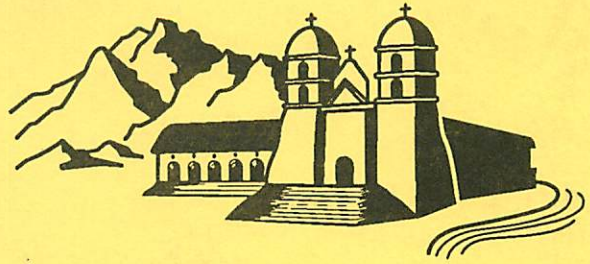


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Ancestors WEST



Volume 16, Number 3, September 1990

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

PAST PRESIDENTS

Location Goleta Valley Community Center
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Goleta, California

Mailing Address P.O. Box 1303, Santa Barbara, CA 93116-1303

Area code (805)

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Purpose Established in 1972, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society became incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1986. Its aim is to promote genealogy by providing assistance and educational opportunities for those who are interested in pursuing their family history.

Membership Fees	Active (individual)	\$15	Donor	\$50
	Family (husband & wife)	\$20	Patron	\$100
	Friend	\$25		

Meetings Membership benefits include subscriptions to ANCESTORS WEST (quarterly), TREE TIPS (monthly newsletter), reduced rates for monthly bus trips to Los Angeles libraries, reduced prices for special events, and free queries in ANCESTORS WEST.

Publications Regular monthly meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month except August. Meetings begin at 10:30 a.m. and are preceded by sessions for beginners starting at 9:30 a.m. Locations of meetings within the Center are subject to change, but are posted on the directory in the lobby.

ANCESTORS WEST	<i>Editor,</i>	
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Articles of family history or historical nature are solicited and accepted as space permits. If materials are to be returned, include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Copying for publication is by permission of SBCGS. Abstracting with credit is permitted. Our staff is voluntary and cannot check the accuracy of material submitted or accept responsibility of errors. The Editorial Committee reserves the right to edit copy submitted.

Forbes Roth 1972-73

Harry R. Glen 1974-75

Selma Bankhead West* 1975-76

Carlton M. Smith 1977

Mary Ellen Galbraith 1978

Harry Titus 1979

Bette Gorrell Kot 1980

Emily Perry Thies 1981

Harry Titus 1982

Norman E. Scofield 1983

Doreen Cook Dullea 1984

Janice Gibson Cloud 1985-86

Ken Mathewson 1987-88

*Deceased

President's Message



Following the Painted Cave Fire, which began on June 27th, we learned that three of our members, Myrte Ferris, Tom Harrington, and Elizabeth Northrop suffered the severe loss of their homes. Our hearts go out to them and we plan to assist them in rebuilding their family history records. We will provide a few resource books, various forms and other helpful materials. Those who wish to contribute to the fund for this purpose may send their checks to the Society, Box 1303, SB 93116. The task of starting over is difficult, but possible and we would like to offer our assistance in the coming months to these friends.

Many who did not lose their homes were packed and ready to evacuate. Packed and ready to evacuate....what does that mean? What did you pack? Have you had experience with great loss, perhaps through fire or theft?

A few years ago, on my return trip from New York City, luggage was stolen that contained, among other important items, family research and irreplaceable family pictures. When I began packing to evacuate, the first items were my documents files and the work in progress for this issue of ANCESTORS WEST. Then came all the family pictures. Following that, I roamed the house picking up odds and ends. I forgot medication, blankets, towels, underwear...!

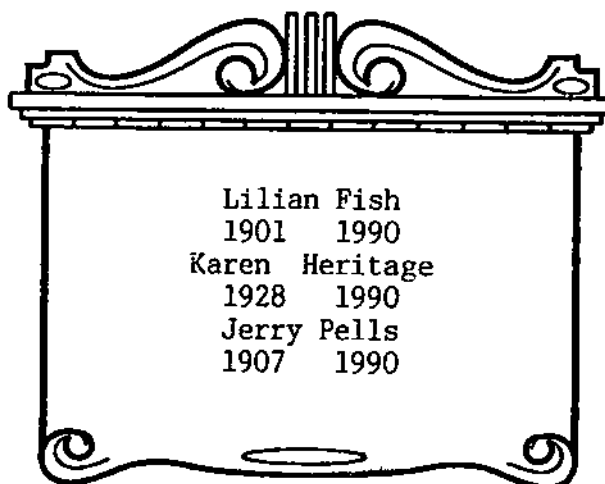
If possible, plan ahead. Make a list of things that can not be replaced, or will be needed immediately. Even with advance warning, it's a traumatic time and not conducive to clear thinking.

About that list and the things you'll need, someone said they keep an overnight bag packed and ready in the trunk of their car. Do you have a safe deposit box? Is it large enough? All your important papers should be stored away from home. Do you have a household inventory? Take pictures of everything, inside and out. The s.d. box is a good place for the inventory and also your computer storage disks. Make copies of your family history records and send them to a friend or relative(s) in another area for backup. Do you keep your current statements, bills, etc. in one place? It's easier to grab one envelope than a variety of files. Keep a list of medications and credit card numbers in that s.d. box.

Have you discussed disaster plans with your family or friends? Electricity and telephones went out during the fire with no possibility of calling out to say you were safe, or needed help. Many of us relied on our neighbors for support and we got much better acquainted. If you plan to travel, leave your itinerary and telephone numbers where you can be reached in case of emergency.

These and many other recommendations have followed our current disaster. Share your suggestions with others. A friend at Red Cross said that they have never seen such an outpouring of assistance from Santa Barbarans. It's good to know about the kind people in our community.

Beatrice M. McEach



Lilian Mann Fish died on June 4 at the age of 88. She was born 6 Sept 1901 in Methuen, Massachusetts. In California, she graduated from USC and then received a law degree from Southwestern University of Law in 1932. She qualified to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1936.

Lilian was employed in Santa Barbara at Price, Postal and Parma from 1940 to 1971, and then went into private practice until a few years ago. In 1980, she was selected Woman of the Year by Mar Vista Business and Professional Women's Club.

Included among her many memberships were the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Los Angeles Women Lawyers Club, Santa Barbara Historical Society, Santa Barbara Trust for Historical Preservation, Phi Delta Delta legal fraternity, Santa Barbara Bar Association, Mission Canyon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society.

Lilian edited ANCESTORS WEST beginning with the March 1979 issue through December 1989 and was an honorary member of SBCGS.

* * * *

Karen Heritage died on April 20. She was born in New Jersey. On her way to Santa Barbara, she stopped in Arizona, Alaska and Auburn, California. During the Korean War, she flew with the Navy transports back and forth to Japan.

Karen joined our society in 1977 and it is gratifying to know that her collection of books and papers, after many years of research, will be welcomed by her family who are all interested in their ancestry.

* * * *

Lt. Col. Harrison "Jerry" Pells died on June 21 at the age of 82. Burial took place in the Arlington Cemetery in Virginia.

Jerry and Louise became members of our society in 1986. Jerry was born on the 10th of January 1907 in Brockton, Massachusetts. He served many years as an educator, and in the military in the Pacific during World War II. He also served in Europe in the 1950s.

* * * *

We wish to express our appreciation to those who have sent contributions in memory of these friends.

GOING WEST WITH THE HOLLISTERS

PART III

WILLIAM WELLES GIVES HIS NAME TO A TOWN AND A RURAL HIGHWAY

Best described in 1920 in the historical novel, *The Rose Dawn*, by Stuart Edward White, and then in 1959, in a more historically succinct way by local historian, Walker Tompkins (in a yet unpublished manuscript), were the fabulous life and exploits of "Colonel" W.W.Hollister in residence at his Justo, Glen Annie, or Arlington Hotel in Santa Barbara. For some reason, when W.W. formed a land company to sell his interest in the eastern half of the Justo, the new owners named the town, created thereby, after him. Some say it was because he was such a sinner, in contrast to those holy saints that dominated the names of most California settlements.

There is a clear and unchallenged justification for the Colonel's Yellow Brick Road from Goleta to Santa Barbara and back to be named after him. This account has all been documented and is available in material by Walker A. Tompkins published in his many local writings.

WILLIAM WELLES' CHILDREN

William Welles' first born child, William Wallace, was a popular, local resident, a fine horseman, and one of the original members of the Santa Barbara Club. But, he also was one of the original wildwest characters whose escapades did him in. Somewhere around 1890, he was attending a party at the Santa Anita ranch with some of the old timers, when they sent him out for more booze to help celebrate the end of spring roundups and recall the good times. Instead of flagging down the Southern Pacific going to Santa Barbara, he stopped the northbound train at Drake, headed for San Francisco. He was next heard from riding horseback into the Palace Hotel roaring drunk, and when told to leave, drew his ever present Colt revolver and shot at the bartender, unfortunately killing him. He spent some time in San Quentin, and thereafter went to live in Napa Valley, where he died in a wreck with a team of mules and a wagon. He had no children that we heard of. Jennie and Jim arranged to support him in his later years as a "remittance man" by retiring his shares of the Hollister Estate Co. This left Jennie, Jim and Harry as sole shareholders.

Jeanie Byres, better know as Jennie, or Jane Hale, married Robert Chamberlain in 1886, but he died in 1889. She was left in charge of four step-grandchildren when they visited their Aunt Ellen Perkins Chamberlain in Santa Barbara from their beautiful estate in Woodside, near Stanford University. They were Joseph Perkins Chamberlain, Jr., Selah II, Ellen Perkins, and Edith McDonald, all children of Selah Chamberlain, Robert's son. Jeanie lived on the corner of Pedregosa and Laguna in a walled-in property with its own staff of twelve or more live in servants. Her chauffeur, Bill Balintine, kept her swell touring cars in perfect running condition. Her elegant caravans beginning in 1910, to her own Arroyo Hondo Ranch, were classic Sunday excursions. One car was open, with buffalo robes for warmth. Another car carried her

carefully groomed, stylish Cairn terriers. She also helped to raise Jack and Joe who, otherwise, were living out in the wilds of Santa Anita, which was not close enough to any school. Jack and the Chamberlain children became lifelong friends. Aunt Jane, or more likely, Jane's step-daughter, Ellen Perkins Chamberlain (known as Auntie Major to her family), became a second mother to my father, and it was in Jane's huge, baronial residence in Santa Barbara that Jack and Cinny, with my sister Cinny and me in tow, stayed over weekends when we journeyed from the Bulito canyon ranch house once a month in the 30's to shop at Ott Hardware, and lunch at El Paseo, there to be entertained by Maldo the Magician.

STANLEY - OF ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS

In 1898, when Stanley was in his first year of Harvard Law School, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt issued a call for cowboy volunteers to join Troop A of the Rough Riders regiment for Spanish American War duty. Stanley, a fine horseman and excellent wing shot, enlisted. According to Tompkins, after seeing some minor combat duty in Cuba, on the 11th of July, 1898, he was standing near Colonel Roosevelt on San Juan Hill when a fragment of Spanish shrapnel grazed Roosevelt's wrist and hit Stanley in his chest. While he was falling back to the first aid station, an enemy sniper bullet shattered his hip. He was evacuated from Cuba by hospital ship and placed in a military infirmary at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where Dr. R.F. Winchester from Santa Barbara went to personally care for him. Stanley survived his wounds, but he contracted a deadly disease at the hospital and died on August 8th. Teddy Roosevelt, while U.S. President, visited Santa Barbara and had a personal visit with Annie, where he told her of his deep appreciation of Stanley's volunteering in the colorful calvary unit.

