ROOTS TRACER

Volume III FALL 1983 No.2

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Deadlines for Tracer are Summer Issue, June 15; Fall Issue, September 15: Winter Issue, December 15; and Spring Issue, March 15.

Meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month except December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Livermore Library.

For more information call: 443-7095, 443-2576, 447-6861

Editorial Notes

While spending vacation time in the Stevens County Courthouse in Colville, Washington this summer, I ran across some interesting information. Upon checking through an Index for Defendants (they had one for Plaintiffs) in a divorce action, I stumbled upon the page for the letter "I" and noted that there were many entries listed as "In the matter of ". It occurred to me that everyone doing courthouse research should check the Index for "I" just as a matter of course. Items listed under "In the matter of" included adoption, foreclosure, petition for Habeas Corpus, detention, dissolution, incorrigible youth, change of name, incorporation, application, habitual drunkard and disincorporation.

Also found in this courthouse were Discharge Papers (W.W.II, earlier and later), they contained lots of data. Good source of information on ancestors who are on a Census that has not been released as yet.

The Stevens County Historical Society, Inc. has a very nice museum and friendly personnel. Their address is P.O. Box 25, Colville, WA 99114. Anita Fontaine Keller, Rt 2 Box 422, Colville, WA 99114 has offered to help anyone searching in this area. Drop her a line and be sure to include a SASE. (Self Addressed Stamped Envelope)

If you have books of a genealogical nature that are just sitting on your shelves at home, consider leaving them at our Livermore-Amador Genealogical Society Library "on loan" basis. Then they will be available for all to use and you can reclaim them at any time.

We're beginning something new this issue and that is offering "Advertising" in the quarterly. Our advertising rates are as follows:

A STATE OF THE STA	Tracer	Rates per Issue	
1/8th Page	\$2.00	1/2 Page	\$ 8.00
1/4 Page	\$4.00	Full Page	\$12.00

Odds and Ends

Advice from Elizabeth P. White, C.G., F.A.S.G. Writing Contest Chairperson National Genealogical Society Washington, D.C.

Successful genealogical research is not an easy task. Documenting each statement of birth, marriage, and death and the relationship of each generation to every other generation takes knowledge, skill, and patience.

Entirely too many books have been printed, pretending to be family histories, in which half of the space is used to copy a fictitious lineage back to Charlemagne. Then a well-known figure, such as an illustrious Revolutionasry War general, is picked up who is not a documentable ancestor of the writer but "the name is the same."

The lack of documentation is blamed on an unknown clerk who it is said made a mistake in recording the name or forgot to record a particular child. Or else the courthouse burned, or the church records were carried off by the pastor, etc., etc.

Not all vital records have survived, but the fact remains that people left records of their passage in many, many different institutions, courthouses, churches, lodges, in military service in other than the well-known wars, in newspapers, school yearbooks, and Sunday School class pictures.

County histories and family stories serve to add interest, or lead the way to a solution, but such stories have also often been proved to have been switched from one branch of the family to the other, completely confusing the issue.

Beatitudes of a Family Genealogist by Wilma Mauk

Blessed are the great grandfathers, who saved embarkations and citizenship papers, For they tell when they came.

Blessed are the great grandmothers, who hoarded newspaper clippings and old letters, For these tell the story of their time.

Blessed are all grandfathers, who filed every legal document, For this provides the proof.

Blessed are grandmothers, who preserved family bibles and diaries, For this is our heritage.

Blessed are fathers, who elect officials that answer letters of inquiry.

For—to some—the only link to the past.

Blessed are mothers, who relate family tradition and legend to the family, For one of her children will surely remember.

Blessed are relatives, who fill in family sheets with extra data, For to them we owe the family history.

Blessed is any family, whose members strives for the preservation of records, For their's is a labor of love.

Blessed are the children, who will never say, "Grandma, you have told that old story twice today."

(St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly, December 1969)



The Owsley Family Historical Society held their fifth annual meeting at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, Virginia, 13 May 1983. Carl J. Oswley of Orlando, Florida was chosen President for the next two years. Mrs. William H. Matin of Seattle, Washington is the Secretary.

