

The Livermore Roots Tracer



Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society

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

<http://l-ags.org> & <http://twitter.com/lagsociety>

Membership News

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

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Total L-AGS Members as of October 7, 2014: 138 Memberships and 166 Members

Yearly dues are payable on or before January 1, 2015. A Membership Renewal Form is included in this issue. Members joining in October, November and December 2014 have full membership, which is extended to include 2015.

Meeting News

General Meetings are held on the second Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Congregation Beth Emek, 3400 Nevada Court, Pleasanton. Map: <http://www.L-AGS.org/maps/Pls-BethEmek.html>

Study Group Chair *Vacant*
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. <http://www.l-ags.org/maps/Pls-KollCenter.html>

TV-TMG Chair (Kay Speaks)
tvtmg.chair@L-AGS.org

L-AGS Leadership for 2014

President	president@L-AGS.org	Patrick Lofft
First VP and Program Chair	program@L-AGS.org	Pat Northam
Second VP and Membership Chair	membership@L-AGS.org	Thomas Mathews
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A Message from our President

Is your research stuck? Even though there is an abundance of genealogy information online, many family historians feel frustrated with their inability to locate elusive records online. Usually, information leading to elusive records is readily available at public libraries and genealogy and historical societies in the locality you are searching.

Many libraries and societies provide research services performed by qualified librarians and society members to individuals looking for information in the organization's locale. How can you locate libraries and societies offering these services? You can easily locate these organizations online. Type the name of the locale you are searching, e.g., state, town/city, or county and the search terms public library, genealogical society, historical society, etc., using www.Google.com, www.usgennet.org/usa/, or www.resources.rootsweb.ancestry.com/usa/. Then select from the many listings offered. Usually these web pages include a "Contact Us" link. Briefly state the nature of the record you seek. Offer to compensate the organization for research time, travel and photocopy costs. Frequently, librarians and society members perform information searches at no charge, but offering a donation indicates you are a considerate researcher.

Almost every month the Pleasanton Library receives inquiries from family historians from other states and foreign countries seeking newspaper obituaries, articles from the *Richard N. Schellens Collection of Historical Materials for Alameda County*, and other historical information.

The Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society (L-AGS) also offers genealogy research services. Docents are available every Wednesday at the Pleasanton Public Library between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Each docent has broad interests, experience and proficiencies in genealogy research. For example, Garl Satterthwaite specializes in Quakers, Indiana, Ohio and New Jersey records, land records and the Legacy Software Program. His research experience also includes New England, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, England, Wales and Ireland.

Frank Geasa has extensive expertise in New York City, along with the rest of New York State, and the Canadian provinces from Ontario east. Frank has done extensive research and is proficient in both German and Irish genealogy.

Dick Finn's main areas of interest are the Tri-Valley area, California in general, and County Kent in England.

Bill George's research specialties include the Midwest, FamilySearch, FindAGrave, and Facebook. He has extensive experience using Reunion genealogy software.

I have extensive experience in Upstate New York, specifically the Mohawk Valley region and the Niagara Frontier, Catholic Church records, and Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Ireland.

If you want to locate those elusive records, then you need to take action. The ball is in your court. For more information about our L-AGS docent services, send an email to docents@L-AGS.org.

Sincerely,

Patrick M. Lofft

From the Editor's Desk

By Teresa Costa Fraser



This is the fourth issue of the *Livermore Roots Tracer* for 2014. When I volunteered to serve as editor of this publication last December, I did not really know what it took to publish a 20-page quarterly journal. I do now! Thank you for your support, encouragement and feedback. I have learned so much in the process of working with each one of you in preparing your articles for publication. If you have any questions about submitting articles for publication in 2015, feel free to contact me at rootstracer.chair@L-AGS.org. Now, let's change gears and talk about what you can expect to read in this issue.

In his president's message, Patrick Lofft explains how to locate elusive records by utilizing the research services offered by public libraries and genealogy and historical societies, nationwide. He reminds us that L-AGS also offers genealogy research services and lists each docent's geographic and research specialties.

Richard Finn and his cousin, Peter Kitchingham share with us the information they discovered about a family of not-so-famous criminals while researching and documenting the early pioneers buried in Oak Knoll Cemetery. A special thanks to the Folsom Prison Museum for the use of their historical photos.

Jane and Nancy Southwick were having dinner with their neighbor, Nancy Odgers Farando when the subject of shipwrecks came up. One of Nancy Farando's ancestors survived a ship wreck in 1873 off the coast of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Jane thought it was such an interesting story, she asked Nancy to write an article for our journal.

In researching Yoshijiro Tanabe's family history, Patrick Lofft discovered some fascinating sources unlike those he had previously used while investigating his European ancestral lines. In his article, Patrick details his journey through a maze of records and the genealogy lessons he learned along the way.

Danielle Forestier discusses a Ruth family myth—her paternal grandfather's Native American Indian roots.

Former L-AGS member Rose Marie Stickney Wade passed away on December 23, 2014 in Brentwood, California. She joined L-AGS in 1977 and was quite active. Included in this issue is her obituary as published in the *Independent*, Livermore on January 1, 2015.

G.R.O.W. columnists Susan Johnston and Kay Speaks compiled an impressive list of online library resources. Be sure and try them out.

I hope you enjoy reading this issue. Thanks to everyone who submitted articles, member updates, and columns. Keep 'em coming.

Teresa Costa Fraser, Editor

Livermore Roots Tracer

The *Livermore Roots Tracer* is the quarterly publication of the Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society. The mission statement of the Livermore Roots Tracer is: **"Instruct. Inspire. Inform."**

Members are encouraged to submit articles for publication. Email articles to: rootstracer.chair@L-AGS.org or mail articles to L-AGS, P.O. Box 901, Livermore, CA 94551-0901.

