

# Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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# SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Articles of family history or of historical nature are welcomed and utilized as space permits. If materials are to be returned, include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Be sure to add your name to copy being submitted.

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Established in 1972, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society became incorporated as a non-profit 501C(3) 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.

**Library:** Sahyun Library at the SBCGS facility, 316 Castillo St., Santa Barbara.  
Hours: Sunday 1-4 p.m.; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 10 a.m.-3 p.m.  
Phone number: (805) 884-9909

**Membership:** Benefits include *Tree Tips* (monthly newsletter) and *Ancestors West* (quarterly)

Dues are payable annually beginning on August 1, 2000:  
Active (individual) - \$30; Family (husband & wife) - \$45; Friend - \$40;  
Donor - \$60; Patron - \$125; Life - \$1000

**Meetings:** First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance Ave. at State St., Santa Barbara  
Regular monthly meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month except August. Meetings begin at 10:30 a.m. and are preceded at 9:30 a.m. by sessions for Beginners, Help Wanted, and Computer help

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## PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The pursuit of my family history has brought many rewards my way. Since 1992 I've had the joy of discovering a large number of fascinating ancestors who have taught me much about themselves and the times in which they lived. In order to join others who shared my interest in this pursuit of past family, I was fortunate to join a group of people who became my valued friends in the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society. For the past two years I have had the great joy of being the president of this society, which is filled with motivated, creative, dedicated, and enthusiastic members. Many members have donated many hours to bring our society and our Sahyun Library to where we are today. I've tried to thank everyone in print somewhere along the line in the past two years, but that is difficult and can be dangerously too easy to leave an important worker out by mistake. Please know that my thanks and appreciation go out to each of you who have contributed and helped during my term.

On July 1st Jim Friestad will assume the presidency, and I know that we all look forward to working with him over the next two years. Jim has been a steady rock over the past two years of changes and growth. I appreciate his assistance, leadership, and willingness to help in any way asked. He and his wife Marjory are a great team to have working for us and deserve our continued support in the future.

I cannot leave office without also thanking profusely another couple that has done much to make our library so magnificent. A deep round of applause must be given to Marion and Ted Denniston, our head librarians. For the past six or seven years these dedicated members have managed our library, a growing responsibility and consumer of their time. We are indebted to their many hours spent at the job performing a multitude of duties, which include planning, moving books, coordinating, organizing, cataloging, maintaining equipment in working order, and assisting patrons and librarians. They are assisted by a large support team of volunteers, who I know join me in expressing our appreciation to these two, Marion and Ted Denniston. By the way, Ted also serves on the staff of *Ancestors West*.

Please continue to volunteer as you have for the many jobs and activities that our Society requires. Keep in mind that our volunteers are the ones that do 100% of the necessary jobs to run the Society, to operate our Sahyun Library, and to spread the word about what we offer to others. Also needed are the continued donations to our society and to the Endowment Fund. Thanks to you all, we have accomplished much by working together. Thanks to all of

you for being a most amazing part of my life for the past eight years!

I'll see you at meetings, in the library, in the Treasure Cove, at activities, and researching in the stacks. Happy hunting!

*Emily Hills Aasted, President*

\* \* \* \*

## EDITOR'S NOTES

The success of the Military Issue has spurred us on to bring you another jam-packed issue, this time focusing on the dead since most of our ancestors are. This "dead" issue again contains submissions from many of our members. Dr. Sey Kinsell has contributed an article on the Spanish Flu in Santa Barbara in 1918, and Emily Aasted has compiled a list of burials in Calvary Cemetery for the years 1918-1919.

Emily and I spent one day driving to all of the North County cemeteries interviewing managers and taking photographs for this issue. While leading our Society, Emily has been heading projects such as extracting death records from the Santa Barbara Mission Archives with Dorothy Northenscold, extracting cemetery information from old newspapers, and listing the inhabitants of many old cemeteries of Santa Barbara County. She has begun indexing surnames in all of the past *Ancestors West* issues, and we hope to have this index available at the library and sales table soon.

I hope you will enjoy this issue and that it will be helpful to you in your research for gravesites and obituaries. There are many links to Internet sites that will expand your access to many more sources of records and clues.

Your continuing support is appreciated. Please keep the articles coming.

*Dorothy Jones Oksner, Editor*



**LA PATERA CEMETERY**  
(Old Catholic Cemetery)  
Goleta District  
Santa Barbara County, California

By Edson T. Strobridge, SBCGS Member  
<estrobridge@thegrid.net>

This Cemetery, also known as Arboleda Cemetery, was founded in the early 1870's on land deeded to the Catholic Church by Thomas Hope. It is located on the north side of the old Goleta - Santa Barbara road, which is now known as Hollister Avenue. It is on a small hillside approximately 300 yards west of Modoc Avenue and the railroad bridge over Hollister Avenue. It is bordered on the east by Atascadero Creek, which crosses under Hollister Avenue, on the west by Auhay Avenue adjacent to the S.B. County Juvenile Hall, and on the north by the railroad tracks adjacent to the California State 101 Freeway.