Albert W. L. Moore, Membership Chairman 1420 North Spring Independence, MO 64050

"The Pangburn Letter" - a publication that will print data submitted by anyone who has Pangburn (many spellings) information. If you're interested in receiving a copy and be put on the mailing list send your name and address to:

Donn E. Wagner 5245 Walton Street Long Beach, CA 90815

Thinking Out Loud on Italian Research

If contacting a civil or religious agency in a foreign country like Italy somehow overwhelms your genealogical resourcefulness don't feel like the Lone Ranger. You are in good company. Perhaps you even tried sending an Italian fill-in-the-blanks letter to the civil authorities in Italy back in 1979 and the International Money Order was never cashed, so you don't even know if they received it. Even though this is not encouraging news for a novice genealogist—take heart!

As a matter of fact even if your Italian correspondence came to a dead stop at that time—don't give up! Continue to watch for articles like ones in the 'Genealogical Helper' or "Italian Family Research" by J. Konrad (published by The Augustan Society) or try writing to the Salt Lake City L.D.S. Library to ask if they've microfilmed the records in your province in Italy. If they say no—you might try writing to the Italian Government Travel Office, 360 Post Street, San Francisco, CA 94108, and ask for information on your area of interest. They send lovely maps of Italy and specific as well as general travel information.

If you still wanted to tap in on the vital records of an Italian ancestor, you'll want to try writing again to Italy. Try the civil authorities one more time—who knows they might have hired a new secretary. Or, if you haven't written the parish because you didn't know which one to write to, you might try sending the Fill-in-the-Blank Italian letter to the Bishop of the Province in Italy and ask his office to pass on your request to the local parish in the village of your ancestor. To get the Bishop's address, you'll need to consult the International Directory of Catholic Bishops which can probably be done via the nearest Archdiocese in your area.

If you would like a group sheet in Italian, contact Beverly Ales, 4046 Graham Street, Pleasanton, CA 94566, (415) 846-5297.

Word of advice: When corresponding with Italians and their government, always use a cover letter written in Italian.

Creative Uses For Sharing Your Genealogy

I don't know about others, but my family research has produced lots of other family-related collections—like old photos and hand—me-down items of a household nature, and strong friendships with relatives and fellow researchers that would not have developed save for the letter or question on family history that got this whole adventure going. There are members of our clan who love to help, if they can, and like to hear what you've found out, but who aren't themselves into researching. Finding ways to share the data you've collected in a creative way is something well worth doing. Writing books or articles is one way of sharing your information with others. Some of us are not so gifted when it comes to writing books or biographical sketches and that's why many of us look for other ways to share the material we've uncovered. When I run across something creative and different from anything I've seen, I get excited and want to see if I can figure out a way to apply it to my research and photos.

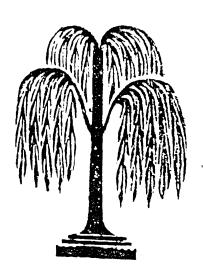
A neat idea passed my way via Clarence Parkison, our Treasurer, at our September meeting, and I'd like to pass it along to anyone looking for something creative. What Clarence brought to 'show and tell' was a Calendar created for a 60th Wedding Anniversary by a woman and her mother. This idea would work for any occasion. It incorporated the use of the pedigree chart and family photos. The January page had the earliest family photo and the people were identified beneath it. The February page held the pedigree of the earliest family. Features (continued)

Features (continued)

The March page zeroed in on the male line that was being used and had photos and a newspaper clipping of the marriage of the parents of the male being traced. The April page picked up the earliest photo of the woman's line. The May page showed the pedigree of this family. The June page could pick up with the early photos of the married couple of the female line. The July page would present the familiy photo of the male line, with the male as a child and growing up. The August page could be the pedigree of this family. The September page and October page could do the same thing for the female line. By November, the couple is married, and December holds their pedigree. This explanation does not follow exactly the one Clarence presented, however, I'm sure that the idea can be had from my explanation. The photos used could be arranged with several smaller ones if no family photo were available. If there were extra pages, more up-to-date family photos could be used. All this would involve some printing and possible line work to decorate the corners of the pages; calendar pages for the up-coming year to go opposite your pedigree or photos. If you didn't want to print, you could type, cut and glue it onto the page under photos. The women who did this particular calendar entered the dates of birth of the ancestors, living and dead, onto the current year's calendar. They also entered marriage dates as well.

