

Ancestors WEST



Volume 21, Number 1, Fall 1994

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Past Presidents

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

Library: Covarrubias Adobe, 711 Santa Barbara St., Santa Barbara

Hours: Sunday 1 - 4 PM; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 10 AM - 3 PM

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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: Benefits include TREE TIPS (monthly newsletter) and ANCESTORS WEST (quarterly).

Active (individual) - \$17 Family (husband & wife) - \$24 Friend - \$30
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Meetings: Emanuel Lutheran Church, 3721 Modoc Road, Santa Barbara

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.

Publications: ANCESTORS WEST *Editor*

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<i>Santa Barbara Features</i>	
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ANCESTORS WEST is published quarterly in Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. As available, current and back issues are \$3 each plus postage. Library subscription to ANCESTORS WEST is \$10 per year.

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* deceased

EARLE L. OVINGTON - PIONEER PILOT

Our Santa Barbara Airport Terminal is officially named the Earle Ovington Terminal in honor of the first pilot to carry airmail in the United States.

It was on September 23, 1911, that Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock gave Ovington a 75 lb. bag of mail in Garden City, Long Island. Ovington flew the mail in his monoplane "Dragonfly" seven miles to Mineola, Long Island. Hitchcock officially designated Ovington as Airmail Pilot No. 1.

Earle Ovington graduated in 1904 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He went to France in 1910 to take flying lessons from the famous Louis Bleriot, who was the first man to fly the English Channel. When Ovington returned from France, he brought with him a Berloit monoplane strapped to the deck of the SS Minnetonka. At the Captain's table, he met Adelaide Alexander. The 25 day shipboard romance culminated in their marriage. Adelaide was a pretty actress and on the verge of stardom when she married Ovington. She wrote "An Aviator's Wife" recording her romance and exciting life with Earle. Later she wrote "The Star That Didn't Twinkle" telling of her stage experiences.

Ovington was the first man to fly over Boston, the first to fly up Broadway, and was constantly making headlines for his exploits. In 1924, the Ovingtons came to Santa Barbara from Atlantic City. He purchased 80 acres for \$10,000, where he developed and operated Santa Barbara's first airport on part of the land. It was known as the Ovington Air Terminal. Today the Community Golf Course is located on part of the airport land. Ovington developed a subdivision on the remaining land. Like many airports, the growth of Santa Barbara soon surrounded the airport. In 1934 the airport was abandoned and relocated to its present site. When Ovington passed away in 1936, his air terminal property passed out of family control.

The Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. has an entire section devoted to an Earle Ovington exhibit, including the engine he used and his flight jacket.

MARY AND JOHN TOUR

GERRY AND CHARLIE THOMPSON

As we were members recently on the Mary and John tour of southern England it is important to explain its purpose, so a short and simplified history is hereby given of the Mary and John story and the Winthrop Fleet and why John White wanted the group of western people from Dorset and Somerset counties to migrate to New England colonies.

The idea that John White conceived attracted the attention of another group from East Anglia who were in Essex and Suffolk counties. This group, under the leadership of John Winthrop, had joined the Massachusetts Bay Company to form the Winthrop fleet. What was so important was the fact that these were the first two groups of immigrants to go to the New World from English soil since the Mayflower left ten years previously.

The Mary and John and the Winthrop Fleet voyages opened the door for the great immigration of the many hundreds of other ships who made their way to America after 1630. Both companies left Plymouth harbour at the same time, March 1630, but the Mary and John ship arrived three weeks ahead of the Winthrop fleet.

Our two week tour included the fifteen square mile region where these Western country people came from. Several of the original homes of the Mary and John immigrants have been discovered, the newest of which being the Strong house which was found just last year. It was fun visiting these homes and seeing how our ancestors lived.

On our trip we had full English breakfasts, a comfortable bus ride, visits to National Trust homes and gardens, ruins and churches, old Christian sites and cathedrals, old homes from the 1500-1600 era, and food: coffee and scones and cakes and creamed teas as well as ploughman's lunches, and full dinners.

The third week we were on our own so we rented a car (a Rover) in Colchester in East Anglia and went out to find our own castles and homes and churches wherever the Winthrop people lived. We had some good luck and some bad luck. Whenever a church was open I was elated because I could go in and take photographs of the baptismal font, the altars and the beautiful stained glass windows. But if the church was locked up tight I cried! I found that both of the

regions we visited had a common thread. My ancestors migrated to New England at about the same time in the 1630's and 1640's for about the same reasons.

"This is where it all began" , in the little village of Stanton St. John, five miles outside of Oxford in a farm house still standing and clearly marked "Reverend John White, the so-called patriarch of Dorchester was born here in 1575."

John White's education to become a minister was at New College, Oxford. There he was introduced to the modern Puritan tendencies. The intellectuals of the time were examining the old papistical practices of the Church of England and were looking for ways to simplify and purify its doctrines and system of public worship. They wanted social values of a more urban and outward-looking style of living than that of the post-feudal world which they had inherited. Puritanism was fashionable among the educated classes: a powerful element of the aristocracy which was bred at the universities and Inns of Court, especially at Cambridge which sent out educated graduates to raise the often ignorant and slovenly standards of the clergy in parishes throughout the land.

After graduation John became rector of two churches: the Holy Trinity and St. Peters on High Street in Dorset. John was considered a moderate Puritan working within the Church of England. After a time John was given directorship of the rectors in the Dorset and Somerset region where he influenced them toward Puritan ways.

John White was conscious of the needs of the fishing fleet from Plymouth to Weymouth. The Newfoundland fishery was firmly established as early as 1575 when a fleet of thirty ships sailed for the season's fishing, increasing in number each year. Trade was profitable and large fortunes were made. Fishing was difficult and dangerous and the season ran from six to nine months. Ships were double manned, there being the ones who fished and the persons who dried the catch, called the curing people. Fishing rights and space caused disputes among the French and Dutch and maintaining order was difficult. It was remarkable that this fishing industry gave the people a new awareness of a wider maritime world, a universe both dangerous and unfriendly, but already being understood and instilling self-confidence for handling an antagonistic north Atlantic ocean. John White was concerned about the spiritual needs of the West country fisherman off the New England shore. He conceived the idea

of a farm-fishing settlement and he organized the Dorchester Company. Bad luck caused this company to fail when the main boat sunk and fishing became poor that year.

The trial and error of his colonial experiment with the West country fishermen gave John White the idea for the Massachusetts Bay Company. Men from the city of London and East Anglia liked this idea and joined. Their presence soon dominated the movement and overcame the influence of the West Country men. John White would not stand for this and developed his own movement. His energy and forceful personality made this Patriarch of Dorchester have his way and he counilled his rectors in Dorset to persuade their members to migrate to the New World. His principal motive was religious: Puritan, that is.

Henry Wolcott early on was a convert to the Puritan belief and he moved his family and fortune to the New World. It was a homogeneous social class of families within a fifteen mile radius containing 12 single men, 27 married couples with 72 children! The men's ages ran from 20 to 40 years- well over middle age for the time. This was no band of young, unattached swashbuckling adventurers. Families included middling classes, yeomen, merchants and a few gentry, none poor.

The population of England was outgrowing the limited amount of good farmland. Rural life was rapidly changing. A new generation of gentry and yeomen, concerned with growing crops for markets were having trouble. Some made fortunes but rural classes, gentry, yeomen, husbandmen, cottage landlords, tenants, day laborers and others went under. There was a depression in the textile industry and this created unemployment in the towns and villages where spinning and weaving supplemented farm wages. This caused people to move to the larger towns which became overrun with poor. There was a floating population which were easily tempted with the lure of fifty acres of free land.

THE WINTHROP FLEET OF 1630

In no other section of England was hostility to the established Church more widely spread than in East Anglia, Suffolk and Essex counties. However most of the passengers of the Winthrop fleet did not leave home because of the religious unrest. Instead, their motivation came from wanting a better life style. The majority of

these people were yeoman class who for generations had been under the thumb of nobility and landed gentry. They did not live-- they simply vegetated, hopeless of any improvement and doomed to die as poor as they began. This was slavery, where landlords drained the earnings of their tenants. In the old church the clergy preached patience and resignation and acceptance of their lot which condemned the lower classes to hopeless serfdom under the sanction of the Church.

During the reign of James the First the right of people to profit from their labours was gradually being recognized. When Charles the First came to the throne his extreme views soon wrecked their newly acquired privileges. The extravagances of Charles' court and his taxes (without authority of Parliament) met resistance from all classes. Large and small freeholders were the victims of taxation illegally laid on their holdings.