SENATOR JOHN JAMES HOLLISTER, SR., AND DR. LOTTIE STEFFENS OF SACRAMENTO

Senator John James Hollister, Sr., also known as Jim Hollister, went to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study mining, and then finished at Stanford University in 1895, the first graduating class of Stanford. In his junior year, Hollister was president and Lottie Steffens was secretary of the class. Herbert Hoover was treasurer and mostly because of politics, my grandfather, and especially my grandmother, never spoke well of Mr. Hoover. In fact, when Hoover became President, she threw her Hoover vacuum cleaner in the nearby Bulito Creek, letting the winter flood waters take it to the ocean.

Lottie was the daughter of Joseph Steffens and she was raised in his home in Sacramento which became the Governor's mansion during the years of Governors Warren and Brown. It is now a State Historical Residence. Joseph Steffens was the principal orator at Promontory Point, Utah, during the ceremony linking the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.

Lottie's brother, Lincoln Steffens, was a well known populist of the time, dubbed a muckraker by his contemporary and critic, Theodore Roosevelt. Lincoln was a journalist and a true intellectual bent on raising hell for the railroad and industrial barons, who were gouging the farmers and small businessmen. Steffens was not against wealth (he was wealthy from his writ-

ings and civic activities), but he objected to certain methods of acquisition: Capitalism, according to Lincoln, had spawned business tyrants who were milking the economy at the expense of the common people. Capitalism exuded morals that were corrosive to the pureness and wisdom of the ordinary citizen. Lincoln became somewhat over-exuberant in promoting a new political system from his analysis of the writings of Marx and Engle, but he depicted the times of the Big Four in California as times which needed a new intellectual course to save the country from disaster.

Lottie, also known as Dot, spent four years after graduating from Stanford in 1895, at Goettigen, Germany, and obtained her Doctorate of Psychology. Her thesis was on the dynamics of memory through repetition. They were married in her father's home in Sacramento and took the just completed Southern Pacific train south to Drake Station in Santa Anita Canyon for their honeymoon at the old Ortega adobe, long utilized by W.W. as his headquarters until his death. After completing Stanford, Jim went to Nome, Alaska, to look for gold and thereafter with his brother, Harold, went to Mexico to look for precious minerals on a huge ranch held by the Chamberlain family. In 1910, when his mother, Annie, died in Santa Barbara, Jim came back and became manager of the Hollister Estate Company, and built a home out in Bulito Canyon, the Santa Anita Canyon no longer providing a good view to the ocean because of a very large railroad fill across the lower section. Jim was a California Senator for two terms, once in 1924 as a Republican, and again in 1936, as a Democrat.

Jim Hollister was an expert horseman and a renowned roper; the best of his ranch vacqueros competed to team up with him in the corral during branding time. He managed a crew of around 15 men whose families lived on the ranch in the various homes provided for them. Some of the greatest Mexican vaqueros worked for Jim: Vicente Ortega, from the Arroyo Hondo canyon; Vicente Gavarra, from Las Cruces; Fred Hauke; Bud and Rod Howerton from Goleta; Frank Pacheco. Here one must mention some other cowboys of great skill: handsome and record breaking track athlete Francis Graham Hollister and his feisty brother Hal; Channing Peak from Rancho Jabali on the Santa Rosa Road; and Jack Hollister. Some of these ropers learned to throw a lasso so well that they went on to become world champion ropers on the Rodeo circuit. Rudy Ramirez and one of the Carrillo boys are among those who made such fame.

Jim had a staff of Chinese employees coming from the days of Colonel Hollister, who thought the local Mexican citizenry were lazy and it was necessary to bring in Chinese labor, attracted earlier through the railroad consortiums. One day, Jim got into an argument with Dot in their elegant Bulito home and in exasperation he marched out of the house by way of the back door to the large kitchen. While he was walking near the kitchen window, Daniel Ling Pond, his venerable head cook, stuck his face onto the inside screen of the window and called to the passing Jim, "Alla same, Missuh Hollister, evi man have him own boss!" My grandmother must indeed have been very strong minded. Just to stay abreast of things, Jim told me he retraced his steps and pursued "that danged Chinaman", who had discreetly

disappeared into the large family orchard below the house!

It is interesting to observe that Jim is in the Cowboy Hall of Fame along with his neighbor and friend, Fred Bixby, from the Cojo and Jalama ranches. One must recall that their immediate forebears were pure sheepmen through and through, and by their trade created great havoc for the cattlemen, who usually have long memories. Perhaps these tall men were equal to the requirements of the cattle industry and demanded their due respect. After all, father Jim and Dot devoted a lifetime from 1910 to 1958 at the Santa Anita Ranch, their home reached by 23 miles of twisting dirt road after leaving the Gaviota Store on Highway 101.

HUBBARD LENDS HIS NAME TO A MOUNTAIN ON THE CHORRO IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

As we have noted earlier, Hub and family escaped from windy and cold La Honda in Lompoc to live on the Chorro and Luisito ranches located and purchased by his wife Ellen. These ranches are very close to the city of Morro Bay, and lie in a beautiful and fertile valley through which Highway 1 travels as it essentially begins its scenic run along the California coastline to Oregon. On the south side of the ranch are several towering domes, which, according to Tom Dibblee, are volcanic necks composed of andesite porphyry. These series of volcanos occurred in the early Miocene era, about 23 million years ago. They contrast with the fertile flat valley, with deep loam for productive agriculture. In the shadow of one of these domes lived Hub and Ellen in their adobe hacienda. Today the home is a state historical monument and the promontory overlooking the old adobe is called Hollister Hill.

The following three paragraphs are taken from an account by Coleen Handforth Larson in "A History of the Hollister Adobe"; the passage more eloquently describes Joseph Hubbard and Ellen's new surroundings:

"Chorro Valley, shaped like a long gravy dish, lies between San Luis Obispo and Morro Bay. Nearly ten miles in length, the valley scarcely averages one mile in width. Overflowing springs high in the northwest ridge give life to Chorro Creek which spills westerly through the valley and into the marshy tidelands of Morro Bay. Along its route, the smaller creeks of Dairy, Fennington, San Luisito and San Bernardo feed the stream at nearly two mile intervals along the north edge of the valley.

"In bold and jagged relief, the residual volcanic peaks of Chumash, Cerro de Romauldo, Hollister, and Black Hill guard the south rim of the valley in stark contrast to the higher but flattened ridge on the opposite side. Barren slopes on the south and chaparral on the north give way to thick oaks that line deep crevasses on both sides of Chorro Valley as high ridges turn to rolling hills settling gently onto the valley floor. Here, willow, seed grasses, vines, berry bushes, tule reeds, and wild vegetable abound, supporting even now a large population of deer, birds, and small animals. Trout, frogs, and fresh water mussel can still be gathered from the banks of Chorro Creek.

"The valley is a product of two environments. Caught between the sea and inland plains, it is alternately cooled by ocean air from the west and warmed by inflowing air from the east. Its temperate climate and abundant wild life attracted the Chumash Indians into the valley perhaps two thousand years ago."

JOSEPH HUBBARD'S CHILDREN

John Hubbard Hollister: the following is taken from an interview with J. Hubbard Hollister in 1966.

"My grandfather went to Lompoc and rented the Cojo Ranch, and handled sheep and did very well. But the very fact was that he missed his family in Ohio. So he took an overland trip back and tried to persuade his wife to come out to California. But she thought that the whole area between Ohio and California was just inhabited with Indians and nobody else, and she wouldn't come. So he went back to California with a man by the name of Joe Cooper, who afterward became his partner for life. I have never known a partnership that was more beautiful than these two men had all these years.

"The long space of time between the time he first came out to California and the time that he persuaded his wife that she should visit California was the period between 1851 and 1860. She came out to California and she was so surprised by the beauty of this country. My grandmother lived in Hollister a few months and came down to the Santa Rosa Ranch to live. In a few years, in that cold and clammy climate with the winds, she said one day, "Joseph, I just can't live here any longer. This is just getting me down". So she drove to San Luis Obispo to find a better place to live. She bought the El Chorro Rancho in 1865 for \$5,000. This ranch had an adobe house which she added on to, and in 1866 purchased the San Luisito Ranch. The death of my grandmother was very sudden after she had purchased the property; she died in 1867."

MARY ELIZABETH AND PHINEAS BANNING

A very exciting event in those days when the west was yielding its pastoral grace to vigorous Americanism, fulfilling its manifest destiny, was the marriage of Hub's daughter, Mary Elizabeth Hollister, to the famous General Phineas Banning of Wilmington and Catalina Island. The elaborate marriage ceremony was staged at the Glen Annie showplace of W.W. and Annie, later to become officially known more sedately as Hanna, her middle name. The dashing and colorful Phineas was well acquainted with W.W. through their mutual interests in railroads and it could be surmised that the Colonel set the marriage up for the benefit of all. Mary was very beautiful, young and vivacious. Colonel William Welles needed a politically powerful influence in the transportation field. The Santa Barbara-Ventura County Board of Supervisors was resisting W.W.'s request that this large county area finance a spur from the expected terminal of the east-west line at Newhall. Sometime later, W.W. invited the famous teamster and railroad tycoon to address the balky Supervisors with the hoping to sway them from abandoning such an expensive and risky

a public project. But Tom Bard from Ventura helped kill the project and a rail line would not come until long after W.W.'s death. In any event, the couple lived in style at the Banning residence in Wilmington, which is today a Residence Museum in what is known as Banning State Park.

LUCY ELLEN (NELLY) AND ROBERT EDGAR JACK,
IN RESIDENCE AT CHOLAME

As stated above, Mary went to the burgeoning pueblo of Los Angeles and larger than life activities; but not Hub's daughter, Lucy Ellen Hollister. As recounted earlier, she had married Hub and Will's trusted longtime manager, Robert Edgar Jack, the sea captain's son from Maine. They remained in residence at the Jack Ranch, 50 miles out in the rolling hills and prairies from Paso Robles, on the so-called "boot-shaped" sheep ranch at Chalome. One of their four children was Robert E. Jack, Jr., who in turn provided two daughters, Phyllis and Virginia Jack - along with a younger brother, Robert E. Jack, III, killed in his crashed car as a young man.

Phyllis married Silas Sinton, son of the founder of the widely known Sinton and Brown Cattle Company, for many years the leading barons in the cattle feed lot business in California. On Phyllis' recent death, Si married Virginia, his former sister-in-law. They live on the Huero Huero Ranch land below Shandon, and until the huge and productive Jack Ranch was sold, shared an interest in it with their uncle Howard Vale Jack.

Incidentally, Si and Virginia live on land formerly owned by Flint, Bixby & Co. purchased in 1858 to augment its Justo grazing lands. The spread consisted of 15,000 acres along with 31,000 acres of Government land stretching from Paso Robles to Coalinga. According to one of the Bixby family members, Stephen B. Dudley of Oregon, periodic droughts in the area caused the partners problems that ultimately let them to nickname it the "worry worry" ranch. (However, various translations of this interesting word include a smell similar to rotten eggs or sulfur", and also the word for empty.) They sold it in 1880. It is to be noted that the Jack ranch and Huero Huero property are contiguous, proving still again the close bonds that the Bixby/Flints and the Hollisters formed on the long trail west together.