The size paper used for this particular calendar was 17×11 inch. Seven pieces were used on both sides. It was stapled in the center of the page, and punched at the bottom. The same calendar could be put together with 14 pages of $8 \% \times 11$ inch paper, both sides, and a plastic spiral binding could be used. I am sure those of you who catch fire when creative ideas come your way could come up with many more ways of doing the same thing.

These calendars would be excellent gifts to the family throughout the country or a source of funds, if you desired to sell them to interested family members. Either way, they would be a family history worth saving, and next year you could put out another one highlighting a different branch on the family tree.



FARILY WARS AND THE YEARS THEY WERE FOUGHT

Submitted by Lucile White

King Phillips War

July 1675 to August 1675, all central and southeastern New England, were involved. It was caused by the encroachment of white settlers on the Indian fishing and hunting grounds. It was named for King Philip, or Matacomet, and was brought to an end by his death.

King Williams War

This was fought in 1689 to 1697, it was an inter-colonial war. Military enterprises were generally on a small scale, with raids in the enemy frontier and the burning of forts and towns. It was closed with the treaty of Ruswick in 1697, but with no real settlement. All volunteer.

Queen Anne's War

In 1701 to 1714 the American counterpart of the war of the Spanish Succession. Was fought simultaneously in Europe. It took place mostly in the West Indies and on the Carolina coast and in New England. The New York border did not suffer attack because of an alliance with the French and Iroquois Indians. Peace negotiations began in 1711 in Europe, resulting in an armistice in America in October 1712. All volunteer.

King George's War

In 1744 to 1748 New Englanders assembled troops and ships at Boston and captured Louisberg on Cape Breton Island. It was part of the struggle for control of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. It was a fruitless conflict beginning when France and England declared war against each other in the War of the Austrian Succession. Peace following this was only an interlude.

French and Indian War

This war was fought in 1754 to 1763 in the Eastern North America. In Europe it was known as the Seven Years War. It was the last of a long series of wars fought by England and France. The chief issue between the two nations became the Colonies in America and India. The peace of 1763 eliminated France from North America; the land between the Appalachians and the Mississippi and Canada was ceded to England; Louisiana was ceded to Spain.

Revolutionary War

Fought in 1775 to 1783, this is the first time in the colonial history where everyone was involved. Young and old all ages were called to serve. Up to October 1777 the bulk of the fighting was in the North, after that most of it was in the South. The American Revolution was complex, beginning after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the opposition to Britain's Colonial policies growing until thirteen of the twenty-two British Colonies revolted and won independence.

The War of 1812

This war was fought from 1812 to 1814 and was a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, arising from the attempt of the United States to maintain the freedom of the seas against British and French interference, and an attempt of the West and South to seize an opportunity to take Canada from Spain. It was during this war that the burning of Washington occurred. Peace treaty signed 24 December 1814.

EARLY WARS AND THE YEARS THEY WERE FOUGHT (continued)

Indian Wars

Most of the years of expansion of the United States there have been armed conflicts with the Indians. These continued until the late 1880's. The men involved were local residents and the regular army.

Mexican War

In 1846 to 1848 there was a struggle between the United States and Mexico caused by a desire to expand westward. The Mexicans accused the American military and Naval forces of trespassing on their territory. A treaty was signed in 1848 resulting in annexation to the United States of territory extending from the Oklahoma panhandle to the Pacific ocean.