In the New World the gift of a hundred acres looked awfully good, almost unbelievable. The local clergy delivered the word about New England. The vicars who had changed to being a Puritan were punished by the established Church by having their functions suspended, their incomes cut off and their civil status imperiled. They became the instigators of this migratory movement by encouraging the hope of greater opportunities in the new land. When the king dissolved Parliament John Winthrop was deeply affected. He was deprived of his office of Attorney in the Court of Wards and Liveries with its large fees. His decreasing income and the political situation were the reasons for his joining the Massachusetts Bay group. With his personality he soon became the leader and governor and within six months organized the spreading of the word about the new migration.

The cost of transportation overseas for passengers was a new problem as the length of the voyage was always uncertain, ranging from six to twelve weeks. It was arranged at 5 pounds per person. Each person had provisions of salt beef, pork, salt, fish, butter, cheese, pease pottage, water-grewelle, biskets, and beer

There were four classes of emigrants: 1. those who paid for their passage, 2. those who had a profession, art or trade and were to receive remuneration in money or grants of land, 3. those who paid a part of passage and were to labor at the rate of three shillings a day, and 4. indentured servants who were paid for by their masters and were to receive fifty acres of land. The cost was almost

prohibitive for a large family. Cost of shipping household goods was four pounds a ton.

Similarities between the Mary and John and the Winthrop fleet were many. The basic reason for leaving, religion, economics and the political situation were the main ones. Both groups were more or less homogeneous, coming from small pockets or regions. The West county group came from a small 15 miles square area of Dorset and Somerset counties. The East Anglia group came from a small part of East Anglia: Suffolk and Essex. The East Anglia group was unfamiliar with the ocean and had no knowledge of the conditions in New England. On the ocean voyage they knew of no way to prevent scurvy.

The ships in the Winthrop fleet were the: ARABELLA, AMBROSE, JEWEL, TALBOT, CHARLES, MAYFLOWER, WILLIAM and FRANCIS, HOPEWELL, WHALE, SUCCESS, and TRAIL.

Both companies have only a partial list of passengers. The Winthrop fleet had 243 male heads of families, 129 males with wives, 39 single women, and 135 children.

My ancestors on the list were: ANTHONY COLBY and wife SUSANNA (HADDON) COLBY; THOMAS MAYHEW and wife and son Thomas, Jr.; ROBERT PARKE and wife MARTHA (CHAPLIN); son THOMAS PARKE and wife DOROTHY (THOMPSON) and 3 more sons.

SANTA BARBARA'S CHANNEL ISLANDS

At least nine major groups have taken turns at christening the islands off shore from Santa Barbara: the Indians, Cabrillo in 1542; Vizcaino in 1602; Costanzo in 1770; Perez in 1774; Vancouver in 1792-4; Wilkes in 1841; the U.S. Coast Survey of 1850; and a host of others. In 1938 President Franklin D. Roosevelt officially proclaimed the establishment of a "Channel Islands National Monument".

This designation included the two westernmost of the Anacapa group and Santa Barbara Island to the south, but excluded San Nicholas Island, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente. Today the islands are named, from east to west as follows:

The Anacapa Group with Santa Cruz being the largest island; Santa Rosa; and San Miguel. These islands were discovered by Juan Rodrigues, who was a Portuguese mariner, better known today by his nickname of Cabrillo, which translates to "little goat". He sailed from Navidad, Mexico June, 1542 with two ships for the purpose of exploring the west coast of New Spain.

**AHNENTAFEL
OF
SUSAN LEE SHAW
27 June 1994**

4440-J Shadow Hills Circle, Santa Barbara, California 93105-9758 (805) 683-9018

Name	Birth	Death
1st Gen.		
1. SUSAN LEE SHAW	1941 CA	
2nd Gen.		
2. SPENCER LORAIN SHAW	1911 SC	1968 CA
3. MARGARET RUTH SCHOFIELD	1907 CA	1971 CA
3rd Gen.		
4. SAMUEL LORAIN SHAW	1885 SC	1958 SC
5. MARCIA MARVIN WOLLING	1891 Brazil	1966 SC
6. RAYMOND HALL SCHOFIELD	1875 MA	1947 CA
7. MARGARET ANN STEWART	1876 N. Ireland	1954 CA
4th Gen.		
8. SAMUEL RUTHERFORD SHAW	1860 SC	1889 SC
9. MINNIE THOMPSON GREEN	1864 SC	1911 SC
10. REV. DR. JAMES WILLIAM WOLLING	1850 SC	1928 SC
11. ELIZABETH "Lizzie" MORGAN RICE	1852 SC	1921 SC
12. JOSEPH SCHOFIELD	1832 MA	1902 MA
13. MARY LUFFLIN HALL	1838 MA	1889 MA
14. JOHN STEWART	1834 N. Ireland	1907 N. Ireland
15. MARGARET "Peggy Ann" ANDERSON	1840 N. Ireland	1913 CA
5th Gen.		
16. JOHN CALVIN SHAW	1830 SC	1872 SC
17. ANNA ELIZABETH ENGLISH	1832 SC	1889 SC
18. COL. JOHN THOMPSON GREEN	1825 SC	1864 SC
19. CHARLOTTE LEE "Lottie" TILLMAN	1838 SC	1921 SC
20. JAMES MARION WALLING called William	1819 SC	1885 SC
21. FRANCES CATHERINE MEREDITH	1833 GA	1896 NC
22. SPENCER MORGAN RICE	1829 SC	1908 SC
23. MARY JOHNSON DUGAN CARLISLE	1832 SC	1900 SC
24. JOHN "Jason" SCHOLEFIELD	1791 England	1822 MA
25. SARAH TURNER	1794 MA	MA
26. ONSLOW HALL	1814 MA	1837 MA
27. ELECTA CATHERINE GALLUP	1819 MA	1898 MA
28. JOHN STEWART	1800 N. Ireland	N. Ireland
29. JANE "Molly" SPENCE	1800 N. Ireland	N. Ireland
30. WILLIAM ANDERSON	1800 N. Ireland	N. Ireland
31. MARY/MOLLY JOHNSON/JOHNSON	1800 N. Ireland	N. Ireland

Name	Birth	Death
6th Gen.		
32. CAPT. JOHN SHAW II	1788 SC	1831 SC
33. SUSANNAH COOPER GAMBLE	1795 SC	1830 SC
34. SENATOR JAMES WILSON ENGLISH	1797 SC	1841 SC
35. MARY JANE BRADLEY	1801 SC	1875 SC
36. WILLIAM GREEN	1795 SC	1847 SC
37. ELIZA MCDONALD	1802 SC	1843 SC
38. ISAAC TILLMAN, JR.	1809 SC	1849 SC
39. CHARLOTTE LEE DIXON	1813 SC	1880 SC
40. JOHN GEORGE WALLING also WALLEN	1783 VA	SC
41. ABIGALE "Abbey" NIX	1787 SC	1867 NC
42. WILLIAM C. MEREDITH	1808 GA	1873 SC
43. LOUISA FRANCES KEELS	1808 SC	1872 SC
44. REUBEN SIMS RICE	1790 VA	1842 SC
45. AGNES BULLOCK MORGAN	1800 VA	1881 SC
46. THOMAS ANDERSON CARLISLE	1803 SC	1881 SC
47. MARY PEACOCK "Kittie" TEAGLE	1811 SC	1880 SC
48. JAMES SCHOLEFIELD	1764 England	1787 MA
49. MARTHA SCHOLEFIELD	1760 England	MA
50. ISRAEL TURNER	1763 MA	1846 MA
51. SARAH PETERS	1760 NH	MA
52. NATHAN HALL	1767 MA	1836 MA
53. CLARISSA NOBLE	1777 MA	1841 MA
54. MILLEN GALLUP	1798 MA	1874 MA
55. ELECTA PIXLEY	1799 MA	1867 MA
56. ? STEWART Back to the Royal Stewarts		
57. ? To Stewarts of Ballintoy, Sir John Stewart of Bute		
58. ? SPENCE	SCOT TO N. Ireland	
59. ?		
60. ? ANDERSON Back to the Royal Stewarts & intermarried ANDERSONS & JOHNSTONS		
61. ?		
62. ? ROBERT JOHNSTON	SCOT N. Ireland	
63. ?		
7th Gen.		
64. JOHN SHAW, SR.	1750 N. Ireland	1810 SC
65. LILLIS MITCHELL	1762	1853 SC
66. MAJOR JOHN GAMBLE		1797 SC
67. SARAH COOPER		1797 SC
68. ROBERT ENGLISH	1773 SC	1847 SC
69. ELIZABETH WILSON	1779 SC	1860 SC
70. ROGER BRADLEY	1754 SC	1806 SC