The first burial occurred on November 17, 1873 and the last in August 1896 after 823 burials. This Cemetery was replaced by the new Calvary Catholic Cemetery at 199 North Hope Avenue near Sunset Road in Santa Barbara with the first burial on September 2, 1896 of John C. Kays, a veteran of the War with Mexico (1846-1848). Some of the bodies that were interred in the old Catholic Cemetery were moved to the present Calvary cemetery between 1896 and 1912. However, most of them remain buried in the abandoned and neglected burial ground.

The abandoned weed grown hillside, comprised of 4.72 acres, is still carried on County tax rolls as tax exempt cemetery land administered by the Catholic Archdiocese in Los Angeles. Only one drifting headstone remains, the rest having been stolen, vandalized or broken and plowed under during the times the land is cleared of weeds for fire hazard control. There exist several abandoned homeless shelters on the top of the hillside among the trees containing old mattresses and abandoned clothing.

A record of the burials exists and is located in "The Second Book of Burials of the Parish of Santa Barbara," which begins with November 17, 1873 and ends with December 29, 1912. It states that, "This record contains 2058 burials of which 823 are in the old cemetery on the Goleta road and the remainder, 1235, are in the new cemetery where the first interment was that of John Kays, on September 2, 1896, No. 844 in this Book." This Register conformed to the long survival of the Spanish language in Santa Barbara, and all burial entries in the Santa Barbara Registers from 1782 until October 23, 1895 are in Spanish when they began to be recorded in English.

Over 800 of the burials in the Old Catholic cemetery are recorded in Spanish.

Reference sources:

*Archives of the Santa Barbara Mission: "Second Book of Burials of the Parish of Santa Barbara."*

*Tax Rolls, Santa Barbara County.*

*"Santa Barbara Cemeteries", by Virginia Paddock as published in Ancestors West, SBCGS, Vol. 16, No.1, p.19, Mar. 1990."*

*"God's Acre at Mission Santa Barbara," pp. 30 & 32, by Maynard Geiger, OFM.*

*Researched and compiled by Edson T. Strobridge, a member of Order of Minor Historians, San Luis Obispo, CA, and a new member of SBCGS.*

*(List of Veterans' burials in La Patera Cemetery follows on next page)*

\* \* \* \*

*I dreamed death came to me last night  
and Heaven's gate swung wide,  
with kindly grace an angel came  
and ushered me inside!*

*And there... to my astonishment  
stood folks I'd known on earth,  
Some I judged and called "unfit"  
and some of little worth;*

*Indignant words rose to my lips  
But never were set free;  
For every face showed stunned surprise. . .  
Not one expected me!*

*- Unknown*

## LA PATERA CEMETERY BURIALS 1873-1912

Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library  
 Libro Segundo de Entierros de la Parroquia de Santa Barbara  
 el cual empieza en dia 17 de Noviembre del Año 1873  
 Rev. P.J. Stockman, Rector, Rev. Joseph Nunan, Asst. Rector  
 Deaths, Book #2 , 1873-1912

This search was made to determine the identity and burial locations of known veterans of the Mexican War and Civil War who lived and/or died in Santa Barbara County, Calif. and were buried in various Catholic Cemeteries in the Santa Barbara area. (La Patera Cemetery a.k.a. "Old Catholic Cemetery," located in the Goleta District on the Goleta Road (Hollister Avenue), Santa Barbara, now abandoned)

Burial No.	Page	Burial date	Name	Age
27	3	February 18, 1874	Manuel German	45 yrs
68	8	July 23, 1874	Felipe Badillo	56 yrs
344	39	May 21, 1879	Vicente Ordaz	52 yrs
461	53	January 29, 1881	Antonio Maria de la Guerra	66 yrs
564	65	January 10, 1884	Bernardino Lopez	65 yrs
712	82	January 4, 1887	Antonio Rodriguez	70 yrs
714	83	February 19, 1887	Jesus Soto	43 yrs
761	88	November 8, 1887	Lino Ruiz*	40 yrs
773	90	January 16, 1888	Clemente Espinosa*	42 yrs
829	96	January 6, 1889	Francisco Cordero	78 yrs
889	103	January 21, 1890	Miguel Pico	48 yrs
B562A	112	July 13, 1891	Pablo Valencia	68 yrs
B570	113	December 14, 1891	Jose de Jesus Cordero	about 60 yrs
B581	114	January 22, 1892	Jose Maria Ayala*	61 yrs
B612	117	August 3, 1892	Jose Maria Garcia	57 yrs
B616	118	August 25, 1892	Juan Scolan (John Scollan)	72 yrs
B649	112	May 22, 1893	Jose Rufino Leiva	62 yrs
B665	124	November 3, 1893	Narciso Valencia	48 yrs
B678	125	February 6, 1894	Jose Maria Valenzuela	70 yrs
B748	133	February 10, 1895	Ismael Soto	53 yrs
B773	138	September 26, 1895	Juan Ygnacio Valencia	72 yrs

Note: Death Book #2 changes the entries from Spanish to English on Oct. 23, 1895

B788	139	November 17, 1895	Jose Salvador Valdez	70 yrs
Buried in Catholic Cemetery				
B800	141	February 6, 1896	Nicolas Orellana	about 76 yrs
Native of Chile, interred in Catholic Cemetery				

With the first burial in the new Calvary Catholic Cemetery at 199 Hope Avenue, Santa Barbara, the "Old Cemetery" was closed to further burials.