Civil War

The major war in the history of the United States. Every age group from 14 years to 70 years was involved. It was fought from 1861 to 1865. Most of the battle grounds were in the South. It was a conflict between the Northern states of the United States and the ceceding Southern states, extending from a variety of disputes of political, economical and social issues. A great destruction of property and records ensued.

Spanish American War

This war lasted for one year, 1898. The origin was in the Cuban insurrection of February 1895. Called a "splendid little war". The two governments terminated hositilites on 12 August 1898. There were 5,000 casualties but only 400 of them caused by battle, the rest by disease.



MEM3 FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Compiled by RoseMarie Stickney Wade

The Genealogists Enchange

August 1983, has special features for research in Oregon, Nebraska, Vermont, Virginia, South Dakota and Northern Ireland.

Prologue

The Journal of the National Archives, Spring 1983, Vol. 15 No. 1, has a regular feature, Sources at the National Archives for genealogical and local history research. It has been developed by the Education Division of the National Archives as as guide to interested researchers of varying levels of expertise. In each issue, 'Sources' will focus on the uses of federal records for local and family history reasearch. Many of the records discussed have been microfilmed and are available at the National Archives or at one of its 11 regional branches (San Bruno is our area), or may be purchased. Discussion of how to interpret and analyze federal records, examples of research problems and solutions, and information on related non-federal records will assist researchers in their work. Using New Mexico as an example, this quarterly discusses territorial court records and local history relating to bankruptcy, naturalization and the public domain.

Root Cellar

The Stanislaus County Genealogical Society is compiling a surname referral file for any one researching surnames in California. The goal is to put you in touch with other people searching the same surnames of family lines. If you would like your California surnames included in this file see their August 1983 Newsletter for details.

Diablo Descendants

Contra Costa County Genealogical Society—in the Pleasant Hill Library is a map depository of the U.S. Geological Survey. The map collection contains over 5,000 map sheets, including a complete set of large scale topographic maps for the State of California and a complete set of topographic maps for other states on a smaller scale.

Chicago Genealogical Society

From the newsletter—President Reagan has issued a proclamation calling on all Americans to observe 1983 as the Tricentennial Year of German Settlement in America. "On October 6, 1683, a group of thirteen Mennonites from the city of Krefeld, now in the Federal Republic of Germany, founded Germantown, Pennsylvania, today a suburb of Philadelphia. Since then, more than seven million German immigrants have entered the U.S. Today there are more than sixty million Americans of German decent, a number about equal to the total population of the Federal Republic of Germany. More Americans claim German ancestry than any other nationality. This quarterly had a lot of information of interest to anyone doing German research.

Marin Kin Tracer

The summer issue of the Tracer is also full of valuable German research information.

News From the Northwest

From the "News From the Northwest:", Northwest Suburban Council of Genealogists, P.O. Box AC, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056: The Resgister and Leader: Tuesday Morning, August 29, 1916. "Near Widows In Baden" Betrothed of slain soldiers legally may use title "Mrs." Berlin, August 28.—A curious piece of war legislation is reported from Baden, where reigning Grand Duke has authorized the ministry of justice to legally wear the predicate "Mrs." if they can prove a bonafide engagement to marry a participant in the war, or if the prospective bridegroom has been killed or disappeared as a result of the war. Baden is thus considered to have done most original pioneer work in solving the difficult problem of the World War's "near widows".

The Hop Yards of Pleasanton

Hopyard Road, one of the busier streets in the city of Pleasanton, California and a few persistant vines are about all that is left of a once-flourishing industry in the Amador Valley. Humulus Lupulus is the botanical name for the flavoring in beer, better known as hops. The valley was once known world wide for the high quality of hops that were grown in the lowland areas north of town.

Joseph Black was one of the earliest growers of hops. In 1877 he had 22 acres planted on Santa Rita Road where the Amador High School is now located. In 1894 the Rancho del Valle had 300 acres of the crop. By 1903 the Pleasanton Hop Company had a large acreage where the del Prado and Country Fair housing projects are now located.