Name	Birth	Death
71. MARTHA MITCHELL	1767 SC	SC
72. MAJOR JOHN THOMPSON GREEN	1753 SC	1828 SC
73. JANE DAVIS	1767 SC	1801 SC
74. JOHN MCDONALD	1757 SC	1845 SC
75. ELIZABETH ENGLISH	1752 SC	1827 SC
76. ISAAC TILLMAN, SR.	1769 VA	1816 SC
77. ELIZABETH REBECCA MCDONALD	1777 SC	1809 SC
78. WILLIAM DIXON	1767 VA	1827 VA
79. ELIZABETH LEE	1777 VA	1813 SC
80. WILLIAM WALLING	1759 VA	1833 SC
81. HANNAH RICE	1764 VA	SC
82. WILLIAM NIX	1757 VA	1789 SC
83. SUSAN JACKSON	1759 VA	SC
84. JAMES W. MEREDITH	1782 SC	1858 GA
85. FRANCES CATHERINE KIRKLAND	1786 GA	1839 GA
86. JOHN KEELS, JR.	1773 SC	1820 SC
87. MARY JANE TYCER	1775 SC	SC
88. HEZEKIAH RICE	1758 VA	1803 SC
89. MARY SAUNDERS	1755 VA	1832 SC
90. SPENCER MORGAN	1756 VA	1809 SC
91. FRANCES NUCKOLLS	1763 VA	1832 SC
92. REV. COLEMAN CARLISLE	1770 NC	1824 SC
93. HANNAH THOMPSON GLENN	1771 SC	1811 SC
94. RICHARD TEAGLE	1773 VA	SC
95. MARY "Kittie" PEACOCK	1784 MD	SC
96. ARTHUR SCHOLEFIELD	1729 England	1812 Eng
97. SARAH WRIGLEY	1729 England	1806 Eng
98. JOHN SCHOLEFIELD	1722 England	1782 Eng
99. MARGARET MILNES	England	1801 Eng
100. WILLIAM TURNER	1738 MA	1818 MA
101. ABIGAIL BURRELL	1738 MA	1818 MA
102. JAMES PETERS, III	1738 NH	NH
103. RHODA TAYLOR	NH	1812 NH
104. CONSIDER HALL	1728 RI	1782 MA
105. ABIGAIL PARKER	1729 MA	MA
106. BARTHOLOMEW NOBLE	1755 MA	1820 MA
107. GRACE NOBLE	1755 MA	1819 MA
108. UZZIEL GALLUP	1769 CT	1849 MA
109. LUCINDA WITHERELL	1770 MA	1843 MA
110. THOMAS PIXLEY	1777 MA	1854 MA
111. MARTHA "Patty" SCOTT	1779 MA	1855 MA

Name	Birth	Death
8th Gen.		
128. DAVID SHAW	N. Ireland	N. Ireland
129. ELIZABETH	N. Ireland	N. Ireland
130. JAMES MITCHELL	N. Ireland	SC
131. JANET/JANENE (?)	N. Ireland	SC
132. ? GAMBLE		
134. ? COOPER		
136. THOMAS ENGLISH	1731 Ireland	1787 Ireland
137. MARGARET FLYNN	Ireland	1793 SC
138. JAMES WILSON	SC	SC
139. JEAN "Janet" BRADLEY	1758 SC	SC
140. SAMUEL BRADLEY, SR.	1723 Ireland	1778 SC
141. ELIZABETH GORDON	1730 Ireland	1804 SC
142. JAMES MITCHELL	Same as #130	
143. JANET/JANENE	Same as #131	
144. WILLIAM GREEN, SR.	1712 SC	1778 SC
145. JANE THOMPSON	1732 SC	1807 SC
146. HENRY DAVIS	1752 SC	1823 SC
147. RACHEL MCCANTS	SC	SC
148. ? MCDONALD	Scotland	SC
149. ?		
150. JOHN ENGLISH	Ireland	1805 SC
151. ?		
152. JOHN TILLMAN	1730 VA	1750 VA
153. MILLICENT WHITE	1737 VA	1807 VA
154. MIDDLETON MCDONALD	1746 SC	1768 SC
155. ELIZABETH (?)		SC
156. THOMAS DIXON, III	VA	1794 VA
157. ELIZABETH MURPHY	VA	VA
158. JOHN LEE	1738 MD	1777 VA
159. SUSANNAH SMITH	1740 VA	VA
160. ELISHA WALLING/WALLEN, JR.	1732 MD	1814 MO
161. CATHERINE ELIZABETH BLEWINS	1732 VA	1814 MO
162. JOHN ISAAC RICE	1744 VA	1816 TN
163. MARGERY WALDEN/WALLEN	1748 VA	VA
164. JOSEPH NIX	1725 VA	1752 VA
165.		
166. WILLIAM JACKSON	1725 VA	VA
167. MARTHA SMITH	VA	VA
168. JAMES MEREDITH	1758 SC	SC
169. ISBEL HARDESTY	1760 MD	
170. WILLIAM KIRKLAND, JR.	GA	GA
171. CHRISTIANA (?)		GA

AN EXPERIENCE WITH GLENZDORFS

By Howard Menzel

Glenzdorfs Internationales Geneologen (a directory of genealogists) is a four volume alphabetical listing of surnames being researched, an index of places where surnames are found and the name and mailing address of the genealogist researching a particular family name. It covers the period from 1977 to the present.

We will try almost anything once in an attempt to locate the elusive Prussian hometown of our KUHN ancestors. Hence, upon learning that the Immigrant Genealogical Society of Burbank, California offered a package deal to provide a list of persons researching a particular surname in Germany for only 12 dollars, we went for it. Within a week of sending our order in, the Society sent us an inquiry form letter in German with an English translation, copies of appropriate pages of Volume 3 of the Lexikon (which went up to 1984) giving the names and addresses with updated zip codes of the genealogists that included the surname KUHN among those they were researching. Also included was a page of instructions for interpreting the listing.

Our letter inquiries were sent along with Ahnentafel & pedigree charts, family group records and 2 International Postal Response coupons.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS

- * The letters were mailed on May 19th. The first reply arrived May 31st, only 12 days later, and last reply was received July 1.
- * Replies were received from 8 of the 13 inquiries sent out.
- * 3 of the 13 letters sent out were returned by the German Post Office as undeliverable because the addressee had either died or could not be located. Altho one addressee had died, our letter was given to his son who wrote promising to help (see below).

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

- * KUHN is a common name, originating from the given name "CONRAD" or "KUNRAD".
- * Our correspondent's "KUHN" was not connected to our "KUHN".

* Several questioned our spelling of "BOHLEIGHN", the maiden name of Charles Kuhn's wife.

* Without a location more specific than "Prussia", it would be next to impossible to locate the origin of our KUHN ancestors. In short, our inquiry was too broad!

* Each of the replies was very polite and apologised for being unable to help. One offered assistance on another of our ancestral lines and one reply was in excellent English.

COST SUMMARY

Immigrant Genealogical Society's "Glensdorf Package".....	\$12.00
Kinko copy costs: 13 x 5 enclosures x 7 cents a page.....	4.55
U.S. Postage: 13 x \$1.00 each.....	13.00
International Postal Response coupons: 13 x 2 x 95 cents..	<u>24.70</u>
	Total \$54.25

The not inexpensive lesson learned was: if you do not have a specific location in Europe on which you can focus your search, then, nothing short of a miracle will produce positive results. The son, whose deceased father we had written, replied and said that he was taking our data to a KUHN clan reunion in July to seek some help. This will put more hooks in the pond and, who knows, we may yet get a bite!

(Immigrant Genealogical Society - P.O. Box 7369, Burbank, CA 91510; telephone (818)848-3122 Wed. & Sun. noon to 5 and Saturday 10 to 5.)

JEWISH NAMES

In Jewish names "ibn" between the names signifies a Sephardic (Mediterranean, Spanish or Portuguese) family. The term "ben" or "bar" between the names signifies that the man is from an Ashkenazic (Central and Eastern European) family.

