1911 was not included on the FHL microfilm of Saint Mary of Sorrows Parish. Although I sought the assistance of the parish archivist at a particularly difficult time, she eventually provided a copy of the requested record. Catholic marriage registers frequently state the couples' baptismal localities. Fortunately, this record stated that John had been baptized in Welgendorf, Bavaria. Mapquest, Expedia and Google failed to locate any village by that spelling, but suggested two villages named Welkendorf and one named Wöelkendorf. My attempts to obtain assistance from German archives via the internet proved inadequate. In frustration I scoured the internet to bring to light a professional genealogy researcher familiar with Bavarian archives. Around last November, I located Robert Müller in Munich. Through several ensuing e-messages, Herr Müller located the appropriate marriage record of Margaret (nee Daut) and George Meidenbauer in Welkendorf near Hollfeld near Bayreuth, Germany. Google Earth shows that even today Welkendorf is a tiny rural village.

From these five searches, I learned that:

- ➔ The path across the Atlantic, genealogically speaking, must begin on the western shore,
- ➔ Research must include multiple local archives,
- ➔ FHL films have stated limitations,
- ➔ Catholic sacramental registers may exist in two formats: one in English and another in Latin. For example, there may be one marriage register in English that the bridal couple and their witnesses actually sign while another marriage register in Latin records those details as transcribed by the priest or parish clerk.
- ➔ All the elements are not always in one document, and
- ➔ Relatively few fragments of valid genealogy information are on the Internet.

My future goals include another Atlantic crossing after locating a village in Hannover from which Charlotte's maternal great-great-grandfather journeyed, and a Pacific crossing when I locate the ancestral villages of my son-in-law's ancestors.

A Plan for Modular Expansion of Genealogies

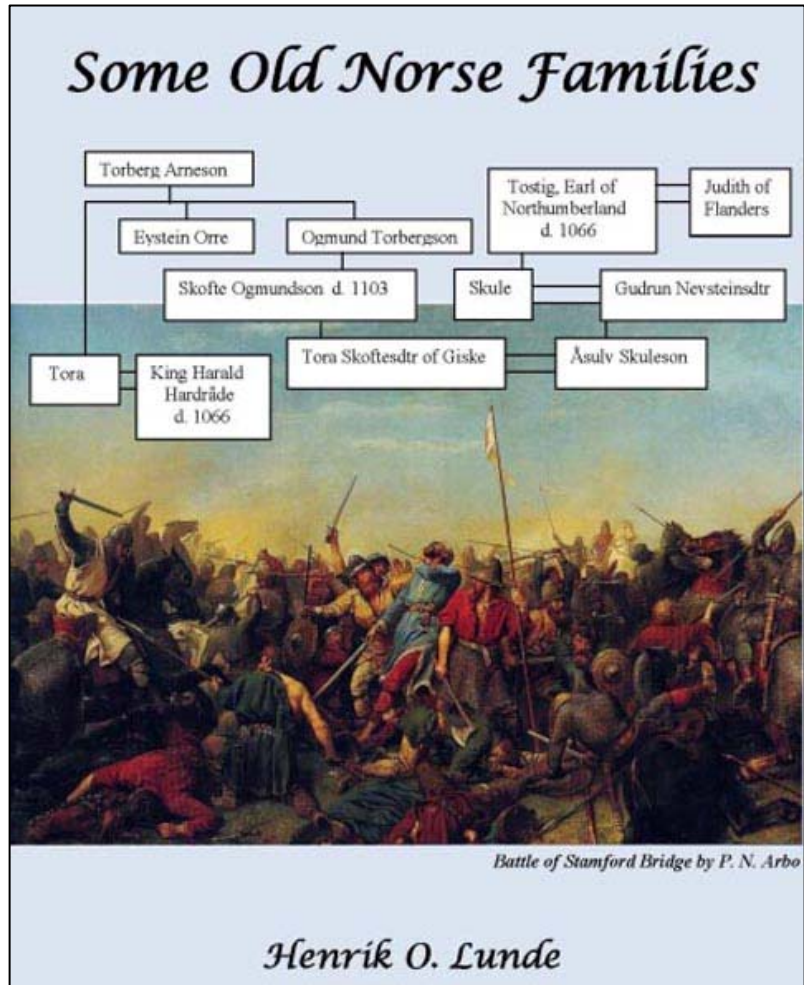
By Enoch Haga

Some years ago I formed my own publishing company, to make it easier and less expensive to publish books for myself and friends in mathematics, education and genealogy. One of these books, just released, is *Some Old Norse Families*, written by Colonel Henrik O. Lunde, US Army (retired), an accomplished historian and genealogist. This book was a direct outgrowth of my earlier publication of Lunde's massive two-volume genealogy, *Rolfsnes, Åse and Related Families*, in both Norwegian and English editions, a work that took Lunde 11 years of travel and research to complete. Lunde donated a copy of these two volumes to the L-AGS library in 2005.