Robert Edgar Jack, Jr.'s brother, Howard Vail Jack, was in residence over his long life at the Cholame Ranch or, in his later years at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Howard was as crusty a character as they come; he was loved by all the rugged westerners who owned vast acres and traveled together for business and good company. To match his neighbor and friends, Howard built the Cholame Ranch to a total of 62,000 acres by the time he sold to the Hearst Corporation in the early 70's. He kept the headquarters for the rest of his life. Along with John and Tom Porter, in nearby Salinas area, he could recount yarns, some true, that could spellbind his listeners.

Howard, or Howie, as he was called, used prison labor from San Luis Obispo men's colony, who were selectively released to his custody on work furlough. These were dangerous men. It was well known that Howard kept a 44 caliber revolver at his bedside and near him for easy reach when he was away from his

adobe house.

Howie often told this story on himself in the presence of good friends and strong drink: One day, after numerous glasses of favored bourbon in a San Luis Obispo's folksy taverns, he brought his new and only blue suit back from the cleaners along with several new "ranch hands" from the colony, all riding in elegance in his vintage Packard. His only choice of car. A few more nips at home, he settled down to sleep. In the middle of the night he was awakened by a muffled rustle and peered into the darkness. Slightly illuminated by the window letting in moonlight was the frame of a figure prowling in his room. He shot six times with his high powered hand gun, struggled to light a lamp, and found he had ruined his only blue suit.

Jack and Phoebe Hearst Cooke told me recently that Howard probably did not fear for his life as it may have been intended to be inferred from his own account. He knew these prisoner types well and it was not the threat of great bodily harm that troubled him. They disclosed that when they renovated the old adobe, they found a hidden liquor cellar just under the window which framed the suit that Howie had hung up before he fell into bed that hot, breezy night.

Situated in seclusion, away from public view, is a beautiful shrine to that lovable character, Howie. After Howard's death, as stated, Phoebe and Jack renovated the buildings capable of repair and buried all of Howie's junk, including discarded Packard ranch cars, farm equipment, and run down buildings. The old adobe stands today rebuilt to what it was (or should have been), with salty pictures and keepsakes from the great sheep and cattle operations known best by the old ranch families like Cooke and Hearst. Better than most, they appreciate the memories and the differing colors of sunrise and sunset. There is a famous white oak tree several hundred yards from the old bunkhouse where Howie shot his intruder. On the huge tree trunk are the names of many wonderful old timers. Yearly, when Howie was alive, and now occasionally under the Hearst ownership, a select group attend a "tree ceremony", reserving a quiet moment with glass held high on that vast plain in memory of those names on the tree that spell the magic of the good old times. Under the management of Jack and Phoebe, the ranch is now over 75,000 contiguous acres of the best grazing land in the state.

To be continued...

COLONIAL FAMILIES

The commonly held notion of colonial American Family Life - that many generations lived together and shared farm and household chores is far from the truth. Few people lived long enough to see their children grown, let alone their grandchildren. Data compiled in 1790 by Dr. Benjamin Rush, the prominent physician, indicate that of 100 people born in a given year in Philadelphia, more than one-third died before the age of six and one-quarter lived beyond the age of 26. The life expectancy at birth for Americans was 34.5 years for males and 36.5 years for females when George Washington became President in 1789.

Montgomery Co., TX, Gen. Soc. Winter 1989

AHNENTAFEL

Sharon Rose Frobisher Doyle
 1832 Chapala Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

<u>RIN</u>	I [Generation]	<u>BORN</u>	<u>DIED</u>
1.	Sharon Rose Frobisher	1939 LosAngeles CA	
II			
2.	George Thomas Frobisher	1917 Worcs MA	
3.	Geraldine Anne McGuire	1921 LosAngeles CA	
III			
4.	George Frobisher	1890 Yorks ENG	1948 LosAngeles CA
5.	Rose Mary Delany	1892 Hartford CT	1979 Orange CA
6.	Frank Loren McGuire	1901 Allen OH	1984 LosAngeles CA
7.	Esther Luceal Plock	1901 Fillmore NE	1971 LosAngeles CA
IV			
8.	Alvin Henry Frobisher	1867 Yorks ENG	1963 LosAngeles CA
9.	Emma Hobman	1868 Yorks ENG	1951 LosAngeles CA
10.	Thomas Delany	1866 Queens IRL	1947 Worcs MA
11.	Jane "Jennie" Joslin	1867 Mx ENG	1961 Worcs MA
12.	James W. "Jack" McGuire	1877 Allen OH	1940 Allen OH
13.	Bessie Viola Howard	1879 Shelby OH	1973 Allen OH
14.	John "Johnny" Plock	1870 Carroll IL	1951 Fillmore NE
15.	Delila Anne Kness	1876 Carroll IL	1948 LosAngeles CA
V			
16.	Henry Frobisher	1863 Yorks ENG	1877 Yorks ENG
17.	Grace Hopkinson	1845 Yorks ENG	Yorks ENG
18.	George Hobman	Yorks ENG	
19.	Elizabeth Ellison	c.1836	
20.	Thomas Delany	c.1830 Queens IRL	c.1873 Queens IRL
21.	Mary Kenny	c.1835 Queens IRL	1899 Worcs MA
22.	Abraham Ebenezer Joslin	1828 Essex ENG	1884 Mx ENG
23.	Caroline Fist	c.1839 Kent ENG	1896 London ENG
24.	Isaac Newton "Newt" McGuire	1853 Holmes OH	1931 Lucas OH
25.	Clara J. Robins	c.1857 OH	c.1880 Allen OH
26.	Frank Benjamin Howard	1855 Shelby OH	1930 Allen OH
27.	Melinda J. "Jane" Soyster	1856 Shelby OH	1943 Allen OH
28.	John Plock	1833 Hesse GER	1878 Carroll IL
29.	Susanna Miller	1836 Hesse GER	1928 Carroll IL
30.	Henry J. Kness	1854 Hesse GER	1929 Fillmore NE
31.	Mary Ellen "Ellen" Osborn	1856 Whiteside IL	1939 Fillmore NE
VI			
32.	Thomas Frobisher	c.1812 Yorks ENG	c.1882 Yorks ENG
33.	Ann Newsome	1816 Yorks ENG	c.1888 Yorks ENG
34.	Thomas Hopkinson	1817 Yorks ENG	1910 Yorks ENG
35.	Kezia Leedham	Yorks ENG	1897 Yorks ENG
36.	John Hobman	c.1792 Yorks ENG	

AHNENTAFEL (Cont)

37. Mary Penistone		Yorks	ENG		
38. Henry Ellison	1808	Yorks	ENG		
39. Ann Clayburgh	1809	Yorks	ENG		
40. Joshua Delany	c.1810	Queens	IRL		
42. William Kenny	c.1810	Queens	IRL		
44. John Joslin	1783	Essex	ENG	1867	Essex ENG
45. Sarah Wallis		Essex	ENG	1847	Essex ENG
46. William Fist	1814	Kent	ENG		Kent ENG
47. Caroline ----		ENG			Kent ENG
48. James C. McGuire	1826	Holmes	OH	1904	Allen OH
49. Margaret Ann Meanor	1829	Holmes	OH	1889	Allen OH
52. Edward Howard	c.1830				
54. William Soyster	c.1830				
55. Rebecca ----					
56. Conrad (Coonrad) Plock	1810	Hesse	GER	1891	Carroll IL
57. Anna Catharine Rahn	1815	Hesse	GER	1892	
58. Henry Miller		GER			
60. Henry Kness	c.1830	Hesse	GER		IL
61. Catharine Smith		Hesse	GER		IL
62. Oliver Osborn	1824	IN		1910	Seward NE
63. Anne E. Griffith					
VII					
64. William Frobisher	c.1780	Yorks	ENG	1857	Yorks ENG
65. Agatha Foxcroft	1783	Yorks	ENG	1845	Yorks ENG
66. Christopher Newsome	c.1796	Yorks	ENG		
67. Hannah Shaw	c.1797	Yorks	ENG		
68. Francis Hopkinson	1792	Yorks	ENG	1853	Yorks ENG
69. Elizabeth Glover		ENG			
70. Isaac Leedham	1783	Derbyshire	ENG		Yorks ENG
71. Elizabeth Eccles		ENG		1824	Yorks ENG
74. Robert Penistone		Yorks	ENG		
75. Esther Brewin(s)		Yorks	ENG		
76. William Ellison	1768	Yorks	ENG	1844	Yorks ENG
77. Elizabeth Sweeting	1768	Yorks	ENG	1837	Yorks ENG
78. Emmanuel Clayburgh	c.1785	Yorks	ENG		
79. Mary Colbert		ENG			
92. John Fist	1771	Kent	ENG	1845	Kent ENG
93. Elizabeth Mockett		ENG			
96. Samuel McGuire	c.1796	Westmoreland	PA	1853	Holmes OH
97. Martha Pomeroy	1802	Westmoreland	PA	1847	Holmes OH
98. John Meanor	c.1801	PA		1842	Holmes OH
99. Mary ----	c.1806	PA		1870	Holmes OH
112. Johannes Plock	1778	Hesse	GER	1854	Hesse GER
113. Anna Margareta Bast	1784	Hesse	GER	1868	IL
VIII					
130. Henry Foxcroft	1748	Yorks	ENG		
131. Alice Cookson		ENG			
136. George Hopkinson		ENG			

AHNENTAFEL (Cont)

137. Ann Clark		ENG		
140. William Leedham/Latham		ENG		
141. Elizabeth ----		ENG		
148. William Peniston	c.1750	ENG		
149 Ann Sollitt		ENG		
150. Robert Brewin(s)	c.1750	Yorks	ENG	
151. Mary Harrison	c.1750	Yorks	ENG	
152. William Ellison	1733	Yorks	ENG	
153. Mary Kerby	c.1735	Yorks	ENG	
154. Richard Sweeting	c.1740	Yorks	ENG	1773 Yorks ENG
155. Elizabeth ----				
156. Joseph Clayburgh	c.1760	Yorks	ENG	
157. Elizabeth Gleadhow	c.1765	Yorks	ENG	
184. Joseph Fist	c.1740	Kent	ENG	
185. Mary Win(s)ford			ENG	
192. John M. McGuire	c.1765	Cumberland	PA	1814 Westmoreland PA
193. Mary ----				Westmoreland PA
194. George Pomroy	c.1776	PA		1864 OH
195. Jane "Jenny" Bell	1784			1866 Wayne OH
224. Johannes Plock	1727	Hesse	GER	1794 Hesse GER
225. Anna Elizabeth Kraft	1735	Hesse	GER	1803 Hesse GER

IX

260. Thomas Foxcroft	1707	Yorks	ENG	
261. Mary ----				
304. William Ellison	c.1710	ENG		1783 Yorks ENG
305. Mary Gibson				1783 Yorks ENG
314. William Gleadhow				
315. Jane Tomlinson				
388. John Pomroy	1745	PA		1808 Westmoreland PA
389. Hannah Graham	c.1748	Cumberland	PA	c.1768 Cumberland PA
390. John Bell	c.1742	Lancaster	PA	c.1815 Westmoreland PA
391. Martha Gilchrist				
448. Heinrich Plock	1697	Hesse	GER	1774 Hesse GER
449. Anna Maria Schneidmiller	1704/5	Hesse	GER	1780 Hesse GER

X

520. Charles Foxcroft	1673	Yorks	ENG	
521. Elizabeth ----				
630. Charles Tomlinson				
776. George Pomroy	c.1709	Cork	IRL	1776 Chester PA
777. Margaret ----				
778. Francis Graham				
779. Mary ----				
780. Walter Bell	c.1710	Fermanagh	IRL	1761 Lancaster PA
781. Elizabeth ----				
782. John Gilchrist	c.1731	Lancaster	PA	1796 Lancaster PA
783. Margaret Cowden				
896. Stephen Plock	1674	Hesse	GER	
897. Anna Katherine Keil	c.1675	Hesse	GER	

AHNENTAFEL (Cont)

XI

1040. Henery Foxcroft	c.1650	ENG		
1564. John Gilchrist		Londonderry	IRL	1745/6 Lancaster PA
1566. Matthew Cowden	c.1707	Ulster	IRL	1773 Lancaster PA
1567. Martha Johnson		PA		
1792. Nicholas Plock	c.1650	Hesse	GER	

XII

3132. William Cowden	c.1680	Ulster	IRL	
3584. Peter Plock	1616	Hesse	GER	

XIII

7168. Johannes Plock	c.1595	Hesse	GER	
7169. Elizabeth Keil	c.1595	Hesse	GER	

XIV

14336. Hieronymus Plock	c.1570	Hesse	GER	
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Prepared 6 June 1990 in Santa Barbara, CA

HARK!!