The growing of hops, a perennial plant, was begun in the spring time with the planting of the roots. In preparation for planting, $6 \times 6 \times 16$ foot poles were erected in the hop yard, 42 feet apart each way. Across the tops of these poles was strung heavy cable, east to west. A trellis of lighter wire was strung from north to south and six rows of the hop roots were planted between the poles. By mid-summer the vines were up to 25 feet in length and hung down from the trellis with the appearance of drapery. By August the vines were covered with bracts of flowers and picking of the hops began by late August and continued for several weeks. Up to three and a half tons of green hops were harvested per acre. The hops were dried in large oil-fired kilns, cooled, then baled. The Jordon Brewery in Livermore and a brewery in Pleasanton used the hops, but the major portion of the crop was sent to England from San Francisco.

The growning of the hops required constant attention and many people worked in the industry. By the end of 1904 two to three thousand people were employed, the busiest time being the picking season. Chinese, Portugese, Mexican and Indian laborers were hired, and they came from all over the state at the height of the season.

During this time, in the early 1900's, the city of San Francisco owned much of the land surrounding the Amador Valley. The need for more and more water for the growing city made it necessary for the Spring Valley Water Company to drill wells, through out the valley thus lowering the water table. This deprived the plants of the constant moisture that was needed and the industry came to a close by 1915.

Information supplied by the Amador-Livermore Valley Historical Society



VALLEY ROOTS II (continued)

St. Michaels Cemetery Part II (continued)

Addimando, Ernesto M. Sat U.S.A. W.W.II - 1887-1980.

Douglas, Lynn Paul, Jr. Al USAF Korea - 1937-1980.

Westerman, Brian Richard - 1979-1982.

Mendonca, John A. - 4-2-02/5-19-81.

Lupo, Doughas John - 1961-1982.

Rafal, Francisco R. - 11-27-04/8-23-82 Husband and Father.

Murray, Robert A. Tec5 U.S.A. W.W.II - 11-30-11/19-15-81.

Clelland, Rose D.- 12-28-96/2-1-82 "Gran Rose".

Cordova, Ofelia - 1-1-13/7-13-81 "Mom".

D'Agostino, Lucy - 1915-1980.

Parrish, Sandra Lee - 1950-1980.

Carpenter, Christie - 6-23-68/11-1-81.

Gallagher, Gregory Phillip Wol U.S.A. - 10-8-62/9-12-82.

Beyers, Eugene - 1923-1983.

Mondot, Marie M. - 1906-1983.

Dickeson, Douglas - 1954-1983.

Tips for preserving family documents.

San Francisco Chronicle, June 15, 1983

Everybody has them--personal documents that record important events: marriage certificates, diplomas, naturalization papers. They may not have value to the art market, but to their owners they are priceless.

Paper conservator Karen Zukor has some recommendations for preserving the life of important personal treasures made of paper:

- Keep them out of sunlight.
- Never use Scotch or masking tape or white glue to mend tears.
 (If you have a tear, just leave it alone)
- Try to keep them away from wide fluctuations in temperature and humidity.
- Most of the damage Zukor sees in her studio is the result of using improper materials in framing, she said. She recommends that you discuss the following points with your framer:
- Acid-free materials.
- Use of four-ply thickness for both the window mat and the back mat to give adequate support for the piece and to provide distance from the glass.

- Although clear glass is acceptable, there are two kinds of Plexiglas (UF3 and UF4) that filter out some ultraviolet rays, providing a measure of protection.
- The work should be mounted on Japanese paper hinges at the top corners, using only starch adhesive.

"Most things only need two hinges at the top to secure them. You don't want a piece fastened down.. most efforts to flatten paper and keep it flat by mounting on board or masonite just destroy the piece," Zukor said.,

• Acid-free corrugated cardboard should be used to back the matted work in the frame; Foam-Core may also be used.