As I studied Lunde's work, it gradually became obvious that Lunde's research must apply to a great many living people of Scandinavian ancestry. Simply because the living population of people of Norse ancestry today greatly exceeds the population existing in medieval times, roughly 1000 to 1600, great numbers of us are distantly related to one or more of the same old families. It is commonly understood among Norwegians, for example, that any two Norwegian-Americans must be related somewhere, sometime, and often within a few generations.

Of course, the same is true of all old families everywhere, not just Norse. An Old Norse family may be defined as one existing in medieval times in any part of Northern Europe roughly extending westward from Russia through Scandinavia, Great Britain and Ireland and into Iceland, Greenland, and Vinland, and associated coastal areas.

As a practical matter, many of us find ourselves running into dead ends as we delve deeper into our family histories. If we could only lock into the reliable and authoritative work of others, we could perhaps reach further back. As a Norwegian, Arne Sivertsen, who volunteers helping Americans visiting in Norway recently told me: "This is just the



book I didn't know I needed."

The concept of Lunde's book is simply to create modules of thoroughly researched and documented genealogies that we can lock into when we have exhausted our own work back to about 1600, the time at which medieval Norse history comes to an end. Of course, hopefully others will create modules applicable to other time periods.

Many of us of Scandinavian ancestry are aware of the massive body of genealogical literature known collectively as *bygdebøker*—literally the family histories of all known inhabitants of specific farms, parishes, or towns or villages. Once an ancestor is found in one of these books, it is fairly easy, even for those unfamiliar with the language, to connect from one person to another in these books, and to move into other books for other areas as well, as many if not most are cross-referenced. Such books are common though not unique to Scandinavia, with

new versions constantly appearing as more research leads to new discoveries. Similar books are found also in other places, such as Germany, and even various localities within the United States, including our own Bay Area. Dick Finn's Tri-Valley Heritage Families project is a related effort.

Lunde's book consists of 400 pages documenting the medieval Norse genealogies of 28 families in 19 chapters, or modules, containing 76 tables or charts detailing individual relationships, as well as dozens of illustrations, mainly old seals and coats-of-arms. These are by no means all the families that existed, so there is ample room for other historians and genealogists to follow up and continue the work—and a major objective of Lunde is to encourage others to do just that.

With the advent of computers and the extensive use of computerized genealogies, it is all too easy to plug into someone else's work without carefully checking it out personally. The weakest link in any genealogy can be just one wrong entry. That's why modules created and documented by historians and genealogists—those familiar with the culture, laws, languages, and practices of the times—provide a safety net for the unwary. For each of his modules, Lunde points out the most current theories as to the relationships of individuals among and within each of his family groupings. In case of disagreement, Lunde presents his opinions along with the evidence so that you can make your own evaluations.

When you connect to such a module, you can be sure that it is not likely to be a weak link, but rather a way for you to confidently bring your genealogy back in time many more generations without having to expend valuable time and effort finding, translating, and checking the information presented. The same cannot be said about all of the other data that we commonly download and exchange, often without personally assuring ourselves of its authenticity.

Henrik O. Lunde's skillful analyses of genealogical problems make it possible for him to render useful judgments—or to say plainly that more research is needed to arrive at definite conclusions.

Born and raised in Norway, and resident during the German occupation, Lunde has written about the battle for Oslo in a recent issue of WWII History magazine. During the Vietnam War he was a highly decorated battlefield commander. His definitive history of the German invasion of Norway, *Hitler's Pre-emptive War; The Battle for Norway, 1940* is without parallel in its comprehensiveness and detail. Just published, it is available now from Casemate or Amazon.com.

For more information on the availability of *Some Old Norse Families*, published March 2009, please email me at enokh@comcast.net or write Enoch Haga, PO Box 489, Folsom CA 95763-0489.

New at the Pleasanton Genealogy Library

Courtesy of Julie Sowles, Administrative Librarian

Added to our library from January 29, 2009 through April 6, 2009

1. Clark, Sandy, Project Leader, **Record of Deaths in Alameda County, California, from 1895-1901**, a public service project of The Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society. 929.379465 ALAMEDA.
2. Duffin, J. M., Editor, **Acta Germanopolis: Records of the Corporation of Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1691-1707**, with a foreword by Don Yoder. 929.343 ACTA.
3. **Church Records of St. Paul United Church of Christ, 1839-1939**. CD-ROM 929.3773 CHURCH.
4. Kemp, Thomas Jay, **International Vital Records Handbook**. 929.1 KEMP.
5. Minert, Roger P., **Germans to America and The Hamburg Passenger Lists: Coordinated Schedules**, with Kathryn Boeckel and Caren Winters. 929.343 MINERT.
6. Nolte, Isabel W., **The Early Pioneers in the Livermore Valley, California, Were One Big Family**. 929.20973 NOLTE.
7. Roberts, Gary Boyd, Compiler, **Ancestors of American Presidents**, with charts prepared in part by Christopher Challenger Child from originals by Julie Helen Otto. 929.20973 ROBERTS.