Descendants of William Brewster
of Plymouth Colony

From Associated Press, Cheyenne, Wyoming, December 1989

Colorado man seeks ownership of northern U.S.

A man who claims his family was given most of the northern United States by the king of England during colonial times has sued to get it back.

Robert Brewster, of Longmont, Colo., said in his U.S. District Court lawsuit, filed in Cheyenne, that he wants the land to set up his own country for blue- and green-eyed people.

Brewster claimed his family was given the land between the 40th and 48th north latitudes from ocean to ocean. The 48th parallel is approximately at the Canadian border and the 40th parallel stretches approximately from Eureka, CA across the United States to New York City.

"It is now necessary for the Brewsters to reclaim their land before the federal government loses its ability to return the land," the lawsuit said. "The USA has lost its vision and is collapsing every day with newspapers reporting each morning of massive land purchases by Japan or OPEC."

The lawsuit filed Monday said Brewster is a descendant of William Brewster, a founder of the Plymouth Colony in 1620 in what is now Massachusetts.

The lawsuit said William Brewster and his companions were given the land by the King of England when they left that country to move to the "New World."

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No.	NAME	OCCUPATION	POLITICAL AFFILIATION	ADDRESS
1	Akers, William Hager	Rancher	Democrat	Santa Barbara, R. F. D. No. 1.
2	Allen, Fred A.	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, R. F. D. No. 2.
3	Allen, Mrs. Maude E.	Housewife	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 4.
4	Alley, Nellie G.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
5	Alley, William H.	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
6	Arroqui, Frank	Quarryman	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
7	Arroqui, Juan	Farmer	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
8	Arroque, Miss Marie Leona	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
9	Barthold, Henry	Blacksmith	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
10	Beach, Elmer Emory	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
11	Beach, Mrs. Hattie Louise	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
12	Bingham, Arthur E.	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
13	Bingham, Mrs. Helen W.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
14	Bingham, Miss Madeline	Musician	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
15	Boykin, William	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 129.
16	Brownell, Mrs. Sylvia L. P.	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
17	Brundage, Mrs. Mary Jane	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
18	Carlson, Frank	Stableman	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal.
19	Church, Charles Thorpe	Gardener	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
20	Cook, Frederick Benjamin	Cook	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
21	Cota, Edward Angus	Boxmaker	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
22	Cottam, John Benedict	Master Painter	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
23	Cottam, Mrs. Lillie A.	Housewife	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
24	Crane, Edward Everett	Dairyman	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 356.
25	Davenport, Mrs. Cornelia W.	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
26	Davidson, John William	Carpenter	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
27	Delaini, Mrs. Alice C.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
28	Delaini, Carlo	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
29	Dinsmore, Mrs. Agnes J.	Housewife	Progressive	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 578.
30	Dinsmore, Augustus C.	Motor Driver	Progressive	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 578.
31	Dinsmore, Miss Hazel M.	Housekeeper	Progressive	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 578.
32	Dinsmore, Mrs. Macie F.	Housewife	Progressive	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 578.
33	Dinsmore, Thomas Thorp	Farmer	Progressive	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 578.
34	Doulton, Harold Josiah	Mgr. Miramar	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
35	Drinnen, Miss Mary A.	Housework	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
36	Dunn, Miss Lucy Percy	Waitress	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
37	Ely, Miss Margaret G.	Seamster	Republican	Miramar, Cal.
38	Eckles, Mrs. Marie	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
39	Erving Mrs. Alice R.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
40	Erving, John Langdon	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
41	Fagan, Mitchel Columbus	Rancher	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
42	Felmley, Morris Welch	Farmer	Progressive	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
43	Fifield, Miss Joyce F.	School Teacher	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
44	Foon, Gln	Cook	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
45	Foster, Miss Lora B.	None	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
46	Goggia, John Battis	Stone-mason	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
47	Gould, Mrs. Clara H.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
48	Gould, Frederick S.	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
49	Graham, Charles R.	Laborer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
50	Graham, James Daniel	Teamster	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
51	Gregg, Mrs. Emma Jean	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
52	Gregg, Harry Billingsley	Teamster	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
53	Hanson, Mrs. Elizabeth	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
54	Hanson, Paul	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
55	Harpster, Charles H.	Carpenter	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
56	Harvey, Mrs. Adele S.	Housewife	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
57	Harvey, Paul	Artist	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
58	Helwig, Charles	Meat Cutter	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
59	Helwig, Mrs. Mollie	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
60	Hixon, Miss Mary Seville	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Box 136, R. F. D. 1
61	Holmes, Miss Jane R.	Domestic	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
62	Hubbie, William Washington	Farmer	Socialist	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
63	Hull, James H.	Retired	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
64	Hull, Mrs. Lillian	Housewife	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
65	Hyde, Mrs. Ellis Cox	Housewife	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.

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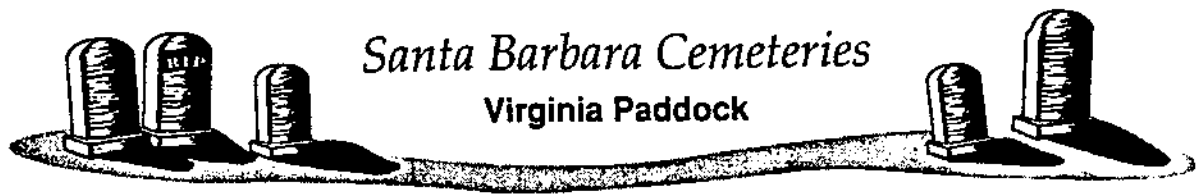
No.	NAME	OCCUPATION	POLITICAL AFFILIATION	ADDRESS
66	Hyde, Robert Stevens	Rancher	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
67	Juarez, Mrs. Anita M.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
68	Juarez, Fred A.	Laborer	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
69	Juarez, Joaquin Crespin	Caretaker	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
70	Juarez, Victor I.	Laborer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
71	Kables, Frank	Horticulturist	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
72	Kables, Mrs. Mary Erminia	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
73	Keeney, Mrs. Cornelia H.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
74	Keeney, Miss Gladys	None	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
75	Keeney, Seth A.	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
76	Kezer, Oscar Kimbell	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
77	Kezer, Mrs. Rose Hesse	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
78	Kifer, Martin M.	Caretaker	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
79	Kifer, Mrs. Sarah F.	Housewife	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
80	King, Mrs. Lillie S.	Housewife	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
81	King, Sylvester	Gardener	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
82	King, William S.	Chauffeur	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
83	Knowles, Donald Thorp	Carpenter	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
84	Knowles, Willis Alfred	Fruit Grower	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
85	Koon, Jim Kee	Cook	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
86	Koopmans, Mrs. Henrietta H.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
87	Koopmans, Sjoerd	Teamster	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
88	Kucksdorf, Paul August	Engineer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
89	Langley, Franklin Augustus	Fruit Grower	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
90	Langley, Mrs. Mary A.	Dressmaker	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
91	Lecroq, Frederic	Gardener	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal.
92	Leggett, Mrs. Weltha Post	None	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
93	Lehner, Mrs. Anna E.	Housewife	Socialist	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
94	Lehner, Charles	Blacksmith	Socialist	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
95	Lehner, Frank	Blacksmith	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
96	Lillie, John Thornton	Musician	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
97	Lopez, Victor Leon	Rancher	Socialist	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
98	Malloy, Patrick Michael	Farmer	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
99	Malloy, Mrs. Sallie E.	Housewife	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
100	Manross, Mrs. Martha Wilson	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
101	Marshall, Edmund August	Lineman	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
102	Marshall, Mrs. Maud	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
103	Martinez, Mrs. Anastasia Lopez	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
104	Martinez, Lucas Antonio	Gardener	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
105	Meyer, Frederick William	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
106	Meyer, Mrs. Helen A.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
107	Millet, Fred Leon	Gardener	Republican	812 State St.
108	Moody, George M.	Foreman	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal.
109	Moody, Mrs. Ida May	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
110	Morley, Frederick Hitchcock	None	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., Romero Road.
111	Moseley, Henry Perkins	Physician	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
112	Moseley, Mrs. Kate Williams	Housekeeper	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
113	McCord, William C.	Painter	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal.
114	McDowell, Mrs. Laura E.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
115	McManus, Joseph	Composer	Declines to State	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 518.
116	Ock, Wong	Cook	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
117	Ordway, Mrs. Addie J.	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
118	Owen, Arthur John	Hotel Keeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
119	Park, Charles Caldwell	Physician	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Alken Bldg.
120	Park, Mrs. Helen K.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal.
121	Pico, Lasio	Gardner	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
122	Quan, Gan	Cook	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
123	Rhodes, Mrs. Emily	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
124	Rhodes, James M.	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
125	Rinnan, Stefanios	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., cr. Dr. C. C. Park.
126	Robles, Caesar Albert	Lemon Picker	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
127	Rockwell, Ernest Nelson	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal.
128	Romero, Abraham	Laborer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
129	Romero, Amado	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
130	Romero, Apolinario P.	Constable	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.