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MULLIN COLLINEIN

Edith M. Guido 1218 Marigold Road Livermore, CA 94550

I am interested in contacting anyone interested in or working on a Doyle Family History. William Doyle who kept a tavern at the cross roads for 3 years in the 1700's founded Doylestown, PA. His son, William II, fought in Capt Robinson's Rangers during Revolutionary War. He (William II) was married first to Martha Hastings and had a son John William and daughters Martha and Mary Ann. He married second wife, Rachael Featherby, and they had two daughters Rachael and Patience. I am trying to find proof that William II is the son of William Doyle the founder of Doylestown. Apparently there is another William Doyle who fought in the War of 1812, was brevetted a Brigadier General. He fought under General Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe and is supposed to be buried at Fort Meigs, Ohio. He might be a nephew of William II.

Virginia Moore 1849 El Padro Livermore, CA 94550

Need parents of William A. Skinner, born 1806, Lancaster County, South Carolina. Believe his father's name was also William. He married May 16, 1827, Madison County, Illinois, Hannah Reece, born 1812. Also need information on Daniel Reece, father of Hannah. All lived in Madison County Illinois, in 1820's, 30's, 40's.

Need parents of William Sullinger, born 1800, North Carolina (believe Guilford County) and wife Milly Rolin, born 1800, North Carolina. They married 1824, North Carolina and moved to Ray County Missouri in 1839.

Need parents of Eli Fairchild, born 1800, North Carolina and wife Celia Moody, born 1803, North Carolina. They married in North Carolina and later lived in Tennessee and Missouri.

Will enchange information on all of the above.

Elaine Breton 138 Main Avenue Troy, New York 12180

Anyone with information on EDWARD TURGEON, retired Army Captain last known residing in Livermore early 1940's working as checker at military post. I am interested for genealogy. Please reply to above.

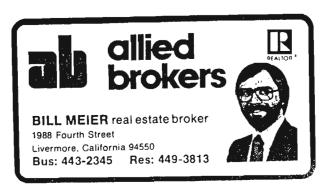
Have you ever wished you could buy a family "tree" with the right number of branches to record the collateral descendants of an ancerstor? Now at least you can buy the materials to construct your own tree.

NGS member Lou Faly, of Seattle, Washington, an architect, has developed materials and methods for charting collateral lines, multiple marriages, and even cousin marriages. GENEALog consists of 24" x 36" charts with nonreproducing blue guide lines, and sheets of sturdy, transparent, self-adhesive labels printed in four different patterns plus connecting lines and legen elements. GENEALog materials can also be used to construct pedigree charts that trace only direct descent. Write to Lou Daly, 944 N.W. Innis Arden Way, Seattle, WA 98177.