\* reinterred at Calvary Catholic Cemetery, about 1901.

Sources:

"April 2nd, 1864 Enlistment Roll of Co. C Native Cav. 1st Battalion Cal. Vols, Sta. Barbara" as certified by "Ant. Ma. De la Guerra, Capt. Co. C. N.C.C. V." "Santa Barbara, April 22, 1866."

Santa Barbara Morning Press, May 31, 1894 "Honored Dead."

Calvary Catholic Cemetery Interment Records.

United States National Archives and Records Administration: "Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, 1879 - 1903" Microfilm Series M-1845.

(Continued on following page)

*(La Patera Cemetery continued)*

This research has revealed that with the exception of John Scollan, who was a member of *Stevensons Regiment of the 1st NY Volunteers* and who served in California during the war with Mexico in 1847 and 1848, the remaining 22 names listed were all veterans of the Civil war having enlisted in Santa Barbara in 1864 and served in the Union Army with Co. C, 1st Battalion, Native California Cavalry. Their Captain, Antonio Maria de la Guerra, the youngest son of the prominent Santa Barbara de la Guerra family, formed Company C, which was originally known as the "Santa Barbara" Company. It was mustered in as a part of the more than 16,000 troops raised by the State of California in answer to the calls made by the National Government. Of the 22 veterans named above, three were later reinterred in the Calvary Catholic Cemetery on Hope Avenue, and their graves are still marked with military headstones. The remaining 19 Union veterans of the Civil War still buried at the La Patera Cemetery lie in unmarked, forgotten and vandalized graves including that of Captain Antonio Maria de la Guerra whose mother and father are buried under the altar of the Santa Barbara Mission.

This research on the members of Company C (the Santa Barbara Company), 1st Battalion, Native California Cavalry is ongoing and the results will be the subject of a future story in *Ancestors West*.

*Edson T. Strobridge, SBCGS Member*  
<estrobridge@thegrid.net>

**THIS ISSUE AND THE  
FALL/WINTER 2000 ISSUE  
OF  
ANCESTORS WEST HAS  
BEEN REPRODUCED BY  
KINKO'S  
SOUTH HOPE AVENUE,  
SANTA BARBARA, CA**



\* \* \* \*

## FINDING BURIAL LOCATIONS

### National Cemeteries

You can get information about relatives buried in National Cemeteries at no cost. No forms are needed but requests must be about a specific individual and must include full name, date and place of birth and death, state from which enlisted, rank and military unit. Write to: Alexander Havas, Director Executive Communication & Administration Service (402B), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 8120 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington DC 20420 (*Hi-Desert GS 1998*)

### If the Grave is Moved, What Do You Do?

If your ancestor's final resting place turns out not to be final because of a construction project, first find out the date of the construction from the county civil engineers or the Army Corps of Engineers. Second, check newspapers just before and after the date of construction for mention of removal and reinterment. Third, check the county health department for registration of removal and a possible court order.



## THE "RESURRECTION" OF CATHERINE KELLUM

Stranger stop and cast an eye,  
As you are now, so once was I.  
As I am now, so you will be.  
Prepare for death and follow me.

By Gaye O'Callahan, SBCGS Member <GayeO@aol.com>

*Catherine Kellum was 29 years, four months and six days old when she died for unknown reasons on June 29, 1815, a year before Indiana became a state. Her husband, Jacob, buried her in a small hilltop graveyard on Section 20 of Ezra Martin's farm . . . How long Catherine Kellum's white marble headstone remained upright, no one knows, but at some point over the next 184 years, it was knocked over and busted into 27 pieces. The relentless cycles of wind and rain, freezes and thaws took a toll and the pieces slowly sank beneath the ground. The last trace of Catherine Kellum was gone, a casualty of time and bureaucratic indifference. As a practical matter, she never existed, since that stone was the only tangible proof she ever walked the Earth.*

Enter one John Walters whose T-Shirt sports the epitaph above. He is a man with the extraordinary job of locating, repairing and restoring old pioneer cemeteries. John's interest was born when, as a highway department employee, he mowed the grass around old neglected Indiana cemeteries and was chagrined at their condition and the continuing loss of history. As his passion grew, he researched everything to be found on the techniques of gravestone repair, and the histories of the local cemeteries and their occupants. Armed with his newfound expertise and an unstoppable enthusiasm he was able to convince Fayette County to create his position.