Livermore Roots Tracer Staff

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Susan G. Johnston and Kay Speaks

Black Sheep in the Family Fold

By Richard Finn and Peter Kitchingham

Longtime readers of the *Livermore Roots Tracer* will remember that my cousin, Peter Kitchingham and I have been conducting research to document the early pioneers buried in the old Oak Knoll Cemetery located near the corner of Stanley Boulevard and Wall Street in Livermore, California.

Oak Knoll Cemetery Listings

In 1934, a California Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) compiled a list of names of those buried in Oak Knoll Cemetery. In 1987, Beverly Schell Ales expanded the list to 92 names. Today, a search at FindAGrave.com shows 96 interments at Oak Knoll Cemetery. By our count, there were 328 plots at the Oak Knoll Cemetery. How many people were actually buried there, we do not know. So far, Peter and I have discovered through newspaper articles, family records, and mortuary records, that at least 220 individuals were interred at Oak Knoll Cemetery.

Many well known Tri-Valley pioneers were buried at Oak Knoll Cemetery including, the following: George Har-

lan the leader of the Harlan-Young Party (last ones over the Sierras in 1846); Joel Harlan (son of George and a 1846 pioneer); members of the Mendenhall family; Henry Clay Smith the founder of Alameda County; Dr. William Stewart Taylor who did much to improve the health of valley families; and members of the pioneer Jackson and Teeter families.

As you can imagine, we have discovered dozens of interesting stories about the families of those buried in Oak Knoll Cemetery. Discovering these stories has been part of the motivation for this research project. The following is just one example

of the information we discovered about one of these early Livermore families.

Small Flock of Black Sheep

Henry Edgar (Edgar isn't his real surname, of course—you'll understand why as our story progresses) moved about fairly often. He and his family lived in the Livermore area around 1875 and in Pleasanton in about 1898. For the most part, Henry and his descendants seemed like normal law-abiding public citizens. But not all of them. Henry had four grandsons who could be called the *black sheep* of the family. They could even be called a small flock of bad sheep.



Folsom Prison Gate Topper – Circa 1898. Used with permission of Folsom Prison Museum at <http://www.folsomprisonmuseum.org>.

The oldest of the four grandsons was arrested several times for petty larceny. His probation officer reported that as far as school went, he had “very poor attendance, deportment bad, never attended church” and “the family has been living in a fair house but very dirty, bad surroundings, not good for a family, his companions has been bad.”

He was moved from one facility to another. He spent time in a Salvation Army Home. That did not work out, so he was sent to the Whittier State School in Southern California. That did not work out either because of his “failure to respond,” so he was sent to the Preston State School in Ione.



Folsom Prison Guards – Circa 1900. Used with permission of Folsom Prison Museum at <http://www.folsomprisonmuseum.org>.

When he was older, he spent time at San Quentin State Prison for second degree burglary and then Folsom State Prison for committing the same crime.

Another grandson, we will call “W,” had a criminal record for petty theft crimes and parole violation. He was sentenced to the Whittier School and Preston School a number of times. While away from Preston, he was arrested for drunk driving. Later, he was arrested for assault. His record shows more arrests including burglary and parole violation. Like his older brother, he spent time at San Quentin. The prison record for this fellow lists all of the tattoos he had. His tattoos included “Mother,” a cupid, a serpent encircling a dagger, his name, and a bracelet around his wrist, among others.

Another grandson also spent time behind bars at San Quentin. The earliest records we can find for him show his arrest for stealing a camera from an automobile. The next year, he was arrested for breaking into a cabin, robbing and severely beating a ranch hand for which he was sent to San Quentin for five years to life. Three and a half years later he was paroled. The next year he was arrested for assault.

Perhaps the *worst* member of the flock of black sheep was “JJ.” He was also sent to San Quentin for burglary. Later he spent time in a county jail. Then, he was shipped off to Folsom State Prison for burglary and murder. Later, he spent time at

the McNeil Island Federal Prison in Washington State.

As far as we can determine, all of Henry’s grandsons died at home, out of custody. Most had many of the same incarceration experiences: Whittier State School; Preston State School; county jails; San Quentin State Prison; and, Folsom State Prison. Only “JJ” made it to a federal prison, McNeil Island U.S. Penitentiary. All in all, not four grandsons that a grandfather could be very proud of!

Black Sheep Resources

Newspaper Articles

If you discover your ancestor allegedly committed a crime, search area newspapers where the crime occurred for detailed information. Be on the lookout for articles detailing the investigation, bail requests, the jury, trial deliberations, and the verdict. If found guilty, search for your ancestor’s prison records (see below). In the process of searching for these articles, you will probably discover some interesting biographical details about your ancestor.

Prison Record Resources

Ancestry.com

Search the “Tax, Criminal, Land and Wills” category at Ancestry.com for prison records. California prison record resources include *Alcatraz, California, U.S. Penitentiary, Prisoner Index, 1934-1963* and *California, Prison and Correctional Records, 1851-1950* (California School for Girls, San Quentin State Prison, Folsom State Prison, Ventura School for Girls, Whittier State School).

Cyndi’s List

Search “Prisons, Prisoners & Outlaws,” category at Cyndi’s List at <http://cyndislist.com/prisons>. You will find 143 genealogy site links under the United States.

Shipwrecked: No April Fool's Joke

By Nancy Odgers Farando

In 1990, my husband, Don and I traveled to the Canadian Maritimes—the provinces at the eastern edge of Canada. They include New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

In Nova Scotia, we especially loved the picturesque town of Lunenburg, the Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic, Peggy's Cove, and the 300-year-old sugar maple trees on Cape Breton Island. Fundy National Park in New Brunswick was one of the highlights of our trip too.

Family Lore: Shipwrecked

After returning home from our trip, my mother called to say that a distant cousin told her that our ancestors survived a shipwreck in Nova Scotia in 1873. There was even a written log detailing the shipwreck. The distant cousin learned of this story from relatives still living in Truro, England.