From the San Mateo Co GS

RESEARCHING PENNSYLVANIA'S CIVIL WAR CONSCIENTIOUS
OBJECTORS: A GENEALOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Condensed by Jayne Craven Caldwell

Most Americans living in the second half of the 1800s were affected by the Civil War. They either had contact with someone who fought in it, or the very activity of the war touched their lives. Few studies have considered the social impact of the war, particularly its effect upon those men who refused military service...the conscientious objectors.

At that time in history, Pennsylvania was the population center and power center of the "peace" churches; and the constitution of the commonwealth, which had been founded by Quaker William Penn, protected those men whose religious beliefs prompted them to decline military service. In 1862, about 3400 claimed objector status. Additional draftees sought exemption in subsequent years.

The "Historic Peace Churches" included the Quakers (Society of Friends), the Mennonites, the Amish, Church of the Brethern, German Baptist Brethern, Dunkards, and the River Brethern. It also included smaller denominations such as Schwenkfelders, the Christodelphians, and some Catholic orders. Each eschewed violence in accordance with biblical injunctions against killing and returning evil, but did not confront the federal government on this issue until the draft act of 1860.

The first draft act was passed by Congress on 17 July 1862 and proved to be ineffective. President Lincoln then signed the Enrollment Act into law in March 1863. It provided for a federal draft, and the Provost Marshal General's Bureau was created to carry out the required process. Four additional draft calls were made in 1864 and 1865. All records were maintained at the federal level.

Various classes of men were exempted: clergymen, government officials, sole supporters of children or aged parents, etc. But no exemption was made for the conscientious objector. Usually these men had to pay a commutation fee, or later, perform hospital services. In some cases, though not encouraged by most churches, the objector could hire a substitute.

Age was also an important factor. The younger men (18-35) were placed in the "First Draft" and when this was depleted, those in the "Second Draft" (35-45) were called.

For a successful search, the researcher needs to know full name of the soldier/objector, his place of residence, approximate age, and his probable religious affiliation. All but the latter can be found in the 1860 Census (which has been indexed).

Many records are also found in state archives. In Pennsylvania, the archives has a file of conscientious objector dispositions among the records of the Dept. of Military Affairs (RG-19). Numbers on these forms correspond to entry numbers in the "Register of Aliens and Persons Having Conscientious Scruples Against Bearing Arms" (RG-110, item #3168) held by National Archives. (The State Archives has a microfilm copy of this volume.) Names are arranged alphabetically within each county.

Various records were kept on these men, the most valuable ones (on the national level) being found in "National Archives Record Group 110, Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau". For genealogists, the most significant are found among records of the District Provost Marshal offices.

Pertinent items are listed in "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau (Record Group 110), Part IV - New Jersey and Pennsylvania" compiled in 1967 by Patricia Andrews and Ruth Johnson. Please note: This listing and other parts of the RG-110 inventory are available, free, upon request, from the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

To begin your search, determine the appropriate draft district by referring to appendix one. Volumes bearing titles including the words "Descriptive" or "Medical Register of Examinations" should be selected first. Keep in mind that men had to be drafted before they could be exempted. (Look also in "Descriptive Book of Drafted Men and Substitutes.")

Even if your ancestor was not a conscientious objector, you will find information if he was exempted for reasons of health, occupation or support needs. Even tho he did not serve, you might be lucky enough to find some descriptive information (height, coloring, place of birth, etc.) These records are vastly underutilized.

Research next the denominational archives and libraries, the more important ones appearing in appendix two. It is most important you know your ancestor's church affiliation, and better yet, the name of the local church or congregation. Most likely their records will be arranged by family, personal, or congregation name.

If it is Pennsylvania Quaker material you need, the best source is Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College. In addition to holding original or microfilm copies of the minutes of the powerful and influential Philadelphia and Baltimore Yearly Meetings, and their sub-units, the collection includes numerous family and personal papers covering the Civil War period. The Library's holdings are easily accessed through their vast card index.

Records of individual Mennonite objectors are more difficult to locate. The Lancaster (PA) Mennonite Historical Society is the leading Mennonite repository in the state. However, few records of Civil War objectors exist. Do not pass over their Mennonite periodicals. There is also the Mennonite Historical Library in Goshen, Indiana.

Church of the Brethern sponsors a historical library and archives in Elgin, Illinois. The Brethern's Elizabethtown College in Pennsylvania has material; and Juniata College has a collection known as the Cassel Donation.

The Civil War conscientious objectors are a significant part of Pennsylvania's long peace tradition. Genealogists should recover their heritage to provide further insight into their lives and beliefs.

APPENDIX I

Provost Marshal Districts in Pennsylvania

District Number	Counties or Other Subdivisions
Eastern Division	
1 -	City of Philadelphia (2nd-6th, 11th wards)
2 -	" (1st, 7th-10th wards)
3 -	" (12-13th, 16-19th wards)
4 -	" (14-15th, 20-21st, 24th wards)
5 -	" (22-23rd, 25th wards) Bucks
6 -	Montgomery, Lehigh
7 -	Chester, Delaware
8 -	Berks
9 -	Lancaster
10 -	Schuylkill, Lebanon
11 -	Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne
12 -	Luzerne, Susquehanna
Western Division	
13 -	Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour
14 -	Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Dauphin
15 -	Cumberland, York, Perry
16 -	Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset
17 -	Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin

- 18 - Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter
- 19 - Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Cameron, Elk,
Jefferson, Clearfield
- 20 - Crawford, Venango, Mercer, Clarion
- 21 - Indiana, Westmoreland, Fayette
- 22 - Allegheny (south of the Ohio River)
- 23 - Allegheny (north of the Ohio River, Butler,
Armstrong
- 24 - Beaver, Lawrence, Greene, Washington

APPENDIX II
Church Sources

Society of Friends (Quakers)

Friends His. Lib. Swarthmore Col., Swarthmore, PA 19081

Quaker Collection, Haverford Col., Haverford, PA 19041

Mennonites

Lancaster Mennonite His. Soc., 2215 Millstream Rd.,
Lancaster, PA 17602

Mennonite His. Lib., Goshen, IN. 46526

Mennonite His. Lib. & Arch. of E. PA, Grebel Hall,

Christopher Dock Mennonite HS, 1000 Forth Foot Rd.,

Lansdale, PA 19440

Juniata Mennonite Dist. His. Cen., Star Route, Richfield, PA
17086

Brethren

Brethren Heritage Cen., Elizabethtown Col., Elizabethtown,
PA 17022

Library, Juniata College, Huntingdon, PA 16652

Brethren His. Lib. & Arch., 1451 Dundee Ave., Elgin, IL
60120

Other

Schwenkfelder Library, Pennsburg, PA 18073

From Bucks County Gen. Soc., Doylestown, PA, Newsletter

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SOUTH DAKOTA

In the 1930s, the WPA copied inscriptions for tombstones in South Dakota counties, especially those in the southern half of the state. These records are on microfilm and are available through interlibrary loan. For information write: South Dakota Historical Archives, 800 Governor's Dr., Pierre, SD 57501.

From the San Mateo Co GS



## GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE CONFEDERATE MAGAZINE

by Wendy L. Elliot, C.G.

Discovering details about your ancestors is an exhilarating experience. In tracing a family's lineage, it is necessary to know names, dates, places, and relationships. These are significant for successful results, but facts can be boring and often dehumanizing. It is the evidence of daily life, events in which they participated or shared concern and their habits, beliefs, and ideas that project images and provide a humanizing picture of the individuals who became our grandparents and great-grandparents.

One of the finest sources to assist us in achieving a clearer portrayal of our southern ancestors is the past and present issues of the CONFEDERATE VETERAN. These information-filled magazines provide vivid pictures of many of our ancestors and/or those with whom our grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins associated and the events which shaped their lives.

Although most of us do not have complete sets of the CONFEDERATE VETERAN, most large libraries do. For those that do not, a forty volume set was recently reprinted by Broadfoot Publishing Co., Route 4, Box 508C, Wilmington, NC 28405, Tel. (919) 686-4379. Original issues of the magazine and the reprinted volumes provide one of the largest sources of information concerning the Confederate soldier ever published. CONFEDERATE VETERAN was originally published as a monthly magazine, beginning in January 1883, continuing through December 1932. The forty-year set contains thousands of personal reminiscences, biographical sketches, obituaries, and local history. "It is a cornucopia of Confederate genealogy, biography, and Civil War history," (from Broadfoot Publishing Co. 1987 brochure), which includes twenty thousand pages of text and over four thousand photographs.