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No.	NAME	OCCUPATION	POLITICAL AFFILIATION	ADDRESS
131	Romero, Mrs. Della	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
132	Romero, Mrs. Delphina	Laundress	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
133	Romero, Mrs. Evaresta	Housewife	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
134	Romero, Joaquin	Labrcrer	Declines to State.	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
135	Romero, Jose Refugio	Gardener	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
136	Romero, Miss Josephine Eva	Telephone Oper...	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
137	Romero, Louis Reginaldo	Quarryman	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
138	Romero, Mrs. Lucinda	Housewife	Declines to State.	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
139	Romero, Oswaldo	Gardener	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
140	Romero, Mrs. Phelipa A.	Laundress	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
141	Romero, Remijio Pedro	Gardener	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
142	Romero, Steven Henry	Farmer	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
143	Romero, Vicente	Carpenter	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
144	Romero, Ysidro	Gardner	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
145	Romero, Zacarias	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2
146	Rulz, Andres	Laborer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
147	Rulz, Carman	Laborer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., cr. Mrs. Johnson, Montecito.
148	Rulz, Louis Gonzales	Laborer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
149	Runyon, Elias Warren	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 547.
150	Sears, Miss Helen W.	Rancher	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 685.
151	Sears, John V.	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 685.
152	Shannon, Miss Annie M.	Dressmaker	Republican	Santa Barbara Box 126 R. F. D. No. 1
153	Show, Herbert J.	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
154	Show, Mrs. Martha K.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
155	Simmons, Miss Daisy	Nurse	Prohibition	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
156	Smith, Mrs. Mary Phoebe	Housekeeper	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
157	Spring, Arthur Lee	Poultryman	Socialist	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
158	Spring, Charles Martin	Teamster	Declines to State.	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
159	Spring, Mrs. Elsie Lydia	Housewife	Declines to State.	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
160	Spring, Mrs. Florence M.	Housewife	Socialist	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
161	Spring, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth	Housekeeper	Socialist	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
162	Stockton, Hattie G.	Retired	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
163	Swenson, John	Mechanic	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
164	Swift, William Douglass	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal.
165	Thayer, Ernest Lawrence	Retired	Declines to State.	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
166	Thayer, Mrs. Rosalind B.	Housewife	Declines to State.	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
167	Themes, Everett Leroy	Chauffeur	Democrat	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
168	Valenzuela, Joseph E.	Laborer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
169	Valkenburg, Elmer Van	Farmer	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
170	Voorhees, Mrs. Adela M.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2
171	Voorhees, George E. Jr.	Man'factrer.	Republican	Santa, Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 1.
172	Wheelan, Miss Eva Naomi	Teacher	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D.
173	Whittenberger, John Ferdinand	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
174	Whittenberger, Mrs. Stella L.	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
175	Wrightson, Mrs. Anne H.	Housewife	Progressive	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
176	Wrightson, Charles Leslie	Mgr.	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., R. F. D. No. 2.
177	Wulff, Henry George	Contractor	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 546.
178	Wulff, Mrs. Mary Reid	Housewife	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 546
179	Wyse, Harry J.	Chauffeur	Republican	Santa Barbara, Cal., Box 232.



No one can make you feel inferior without your consent. Eleanor Roosevelt



NON-DENOMINATIONAL CEMETERIES IN THE SANTA BARBARA AREA

Old County Hospital and Poor Farm was originally located at Cacique and Salinas Streets, at the foot of Eucalyptus Hill. This was known as "Potters' Field". Ninety-five men and five women were buried here between July 22, 1882, and April 7, 1904.

About 1917 the hospital moved to its present site on Calle Real, east of Turnpike Road and just west of Camino Del Remedio. This is now known as General Hospital.

The old property was purchased by George Owen Knapp who, in turn, sold it to C.K.G. Billings. Billings demanded that the "forgotten cemetery" be moved. This resulted in a cemetery being located near Old Sportsman Field, which is west of San Marcos Pass Road and north of Cathedral Oaks Road, centered in the area of Meadowlark Lane and La Palma Avenue. This originally consisted of five rows of twenty graves each, which were easily identified, until neglect and vandalism resulted in destruction of markers, however, county burial records are available.

Goleta Public Cemetery is located south of Highway 101, near the railroad track and north of Hollister Avenue. It can be reached from Hollister Avenue via San Antonio road and is near La Morada Girls School.

This cemetery began in 1874 and was in the Rafaela School District. The property was donated by William C. Marcy and included 5.83 acres. By a popular petition in April, 1910, the name changed to goleta Public Cemetery District. The enlarged district extended from Ellwood Cooper's ranch on the west to San Roque Creek on the east. It is still in use. One of the earliest tombstones reads: "In memory of R. K. Sexton Born in Ohio Feb. 14 1813 Died Aug. 12, 1879 -- Aged 66 years, 5 mo., 29 days." On the other side of the other side of the stone: "In memory of wife of R. K. Sexton, native of Philadelphia, Pa. Died Nov. 21, 1874. Aged 61 years, 10 months, 21 days."

Santa Barbara Cemetery was established in 1867 and is located on East Cabrillo Blvd. and Channel Drive. This is the largest public cemetery in the area. There is a chapel, crematorium and mausoleum.

Carpinteria Cemetery is located in the 1500 block of Cravens Lane. It is the resting place that can only be described as "country graveyard". May, 1875,

the Santa Barbara Index printed a notice from Carpinteria: "Our community has made practical recognition of the fact 'all men are mortal', having taken preparatory steps to form a corporate body named 'The Carpinteria Cemetery Association'. The site for the burial ground has been selected, and more sufficient stock already taken to purchase the land." The site referred to was donated by a Mr. Wiswell and was a part of his property located just west of Cravens Lane and one quarter mile north of Via Real. There is evidence that the site was used as a burial ground before being dedicated as an official cemetery. The earliest grave site that is marked with a headstone dates back to 1858. One of the prominent graves is that of the Nidever family, early settlers of the area. It is said that a Mr. Gardner plotted the cemetery for the association into 449 lots, each with 10 burial spaces. Currently about 7 acres of the cemetery's 17 acres are covered by plots. The rest of the land is leased to flower growers.

In the early years, Catholics were buried only on the south side of the cemetery. Chinese were not permitted to be buried there at all, or not a single one chose to be buried there. Before the establishment of the cemetery association, small family cemeteries of the early settlers had been scattered about in the Carpinteria Valley.

May, 1916, papers were signed to transfer title to the Carpinteria Cemetery District. L. B. Caldwell, D. T. Nidever and B. F. Bailard were appointed to take charge of the new district. For some years there was no one to care for the grounds and the weeds grew high. Today it is well cared for and is shaded with many old oak trees. The cemetery serves the taxpayers of Carpinteria Valley from the Rincon to Ortega Hill on the west.

[Thanks to SBCGS member, Jayne Cravens Caldwell, for allowing Ancestors West to excerpt some of the Carpinteria Cemetery information from her book Carpinteria As It Was.]

REJOICE

The sink is filled with dishes; the silverware's turned green.
The sloppy bed turns a roach's head--he runs away and screams.

And underneath the newspapers--if you will give a tug,
You'll shockingly discover that your floor does have a rug.

If you go into the living room, be careful all around.
It's safe enough to stand right still, but heavens, don't sit down.

The place has gotten out of hand; I couldn't keep it neat.
But there's rejoicing in the land--
Great Grandpa's records are complete.

Mid-Cities Gen. Soc., Bedford, TX, Fall 1989

GRAFFITTI AND GENEALOGY

by Marjorie Nefstead

When one gets to the center of Newgrange, a stone age passage tomb in Meath Ireland, one is startled to see "Patrick Smith 1711" carved on an interior stone wall. If it's a name you are researching you would give a cheer to know that great-great uncle Smith was on an archeological dig or holiday back in 1711 or that Meath was the ancestral county. When does graffiti change from vandalism to something of historical meaning for the general population?

To those of us whose ancestors followed the trails West at the time of westward expansion, there are many rocks that carried the signatures of the pioneers. With time on their hands while their teams rested or needed repairs were done or just the need to mark their passage, thousands of pioneers left their mark on rocks. Many names were made with axle grease or tar used to waterproof the wagons. Others chipped their names with chisel and many were done with proper tools and know-how and have lasted thru 150 years.

Family tradition had my great grandfather noted by a trail marker of sorts when he traveled West--time and with whom unknown. Letters to State Parks and Historical Societies led nowhere. Then I found a great aunt in a family history and her birthplace was listed as Colusa County, CA in 1854. A search of Colusa County records led me to a lawsuit my great grandfather filed unsuccessfully against the County in 1852. No land or other records could be found.

Having read about an association of people interested in the Oregon-California Trail, I wrote to a publishing company specializing in westward expansion books. Patric Press referred me to the Oregon California Trail Assn. which has been in existence since 1982. I joined the OCTA and as the News Letter was just starting to accept classified ads, I inserted a query about my great grandfather. Within days of its publication, I received two replies. My ancestor's name is on the top of Independence Rock, "The Register of the Desert" along the Sweetwater River in Wyoming. In letters 6" high and carved deep, "H P BEMISS JULY 4 1850" has withstood the ravages of rain, snow, wind and others seeking to leave their mark. The carving is professionally done and it is assumed that Mormon settlers with tools and skill loitered about to sell their skills to the pioneers.

Independence Rock rises 193 feet above the Wyoming prairie and it covers about 27 acres. It is difficult to climb, but not impossible for the dedicated genealogist. Many names are on the sides and some have been fenced off to protect them from vandals. Many are on top of the Rock so a search is in order unless one has the list compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and the Natrona County Historical Society which is included in Robert S. Ellison's book, "Independence Rock". My search was lessened by knowing the general area and the assistance of a young family who enjoyed the challenge. It is quite a thrill to stand on that outcrop of granite where one can see for miles and go back in mind 149 years when my GGF stood there looking east to Ohio and his family and then the view to the west and the journey for the weeks ahead.

Many rocks along the trails west were "signed". The spectacular "Court House Rock" and "Chimney Rock" in Nebraska were marked with names. "Register Cliff" near Guernsey, Wyoming had many names, but the sandstone has been worn away by the elements and what names remain have few dates or place names to help the historian or family history seeker. "Register Rock" between Glenn's Ferry and Pocatello, Idaho is another signature rock. The "City of Rocks" on the "Sublette Cut Off" in Idaho also has lots of names. All along the trail pioneers left their marks.

My great grandmother and my grandfather were listed on the 1850 census living with a Bemiss relative in Ohio, so they did not accompany my great grandfather to California on the Oregon-California Trail. Several Bemisses are listed in Rasmussen's San Francisco Ship Passenger List. The original ship records have been lost and this compilation is from other sources such as newspapers. I believe this is the way she traveled to be reunited with her husband.

I have found a Bemiss mentioned in Carlisle S. Abbott's "Recollections of a California Pioneer", the story of his trip west in 1850. No first name is given and he is not referred to as a physician which he was in Colusa County. He may not be mine.

My search continues for more information about the way West and my ancestors' life in California. They were back in the midwest by 1867, but by 1890, they were back in San Francisco until the end of their lives.

The OCTA was founded to save the remaining vestiges of the 19th Century wagon road to the West. Preservation, education and land conservation are their goals. As of now, there is no single compiled list of travelers on the trail, but GOOD NEWS! OCTA is working on a long term project called COED (Census of Emigrant Documents). These are published and unpublished documents including diaries, letters, newspaper articles, etc. which will be reviewed and tabulated in a computer format with the who, where, how many, and what of the trail west. Historians and genealogists will have a wonderful resource.

DELAYED BIRTH CERTIFICATES

Delayed birth certificates are certificates that are filed many years after birth by people who don't have original birth certificates on file. They are issued after affidavits are sworn by relatives or doctors who were present at the birth, or upon proof of birth from a baptismal certificate or family bible record.

In the United States, Social Security Cards were issued to all citizens in 1940. To obtain a Social Security Card, citizens had to provide a birth certificate. Those who didn't have one on file had to go to their county clerk's office to have one registered.

There, check the 1940 Birth Indexes for those lost U.S. births you have been unable to find. People born as early as 1858 had to register their births in 1940.