The ship was named the S.S. Atlantic, a new liner of the White Star Line, bound for New York from Liverpool, but forced to dock in Halifax, Nova Scotia due to lack of fuel (coal). Unfortunately, they did not turn into Halifax Harbor, but along the huge rocks at Terence Bay near Peggy's Cove. The ship turned on its side. There were 933 people on board. 562 souls were lost in the shipwreck, mostly women and children. The survivors climbed the rigging, hoping to be seen and rescued, so close to shore, but in high surf. The date was April 1, 1873. When news of the disaster was published, it was presumed to be an April Fool's Day joke.

Along with the story about the shipwreck, we heard that my great-grandfather, Thomas Odgers and his brother-in law, Thomas Moffatt were on the ship. We also received a copy of the log Thomas Moffatt had written. We knew we had to travel back to No-

va Scotia once again to investigate this story, so we did just that in 1993.

Before our second trip to Nova Scotia got underway, I sent a copy of Thomas Moffatt's log to the Lunenburg Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic with our information about the shipwreck. They responded promptly, telling me I should have sent

the information to the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, and that they would pass it on for me. Soon after, I heard from the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic. They sent me pages of newspaper copies detailing the 1873 shipwreck of the S.S. Atlantic.

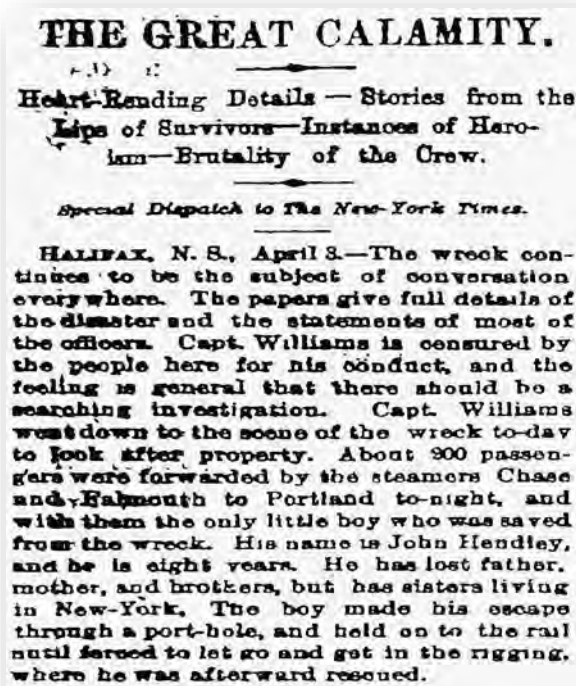
Back to Nova Scotia

On our way to Halifax, we drove past Peggy's Cove again. Travelling down a narrow road toward the sea, we stopped and asked for directions to Terence Bay and the spot where the S.S. Atlantic went down. We were told to ask the lady standing up

on the hillside at the cemetery. At the site we could see huge rocks out beyond the water's edge. There was even a monument commemorating the event and the people whose lives were lost.

We visited the Maritime Museum and saw a large exhibit of relics from the ship. Thomas Moffatt's log was eventually placed in the exhibit.

We also visited the National Archives where we viewed the news reports, newspapers, and evidence about the wreck. We have several copies of articles about the shipwreck from the *New York Times* and the *New York Tribune*, as well as lists of survivors with their ages, and we found that-



"The Great Calamity," *New York Times*, 4 April 1873, digital image (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed December 2014) column 1; para 1; page 1.

Bjornson, C.	*Malone, Wm.	Meadow, Frederick.
Brady, Phillip.	*Mills, Edward.	Mabon, Frederick.
Barry, Curia.	*Meyer, Victor.	Mills, E. A.
Buro, J.	*Moore, Patrick.	Mervan, John C.
Byrne, Thomas.	*Moffat, Thomas.	Moore, Patrick.
*Dier, A.	*Morris, Charles.	Mallon, Bridget.
*Booth, Thomas.	*Murphy, Thomas.	Morphy, Bridget, and
*Barron, William.	*Manning, Thomas.	obitd.
C.	*Moore, Daniel.	Murphy, Mary.

"The Great Calamity," *New York Times*, 4 April 1873, digital image (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed December 2014) column 5; page 1. Note: Partial list of survivors.

Thomas Moffatt's name [as seen above], was listed in the *New York Times* list of survivors, but not Thomas Odgers. So, my great-grandfather was not part of this disaster, but my great-grandmother's brother was.

After the wreck, Thomas Moffatt returned to England. Family letters from his granddaughter tell of him living with them later in life, in Cambourne, England.

My great-grandfather, Thomas Odgers married Jane Moffatt [Thomas Moffatt's sister] in 1882 in Madron, Cornwall, England. They settled in Oakland, California to raise their family. Thomas died in 1909, and Jane in 1927. They are buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, California.

Thomas Moffatt's Log Entries

The following are some of the entries from Thomas Moffatt's log, the *Wreck of the Steamship Atlantic*.

... Even at this crisis, whilst the ship was fast sinking, and our moments seemed to be few, I reasoned our position thus, that the ship had foundered and the only chance for safety was to climb in the rigging and remain there, though this was attended with considerable danger. But these thoughts were not suggested in calm consideration in some sequestered spot. No! There was no time to consider the result of ways and means, these thoughts

crossed my mind whilst passing with trepid steps from part to part of the sinking ship. The sea was now breaking over her and as I was attempting to climb the rigging a sea broke on the ship and I eventually found myself on deck. Not willing to content myself in this condition as you may suppose, I resumed the struggle by endeavoring to gain a footing and obtain a refuge in the mizzen mast...

... Soon after I had taken my position in this place, I heard the most heartrending and despairing cry as I have ever had to listen to. It was the united dying cry of the hundreds who were below me engulfed in the saline waters, which were rapidly filling the partially submerged ship. but these cries were not of long duration, they gradually began to die on the ear, and became less and less distinct, till at last their voices were hushed to be heard no more ...