Previously, easy utilization of the magazine was limited by the lack of a complete index, but Broadfoot Publishing Co. has recently remedied that situation. CUMULATIVE INDEX, THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN MAGAZINE, 1893-1932, Louis H. Manarin, editor, 3 volumes, Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1986, is arranged alphabetically in three volumes. It is the best index available to this vast collection of Confederate source material. The index includes 250,000 name entries and 65,000 different names.

The index saves the laborious task of reviewing each page of every issue of the magazine. For instance, in researching the life of James Eligh BOYETT who was born 22 March 1837 in Kenton, Gibson Co., TN, particulars--other than his name,

birthdate, and birthplace--would provide missing details and additional information that would give a fuller, truer picture of him. Through the research process it was discovered that James was a twin to Elizabeth E., and their parents were Baptist and Mahulda CRANE.

Genealogical research, including his Confederate pension application papers, provided additional information. James lived in Obion Co., TN as an adult and about 1873 or 1874 moved to Texas. He married Mary Elizabeth WEST, daughter of Elijah and Anne WEST of Obion Co. Elizabeth was born in October 1841 in Henderson Co., TN. James and Elizabeth were married 16 February 1868 in Obion Co.

During the War Between the States, James was a sergeant in Company "H" of the 47th Regiment of Tennessee Infantry. He enlisted 3 December 1861 in Kenton, TN for a period of 12 months. He received a "simple flesh wound of the left shoulder (severe) from cannon ball" (James E. Boyett's Confederate Veteran pension application papers) on 30 November 1864. He was captured by Yankees on 17 December 1864 at Franklin, TN, just two and a half weeks after he was wounded. He was sent to the Prisoner of War camp at Louisville, KY on 6 May 1865, then sent to Nashville, TN where he was admitted to the hospital on 1 January 1865 and treated. James was discharged at Nashville on 16 June 1865 after the termination of the war. His military record gives his physical description as "light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and 5', 10 & 1/2" tall."

When James and Mary Elizabeth left TN, they first moved to Mountain Peak, Ellis Co., TX, where they resided near several BOYETT cousins. Later they moved to Wise Co. where James died on 7 March 1911 (FROM BOYT TO BOYETTE; THE DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BOYET, by Wendy L. Elliott, Anaheim, CA, 1982).

The CUMULATIVE INDEX TO THE CONFEDERATE MAGAZINE shows no entries for James E. BOYETT, but lists four for "J.E.BOYETT." Using the pages as indicated in the index, the articles were reviewed in the magazines. These provided color and detail to the later years of James' life.

J.E.BOYETT, Chico, TX:--I wish to make inquiry of the whereabouts of two ladies who waited upon me when I was wounded at Franklin, TN. Their names, at that "long time ago", were Misses Mollie Brown, and Sallie Reams. I belonged to the Forty-seventh TN Regiment, Cheatham's Division. Fell just where the Columbia and Franklin Turnpikes cross, and lay there all night. I was wounded in the left shoulder and right thigh. These ladies came to me the next morning just after sun up. They dressed my wounds

and waited on me for 17 days, until I was sent to Nashville. I would like to hear from them if living. I often think of these dear ladies as having saved my life.

The second and third articles were answers to his question. These were published in Volume III, Number 3, page 88 (March 1895, and Volume III, Number 4, page 98 (April 1895), respectively, as follows:

J.E.Boyett, Chico, Texas, asks about two ladies who nursed him while wounded at Franklin during the war. They were Misses Sallie Reams and Mollie Brown, mere girls attending school in Franklin. After the war, they both married, lived a few years, and both of them died more than twenty years ago.

J.E.Boyett, Cisco (sico), TX asks about two ladies who nursed him while wounded at Franklin. The second article repeated, word for word, with the exception of the misspelling of Chico, the first response to his inquiry.

James obviously was subscriber to CONFEDERATE VETERAN, and a few years later, he sent another inquiry. This one was published in Volume VII, Number 2, page 509 (November 1899) and read as follows:

J.E.Boyett, Chico, RX, desires to learn the whereabouts of Maj. T.W.Ellsberry, of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, who was in prison with him in Louisville, KY, in spring of 1865.

Apparently, no response was published to his last inquiry, although it is possible that a letter was posted directly to James. No other entries for James were printed, but these do show he was a caring individual, who remembers those who aided and befriended him during painful experiences. This data provides a better picture of James' character and fill in the gaps that the documents. left.

The CONFEDERATE VETERAN published 40 years of articles which shed similar insight into the lives and times of thousands of Confederate soldiers. Of considerable interest to those of us with North Carolina ancestry is Volume VI, Number 5 (May 1898), an issue which covered many aspects of North Carolina's involvement in the War Between the States and paid "deserved tribute to North Carolina." It includes articles on such diverse topics as "Mecklenburg Celebrations." "Zebulon Baird Vence." "An Interesting and Historic Costume," a disclaimer,

biographies of North Carolinians, "The Old North State," "North Carolina Troops in Confederate Service," "Confederate Officers in the Field," Roanoke Island," "Defeats on the North Carolina Coast," and numerous other informative articles on North Carolina's involvement and most remarkable events. A few articles on the same subject matter were published in the following issue, June 1898.

Typical articles which provide genealogical data for the family historian are published queries and obituaries in each issue. The queries often provide pathos as veterans or their widows sought needed information to obtain pensions from the various state governments. For example:

TO MEMBERS OF THE 37TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.--Allen Ellison, who served in Company G, 37th MS Regiment, under Captain Richardson and Col. O.S. Holland, in Walthall's Brigade, desires testimony from some member of that company or regiment who can testify to his service in order to secure a pension. He names the following comrades of that company: A.B. Carr (orderly sergeant), Bill Ellis, John Meks, Henry Smith, Jr., Tampy Prime, and ---Whitworth. His address is Wealthy, Lion Co., TX, Route 1. Rev. A.M. Hill, of Normangee, TX, write in sending the above: "In my rounds as a minister, I came across an old veteran of 77 years who had been for five years confined to a wheel chair from rheumatism, but who gets no pension on account of inability to secure proof (of his service), CONFEDERATE VETERAN, Vol. XX, NO. 9, p 412, Sep. 1912.

Widows' queries were published frequently. One typical of the genre, was one of several printed in the same issue of the magazine as follows:

Mrs. Mary McGrath, 1204 First Avenue, West End, Birmingham, AL, seeks information of the record of her husband, James McGrath, who enlisted in the Confederate army at Louisville, KY., in the early part of 1863, but she does not know the company and regiment, or under whom he served. She is trying to get a pension, and will appreciate any information on this line; says her husband told her he was in the infantry-supply department. She is now 82 years old (CONFEDERATE VETERAN, Vol. XXXV, No. 7, p 242, July 1927).

With acknowledgements to CONFEDERATE VETERAN & Wendy Elliott

## GERMAN SURNAMES

In the 12th century the Germans began to use inherited surnames instead of each individual male needing a distinguishing name. Some special mark of distinction attached to a name began to be used as a family name. The inherited occupation, the position passed from father to son, certain personality or physical traits, the name of landed property or feudal holdings were used. For example: the owner of a red castle would call himself "von Rotenburg", as would his servants and henchmen; all of different families, one perhaps a nobleman and the other a bondsman.

At the cost of their independence, freemen had become subject vassals looking to powerful overlords for leadership and protection. They called themselves by the name of the property or feudal holding and held themselves above the guild members in the cities, who claimed that "City air makes free".

A large property, but above all a feudal land-holding, had the most authority in the claim for nobility. These names, derived from properties of ancient heritage, were not always preceded by the locality-meaning particle "von". It was not until the 15th and 16th centuries that it became fashionable to use "von" before names not derived from localities to designate nobility. From that time on such linguistically unjustified names as "von Schmidt" and "von Lehman" became connected with nobility.

On the other hand, families who had locality names such as Brandenburg, Gransee, Tetlow and others gradually dropped the location sign "von" or "aus" as they moved out into the Burgertum of the city. One cannot tell the position of the bearer of a name from the omission or addition of "von" to the name of ancient times.

The law later established the division between the position and rights of nobility and bourgeois. At the present time these class divisions have vanished and they have gone so far as to allow prominent and important people, such as families and Jews, to be taken into the nobility. Quite a number of the new "nobility" would find it difficult to trace their descent to Christian-German ancestors.