Although his job as a county employee is unusual, public interest in cemetery restoration is growing as the country's mania for genealogy continues. John is a member of the National Association of Gravestone Studies which is just one of many groups devoted to all aspects of cemetery and gravestone preservation. A cursory search of the internet shows help is available in the areas of cemetery preservation regulation, the "how to" of organizing projects, active projects across the country, and information on techniques for the physical aspect of headstone repair and gravestone preparation. A quick search of the internet shows help available in many areas: cemetery preservation regulation, lists of active

projects, suggestions for organizing your own group, and techniques for headstone repair. John is just one of many whose passion for history is saving the past from obliteration.

*His calling led to the rightful resurrection of Catherine Kellum's simple gravestone, the last remaining trace of her life, the 27 pieces of marble which he lifted from the earth, reassembled and placed atop her grave. It's back on Section 20 of Ezra Martin's old farm, the very spot where her husband Jacob placed it 184 years ago. "Saving history, that's what we do," he said. "It's the moral requirement of every living soul to care for gravestones of the dead."*

(Italicized portions are excerpted from The Indianapolis Star, December 7, 1999 by Bill Shaw).

*Gaye O'Callahan is a long time Santa Barbara resident who currently works as a loan processor for a mortgage broker. In her spare time she enjoys gardening and refurbishing her "empty nest."*

\* \* \* \*

# THE MYSTERIOUS FINAL RESTING PLACE OF JOHN THOMSON JONES,

A.K.A.

ANTELOPE JACK AND CHEYENNE JACK



ANTELOPE JACK

*By Dorothy Jones Oksner with the assistance of Gaye O'Callahan, SBCGS Members*

My Great Uncle John was killed by Indians. According to my second cousin Robert Jones in England, John Thomson Jones met his maker in 1874 at Adobe Walls, Texas, a buffalo hide trading post. If that fact weren't enough to pique my interest, he also indicated that there was a book about the incident with John's picture on the cover. As the Jones family genealogist, Robert had provided the author with information but had never seen the finished product.

That was all it took to send me on a mission in search of the book. With a little work I was soon the proud owner of not one but four autographed copies. And there on the cover was 20 year old John, our English ancestor with the familiar long Jones face, so much like those of my father's family. He was dressed in uniform, a knife hanging below his bullet studded belt and holding a Sharps rifle. I was happy with my new acquisition, and after a quick perusal, I placed the book in my library. Just possessing it made "Antelope Jack" or "Cheyenne Jack" as he was also known, come alive. No longer was he just a vague distant relative, my grandfather's older brother.

It wasn't until ten years later in January 1996 on a trip through Texas that I again gave much thought to Great Uncle John. During a cross country trip, my husband Chet and I had been visiting relatives in

Dallas. Without too much coaxing, Chet agreed to take a little extra time to search out the location of the short-lived trading post located in Hutchinson County. We stopped overnight in Borger on the Texas Panhandle where we found the Hutchinson County Historical Museum. I asked about Adobe Walls and was directed upstairs to a miniature layout of the historic trading post. I was further astonished at my luck when the curator revealed he was the local "expert" on the history of the post and had voluminous files on it. He was very interested in knowing all about my great uncle. Unfortunately, since I had not really read the book, I couldn't add anything new to his already extensive knowledge.

The site of the old Adobe Walls trading post was located about 50 miles from the Museum. With directions in hand and snow still on the ground, we headed north on Highway 207, crossed over the Canadian River and continued until we were about 10 miles north of Stinnett. There we found a very small historical marker, which pointed us down a very small graveled road. The wind blew as we turned off the highway and made our way over the private cattle-grazing land and the unbelievably flat Texas Plains. We followed the road for 20 long isolated miles, without even cattle for company. We were totally alone.

When we finally pulled up at the site, it was no surprise to find only a monument marking what had been the trading post. We knew that the Indians had burned the post after the white men deserted it. A metal fence that we presumed was for protection from the most plausible danger, the now absent grazing cattle, surrounded the monument. The monument was dedicated to both the white men and Indians who died there in the summer of 1874.

That summer had been marked by violence resulting in the deaths of many white hides-men at the hands of the Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians. The whites were slaughtering buffalo by the thousands and bringing their hides to Adobe Walls for storage and eventual sale. The physical and cultural survival of the Indians depended on the great bison herds that roamed the plains. The herds were rapidly shrinking with the coming of the white men and their guns. Fighting for survival, the angry Indians attacked the post one June morning in 1874.

The account of the demise of Great Uncle John is chronicled in my book, *Adobe Walls, The History and Archeology of the 1874 Trading Post*, by T. Lindsay Baker and Billy R. Harrison. "John Thomson Jones, an Englishman known variously as "Antelope Jack" and "Cheyenne Jack," and W. Muhler, a German known to most of the hide men as "Blue Billy," were killed in their camp not far from the Canadian [River].