... Time passed away and the rescuers came again to rescue those who were on the ship. After they had taken several to the shore, I resolved to make an attempt to reach the land being in the rigging for four or five hours. I may say that whilst in the rigging I saw persons become so helpless as to fall from the side of the ship into the water, and the boats pass along not far from them but no attempt was made to save them ...



The S.S. Atlantic. Used with permission of Norway Heritage at www.norwayheritage.com.

An Alien Registration File

By Patrick M. Lofft

“I was adopted ...” Yoshijiro Tanabe.

“On Dec. 7, 1941, while air raid sirens screamed on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, all was quiet on Tanabe Farm in eastern California. The fall harvest was complete, and 16-year-old Jim Tanabe and his grandfather [Gengoro] were cleaning the tools that would be stored in the barn for the winter. It wasn't until quitting time; about 6 p.m. that Jim and his grandfather climbed into a truck switched on the radio and heard the news. Japan had bombed the U.S. fleet in Pearl Harbor...

“Jim Tanabe was then 66 years old and an active member of the Laurel American Legion Post 60. The story of what happened to him in the days, months and years after Pearl Harbor is as full of heroes and villains as a Japanese folk tale. But he has rarely recounted the tale. Even to his two sons.”¹

Takahashi to Tanabe

As Jim Tanabe was my son-in-law Martin's father, I enjoyed many opportunities to discuss his family history with him prior to his death on 21 July 1998. Jim did not need to research his family history, as he was intimately acquainted with the facts.

¹Kawala, Lisa. “One Japanese-American's Experience after Pearl Harbor.” *Laurel Leader* [Laurel, Maryland] 5 December 1991.

Jim told me that his father's surname was Takahashi at birth, but the surname was changed to Tanabe according to a Japanese custom to take the name of his wife's family since the family had no sons.

My research of Jim's father, Yoshijiro, and other ancestors led me to extremely interesting sources unlike those that I had previously pursued while investigating European ancestral lines. Of

course, all of our family history research commences with the known and proceeds towards the unknown.

U.S. Census Population Schedules

Searching the 1940 census dated April 26, I found James living with his parents, Yoshi and Asano, his grandfather, Gengroi, and seven siblings.

They were residing on Browns Valley-Marysville Road in Yuba County, California.

Next, I searched the 1930 census dated April 3, and found James living with his parents, Yoshejuro and Osano, grandfather, Genyoro, and seven siblings. They were residing on an unnamed road in Linda Precinct, Marysville Township, Yuba County, California. The 1930 census clearly shows that Yoshijiro's year of immigration was 1915 and Asano's was 1908.

I also searched online through every single page of the 1920 census of both Yuba and neighboring Sutter County. I did not find the Tanabe family.

In searching the 1910 census dated April 21, I found Yoshijiro residing at a boarding house in



The Tanabe's: Judy, Jim, Martin and Yoshijiro. Circa 1969 or 1970.

the Fourth Ward in Marysville.

Passenger Lists

Searching the passenger lists at *Ancestry.com*, I discovered that Yoshijiro arrived June 1908 aboard the S.S. Tango Maru. He sailed from Kobe, Japan on 22 May 1908 arriving on 11 June 1908 in Seattle, Washington.²

I also discovered that Asano arrived in San Francisco on February 1915 aboard the S.S. Manchuria.³

L-AGS member Kay Speaks had previously suggested I examine passenger lists for “A list” reference numbers. Among the many hand written notes appended to the S.S. Tango Maru manifest was A-5325752.

The “A list” refers to the Smith Act, a product of America’s prewar anxieties. Proposed by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, the measure was one of several anti subversive bills introduced in Congress during 1939. A modified version was adopted by both houses on 22 June 1940, as Title I of the Alien Registration Act. In the 1940’s and 50’s, the Act is best

²“Seattle Passenger and Crew Lists, 1882-1957,” digital images, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 5 January 2010), manifest, S.S. Tango Maru, sailing from Kobe, Japan, May 22, 1908 to Seattle, Washington, arriving 11 June 1908, p. 986 (stamped), line 30, Yoshijiro Tanabe; citing National Archives microfilm publication M1383, roll 8.

³“California, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1882-1959 for Aano Tanabe;” Ancestry.com. [Database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008.

SALOON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved February 20, 1907, to be delivered

S. S. *Tango Maru* sailing from *Kobe, Japan* May 22nd, 1908

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
No. on List	NAME IN FULL	Age	Sex	Calling or Occupation	Rank	Wife	Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject)	Place or People	Last Permanent Residence	The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came	Final Destination	
	Family Name	Given Name	Yrs. Res.						Country	City or Town	State	City or Town
29	<i>Yoshijiro Tanabe</i>	<i>Yoshijiro</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Kobe</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>	<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>	<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>
30	<i>Yoshijiro Tanabe</i>	<i>Yoshijiro</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Kobe</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>	<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>	<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>

S.S. Tango Maru Manifest showing Yoshijiro Tanabe on line 30.



Yoshijiro Tanabe in 1950 and in 1985.

Source: Source: A-5325752 file for Yoshijiro Tanabe.

known for its use against political organizations and figures by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

On November 7, 2008, I prepared the Freedom of Information - Privacy Act Request Form G-639 and mailed it to National Record Center (NRC), which at that time was located in Lee’s Summit, Missouri. These days, locating Alien Registration files requires another process which is much more rewarding.

In response to my request, I received a letter dated June 15, 2009 and a two-page photocopy of the AR-2 form signed by Yoshijiro Tanabe and date stamped December 2, 1940. The information confirmed his birth date, arrival date, post office box address in Marysville. It also included his birth location as Jinseki District, Hiroshima Prefecture.

National Archives San Bruno

In January 2014, L-AGS member, Debbie Mascot organized a field trip to the San Bruno Archives.

Debbie recommended that if we had specific files we wanted to research, we should advise the staff in advance via email. I requested the complete A- 5325752 file for Yoshijiro Tanabe.