The contrary is also true. The ancient true nobility is to be identified with the ancient middle class. When the distinction between bond and free, between nobility and

burgher, has sunk so far that it is defined by the use of a "v." or "von" officially written before a name, the distinction is not valid. One must always remember that the person is such a product of education and inheritance that only by totally abolishing every difference of position and noble title, will the true heritage that comes from his historical past be evident. In certain occupations one will encounter certain family names and these without title will represent an aristocracy. So also will the Burghers who faithfully remember their ancestors and from their history learn to create moral power, also without title. If one reflects on it, these are worth at least as much as the new "nobility". Holding fast to one's heritage will not lose its worth by sudden emergence of upstarts.

Only in the last decade has it again become the custom for middle class families to remember their "blood ties"; especially for families overseas, remembering their German heritage and finding it of value. It may be that the farther the German names dispersed, the stronger the ties to the homeland and the more persistent their search for strength from their roots.

From: Vol 8 DEUTSCHES GESCHLECHTERBUCH  
Genealogisches Handbuch Bürgerlicher Familien  
by Dr. Jur. Bernhard KOERNER - (1901)  
Translated by Marjorie Kleinschmidt

DO YOU HAVE AN ESTATE PLAN?

Have you thought about providing support for the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society in your estate plan? Such gifts are deductible for state and federal tax purposes and will be very beneficial to the society. Any amount will be welcomed.

## 'Perpetual Motion' Denniston and the Grand Island 'War'

In late May 1994 I received a letter from a newly discovered cousin, Susan (Denniston) Forster, who lives with her husband Robert in County Longford, Ireland. Cousin Susan generously enclosed a copy of an old letter written in 1828 by Samuel Denniston from Grand Island, New York, to his brother Edward—Susan's great-great grandfather—in County Longford. In his letter, Samuel writes of the burning of Grand Island, gives his opinion of American government, advises his brother on moving from Ireland, complains because his perpetual motion ideas have not been accepted, views Freemasonry in a sinister context, and tells of the need for religion: all in three handwritten pages.

October 30 [1828]

Grand Island [New York]

Dear Brother,

Your letter of June 1st 1828 I received in about two months after its date. I was glad to hear that you and family and friends were well, a blessing which I and family enjoy at present thanks to the all wise God . . . .

You wish to know the cause of the burning of Grand Island. Hypocrisy, I think includes the cause, for this people profess liberty and equality and act right the reverse. It is not any particular mode of government that makes America so desirable, it is the great bounds and various climates which makes this quarter of the globe an asylum for millions, though [it is] not free from corruption. Still to find a better government than that under which we exist you might travel the globe and then perhaps fail.

The "burning of Grand Island" needs explanation. Grand Island lies at the western end of New York State, in the Niagara River, just southeast of Niagara Falls. With an area of about 27 square miles, it is about 8 miles long and just over 6 miles wide at its greatest breadth. A look at a map of New York State shows that Canadian territory forms Grand Island's northern, western, and southern approaches. In the early part of the 19th century the island was heavily timbered, and its white oak made excellent barrel staves which its enterprising inhabitants exported to Montreal and Quebec markets. Grand Island was also disputed land, even though New York State had, by treaty with the Seneca Indians, purchased the land in 1815. Both the United States and Canada claimed Grand Island, but neither had enforced its claim. Sovereignty of the island being in doubt, many people from Canada and the United States moved in and built cabins on the island's eastern and western shores, and even set up their own governmental administration, maintaining a kind of independent country, accountable to neither Canada nor United States law. In 1819, British and American boundary commissioners declared that Grand Island belonged to the United States. As the result of its 1815 treaty with the Seneca Indians, New York State owned the land and now had to decide what to do about the squatter population, of which Samuel Denniston and his family were a part. At the order of the Governor to remove the illegal occupants, Sheriff Cronk of Niagara County in 1819 passed on these orders to the inhabitants, "with directions to leave by a specified day. Some obeyed, but over many cabins the smoke continued to curl as saucily as before."<sup>1</sup> The sheriff then assembled a company of militia in the Buffalo area and, with "boats from the 'Seeley tavern,' about three miles below Black Rock, on the river shore, landed on the Island, made its entire circuit and drove off every squatter, either

on to the Canadian or American shores, and burned every dwelling and other buildings to the ground."<sup>2</sup>

As Samuel continues his letter, he advises his brother what his sons should bring with them for "comfort" on the voyage to the United States, and warns of the consequences of drinking too much punch:

You wish me to mention what things I thought fit for your sons' comfort on shipboard, I would recommend a gallon or two of good vinegar, a few pounds of sugar, and a few gallons of good whiskey; these three make a pleasant punch that is said to be healthy if taken moderately. But beware of excess; it has been the destruction of millions. Four or five ounces of sulfur put in one gallon of whiskey is said to be good to prevent disease; a small dram may be taken once or twice a day. For food, I would recommend a few potatoes, some good biscuit bread, butter, cheese and such other matter as they might think proper. For garments I would recommend wide trousers and socks or short stockings . . . With regard to money I would observe that more depends on the application than the quantity, therefore your own judgment must direct you.

Samuel invites his brother Edward to come to the United States:

This I can assure you that if your sons come to this country they shall have from me the same regard as my own children. If it were agreeable to the providence of God I should rejoice to see you and family with all our friends and connections on Grand Island. If I thought my presence would be a means of your coming I should endeavour to see you all once more. Your age might be an objection to the matter, but I can assure you that older people than you or Andrew frequently come to this country from various parts of Europe; any one that is at all able to work can obtain a good living here with the blessing of heaven, for here is room that is liberty, and here is the gospel which I think should introduce a degree of equality, the latter you have, but of the former you are destitute.

He tells Edward about the price of land, his son John's plans for a saw mill, and the failure to have his perpetual motion ideas accepted in this country:

Lands in the United States are sold from ten shillings to ten dollars per acre. Lands equally as good are sold in Canada from one to five dollars per acre. Cattle of all kinds are cheap, also provisions of all kinds. Merchandise of almost every description is reasonable and convenient. My son John intends building a saw mill on this Island; the lots contain 160 acres at three dollars and three quarters per acre. If he succeeds in building the mill he can easily pay for the land; it is thought to be a great object as there is no mill on the island—whether he fails or not I could wish to see your sons on Grand Island as I feel confident they might do well. As for the perpetual motion my opinion is the same as it has been for years past. I still flatter myself that a friend from my native country will one day appear and enable me to make a fair experiment . . . I also think I know how it should be applied, in case I fail I shall endeavour to report the matter to the Government of Great Britain; there it will have a fair trial and there I will obtain Justice.

Perhaps because of questions from Edward for which no letter survives, Samuel ends his letter with thoughts about Freemasonry and religion:

The principle of Freemasonry is lightly esteemed in this country, occasioned by the abduction of William Morgan. Said Morgan was a Freemason and published here some, for which cause it is said they murdered him. I might say more on this subject but shall refer it to another time.



Religious arguments you observe is [sic] common in that country, so it is here, but I see no need for it, if due regard were paid to religion as taught by the immaculate saviour there would be no need for argument, but like other matter[s] speculation has caused argument, hatred, bloodshed, all contrary to the doctrine of our blessed and merciful saviour. I need not tell you the necessity of religion, experience has taught you that I presume, and you can assure your children if they are destitute of it, that their condition is no better than babe in a wilderness without a guide or a shelter. Dear brother if I see you I might relate many things which would not be prudent to mention here. I shall therefore bid you farewell for the present. With Love and respect your affectionate brother,

Samuel Denniston

N.B. The word hypocrisy may seem severe but that is my opinion of all who from speculative motives introduce bloodshed. I have but little faith in revolutionary wars so long as frail man governs . . . .

Samuel's reference to "perpetual motion" is confirmed in the literature of Erie county, New York:

On the next day (the 12th)<sup>3</sup> the party found an old Irishman named Dennison [sic], who with two sons and some helpers was busy putting up houses. He claimed the right to remain, and told the sheriff he had discovered the secret of perpetual motion, in which he would give Colonel Cronk a half interest if the latter would let him stay. The colonel told him to put his "perpetual motion" in use, and leave the island at once.

Such is a condensed history of the only civil war (and that a bloodless one) ever known within the bounds of Erie county. A few of the dispossessed parties soon returned, but as they kept very quiet, and were careful not to draw attention to themselves by committing any depredations, they were permitted to remain for several years. Among them was "perpetual motion" Dennison [sic], who for fifteen years clung to his possession, and insisted on the value of his "motion," with amusing pertinacity.<sup>4</sup>

For comprehensive accounts of the Grand Island 'War,' refer to the books listed in the footnotes. They are filed in the SBCGS library under call numbers 947.7/Joh and 947.7/Erie/H2/SMI/Vol.1.