1952/

BEGAN/DIED A BEGAN/DIED AGE NAME NAME HOUSE OF TUDOR King of Wessex, won allegiance of all English 829/839 --1485/1509 Egbert Henry VII Son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, whose father had 839/858 -Ethelwulf Son, King of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex married the widow of Henry V, descended from Edward III through Ethelbald Son of Ethelwulf, displaced father in Wessex 858/860 -his mother, Margaret Beaufort via John at Gaunt. By marriage with Ethelbert 2nd son of Ethelwulf, united Kent & Wessex 860-866 -daughter of Edward IV, he united Lancaster and York 1509/1547 Ethelred I 3rd son of King of Wessex, fought Danes 866/871 -Henry VIII Son of Henry VII by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV 52 1547/1553 Son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd Queen. Ruled Alfred The Great, 4th son, defeated Danes, fortified London 871/899 Edward VI Edward 899/924 55 under regents. Was forced to name Lady Jane Grey his successor. The Elder, Alfred's son, united English, claimed Scotland Atheistan The Glorious, Edward's son, King of Mercia, Wessex 924/940 45 Council of State proclaimed her Queen, July 10, 1553. Mary 25 Edmund I 3rd son of Edward, King of Wessex, Mercia 940/946 Tudor won Council, was proclaimed Queen July 19, 1553. Mary Edred 4th son of Edward 946/955 32 had Lady Jane Grey beheaded for treason February 1554. "Bloody Mary", Daugher of Henry VIII, by Catherin of Aragon 1553/1558 Edwy 955/959 The Fair, eldest son of Edmund, King of Wessex 18 Mary I 1558/1603 Edgar The Peaceful, 2nd son of Edmund, ruled all England 959/975 32 Elizabeth I Daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Bolyn Edward The Martyr, eldest son, Edgar, murdered by stepmother 975/978 17 Ethelred II The Unready, 2nd son of Edgar, married Emma of Normandy 978/1016 48 HOUSE OF STUART Edmund Ironside, Son of Ethelred II, King of London 1016/1016 27 James 1 1603/1625 James of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots Canute 1016-1035 40 The Dane, gave Wessex to Edmund, married Emma First to call himself King of Great Britain. This became Harold I Harefoot, natural son of Canute 1035/1040 __ official with the Act of Union, 1707. Hardicanute. 1040/1042 24 Son of Canute by Emma, Danish King Charles I Only surviving son of James I, beheaded January 30, 1649 1625/1649 Edward 1042/1066 The Confessor, son of Ethelred II (Canonized 1161) 62 Harold II Edward's brother-in-law, last Sakon King 1066/1066 44 **COMMONWEALTH 1649 - 1660** 1653/1658 The Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector HOUSE OF NORMANDY 1658/1712 Cromwells Richard Cromwell, son, Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659 William I The Conqueror, defeated Harold of Hastings 1066/1087 60 William II Rufus, 3rd son of William I, killed by arrow 1087/1100 43 HOUSE OF STUART (Restored) Henry I Beouclerc, youngest son of William I 1100/1135 67 1660/1685 Charles II Eldest son of Charles I, died without issue 1685/1701 James II 2nd son of Charles I, deposed 1688. Interrognum Dex. II HOUSE OF BLOIS 1698 to February 13, 1689. 1689/1702 William III Son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Stephen Son of Adela, daughter of William I -/1694 Mary II Eldest daughter of James II & wife of William III **HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET** 1702/1714 Anne 2nd daugher of James II Henry II Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet (Angevin) by Matilda. 1154/1189 56 HOUSE OF HANNOVER daughter of Henry I 1714/1727 Richard I 1189/1199 42 George I Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, grand-daughter of Coeur de Lion, son of Henry II, crusader 1199/1216 James I John Lackland, son of Henry II, signed Magna Carta 1215 50 1727/1760 Only son of George I, married Caroline of Brandenburg Henry III Son of John, acceded at 9, under regency until 1227 1226/1272 65 George II 1760/1820 Edward I Longshanks, son of Henry III 1272/1307 George III Grandson of George II, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg Edward II Son of Edward I, deposed by Parliament, 1327 1307/1327 George IV Eldest son of George III, Prince Regent, from Feb, 1811 1820/1830 43 65 1830/1837 Edward III 1327/1377 William IV 3rd son of George III. married Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen Of Windsor, son of Edward II Richard II Grandson of Edward II, minor until 1389, deposed 1399 1377/1400 34 Victoria Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III, married (1840) 1837/1901 Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who became Prince Consort HOUSE OF LANCASTER HOUSE OF SAXE - COBURG & GOTHA Henry IV 1399/1413 47 Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward II Edward VII Eldest son of Victoria, married Alexandra, Princess of 1901/1920 Henry V Son of Henry IV. Victor of Agincourt 1413/1422 34 Denmark Henry VI 1422/1471 49 Son of Henry V, deposed 1461, died in Tower HOUSE OF WINDSOR name adopted July 17, 1917 1901/1936 George V 2nd son of Edward VII, married Mary of Teck HOUSE OF YORK Edward VIII Eldest son of George V, acceded January 20, 1936, abdicated 1936/1972 December 11, 1936. Edward I' Great-Grandson of Edward III. son of Duke of York 1461/148 2nd son of George V, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-L 1936/1952 Edward Son of Edward IV, murdered in Tower of London 1483/146 13

Flizgheth II Flder daughter of Cooks VII and Jod February 6, 1952



JUDY WILLIAMS **Professional Typist**

Business, Genealogical, Personal

Rates:

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