I have previously read reports by genealogists stating how immensely impressed they were to be graciously welcomed into some European archive for which they had made plans.

On that Thursday morning, I was equally impressed to be singled out on our group's arrival by a staff archivist who had located the file that I requested.

She asked me to sign the NARA forms acknowledging that the file was now my responsibility, etc. She walked with me to a desk in the back corner of the room and introduced me to the workings of the adjacent photocopier. Wow! I was impressed.

I paged through the large file and was captivated by the considerable detail. There were letters, forms, photographs, Declaration of Intention filed 19 August 1950 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, copies of passports in Kanji, etc. This was surely too much to digest in one sitting. I photocopied all 108 pages to my flash drive.

In 1985, age 97, Yoshijiro's application for citizenship included the following declaration:



"Last family picture taken in Topaz [Utah] Relocation Center before we left for Military Duties and well as relocate to Michigan 1943-1944."

TANABE Lineages	
<p><u>Kuro TAKAHASHI.</u> b. say 1870, Fukunaga Mura, Jinseki Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan. d. ? Japan m. ? Fukunaga Mura, Jinseki Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan.</p> <p><u>Tsuru KINOSHITA</u> b. say 1870 at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan d. ? Japan</p>	<p><u>Gengoro TANABE</u> b. 1863, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan. d. 1953, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw, Michigan m. ? Hiroshima Ken, Japan.</p> <p><u>Natsu OITA</u> b. circa 1899, Japan d. ? Japan</p>
<p><u>Yoshijiro1 TAKAHASHI.</u> b. 1888, Fukunaga Mura, Jinsekikogen-cho, Hiroshima Ken, Japan d. 1988, Loomis, Placer, California m. 1916, Marysville, Yuba, California</p> <p><u>Asano TANABE</u></p>	<p><u>Asano TANABE</u> b. 1896, Fukunaga Mura, Jinseki Gun, Hiroshima Ken, Japan d. 1969, Alameda County, California m. 1916, Marysville, Yuba, California</p> <p><u>Yoshijiro TANABE</u></p>
<p><u>James Yukio TANABE</u> b. 1927, Marysville, Yuba, California d. 1998 Veterans Home, Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's, MD m. 1955, Detroit, Wayne, Michigan</p> <p><u>May Satsuki SHIMIZU</u></p>	

YOSHIJIRO TANABE DECLARES UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY:

I am a native and citizen of Japan and I was born on July 27, 1890. My name at birth was Yoshijiro Takahashi. On February 13, 1908, I was adopted by Gengoro Tanabe and his wife, Natsu. I immigrated to the United States shortly thereafter on June 15, 1908 to join my adoptive father who was living at Yuba City, California. On January 27, 1915, my fiancé, Asano Tanabe, left Japan to join me. She was the daughter of my adoptive parents.

I "married" Asano Tanabe in June, 1916, to the best of my recollection. A Mr. Groh officiated the marriage. However, a search of the County Recorder's records conducted by my daughter, Ruby Suzuki, reflects that the marriage was never recorded.

Yoshijiro died 10 June 1988 and was buried in Heian Garden, row 14, grave 5-A, at Sunset View Cemetery, 101 Colusa Avenue, El Cerrito, California.

As December 7th approached this year, I recalled the injustices done to American citizens

by Executive Order 9066. In an atmosphere of World War II hysteria, President Roosevelt, encouraged by officials at all levels of the federal government, authorized the internment of tens of thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident aliens from Japan. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, dated February 19, 1942, gave the military broad powers to ban any citizen from a fifty- to sixty-mile-wide coastal area stretching from Washington state to California and extending inland into southern Arizona.

Korematsu v. United States, 323 U.S. 214 (1944), was a landmark United States Supreme Court case concerning the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066, which ordered Japanese Americans into internment camps during World War II regardless of citizenship. The *Korematsu* decision has not been explicitly overturned, although in 2011 the Department of Justice filed official notice, conceding that it was in error, thus erasing the case's value as precedent for interning citizens. However, the Court's opinion remains significant both for being the first instance of the Supreme Court applying the strict scrutiny standard to racial discrimination by the government and for being one of only a handful of cases in which the Court held that the government met that standard.

Genealogy Research Lessons Learned

- 1870 - People born in Africa and people of African descent become eligible for citizenship through the "Naturalization Act." Chinese are not eligible for citizenship and the act also forbids the entry of wives of laborers. The Naturalization Act of 1870 (16 Stat. 254) was a United States federal law that created a system of controls for the naturalization process and penalties for fraudulent practices. It is also noted for extending the naturalization process to "aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent." <http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~rle/History.html>
- The 1930 census, column 22, provides the "Year of Immigration to the United States."
- Alien Files, or "A-Files," are individual files identified by subject's Alien Registration Number ("A-number"). An A-number is a unique personal identifier assigned to a non-citizen. A-Files became the official file for all immigration and natu-

ralization records created or consolidated since April 1, 1944. A-Files were rescheduled in 2009 for permanent retention and USCIS has transferred more than 350,000 A-Files to the National Archives (NARA) since 2010. A-Files transferred to NARA all relate to immigrants born prior to 1909. Researchers can search the A-Files at NARA by name or A-number in the National Archives Online Public Access (OPA) Catalog.

- The oldest A-Files, numbering approximately from the 1 million series to the 5.5 million series, are often consolidated A-Files. They document immigrants who arrived prior to 1940 but whose cases re-opened after 1944. When re-opened, any prior files (Visa Files, Registry Files, etc.) were consolidated with (placed inside) the A-File and ceased to exist in their original series. <http://www.uscis.gov/history-and-genealogy/genealogy/files-numbered-below-8-million>

Alien Files (A-Files)

The United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) signed an agreement on June 3, 2009, to make the Alien Files a permanent series of records, transferred to NARA custody 100 years after the immigrant's year of birth.



As of August 1, 2012, the National Archives at Kansas City received the following holdings:

More than 400,000 A-Files for individuals who were born 1910 and prior.