*T.J. Denniston*

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<sup>1</sup>Johnson, Crisfield. *History of Erie County, New York*. Buffalo: Printing House of Matthews & Warren, 1876, 327.

<sup>2</sup>*History of the City of Buffalo and Erie County*. Edited by H. Perry Smith. 2 vols. Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., Publishers, 1884, 428.

<sup>3</sup>December 12, 1819

<sup>4</sup>Johnson 1876, 328-329.



## Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**AN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 15th instant, two apprentice boys, legally bound, named WILLIAM and ANDREW JOHNSON. The former is of a dark complexion, black hair, eyes, and habits. They are much of a height, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches. The latter is very fleshy, freckled face, light hair, and fair complexion. They went off with two other apprentices, advertised by Messrs Wm. & Chas. Fowler. When they went away, they were well clad—blue cloth coats, light colored homespun coats, and new hats, the maker's name in the crown of the hats, is Theodore Clark. I will pay the above Reward to any person who will deliver said apprentices to me in Raleigh, or I will give the above Reward for Andrew Johnson alone.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentices, on pain of being prosecuted.

JAMES J. SELBY, Tailor.-  
Raleigh, N. C. June 24, 1824 26 3t

Our 17th President, ANDREW JOHNSON, was orphaned at the age of three and his mother could not afford his keep. Court records of Wake County, North Carolina, dated February 18, 1822, show that Andrew was apprenticed to James Selby, tailor, to learn the trade and remain until he was of lawful age of 21 years. Johnson was 14 years of age at that time. After two years, Andrew, and his older brother, William, who was also apprenticed to the same shop, ran away on June 15, 1824.

A Raleigh newspaper ran the above ad. The ad was confusing. Andrew, described as having fair complexion was actually dark, and his brother, William, was the fair one.

History records the boys got as far as Carthage and opened their own tailor shop. They were restless and by the winter of 1824 went to Laurens, South Carolina. A year later they returned to Raleigh and offered to return to work for Selby, who refused their offer. The brothers, along with their mother, Polly, and her second husband, left Raleigh for Tennessee.

[From an article appearing in "Old Dobbs Trails" Vol 1-3, October 1986]

? **QUERIES**

One of the important considerations in researching family history is the inclusion of the SASE (Self-Addressed, Stamped Envelope) when asking for assistance. In the case of correspondence requiring postage out of the country, US postage is not used, but coupons are bought at the Post Office and included with the return envelope and letter.

The first queries below were received from a researcher in France. Neither SAE or coupons were received with the letter. We include them in hopes that some generous person may discover a connection and respond.

LEPRINCE            Seek info on Louis Aime Augustin Leprince  
b 1842 in Metz, France. Artist,  
scientist & inventor, moving pictures. Mar  
Sarah Elizabeth Leprince from Leeds, GB in  
1868. Residence in 1870, Paris; in Leeds  
1870-81; in New York 1882-1926. Other:  
Chicago, San Fran., CA & Southern Calif.

LEROY                Seek info on John Acme Leroy (also  
engineer, artist, cinematographer,  
inventor with US Patent 1886-88. He  
disappeared in Dijon, France in Oct 1890  
or Liverpool, GB. Thought to have been in  
NY, Phil, Wash, DC with same friends as  
Louis Leprince.

Leprince became Amer. Citizen 1890-91,  
changed his name and came to US. Inquirer  
believes Leprince and Leroy are same  
person. (Editor will retain letter of  
inquiry which contains additional details

Pfend Jacques, 24 Rue Ronsard, F.57200 Sarreguemines, France

BAILEY              Seek info on William Bailey b  
COATES               3 Mar 1822, W. VA; d 22 Feb 1901, San Luis  
Obispo, CA. Mar Margaret Tussey Coates, b  
7 Dec 1835, New Harmony, Posey Co, IN; d  
7 Feb 1917, Fresno, CA. Children: Ethelbert  
Ethella, Ulna Van, Bertha Catherine,  
Adelaide May, Mary Evalina, Owen Van Gundy  
(Foster Child). Residences: Grant Co. WI  
Amador Co. CA, San Luis Obispo, CA. and  
possibly Ohio before Wisconsin.

Bro. James Bailey b 3 May 1827 Rockinham  
Co. VA.

Shirley Tharaldsen, 485 San Marcos Rd., Paso Robles, CA  
93446

GUMBLE  
BAKER                      Seek info on parents of Andrew  
                                 Gumble, b Germany. d 1818-1820 in NYC  
                                 or Brooklyn. Occup. sugar baker. Mar  
                                 Elizabeth Francis. Children: Mary,  
                                 Christiana, Jacob H, Andrew L, John C,  
                                 Linus K.

WILLIAMS  
MOORE                      Seek info on parents, siblings, ances,  
                                 of Rachael Williams. b ca 1827, perhaps  
                                 in NY State. d ca 1865-66, possibly  
                                 Lee Co., IL. Mar William H. Moore, 22  
                                 Apr 1849, Adams Twp (Seneca Co) Later  
                                 moved to Liberty Twp (Henry Co, OH).  
                                 Children: Avis, Mary Jane, Ida,  
                                 Sarah Rebecca, Lillie.

MOORE  
PARKER                      Seek info on Lillie Moore b 1865, IL, dau  
                                 of Rachael & William Moore. Mar Samuel  
                                 ca 1881 in OR. Children: Jesse, Edna,  
                                 Wesley, Nora, Ida M, Leroy, all born in  
                                 Union Co, OR.

MOORE                      Seek info on Ida Moore, dau of Rachael &  
                                 William Moore. b in OH ca 1858. Mar  
                                 George Hoge. Children: Maude R, Eliz J,  
                                 Avais, Nillie L. Resided in Jamestown  
                                 Co 1909, Pennsylvania in 1927.

GREEN(E)                      Seek info on parents, siblings, ances of  
                                 Rebecka Green(e). Maybe b in Maine. May  
                                 be 1/4 Haron of the Iroquois Tribe. d  
                                 23 June 1872 perhaps in IL. Mar Ephrain  
                                 Abraham Moore (b 1805 in Maine) between  
                                 1825-1828. Children: William H & John

Norma Johnson, 125 La Plata, Santa Barbara, CA93109

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#### TOMBSTONES

If you find "O.S.B." or "Orbin Sine Proie" on your  
ancestor's tombstone, you have a real problem, as it is  
Latin for "died without issue."



What Did They Mean By That? A Dictionary of Historical Terms for Genealogists. By Paul Drake, J.D. 1994. Paper - 5-1/2 x 8-1/2, 240 pp. \$23.00 (#D604). Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Phone 1 (800) 398-0079 or (301) 390-7709.

Do you know what a "febrifuge" is? Ever heard of an "epulotic?" Or how about a "syndic?" These and over 3000 other words are defined in this unique collection of historical terms. This handy dictionary contains words encountered by genealogists in every area of research -- estate inventories, court entries, church records, letters, books and newspapers. It also includes many occupations, descriptions of early furniture and foods, common medical terms and herbal remedies, and many outdated and forgotten expressions. Most helpful are three fold-out sample documents, one from the 1600's and two from the 1700's, with explanatory information on deciphering the handwriting of the times. A wonderful aid to all genealogists!

Reviewed by Bonnie (Gaines) Poucher

Hamilton County, Ohio Marriage Index, 1817 - 1845, Volume 1. Compiled by Lois E. Hughes. 1994. Paper, 351 pp., 8.5 X 11, cross-index. \$43.00 (#H828). Order from Heritage Books, Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD. 20716. Phone: (301) 390-7709.

The wonderfully compiled lists recorded in this informative volume were copied from handwritten indexes from the Hamilton County Courthouse. Best of all, there were no changes made in the lists, including phonetically spelled names and places. The names are cross-indexed so that if you do not know the names of an ancestor's spouse, you can compare volume and page number and date to get a match! For those folks out researching in Hamilton County you will find this book a gem.

Reviewed by Chris Klukkert

## IRS ASSISTS IN LOCATING MISSING PERSONS

Do you need assistance locating a long-lost relative? Are you trying to distribute assets from an estate and having difficulty locating the beneficiaries? The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) can help!

The IRS will assist you by forwarding mail sent for a "humane purpose" to an addressee. The IRS will not attempt to trace family trees, nor will it forward letters asking for money. No information pertaining to the addressee will be disclosed to the person or organization requesting the forwarding. If an address is located, the mail will be delivered in an IRS envelope with the following information:

the IRS is forwarding the letter in accordance with their current policy;

the IRS has no involvement in the matter aside from forwarding the letter;

the decision about whether or not to respond is completely up to the recipient.