WERE YOUR ANCESTORS GERMAN?
BY Lilliane Tunstill

The collapse of the western part of the Russian Empire over the last three months and the willingness to integrate with the European Community has given new hope to thousands of British citizens whose ancestors were born in Eastern Europe, and who are desperate to find their roots.

Emperor George of Hanover became King of England at the time of Napoleon's rise to power. Prussia fought as a separate state against Napoleon and many of the other German states also fought on the side of the Allies, but the Hanoverians were part of the British Army and were known as the King's German Legion. As this sovereign was the head of two nations, Great Britain and Hanover, his subjects, although living in different countries separated by the high seas, were regarded as being subjects of the King irrespective of their place of abode. Therefore, they did not require passports or visas or any other form of documentation to travel, or reside, in either state.

The German Kingdoms and Principalities were often at war with one another and in the late 1700's and early 1800's, wars and famines caused vast numbers of German speaking peoples to leave their homelands and head west towards America. This route led via London, because there were no direct shipping links to the United States, and once in England many emigrants, finding work, stayed and became part of the English community. Then, as now, early settlers wrote home and encouraged their workmates and relations to follow. When they did, they would often live in the same areas as their adventurous friends and thereby form the basis of a local, often foreign-speaking community. In many cases, local German churches were founded, with the pastors often acting as letter writers or scribes for some of their less education parishoners.

With the unification of the German States under Bismark and the outbreak of the first world war, many thousands of people of German origin, although by this time born and bred in England, often for two or three generations, suffered persecution at the hands of the other English who had British-sounding names. The newspapers of the time list endless acts of violence carried out against property and persons, whose only fault lay in the fact that they had German, or east European sounding surnames. Almost anyone with an accent or surname from an east European country suffered. Jews, Latvians, Russians, and even Greeks were branded as Huns or Boche.

German bands left the streets, German printers, publishers, bakers, and shopkeepers often changed their names after their premises were raided, looted and destroyed. Outbreaks of terrorism and personal attacks were prevalent in workshops and factories of many of the larger manufacturing cities in the country and school children were bullied. People moved and changed their jobs, and as they did so, often adopted anglisized versions of their original name or changed it completely, sometimes taking the name of their trade, local town or district and even the name of the distaff side of the family into which they had married.

So great was the shame of many English born people with foreign sounding names that often their children grew up in ignorance of their great grandparents', grandparents' and even their parents' backgrounds; and only when making enquiries regarding matters of probate or family history were the original names discovered and the stories revealed. Many people of German origin were

names discovered and the stories revealed. Many people of German origin were interned in both world wars, others had restrictions placed on their movements and places of abode. One man, never having examined his birth certificate was almost thrown in the glasshouse as a spy upon joining up to serve King and Country in World War II. His name was not that with which he had been born and registered. The family had changed their names, from the original German surname by adopting a new English-sounding one, but had not bothered to change the children's names on their birth certificates.

The second World war was cause enough in many families to hide their origins deeper still and in many cases, only recently have the early names been discovered as more people begin to examine their roots. The events which led up to this war caused millions of people to leave their homelands and Jewish, Polish, Czechoslovak, Latvian and other nationals as well as Germans may be able to find a starting point regarding family research with The Anglo German Family History Society.

This society has for several years been encouraging and helping those interested in their German backgrounds by organising meetings for would-be investigators, and through the publication of their magazine, written in English. The AGFHS has also published a variety of booklets on German life in England, including studies on the German hospitals and the trades of baking and sugar refining which employed a high proportion of immigrants. Another publication deals with internment in the first world war. They are also producing booklets and leaflets explaining the processes of obtaining information in Germany and provide basic letters, written in German, which can be used when asking for information from the local burgomasters, libraries, churches and record offices.

But of course records held in the eastern part of Germany were impossible to review or research. Now, with unification taking place in a few days, the way should be opened for the Anglo German Family History Society to provide more background information on the Germans in England.

Further information:

Lilliane Tunstill
Cedar House, 110/112 Bath Rd.
Cheltenham, Glos.
0242-224502

Subscriptions from:

The Secretary, AGFHS
Mrs. Jenny Rushden
162 Marlow Bottom Rd.
Marlow, Bucks.
SL7 3PC

(Received from England March 1990)

Behold the work of the old...Let your heritage not be lost, but bequeath it as a memory, treasure and blessing...Gather the lost and the hidden and preserve it for thy children.

Christian Metz 1846
Leader of the Inspirationalist
Community in Germany and America



INDIAN ANCESTRY

Source: United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Thousands of people throughout the United States have some degree of Indian blood. Unless such an individual has at least one parent legally entitled to membership in a federally recognized Indian tribe, it is highly improbable that he can qualify for special Federal services available to Indians or share in assets owned by an Indian tribe.

Many people are descended from eastern tribes which disbanded before the present Government of the United States came into being in 1789. There are no existing groups with which they can affiliate. Others, descended from western tribes, cannot substantiate their claim to membership in modern groups due to lack of early family records.

Contrary to popular belief, people do not receive payments from the Federal Government simply because they have Indian blood. Funds distributed to a person of Indian blood may represent income from his own property collected for him by an agent of the United States. Other disbursements to individuals may represent compensation for lands taken in connection with governmental projects, comparable to payments made to non-Indians for the acquisition of land for governmental purposes. Some Indian tribes receive income from the utilization of tribal timber and other reservation resources, a percentage of which they may distribute per capita among the tribal member. Individual tribal members also share in the money paid to the tribes by the U.S. Government in fulfillment of treaty obligations. Money available for payments belongs either to the tribe or to an individual and is held in trust by the U.S. Government. Government checks are issued, therefore, in making payments to individuals and to the tribes.

To be eligible to receive payments from tribal funds, a person, in addition to possessing Indian blood, must be a recognized member of an Indian tribe whose money is being distributed. Generally, responsibility for establishing this membership lies with the tribe and the individual.

Some early records or censuses of Indian bands, tribes, or groups are on file at the National Archives and Records Service, Natural Resources Branch, Civil Archives Division (Eighth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408). These records, identified by tribes, are dated chiefly 1830 to 1940. To search records, the Archivist must be given the name of the Indian in question (preferably both his English and his Indian name), his date of birth, and the name of his tribe. Names of his parents and grandparents should also be given. If ancestry is unknown, there are private research sources which

are available. The creditability of these should be established by interested individuals before securing these services by contacting local offices of the Better Business Bureau (listed in local telephone directories).

The Bureau of Indian Affairs does not maintain comprehensive lists of persons possessing Indian blood. The burden of proof of Indian ancestry rests with the individual claiming possession of Indian blood. Copies of census and membership rolls often are on file in the Bureau's field offices throughout the country. A list of these offices follows. If proof of membership in a particular tribe is desired, inquiry should be made of the appropriate Bureau office.

ABERDEEN AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
115 Fourth Avenue, Southwest
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401
(Nebraska, N. & S. Dakota)

ALBUQUERQUE AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
P. O. Box 8327
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
(Colorado, New Mexico)

ANADARKO AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Federal Building
P. O. Box 368
Anadarko, Oklahoma
(Kansas and Western Oklahoma)

JUNEAU AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
P. O. Box 3-8000
Juneau, Alaska 99802 (Alaska)

BILLINGS AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
316 North 26th Street
Billings, Montana 59101 (Montana & Wyoming)

MINNEAPOLIS AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Chamber of Commerce Building
15 South fifth Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402
(Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin)

MUSKOGEE AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Federal Building
Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401
(Eastern Oklahoma)

NAVAJO AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
P. O. Box 1060
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
(Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico)

PHOENIX AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
P. O. Box 7007
Phoenix, Arizona 85011
(Arizona)

PORTLAND AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
P. O. Box 3785
Portland, Oregon 97208
(Oregon, Washington, and Idaho)

SACRAMENTO AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Federal Office Building
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825
(California)

EASTERN AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20245
(North Carolina, Florida, New York,
Maine, Mississippi, Rhode Island,
and Louisiana)

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended.
But the glory belongs to our ancestors.

Plutarch

North County News

Greta & Al Hardy



In the June issue of ANCESTORS WEST, we related the start of a temperance colony in the Lompoc Valley. This issue will chronicle the demise of the Lompoc Valley Land Company.

The Board of Directors of the land company had many problems. Biggest among them was transportation. For all practical purposes, there was no transportation into or out of the Lompoc Valley in 1874. Only private means such as horse and wagon. By April 1875, there were stage coaches to Guadalupe, Santa Maria and Los Alamos. Later there were stages to Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo.

After considerable discussion, the directors believed the only way to get the valley's agricultural products to market would be to build a pier so that the sailing and steam ships could dock to unload supplies for Lompoc and to pick up the valley's produce. This was easier decided than accomplished. The only existing wharf was at Gaviota. Today the Lompoc-Las Cruces-Gaviota road is not the best. Imagine travelling the same approximate route in 1875 with a team of horses and a wagon. Not very satisfactory.

Upon survey of several possible sites, it was decided to construct a wharf just south of Point Purisima and about five miles north of the mouth of the Santa Ynez River. Construction began in 1875. By July, 360 feet had been completed. In September of that year, the contractor quit. A new contractor was hired, but lasted only until January 1876. The board continued to press ahead. The wharf was finally completed in August. After all the difficulties in completing the Lompoc Landing, it survived only three months until a storm swept away a large part of the wharf together with the produce awaiting transportation.

With all the problems of reconstruction to handle, the board and the citizens of Lompoc Valley were hit by a very severe drought in 1877. Food became scarce and the colony would no doubt have collapsed completely had not Colonel W. W. Hollister, and Thomas and Albert Dibblee remitted the requirement for the board to pay interest on the land they had purchased.

The financial affairs of the Lompoc Valley Land Company continued to go downhill until the board decided, in October 1879, to dissolve the original contract by which they had control of the land in the Lompoc Valley.

To be continued.....

People will not look forward to posterity who never look back at their
ancestors. Edmund Burke



Questions & Answers

Address your questions to:
Questions & Answers Editor, Ancestors West
Post Office Box 1303
Santa Barbara, CA 93116-1303

Q: How can I find out if family genealogies have been published on my families?

A: Many family genealogies are found at the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. Through any LDS branch library, you can search the surname on microfische and order films through the branch library at a nominal fee.

Write to University Microfilm International, 100 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 and request a current catalogue of its list of family histories available on fische. Cost of catalogue is nominal.

Many of the old genealogies are out of print. International Bookfinders Box 1, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272 can help locate rare books.

Higginson Genealogical Books, 14 Derby Square, Salem, MA 01970 are noted for their xerographic reproductions of old and scarce family histories. Some of these come in stapled paper binding. Send for their catalogue.

Allen County Public Library, 900 Webster St., Fort Wayne, IN 46802 will copy books from their collection on acid-free paper at 15 cents per page and \$3 postage and handling fee.

Genealogical Books in Print, 6818 Lois Drive, Springfield, VA 22150 publishes a large catalogue, with full ordering information for each book in print.

Among the many book vendors that have extensive catalogues available at a reasonable cost are Tuttle Antiquarian of Books, Inc. P. O. Box 541, Rutland, VT 05701 and Goodspeeds Book Shop 7 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108.

The catalogues are an excellent investment to the home researcher. As you find new families, these catalogues are helpful guides.

Q: Was there a federal tax just after the Civil War?