As of May 14, 2012, the National Archives at San Francisco received the following holdings:

43,836 A-Files for individuals who were born 1910 and prior, largely from the INS-Honolulu and INS-Guam District Offices

A-Files at the National Archives at San Francisco were formerly maintained by the San Francisco, Honolulu, Reno, and Guam District Offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. However,

researchers seeking individuals who may have lived in these areas should check both the National Archives at San Francisco and Kansas City records for A-Files.

Alien Files ("A-Files") at the National Archives at San Francisco <http://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/aliens/a-files-san-francisco.html>

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) signed an agreement on June 3, 2009 to make the Alien Files (A-Files) a permanent series of records. A-Files will be transferred in five-year blocks to National Archives custody 100 years after the alien's year of birth.

Created by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) beginning in 1944, A-Files contain all records of any active case of an alien not yet naturalized as they passed through the United States immigration and inspection process.

Researching Alien Files (A-Files) at the National Archives at Kansas City <http://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/aliens/a-files-kansas-city.html>

A-Files may be viewed in person by visiting the National Archives at Kansas City by appointment or copies of files may be ordered for a fee.

NARA's holdings of A-Files will grow annually at Kansas City as the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service continues to transfer records. Currently there are more than 450,000 files available belonging to individuals born 1910 and prior. The A-Files are contained within RG 566, Records of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service.



100 year-old quilt created by my great-grandmother, Nellie Olive (Lyons) Massera (1886-1928). See quilt square above marked with arrow. It appears to commemorate Johnnie Massera's fifth birthday, JAN 26 1915. The handprint was probably his. Source: Teresa Costa Fraser 2015.

Earl Francis Ruth Sr.'s Native American Heritage

By Danielle Forestier

According to Ruth family lore, my paternal grandfather, Earl Francis Ruth Sr. was of part Native American extraction. That was called being an *Indian* when I was growing up.

Successive generations have boasted of our Indian heritage, even entertaining college scholarship fantasies. The story likely comes from Earl's teenage residency in Pottawattamie County, Kansas and his physical appearance. The county takes its name from the Potawatomi tribe of Native Americans.

Earl Francis Ruth Sr. was born on 2 October 1882 in Phillipsburg, Phillips County, Kansas. He died on 5 March 1936 in Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, Kansas.¹

Earl Ruth was my paternal grandfather. His father was Edmund Sylvester Ruth and his mother was Marie Antoinette Garvey, called Nettie.

Earl was listed as Maria A. Ruth's son in the 1885 Kansas State Agricultural census. He was one year old. Earl's father had deserted her and Nettie was living with her father, Obediah. She was however listed as the head of household and Obediah was listed as the third and last person in the household.²

Subsequently, Nettie married Gus Aumiller, with whom she and her son Earl appear on the 1900 United States census, where Gus was a farmer in Lincoln, Pottawattamie, Kansas.³

Earl's 1917 United States passport, issued for his return to France to marry my grandmother, lists his physical description: "Height 5' 11", Forehead high, Eyes brown, Hair straight, Mouth firm, Chin medium, Hair brown, Complexion dark, Face thin, Tatto on left arm."⁴

Earl's heritage of consistent Anglo-Saxon names all seem to hail originally from Europe. Earl's father, Edmund Sylvester Ruth, was born on 28 Apr 1849 in Cherry Tree, Indiana, Pennsylvania.⁵

Edmund's father, Peter Ruth was born about 1817 in Pennsylvania. Peter's father Jacob was also born in Pennsylvania in 1792. Jacob's parents were born in Pennsylvania, having come from Germany two generations previous.⁶⁻⁷



1920 wedding photo of Earl Francis Ruth, Sr. with his bride, Marie Germaine Forestier, taken in France before her immigration to U.S.

Edmund's mother, Mary Maria Gibboney was born in 1822, in Pennsylvania, as were her parents, Willis Gibboney and Mary Mauer. And, the parents of both of Willis and Mary were born in Pennsylvania.⁸

Earl's mother was practically a foreigner. Marie Antoinette Garvey was born on 23 Oct 1861 in Bedford, Lawrence, Indiana. She died on 24 Jan 1940 in Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri. Her death certificate notes her father: Obed Garvey,

birthplace 'Car' [Carolina?]; mother Mary Southerland, birthplace 'Car' [?].⁹

Nettie's father was actually born in North Carolina, as was his father, and his father. Nettie's mother was born in Virginia, as were both her parents.

Earl Francis Ruth's ancestors were actually Native Americans, though not of the *Indian* group. The only evidence of any Indian roots is his brief sojourn in a county with a native American name. Except for the missing headdress, his appearance in this photo is a dead ringer for a native American. It is curious that the supposition of Native American heritage could spring from an address and a photo alone. As his father was absent from his life and little was known about him, one can only imagine how such rumors were started.

¹State of Kansas, State Board of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death, Kickapoo, Ft. Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas, Station Hospital, Reg.#52 9159

²Kansas state census, 1885, Maria A. Ruth household, Arcade, Phillipsburg, page 19, dwell 40, fam 45, Kansas State Census Collection, 1885-1915, microfilm reels K1-K146, Kansas State Historical Society, Ancestry.com, accessed 6 Aug. 2008.

³1900 U.S. census, population schedule, Lincoln, Pottawatomie, Kansas, Augustus E. Aumiller household, page 2A, ED 141, line 50, Ancestry.com, accessed 2 Aug. 2008.

⁴U.S. passport, Earl Ruth, NARA; Washington D.C. Passport Applications, January 2, 1906 - March 31, 1925; Collection Number ARC Identifier 583830/MLR Number A1 534; NARA Series; 1490: Roll #: 834, Ancestry.com, accessed Sept 2013. Actual passport included in my personal files; No. 97069.

⁵1850 U.S. Census population schedule, Burnside Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, Peter Ruth household, [Edmund] Silvester Ruth [age 1], family 1591, M432--768, page 396A, image 230, Ancestry.com, accessed 24 January 2015.