Anderson Moore, their partner, came into the trading post with the news, telling everyone that the two men had been surprised by unidentified Indians, murdered, and terribly mutilated. The press in Dodge City reported that John Jones 'was found with his legs and arms stretched to their utmost, and pinned to the ground . . . [by] a stake through his body' and noted that 'decency forbids us stating the particulars' of Muhler's disfigurement. It was more than a week before a group of hide men from the trading post went out to bury the two unfortunate hunters, and during the interval rain had washed their bodies down the creek by which they had been camping. Their remains were never found."

I wondered what had brought 20-year-old John Jones to the American West, leaving his large family and home in London. Was it adventure and challenge he sought? He undoubtedly found those before his untimely end. His grieving parents tried unsuccessfully to have his remains located. That they never succeeded was no surprise and I surely wasn't going to find them either. After taking a few photographs of the monument and the surrounding area, we got back into the car and steeled ourselves for the two-hour drive back to the highway and civilization.

Source:

Baker, T. Lindsay and Harrison, Billy R., *Adobe Walls: the history and archeology of the 1874 trading post*, Panhandle-Plains Historical Society, 1986.

*Dorothy Jones Oksner, Editor of Ancestors West, is a freelance escrow officer, a quilter, and vintage Santa Barbara postcard and Boyd's Bears collector. She enjoys walking her dog Julie at the Douglas Family Preserve, pulling weeds and watching NASCAR with her son John.*

\* \* \* \*

***History is the living past of the dead,  
not the dead past of the living.***

-unknown

\* \* \* \*

## PEBBLES

It is Jewish custom to place a pebble or small stone on a grave when one visits a cemetery. This is intended to convey a three-fold message. "You are not forgotten." "See. . . I have been here." "I have added to your monument."

*From Avotaynu, Spring 2000.*

The following is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter, Vol. 5 No. 12 · March 18, 2000, copyright 2000 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.

## FORGOTTEN SLAVE CEMETERY

The Bergen (New Jersey) Record ran an article the week of March 18, 2000 about a nearly-forgotten cemetery that may hold graves of slaves. This small cemetery in Upper Saddle River, New Jersey has a small sign on the gate that says "Slave Cemetery." The little-known cemetery could hold dozens of graves of slaves and freed slaves, experts on the borough's history say. The Upper Saddle River Historical Society estimates that as many as 37 gravestones were found on the grounds in 1949. Most are gone now, lost to vandals and the passing years.

Local officials are trying to restore the cemetery and to reconstruct records of those buried there. The full article can be found at: <http://www.bergen.com/bnwc/gravesec200003161.htm>

\* \* \* \*

## DEATH & TAXES

Tax his cow, tax his goat, tax his pants, tax his coat.  
Tax his crops, tax his work, tax his tie, tax his shirt.  
Tax his chew, tax his smoke, teach him taxes are no joke.

Tax his tractor, tax his mule, teach him taxes are the rule.

Tax his oil, tax his gas, tax his notes, tax his cash.  
If he hollars, tax him more, tax him 'til he's good and sore.

Tax his coffin, tax his grave, tax the sod in which he's laid.

Put these words upon his tomb: "Taxes Drove Me To My Doom."

After he's gone he can't relax; they'll still go after inheritance tax.

*Anonymous*

(Hayward GS Informer 4/5-1997)

\* \* \* \*

***The farther backward you look,  
the farther ahead you can see.***

*Winston Churchill*

## CARPINTERIA CEMETERIES

By Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS Member

The quietness of the little cemetery on Cravens Lane is matched by the tranquility of the mountains and the enormity of the gnarled and ancient live oaks. It is a resting place that can only be described as "country graveyard."

It was in May of 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 Mr. Wiswell and was a part of his property located just west of Cravens Lane and one quarter mile north of Via Real.

In a chat with Cemetery Superintendent Arnold Goena in May, 1978, it was learned the cemetery was recorded in 1880. Goena also said that a Mr. Gardner had plotted the cemetery, and the first person thought to be buried there was Gardner's granddaughter. Originally divided into 449 lots (each with ten spaces), today there are but 400 spaces left, though there are five acres to the north, and five to the south, held in reserve for development at some future time.

In the beginning Catholics were buried only on the south side of the cemetery, and the Chinese were not permitted to be buried there at all. At least not a single one chose to be!

But those buried in this little cemetery were not the first to be buried in the Carpinteria Valley. Before the Americano there was the Spaniard, and before him, the Indian. It would seem apropos to quote from a letter sent by an unidentified writer on September 22, 1875, to the *Santa Barbara Daily Index*: "We Carpinteria people run plowshares irreverently through the remains of another race. . . a people who were eminently conservative, following in the footsteps of their progenitors, living and dying just where they had lived and died. We refer to the Indians and their mounds. We would recommend those members of the Anglo-Saxon race come and drop a tear upon the ground heaped up and hallowed by their long occupation of it."

De Anza had described those graves of the Chumash as having been covered by pole-held planks, on which were placed the small belongings of the deceased. Often the grave itself was covered with ribs of whales.