A: In the Confederate States there was a federal tax just after the war. There was a federal tax all during the war for the northern States. The records for the federal direct tax for Georgia and the deep southern States for 1865-1873 are at the National Archives, Atlanta Branch. They are arranged by state and then district.

Q: When widows applied for land grants, bounty grants, etc. was the name of their deceased husband listed in the grant records?

A: Almost never; also, names of the children were not given.

Q: What does 'relict' written on a tombstone mean?

A: The word 'relict' sometimes found on a woman's tombstone means that the lady was a widow when she died.

If the tombstone says 'consort of John Smith', it means that her husband, John Smith, was alive when she died.

WITCHCRAFT DURING COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND

Most are familiar with the early colonial witch trials during the late 1600s in Massachusetts, Connecticut and to a lesser degree in Virginia and Canada. The most famous were the Salem, Massachusetts trials. Some of the descendants of those persecutors, or of those persecuted, would rather forget that any of their ancestors were involved in those sad events.

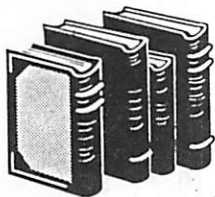
For centuries, people throughout the world believed in witches and their evil powers. With the spread of Christianity in Europe, persons who "sinned" against accepted ideas of moral conduct were accused as being a witch. It has been estimated by historians that some 300,000 innocent men and women have been put to death by churches between 1484 and 1782, for being accused a witch. More women than men were tortured and "confessed" to being a witch in order to end their pain.

Witchcraft reached its highest level in Salem, Massachusetts, in the 1690s, with the famous trials. Numerous accounts have been written of those sad events. The Massachusetts Bay Colony settlers insisted on "religious and political freedom", but would tolerate only their own religious beliefs. When someone tried to help an accused person of witchcraft, that person was criticized as being with the devil. Some 14 women and 5 men were hung for their supposed crime in Salem. October, 1692, on the advise of Increase Mather and other clergy, the assembly dissolved the special court in Salem and released some 150 prisoners still awaiting trial. Despite the fact that some 20 years later the Massachusetts courts annulled the convictions and indemnified relatives of the victims, it was a stain on the community that time has never erased. A visit to Salem today will find many reminders of the sad time in history.

Now, three hundred years later, our State and Federal Government have enacted laws that should assure an accused of a fair trial.

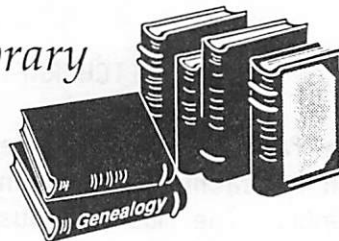
Descendants of witches formed in 1987 The Associated Daughters of Early American Witches. Purpose of the Society is preservation of names of those accused of witchery, plus location of living lineal descendants of all witches accused in the American Colonies. For more information, write:

Registrar General
Mrs. Charles Ernest Loucks
1408 20th Street
Arlington, VA 22202



New in the SBCGS Library

Doris Batchelder Crawford



Ancestor Records Submitted by Members of the Eastern Washington Genealogical Society, U.S. and Foreign/compiled and published by the Society.

979.7 EWAS

Ancestors from the Eastern Heartland. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware/compiled by Sherry Shopp Rehr.

974.8 REH

Apprentices of Virginia, 1623-1800/by Harold B. Gill, Jr. 1989

975.5 GIL

Cherokee by Blood. Records of Eastern Cherokee Ancestry in the U.S. Court of Claims, 1906-1910, Vol. 5, Applications 10171 to 13260/compiled by Jerry Wright Jordan. 1990

973 JOR V.5

Genealogical Periodical Annual Index, Vol. 27/compiled by Karen T. Ackerman. 1990

929.3 TOW V.27

The Great Ancestor Hunt, the Fun of Finding Out Who You Are/by Lila Perl. 1989

929.1 PER

The Library of Congress, A Guide to Genealogical and Historical Research/by James C. Neagles. 1990

929.3 NEA

The New Loyalist Index/by Paul J. Bunnell. 1989

973.314 BUN

100 Years at Warrington, York County, Pennsylvania Quakers. Marriages, Removals, Births and Deaths. Newberry, Warrington, Menallen, Huntington, and York Meetings/compiled by Margaret B. Walmer. 1989

974.8 WAL

Paper Preservation. Conservation Techniques and Methodology/by Dewayne J. Lener. 1988

760 LEN

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Jane Caldwell, Margaret Cox, Sharon Doyle, Donald and Evelyn Goodwin, Muriel Graham, Audrey Guntermann, Jo Fisher, Mary Ann Kouba, Carol Kosai, Zanita Marvin, Dorothy Pathos, Becky Saunders, Peggy Singer, Emily Thies, Elizabeth Tilton, and Doris Wells.

Thank you very much.

CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF SALT IN GEORGIA DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Salt was essential to the preservation of meat and the shortage during the War Between the States was a hardship for every household. His Excellency, Joseph Brown, Governor of Georgia, made an effort to distribute the salt in an equitable manner.

He wrote to the Justices of the Inferior Court of each county about the arrangements made for SALT distribution to the widow of each soldier, the wife of each soldier in service, and heads of all other families. His letter was dated July 31, 1862, and soon afterward the salt was ordered shipped to the Justices. It was suggested that the Justice hold a public meeting in each county and appoint a reliable agent to distribute the commodity.

Salt was obtained from the Virginia Salt Works. They were to make 500 barrels per day during the war and to continue for three months after its termination, if it was still needed at that time.

The plan was to sell the salt to the Georgians at such price per bushel as will cover only the cost and necessary expenses. The standard established at the Works was 50 pounds of salt per bushel. There was to be expected some dripping, leakage, etc. The price was to be changed to reflect the cost, if necessary.

As soon as the salt was received it was to be distributed as follows:

GIVE WITHOUT CHARGE 1/2 bushel to the widow of each soldier who has been killed in battle, or has died in the military service of the State or the Confederate States. The Justices were to determine the names of the widows, so the distribution could be made.

To the wife of each soldier now in military service, the Justice was to sell the salt, also to each widow having a son(s) in service, at \$1 per 1/2 bushel. Should the widow of a deceased husband desire more than 1/2 bushel for her own use, she will be permitted to purchase it at the same price paid by others.

All others were to pay \$4.50 per bushel, with no head of a family permitted to receive more than one bushel until all are supplied with enough for present use.

Each agent was instructed to keep a book and enter the name of each person who received the salt. All purchasers were required to bring with them their own sacks to carry their salt home.

The sales were to be in cash. Any agent failing to keep proper records or turning in the money collected each week was to be promptly discharged.

Distributing the salt to the counties was accomplished by cooperation of the railroad companies, who transported to points of distribution, free of charge. The central depots were: Albany, Atlanta, Athens, Augusta, Macon, Griffin, Columbus and Savannah. The shortage had been brought on, in part, by speculators hoarding a supply with the hope of selling the salt at \$15 to \$20 per bushel. The Governors plan was welcomed. With the salt from the Virginia Salt Works assisting the Georgia Salt Manufacturing Company, and the salt that was made along the coast, the plan helped during the shortage.

From THE BAPTIST AND BANNER, Atlanta, GA September 27, 1862, Vol. 3, #45.

SANTA BARBARA'S DROUGHT IN 1864

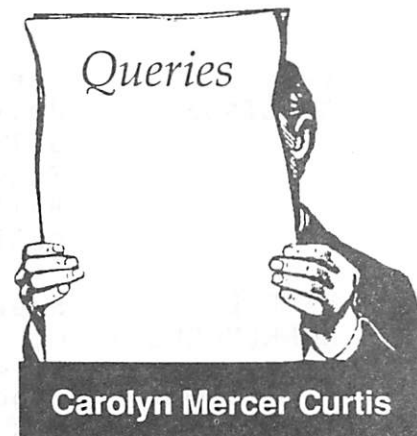
This year of 1990 is called the worst drought year in Santa Barbara history. However, the drought of 1864 was also considered the worst drought year.

For some 20 years before the 1860s, Santa Barbara had large ranchos, with cattle as the chief industry. During the fall and winter of 1861, the rains had been unusually heavy, with flood waters running from numerous creeks out into the ocean. The Goleta Slough, which could have been developed into a good seaport, had 14 feet of silt.

In 1862, the grass was high with lush growth and with the unusually heavy calf crop, the ranchers were prosperous through the sale of their tender beef. During the fall and winter of 1863, there was no rain and the green foothills turned brown. Creeks dried up and rancheros watched their cattle move up canyon in search of water and feed.

It has been said by official count that in 1864 there were 250,000 horned cattle on the grazing ranges of Santa Barbara County. Some old timers claimed that notone drop of water fell during the normal rainy season. Official weather records for that period of time were not kept. Many of the old oak trees were chopped down so the cattle could feed on the leaves. Many of the cattle were slaughtered at Miramar Beach, so that the hides could be salvaged. The carcasses drifted out in the ocean for the shark's and gulls to feed on. Today, at the foot of Sheffield Drive and N. Jameson Road, there is a cove that is known as Shark's Cove, named after the slaughter that took place nearby. By the end of 1864, only 5,000 cattle remained alive in the County, with the remaining 245,000 having died of starvation, thirst, or butchery. It was a financial disaster for the rancheros and their land could be purchased for as little as \$1.25 per acre. This was some of the richest agricultural land in the County. The lack of rain was serious in other California Counties and the cattle industry did not recover for many years.

Queries are free and are limited to 50 words. There is no limit for members on number of queries submitted. Non-members, one query per issue. Please type, print, or write clearly. Include at least one name, one date, and one location. Write out names, no abbreviations. Send to Queries, ANCESTORS WEST, P. O. Box 1303, Santa Barbara, CA 93116-1303.



Carolyn Mercer Curtis

COMSTOCK Seek information on Jeremiah COMSTOCK b ca July 1798, Yates,
HATCH NY, d 6 Mar 1835, Clark Co., OH. Parents Jeremiah ? COMSTOCK
 and Sarah ?. Mar Laramie (Lomira) HATCH, b ca 1798, NY, d
 1845 in OH. Children: Daniel Hatch, Angelina, Carolina,
 George Matthew, and Jeremiah F.

Becky Saunders, 3475 Cerrito St., Santa Ynez, CA 93460
(Editor's Note: Repeated from June edition to correct omission of source.)

BAIRD Seek information on Anderson H. BAIRD, b 30 Mar 1812, TN.
CAUTHEN d 24 July 1864, Milam Co., TX. Mar Letticia CAUTHEN, b 19
 Dec 1830, Panola Co., MS, d 29 Sep 1866, Milam Co., TX.
 Children: James Pleasant, William Ludy, Stanford Burney,
 Ellen Madora, Madison Henry Clinton, and Anderson Ward.
 Anderson H. BAIRD purchased land in Milam Col, TX 1855 & 1963.

Billye Bowie ViOLE, 4010 Ramitas Rd., Santa Barbara, CA 93110

SMITH Seek information on Charles SMITH, b ca 1680, d Mar/Apr 1749,
HENDRICK Jamaica, NY. Who were his parents? Mar Alida HUNDRIC(K).
 Children: Elizabeth b 1705, Letitia b 1711, Maria b 1714,
 Charles b 1717, Cornelis b 1721. Charles mar Cornelia WILKES
 19 Jun 1738, NY

Beatrice Mohr McGrath, 4746 Amarosa St., Santa Barbara, CA 93110

MERCER Seek information on parents of Thomas J. MERCER, b ca 1835, OH.
STEVENS Mar Amanda STEVENS, b ca 1842, OH. Children: John W.
 Camfsadell, Julia C., Emma T., Horace Virgil, Oliver
 P., Frank B., and Louise E. All listed on 1880
 Census, Monroe Co., OH.