⁶ibid.

⁷Irene Ruth Woolf, Compiler, History of the Ruth Family-Irene Ruth Woolf (2419 Ridgewood Ave., Alliance, Ohio: privately published, 1964, Jacob Ruth (1792-1830), p. 2.

⁸"In Memoriam," Sterling (Illinois) Standard, Tuesday 1 Apr., 1884, page 3-4, digital image, courtesy of Hal Eaton by email 27 Aug 2013.

⁹Garvey, Olive (White) and Quinlisk, Virgil. *The Obstacle Race; the story of Ray Hugh Garvey*. San Antonio, Naylor Company, 1970.

Ruth Family Lineage

Jacob Ruth

b. 1792, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
d. 1830, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
m. 16 March 1814

Susannah Johns

b. 31 October 1796, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
d. 31 March 1884, Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois

Peter Ruth

b. about 1817, Pennsylvania
d. 19 April 1895, Toutle, Cowlitz County, Washington
m. 16 March 1841

Marie Gibboney

b. 1822, Pennsylvania
d. 4 April 1907, Toutle, Cowlitz County, Washington

Edmund Sylvester Ruth

b. 28 April 1849, Cherry Tree, Indiana County, Pennsylvania
d. 2 February 1909, Provolt, Grants Pass, Jackson County, Oregon
m. 2nd, 15 May 1881, Phillipsburg, Phillips County, Kansas

Marie Antoinette Garvey

b. 23 October 1861, Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana
d. 29 January 1940, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

Earl Francis Ruth

b. 2 October 1883, Phillipsburg, Phillips County, Kansas
d. 5 March 1936, Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, Kansas
m. 21 February 1920, Saint-Loubes, Gironde, France
Marie Germaine Forestier
b. 20 September 1900, Petit Bordeau, Izon, France
d. 26 December 1988, Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida

Earl Francis Ruth, Jr.

b. 12 August 1921, Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas
d. 29 March 1997, Oakland, Alameda County, California
m. 2 May 1942, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri
Dorothy Margaret Steil
b. 11 December 1919, Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa
d. 7 January 1999, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut

Danielle Forestier (née Dinah Ruth)

Daughter: Jetta Ruth
Son: Mark (née Ruth) Toms

In Memoriam

Rose Marie Stickney Wade
July 16, 1934—December 23, 2014

Rose Marie Stickney Wade joined L-AGS at the society's third meeting in May 1977. She later served as president, 1st vice president, 2nd vice president, and as a member of the *Livermore Roots Tracer* editorial board. Our deepest condolences to her family and friends. The following is her obituary as published in the *Independent*, Livermore on January 1, 2015.

Former Livermore Resident

July 16, 1934 - Dec. 23, 2014

Rosie was born July 16, 1934 in Virginia, Minnesota and passed away on December 23, 2014 in Brentwood, California. Rosie was preceded in death by her husband Robert Wade (2011). Surviving are their children Michelle Guymon (Steve), James Wade, Colette Chevaillier (Herve), Tim Wade (Nancy), Scott Wade (Sue), along with nine grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.



Rose Marie Stickney Wade

Rosie was the oldest of four children born to Anna Marie and Frederick Stickney. She grew up in Duluth, Minnesota where she attended and graduated from Cathedral High School. Rose Marie and Bob lived many years in Livermore, CA where they raised a family, followed by years spent in Tucson, AZ and Lake Forest, CA. Rosie moved back to the Bay Area this past year to be near her children.

Wherever she lived, Rosie got involved. She was not one to sit on the sidelines. Rosie was active in community service, first supporting her children's activities in music and sports teams following with several years on the Festival of Arts Committee. She was active in the Livermore Genealogical Society, worked political campaigns, the local air show, and many other community events. Rosie participated along with Bob in the 1996 Senior Olympics on badminton and softball teams. She was a member of the Red Hat Society serving as queen in two units. She was an avid reader, loved to sew, trace her genealogy, and watch old movies, sing and dance. Over her lifetime, Rosie developed many dear friends, a reflection of her outgoing personality and the enthusiasm she shared with all. Though we miss her presence here with us, we are grateful for her full life and determination to live each moment she had.

A memorial celebration of life will be held at 11 a.m. on January 9, 2015 at Callaghan Mortuary, 3833 East Avenue, Livermore, CA 925-447-2942.

Tributes can be sent to the family by email: rosiewadememorial@gmail.com.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions can be made in her behalf to your local Hospice Society.

Member Happenings and Events

By Teresa Costa Fraser

Marilyn Glass is writing her first family history book. It will feature her great-grandmother, Nancy Paralie (Yandell) Morton. Nancy was born in 1858 in Marshfield, Webster County, Missouri and died in 1947 in French Camp, San Joaquin County, California.

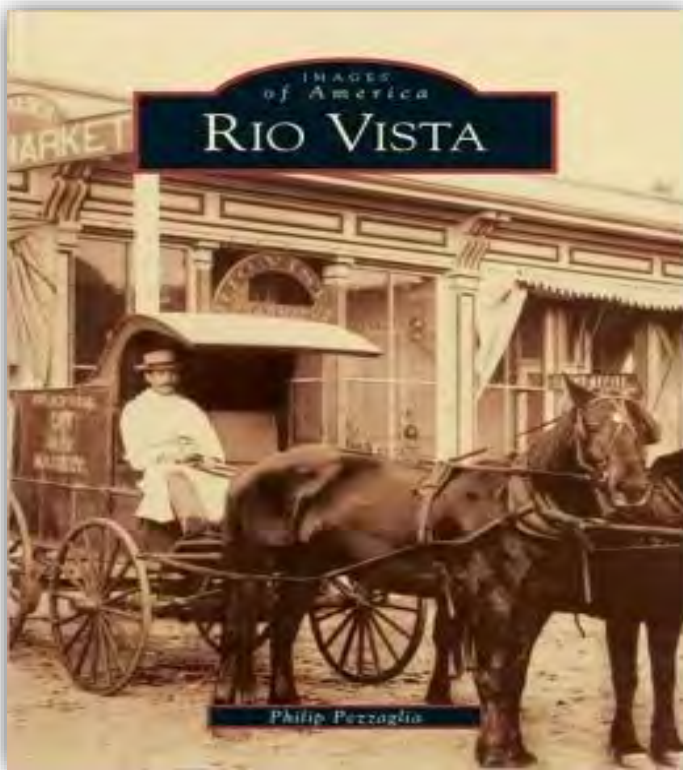
Marilyn selected her great-grandmother because four of her grandchildren are still living. Marilyn will be able to conduct oral interviews of their firsthand memories and stories. She also has some wonderful pictures of her great-grandmother and thinks her life, what she has heard about so far, will be fascinating to research.