Campbell Grant, local Indian authority, wrote in the *Santa Barbara News Press* in 1963 that word had reached the east coast by 1875 of the vast amounts of Indian artifacts being found in the aboriginal cemeteries near Santa Barbara. "Inquisitive Yankees now began to dig up the Chumash, trying to reconstruct the culture the Spaniards had so ruthlessly destroyed. In the wake came the true grave robbers, the potholders who looted cemeteries of countless tons of Indian tools and utensils, to satisfy the Victorian craving for relics to fill their curio cabinets."

Before the establishment of the Carpinteria Cemetery Association in 1875, small family cemeteries of the white settlers had been scattered about and many were settlers buried in Santa Barbara. Long before that, the Spaniard of the Carpinteria had also been buried in a little cemetery that today is east of Romero Creek and north of Route 192. Long abandoned, this cemetery today is part of the Featherhill Ranch and is actually owned by the Catholic Church's Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Its stones are fallen, broken, and many have been stolen. Most that remain are made of sandstone and the words are hardly distinguishable. A bout with poison oak is the price one pays to whet one's curiosity and to pay respect to these early inhabitants of this valley. The forgotten little cemetery is covered with a bramble of weeds, vines and dead wood. A rotted, wooden cross protruding from a sunken grave is mute testimony to the ignominy of the burial ground.

One stone is inscribed: "Henry Cota - died 1894. 35 yr. 6 mo. 13 days." Beneath it is written, "In life beloved, in death lamented." Jose Olivas, who died in 1883, at the age of 52, is buried there, as is Jose M. Lopez, who was born in 1877 and died in 1896. One stone indicates a burial had taken place as late as 1915. Many graves were marked simply with mounds of rocks covering the earth. The underbrush has obliterated it all.

There exists a record of 33 names of persons buried 1881-1883, suggesting there was also a Catholic burial ground in Carpinteria at that time.

But, more about the other cemetery, the one on Cravens Lane. Forty-one years after it was established, a meeting was held at the Town Hall to act upon the matter of transferring the Carpinteria Cemetery Association to the Carpinteria Cemetery District, and on May 26, 1916, the necessary papers were signed by the trustees. L. B. Cadwell, D. T. Nidever and B. F. Bailard were appointed to take charge of the new district.

Of those very early years Maria Raya Molina remembers, "They didn't have anyone to clean the

cemetery. The weeds were very high. Anybody who wanted the graves (of their family) to be clean had to go with a hoe and clean them. And when they used to bury a person, they'd leave a big mound of dirt, and there was no grass because there was no one to take care of it." Maria reached back into her memory and described the funerals. "You should have seen the hearse. It had two teams of horses and was very beautiful. The horses had lots of silver on their harnesses, and the hearse was long and black. And on the sides were glass windows with fringed curtains that were tied back. Two men rode on the front and they were dressed in black."

Interviewed for the *Carpinteria Herald* in 1960 Ben Fish had said, "The (Carpinteria) ladies loved their flowers. When there were funerals no one thought of paying anyone to supply flowers, but the flower displays were ready, no matter which family it was that had suffered a loss."

In that same issue of the *Herald*, Glen Harrison Hickey told the reporter, "In the 1940s I was on the board of the Carpinteria Cemetery Association and was president for awhile. Jack Wullbrandt helped with the cemetery then ... At the time I went on the board the property was partly in barley, but there was no water and no care taken of it. We drilled a well then, put in a pipe system, streets and curbs. We put in a lot of hours to improve it."

Today it is well cared for, peaceful and a beautiful little country cemetery. Scattered among the stones are limestone markers, weather-beaten and forgotten, silently reminding us that the little graveyard is now one hundred years old. To the rear of the quiet land is an ancient family plot enclosed by an ornate iron fence, cordoning their area off from all the rest. Forty-three giant sprawling oaks still stand today as they did in the cemetery's beginning, and probably several hundred years before that. Memorial tablets today laid flat in the ground, and artificial flowers seem to be the only changes in a century of years.

From the beginning, the little cemetery has been rather discriminating, and to this day it is said to be reserved for taxpayers who own property in the area from the Rincon to Ortega Hill. It is a cemetery for the people of Carpinteria Valley. (Though provision has been made for non-resident relatives, it is at twice the price as for a Carpinterian!)

*Chapter XI from Jayne Craven Caldwell's "Carpinteria As It Was - Volume One." Copyright 1979 by the author.*

## DIVINING

To find sunken graves, take two metal clothes hangers and straighten them out, roughly in the shape of an "L". Hold the short part, one in each hand. Walk slowly across the ground. When you come to the edge of a grave, the right-hand rod will turn to the left, and the left-hand rod will cross it and turn right. The point where they cross is where the grave begins.

Use this method to establish corners of a grave and to determine if it is an adult or a child.

*Coastal Bend Genealogical Society, Sept. 1987*

*Submitted by Jayne Craven Caldwell*

\* \* \* \*

Causes of death on Missouri certificates:

"Died suddenly, nothing serious."