Carolyn Mercer Curtis, 5644 Marbury Drive, Goleta, CA 93117

OWEN Seek information on Thomas Abner OWEN, b 8 Dec 1829,
REBECCA VT, d 15 Mar 1884, Waupasa, WI. Mar Susan REBECCA
 b 27 Feb 1840, Lisbon Ctr., NY, d 14 May 1914,
 Portland, (Multnomah) OR. Siblings: Emerette,
 Edwin, Alvie, Delbert, Kate, Arthur, and Mabel.
 Residence: Royalton, WI.

VAUGHN
CULLINGS Seek information on Charles Franklin VAUGHN, b 12
July 1827, VT, d 14 May 1902, Shawano, WI. Mar.
Julia CULLINGS, b 9 Mar 1831, NY, d 24 May 1895,
Shawano, WI. Siblings, Edwin, John, Fred, Grace,
Belle and Frank
Residence: Green Lake, Tigerton, WI.

FAVELL
MOLE(MOELES) Seek information on John FAVELL, b 27 May 1787,
Old Warden, Bedford, England, d 22 May 1876, Waupaca,
WI. Child of Thomas FAVIL. Mar Ann MOLE, b 19 May
1799, St. Mary, Stockport, Cheshire, England, d 25
Jan 1879, Waupaca WI. Siblings: Joseph, Amos,
Thomas, Susan Francis James, and Laura.
Residence: Royalton, WI. Sailed from England in
1836 to Canada and then migrated to State of New York.

SHAW Charles Frank Shaw, b 16 Mar 1888, Helena MT. Child
Frank A. SHAW b July 1851, d 17 Mar 1934, and Emma
F. Cayting. Mar Ethelyn L. SHAW b 14 Sep 1889,
Waupaca Co., Royalton, WI, d 11 Jan 1976, Eugene
Lane Co., OR Child: Donald C. Shaw (following a
divorce, was adopted and became a Bowman).

Don C. Bowman, 209 Las Ondas St., Santa Barbara, CA 93109

Your query would have fit in this space...



Carlene Badgero Chagnon

THE UNCOUNTED IRISH: in Canada and the United States, by Margaret E. Fitzgerald and Joseph A. King, 1990, Toronto, P. D. Meany, 328 pp. Notes and selected references, indexes.

The authors, a brother and sister team, list many examples of early Irish settlement in the thirteen colonies, Canada, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and California in an attempt to refute the popularly held notion that immigration from Ireland to North America was minimal before the great potato famine of the 1840s and that the Irish, when they did come, stayed mainly in the large cities. The authors claim many "Scotch-Irish" immigrants were really Irish and that historians have failed to give them credit for their many contributions to our development as a society because of a "...mind-set by which they copy from each other without checking original sources..."

The book deals with a wide variety of topics including: the importance of genealogy in ancient Ireland, the eighteen U.S. Presidents of Irish decent, Irish women in the early labor movement, religious leaders and founders, and even Bing Crosby's Irish roots.

GENEALOGICAL PERIODICAL ANNUAL INDEX, Vol. 27, 1988, by Karen T. Ackerman and Laird C. Towle, 1990, Bowie, Heritage Books, 280 pp., periodical index. \$17.50 plus \$3.00 S & H.

This edition provides over 12,000 surname, locality, and subject citations to 274 English-language genealogical periodicals, which are separately indexed. Material indexed includes genealogies, lineages, Bible records, source records and articles on heraldry and research methods. "Genealogies and related articles are indexed under the name of the male progenitor of the line. His date of birth, or other vital statistic, is given along with the names of his wives, and the localities where he and his descendants settled. Source records are indexed under the appropriate subject or locality heading with a brief description of the records. There are cross-index citations to maiden names".

NATURALIZATIONS IN THE MARINE COURT, NEW YORK CITY 1827-1835, by Kenneth Scott, 1990, New York, The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 192 pp, index, \$19.95 to non-members.

From the original records at the New York City Municipal Archives comes this material never before available in print; a compilation of more than 34,000 abstracts of naturalizations or related documents, giving name of immigrant, country of prior allegiance, name of sponsor and date, and sometimes other personal information.

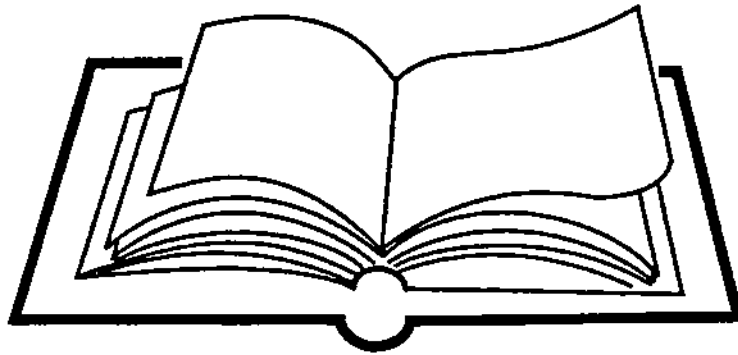
THE ARCHIVES: A Guide to the National Archives Field Branches, by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, Ancestry, Inc., 340 pp., \$35.95, \$30.95 to members

The title gives the key to the inventory of records available to anyone wishing to research any aspect of American life and history. The eleven field branches are the repositories of minute bits of history. These collections are described as never before. The compilers visited each branch library and made a thorough study of every holding.

Almost every person left some written record of time on earth and many of these records can be found in the field branch libraries. One did not need to be famous or infamous to leave some record. The volume is helpful to historians, genealogists, students and scholars of many interests. Each searcher will find the detailed and comprehensive listing a tremendous help in discovering items much needed and often unavailable elsewhere...primary records. The format is most satisfactory; the print is on non-glossy paper with very good half tone illustrations making the book easy to use. There is a Table of Contents of eight pages listing the three sections: I National Archives Field Branches--a description of kinds of records held in each branch; II Textual and Microfilm Holdings in Common; III Record Groups-- over six pages of separate groups, each with its own number, listed alphabetically. A seventeen page index adds to the easy access.

Confidence in the authors is enhanced by the brief biographies found on the back flap of the book jacket. This book is a MUST for libraries and a wish book for individuals.

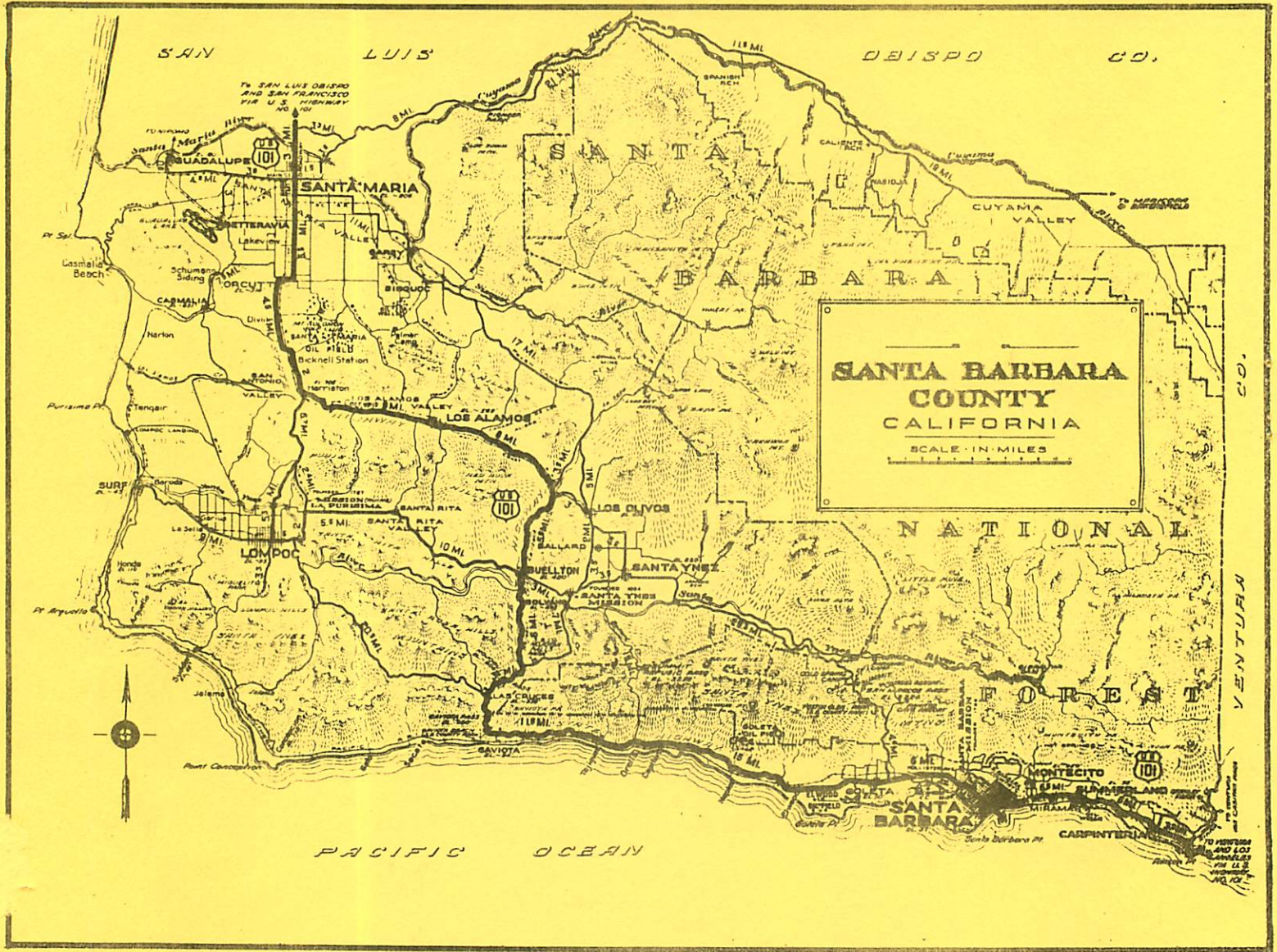
Reviewed by Emily Thies



SURNAME INDEX

This index includes the feature articles, the Ahnentafel, Family Bible, Graffiti & Genealogy, Salt in Georgia and Queries.

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

One of California's 27 original counties. While the county was actually created in 1850, the history of the area dates back to 1542. In that year Juan Cabrillo discovered the Santa Barbara Channel and later, according to legend, crossed to San Miguel Island where he died and was buried. A second Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, entered the channel on the Feast Day of Saint Barbara in 1602, and named the area accordingly. Fr. Fermin Francisco de Lasuen founded the Santa Barbara mission in 1786. Santa Barbara Royal Presidio, established April 21, 1782, by Fr. Junipero Serra, was the last of four royal presidios in Alta California - San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara had all three Spanish forms - Presidio representing the military, Pueblo, the civil, and Mission, the religious. In 1873, Ventura County was established from the southern portion of the original Santa Barbara area.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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