Nancy Paralie (Yandell) Morton (1858-1947) in Stockton, CA.

As some of you know, I recently moved 55 miles north to Rio Vista, California. I have begun exploring Rio Vista's past by reading *Images of America: Rio Vista* published by Arcadia Publishing and Philip Pezzaglia's weekly history column in the *River-News Herald & Isleton Journal*

I have toured the Rio Vista Museum with museum volunteer, William Pezzaglia. To my surprise, his World War II uniform was on display. I later learned he is a descendent of Rio Vista pioneers. The museum originally was a blacksmith's shop. It has numerous rooms, nooks, and displays jammed full of Rio Vista history.



Cover of *Image of America: Rio Vista*. Written by Philip Pezzaglia, curator of Rio Vista Museum, regional historian and weekly columnist for the *River News-Herald & Isleton Journal*.

Membership Renewal Form

Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society (L-AGS) annual membership dues are due and payable on or before January 1st. Please complete this form, attach your check, and mail to:

Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 901
Livermore CA 94551
Email: membership@l-ags.org

Name(s) _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code _____

Telephone Number: _____

E-mail: _____

Please check the box below to indicate your membership choice.

	Individual	\$18.00
	Family	\$25.00
	Individual Benefactor	\$40.00
	Family Benefactor	\$40.00
	Patron	\$100.00

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G. R. O. W.

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

Compiled by Susan Johnston and Kay Speaks



Use the **Advanced**
Google Books search:
<http://tinyurl.com/pjsfp8e>

A VISIT TO THE ONLINE LIBRARY

One of the joys of visiting a library IRL (In Real Life) is finding information you never knew you needed. Today, much online research seems to consist of searching for names and following hyperlinks. Perhaps the book we really need is on the neighboring shelf – and we can't see it – or can we?

MAIN READING ROOM

The Online Books Page:

<http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/>. Start with "Subjects" and browse by subject term. Did you find a book of interest? Note the Library of Congress call number and browse by call number. You're looking at an online bookshelf! If you want to read a journal or two, search the "Serials" page and curl up with a good magazine.

Digital Book Index:

<http://www.digitalbookindex.org/>. Start with the Subject Guide and follow the links to contemporary fiction and non-fiction, scholarly studies – even original manuscripts!

OCLC WorldCat:

<http://www.worldcat.org/>. Search by keyword or Library of Congress subject headings. If there's an online copy available at the *Internet Archive* (<https://archive.org/>), *Hathi Trust Digital Library* (<http://www.hathitrust.org/>), *Heritage Quest*, or *Google Books*, this site will provide an easy link.

LOCAL HISTORY & GENEALOGY ROOM

Family History Books:

<https://books.familysearch.org/>. *FamilySearch* should be your first thought when planning your research. The "Family History Books" section offers more than 150,000 books, manuals, and periodicals – and many of them are very difficult to find elsewhere.

Heritage Quest (At Home):

<http://tinyurl.com/lbjfu33>. Do you have a local

library card? That library may offer home access to *Heritage Quest* through its website. Many of the site's 28,000 genealogies and local histories can be found online only here. The search is very rudimentary, though.

THE CLASSICS READING ROOM

Explore these sites, just for fun: *Project Gutenberg* (<https://www.gutenberg.org/>) and the two *Making of America* sites, one housed at the University of Michigan's library site (<http://tinyurl.com/b27m64>) and one sponsored by Cornell (<http://tinyurl.com/7gu2ehb>).

PERIODICAL READING ROOM

JSTOR:

<http://tinyurl.com/2usngs>. If you don't have a San Francisco Public Library card, get one. You'll need it to access this online "Periodical Reading Room." Browse historical journals or search for a subject, location, or genealogical record type. Hmm. Thomas A. Foster, "Deficient Husbands: ..." in *The William and Mary Quarterly* (Third Series, 56 (October 1999): 723-744). Sounds like a must-read!

American Ancestors:

<http://www.americanancestors.org/>. Among the many resources offered on this subscription site is a fantastic collection of genealogy journals – indexed! In addition to the expected *Register*, read peer-reviewed articles from *The American Genealogist*, *Connecticut Nutmegger*, *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, and *The Virginia Genealogist*, just to name a few.

WHAT'S NEW AT ...

Ancestry.com: The information is so good that you find yourself hoping to find several family members in *Ancestry's* new collection, "New York, Sing Sing Prison Admission Registers, 1865-1939." Information includes personal description, family details, education, military service, and of course, crime, date of conviction, and sentence.

Future General Meetings

Congregation Beth Emek, 3400 Nevada Court, Pleasanton

Visitors are always welcome.

January 12, 7:30 p.m.

Janice Sellers

Vital Records and the Calendar Change of 1752

February 9, 7:30 p.m.

Roger Howland

Indentured Servants

March 9, 7:30 p.m.

Steven Minniear

*WWII Seabees Passed Through Camp Parks/
Camp Shoemaker*

The Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society is exempt from Federal Income Tax under Section 501(c)(3)(public charity) of the Internal Revenue Code and California Taxation Code 2301g.

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