"Don't know. Had never been fatally ill before."

"Went to bed feeling well, woke up dead."

"Primary cause: blow to head with ax, contributory cause: another man's wife."

\* \* \* \*

## IN THE DAYS OF VICTORIA

When Prince Albert, the husband and consort of Queen Victoria of England died, she went into obsessive mourning that lasted for 40 years. She wore black forever after.

One of the trends she launched was a white grieving handkerchief with a black border. The wider the band, the deeper the stage of mourning.

The mortality rate for children in the Victorian era was 50%. It was not uncommon to pose a deceased child dressed in finery and posed with live siblings and favorite toys for photographs.

Victorian widows were expected to wear black for three years after a spouse's death. However, a widower was expected to mourn only nine months.

It was popular to make necklaces and rings, and elaborate "floral" wreaths out of the hair of the departed (the wreaths were framed).

*Submitted by Jayne Craven Caldwell*

\* \* \* \*

***People will not look forward to posterity  
who never look backward to their ancestors.***

*Edmund Burke*

# SANTA BARBARA AND THE SPANISH FLU

*By C. Seybert Kinsell, MD*

Pneumonic influenza, more usually called the Spanish Flu because the first cases were thought to be from the Pyrenees region of Spain, was as bad a western pestilence as any Western society has suffered in the modern era. It struck the United States in 1918. Twenty percent of the U.S. Army and 28% of civilians became ill. By the time the epidemic ended, more than 20,000,000 people had died worldwide, 548,000 in the United States. Santa Barbara had 625 cases between October and December with 19 deaths, mostly 25- to 30-year olds.

Now we know that a virus causes influenza. It is a cunning disease and capable of changing its nature and eluding the vaccine which attempts to shackle it. Today it is relatively rare for influenza to lead to the lethal complications of pneumonia or to the exacerbation of respiratory and heart diseases, which are treatable by antibiotics and anti-viral and other medications. In 1918, flu was thought to be due to a bacillus (named for the German bacteriologist Pfeiffer Bacillus). Treatment was largely rest, nutritional support and hope. Caution-avoiding sources of infection-was the only prevention.

Santa Barbara in 1918 was a sleepy seaside town of 18,000. Its war efforts included bond sales and parades and much volunteerism for the Red Cross. Letters from the boys overseas filled the newspapers. The flu was of little concern. News of impending Allied victory over Germany filled the papers.

As the summer progressed, flu cases began to be reported in eastern Army camps. Cases in the west were slower to develop because traffic was reduced and most travel was from west to east. Finally in the early days of October, the first cases were described in Santa Barbara along with cases on military bases in California.

Meanwhile, world-renowned Dr. Nathaniel Potter was brought to Santa Barbara from Chicago by Mr. George Owen Knapp (Knapp was founder and chairman of Union Carbide Corporation and had a major role in the activities and growth of Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital) to establish a metabolic laboratory at Cottage Hospital. In August he began lectures with detailed descriptions of the history, prevention and attempted cure of influenza. His talks, described as clear, concise and comprehensive, were given in churches, to the Rotary Club and to schoolchildren (he also had speaking engagements in Los Angeles

and Long Beach). He warned people of Santa Barbara that they would not be immune despite the glorious sunshine and climate. His warning proved prophetic. Dr. Potter was too ill, although not from influenza, to attend groundbreaking ceremonies for the new Potter Wing of Cottage Hospital on April 13, 1919. While on his way to rest in the cooler altitude of Lake Tahoe, he lapsed into a diabetic coma and died, July 5, 1919, in a San Francisco hospital. But Dr. Potter, before his unfortunate death, offered some advice:

"It is our duty in the war is to see that every individual is kept well. At our clinic we adopted a face mask composed of a little piece of wire gauze shaped with a piece of ordinary adhesive tape to prevent scratching and lined with a detachable piece of medicated gauze clamped on with a paper clip.

"Everyone who has a child at home, as well as our cooks and other household servants, should wear a mask until your cold is over.

"The face mask can prevent most of the danger of disease such as flu, colds, sore throat, diphtheria or scarlet fever which are spread by talking, coughing and sneezing.

"Unless this is started soon, the grippe will seize you in its clutches. Let us see what we can do here in Santa Barbara as an ideal community to prevent and diminish illness of anyone who can help to win this terrible struggle (the war)."

Santa Barbara's response was apathetic at first. Early cases were mild, but as numbers increased, complications were reported. By October 15, 1918 there were 152 cases and the first death from pneumonia. The outlook was not bright.

The Health Department called a special meeting of city leaders and on October 14, 1918, the precautionary measures to prevent spread of the epidemic were adopted. Public gatherings, Red Cross assemblies, churches and all public congregating places were closed. Restaurants, banks and hotels were the only businesses open. State Street was deserted. The closure, effective noon, October 15, applied to all theaters, motion picture shows, public and private schools, churches, pool rooms, billiard halls and bowling alleys within the city of Santa Barbara. These orders were to remain in effect until the Health Board considered it safe to lift the ban. Non-compliance was a misdemeanor subject to a \$50-500 fine, and or 10 to 100 days in jail. The City Council vote was unanimous. In addition, the need for using the vacant Boyland School (later the Samarkand Hotel) as an emergency hospital was discussed.