In Memoriam**Bud Barlow, Olivette Chinn, Caroline Foote, Wayne Barnes**

By Lois Barber

We are sorry to report that L-AGS has lost four of its members since the last issue of the Roots Tracer. It is unusual that I was connected in some way to three of them even before we became members of L-AGS. Each of us had a connection to Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, Bud and Olivette as employees and Caroline as the wife of an employee.

March 1, 2009 was a Sunday; it was a miserable rainy day. All morning I wavered about whether I was going to attend the memorial service for Oran M. "Bud" Barlow. I had known Bud from our years at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and whenever we attended the same L-AGS general meeting we would catch up on news of mutual friends. I finally decided that I would attend the service; it was such a nasty day perhaps there wouldn't be a large crowd. Was I wrong! The family couldn't believe the number who came to say goodbye; first they had to obtain more chairs and then there weren't enough programs.

This was the most impressive service I have ever attended. About 20 members from the University of California Marching Band, in which Bud had played clarinet, practically brought the roof of the Senior Center down when they came strutting in, lively and loud. The mourners quickly caught the spirit and broke into synchronized clapping. Chris Bradley's Jazz Band and Bill Tubbs, bagpiper, also made musical presentations. What a send off it was! Bud would have loved it.

Members of the Niles Canyon Railway wore their jackets in Bud's honor. Their dining car will be named for him in recognition of his many volunteer hours.

Celebration of the Life of Olivette Chinn was held on March 24. Back in 1977 Olivette requested that the Livermore Adult Education Department offer a genealogy class. They agreed that they would if Olivette would find the instructor. She did and four members from that class began an organization known as the Amador Genealogical Association. In

1981 it was given the name that our society still has.

Olivette had given some 17,000 volunteer hours to Valley Care Health Systems; many of the other volunteers were there in their uniforms. Many of the prayer shawls she crocheted were also worn by their recipients.

Olivette's photo appears on page four of the Roots Tracer for February 2008 at:

http://www.l-ags.org/tracer/vol_28_1.pdf

I was to learn of Caroline Foote's passing by her obituary in the paper. As I read of her history, I thought about the last time I had seen Caroline. It was only a few weeks ago as I was leaving a lunch date at a downtown restaurant. Caroline was walking toward me and for a minute I wasn't sure that it was her. I took the chance to say hello and we stopped to chat for a

About 20 members from the University of California Marching Band, in which Bud had played clarinet, practically brought the roof of the Senior Center down when they came strutting in, lively and loud. The mourners quickly caught the spirit and broke into synchronized clapping.

few minutes before continuing on our way. Caroline had contributed greatly to L-AGS by serving as our official delegate to the Livermore Cultural Arts Council.

Wayne Barnes joined L-AGS in 1996. I had not seen him for many years. He kept up his membership, even after he became unable to attend meetings. He was accomplished in computer technology and provided a link to his family's personal Web page on "Home Pages of our Members." Among his survivors is his wife, Valerie, who is prominent in local government.

We will miss these members and their contributions to L-AGS. We offer our condolences to their families.

The kin that surround your ancestor in America are often the same kin that surrounded your ancestor in his place of origin.

Arlene H. Eakle

Preservation Tip of the Month**Advice from the National Park Service**

by Curt B. Witcher
Genealogy Center Manager,
Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana

It is said that one can find anything and everything on the Internet, and sometimes from the most unlikely sources. Did you know the National Park Service (NPS) publishes technical leaflets to help one preserve, repair, and conserve documents and other artifacts? Their publications, available for free online, are called "Conserve-O-Grams." They cover a wide range of topics with simple, easy-to-under-

stand procedures. Intended for NPS staff, they have wide applicability for many everyday preservationists. A number of the leaflets are a bit dated, but sound advice and strategies never really go out of date. Check out the website:

<http://tinyurl.com/5n84ph>

(www.nps.gov/history/museum/publications/conserveogram/cons_toc.html)

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: tracer@L-AGS.org or mailed to L-AGS, P.O. Box 901, Livermore, CA 94551-0901. We offer ghostwriting help to inexperienced writers.

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