In order to use this service, you must submit a written request briefly explaining the need for locating the missing person, including a Social Security number for this person and a last known address, if one is available. Requests submitted without the Social Security number will not be processed.

If you need to locate someone for a "humane purpose" similar to those described above, contact the IRS District Disclosure Officer in your area for more information.

From Benefits Newsletter for UC Annuitants, Fall 1994

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QUERIES - continued from page 30

LYONS	Seek info re John Van Buren Lyons b 30 Oct 1834, Scott, IL, d 27 Sep 1919. Mar Nancy Eleanor Flanary b 3 Feb 1836, Jackson Co. MO. Came west on Oregon Trail to Dallas, OR 1865 with dau Mary Elizabeth "Lizzie" Lyons b 26 Oct 1855, Shelby Co. IA, d 27 Sep 1937, Ontario, OR. Lyons family returned to IA. In 1874 Lizzie mar Albert Sylvester Swain b 16 Sep 1851, Wayne Co. IN, d 13 Jun 1929, Burns, OR. They came to Dallas, OR in 1875, later settling in Harney Co. OR.
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Louise Swain, 3723 Fortunato Way, Santa Barbara, CA 93105



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Edited by Arthur Meredyth Burke
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Volumes 31-35 Platt-Sherly.
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Histories, Peerage Claims, etc. 1885
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States Navy and Marine Corps. January 1, 1909. 1909
By the U. S. Government Printing Office
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Education-Public Schools. 1974. No. 4, Miscellany H2 GLA
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By Sanford Charles Gladden
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Compiled by C. H. B. Turner V2 TUR

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- Weik's History of Putnam County, Indiana. 1910 977.2 PUTNAM WEI
By Jesse W. Weik

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- Province and Court Records of Maine. Volume 1 (1636-1668) 1928 974.1 P2 MAI V.1
- Province and Court Records of Maine. Volume 2 (1653-1679) 974.1 PE MAI V.2
Edited by Charles Thorton Libby

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- The Mayflower Descendant. Volume 13 (1911). 974.4 Hē May V.13
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- Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts. Volume 2. 1910. 974.4 D2 CUT V.2
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History of the Town of Northfield, Massachusetts for 150 years with an Account of the Prior Occupation of the Territory by the Squakheags and with Family Genealogies. 1875 By J. H. Temple and George Sheldon	974.4 FRANKLIN H2 TEM

MISSOURI

History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri, from the Earliest Times to the Present.....1889. By the Goodspeed Publishing Company	977.8 COLE H2 GOO
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

History of the Town of Londonderry comprising the Towns of Derry and Londonderry, New Hampshire. 1851 By Rev. Edward L. Parker	974.2 ROCKINGHAM H2 PAR
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NEW YORK

Historical Sketches of Franklin County and its Towns with many Short Biographies. 1918. By Frederick J. Seaver.	974.7 FRANKLIN D3 SEA
Ecclesiastical Records, State of New York. Vol. 2 1680-1701. Vol. 3 1701-1725. Vol. 4 1725- 1750 Supervised by Hugh Hastings, State Historian.	974.7 K2 HAS Vol. 2, 3, 4

OHIO

The Official Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War with Spain, 1898-1899. 1916. Compiled by Benson W. Hough.	977.1 M2 HOU
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OREGON

Oregon Spectator Index 1846-1854. 2 Volumes. 1941 By the W.P.A. Newspaper Project.	979.5 B3 WPA INDEX
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VERMONT

The History of the Town of Dummerston (from Vol. V of the Vermont Historical Gazetteer). 1855

By David Lufkin Mansfield.

History of the Town of Montpelier from the time it was first Chartered in 1781 to the year 1860 together with Biographical Sketches of its Most Noted Deceased Citizens. 1860.

By D. P. Thompson

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H2 MAN

974.3 WASHINGTON
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VIRGINIA

done
Virginia Wills and Administrations 1631-1800, and Index. 1930
Compiled by Clayton Torrence.

Wills and Administrations of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, and other Genealogical and Historical Items, 1610-1800. 1941.

Compiled by Blanche Adams Chapman.

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A History of Pendleton County, West Virginia. 1910
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FAMILIES

History and Genealogy of the Jewetts of America. A Record of Edward Jewett of Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, and of his two Emigrant Sons, Deacon Maximilian and Joseph Jewett, Settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639, also of Abraham and John Jewett, Early Settlers of Roywley, and of the Jewetts who have Settled in the United States subce the Year 1800. 1908

By Frederic Clarke Jewett, M.D.

Notable Southern Families. Volume IV The Sevier Family. 1926
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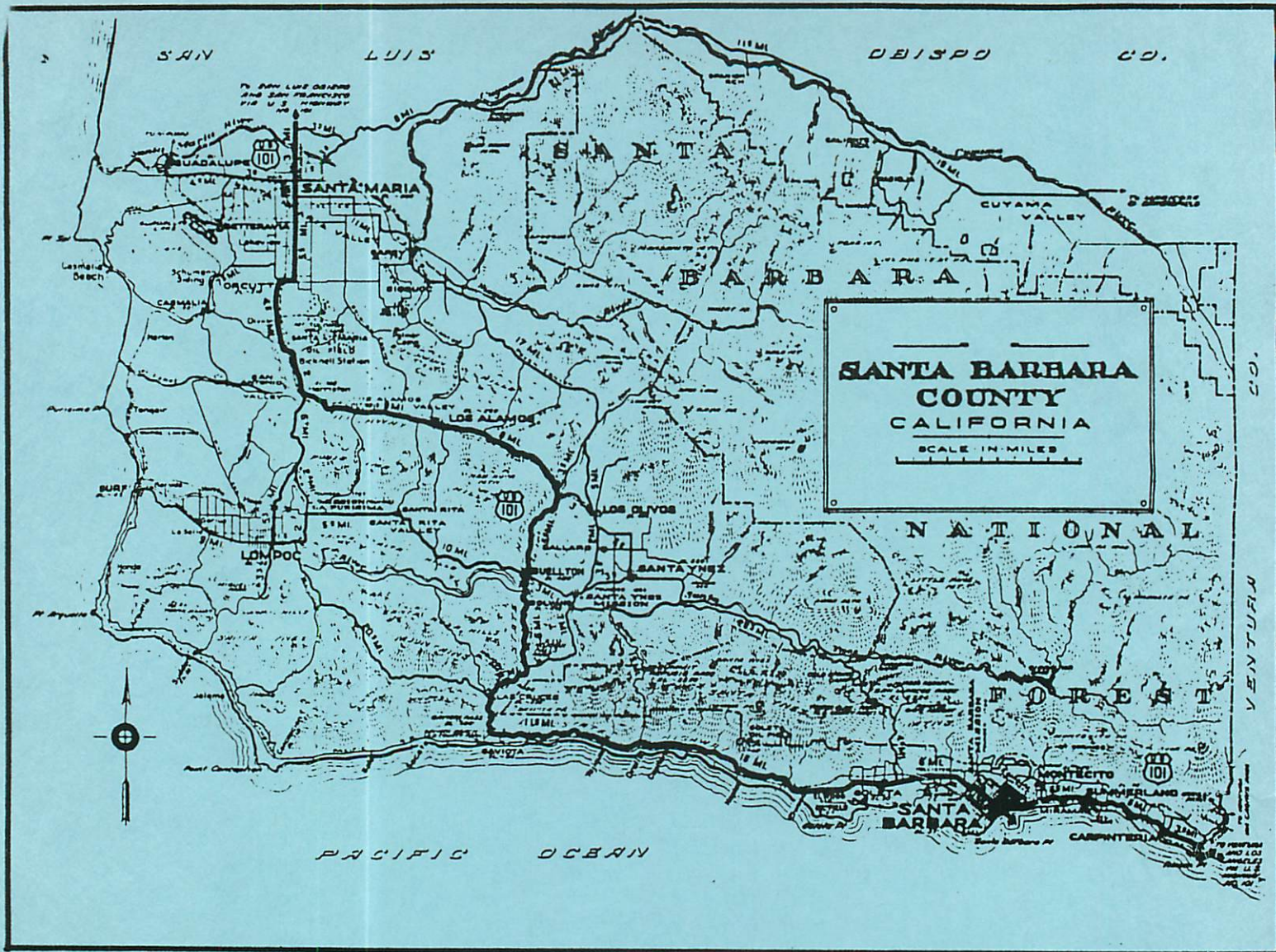
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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

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.

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