On October 21, 1918, after two deaths, the Health Board decided to take no chances and advised wearing masks. They advised people to cover up each

cough and sneeze to avoid spreading disease. Everyone meeting the public was advised to wear a gauze mask for his own protection. The advice applied to postal clerks, bank tellers, barbers and anyone who was required to talk to the public all day. Masks were free and provided at the Health Office at the San Marcos Building. For those without the time to go to the Health Office, Dr. Clarke, Health Officer, would provide advice over the phone. People were advised that a telephone used by more than one person should be cleaned at least once a day. The constabulary offered to act as guards on the street cars and other public conveyances to enforce wearing of masks prescribed by the Health Department. (One doctor was cited for not wearing a mask on the trolley. He said he was opposed to the autocratic rule of the Health Board.)

In the next weeks Boyland filled with patients. The Cottage Hospital Outpatient Dispensary was closed after seeing 525 patients by the end of October. The flu fences (masks) were falling into disrepute. In prior weeks the supply of 1400 Red Cross masks ran out and the wearers had the appearance of KKK vigilantes. Another problem was that the gauze used for the masks was needed for surgical dressings. And the masks were frightening some children into a nervous state.

At Cottage Hospital, the vacant dispensary, maternity ward, and basement and parlor of the nurses home were used for patients. St. Francis, Boyland and the County Hospital were filled until case loads fell in December.

The *Santa Barbara Morning Press* reported that teachers of schools and the Normal College offered efficient aid in the Diet Kitchen and Linen Room. The staff of Dr. Potter's lab helped in the office. The Arlington and Potter Hotels and citizens provided foods and linens to the hospital, and Boyland. Pupils were dismissed for an indefinite vacation and were cautioned not to play in each other's back yards. They were told to keep strictly on their individual sides of the fence separating their yards in order to avoid the danger of infection.

After 132 years of existence, Mission Chapel closed its doors. And for the first time, public services on Sundays were cancelled from October 27<sup>th</sup> to December 8<sup>th</sup>.

Tourists at the Arlington Hotel were cautioned to remain in Santa Barbara where the salubrious weather and good healthy breezes across the channel made contracting the Spanish Flu less likely.

Treatment of the flu included varied and simple remedies, most not very effective:

1. One simple remedy was to put a drop of kero-

sene on the end of the tongue and the entrance to the nostrils three or four times daily. Gratifying results were reported, especially among non-smokers.

2. Dr. Winchester's remedy consisted of 5 grains of Oil of Wintergreen in a small teacup of hot water every two hours, with the patient in bed and comfortably warm. This had been an unqualified success in the epidemic of 1889-1890.
3. A simple home remedy for pneumonia was to "saturate a ball of cotton with spirits of alcohol, add three drops of chloroform, place between the teeth and inhale the fumes in long, deep breaths for 15 minutes. Rest 15 minutes and inhale again for 15 minutes. After repeating the operation 24 times the lungs will expand to their normal condition, the patient will be out of danger in 24 hours, and cured in 48 hours, although weak."
4. A Veronica Springs Water ad suggested imperfect elimination as a cause of the flu and exhorted people to remove the cause and stay well by drinking Veronica Springs Water daily.
5. Dr. Potter obtained bacterial cultures from a patient in Boyland and friends at the University of California. He worked steadily with his assistant, Dr. Francis, at a private lab in Montecito to produce a vaccine. The dose was three injections at 48-hour intervals to promote at least a temporary immunity. This vaccine was never widely used and felt by most people to be ineffective.

By November 30<sup>th</sup>, the Santa Barbara flu ban was called off. On December 1<sup>st</sup> the lodges, clubs, etc. were reopened, on December 4<sup>th</sup> the schools reopened (with only students being allowed whose temperatures were less than 99 degrees), on December 7<sup>th</sup> the theaters, pool halls and billiard halls opened, and on December 8<sup>th</sup> the churches resumed services. The *Santa Barbara Morning Press* reported crowded thoroughfares, with everyone from baby to grandfather downtown. The movies were filled with capacity crowds; the film *Business Before Pleasure* being the special film at the Potter.

In the months following, the flu disappeared as mysteriously as it came leaving 20 million dead worldwide, more than the 9 million deaths of the First World War.

The moral of this story is to get your flu shots annually. It could happen again.

Sources for this article include newspapers of the time, principally the *Santa Barbara Morning Press*, and Walker Tompkins' *Cottage Hospital: The First Hundred Years*, 1988. (Continued on page 14)



Retired pediatrician Dr. C. Seybert Kinsell was raised in Santa Barbara, attended its public schools, and received an M.D. degree from Stanford University. As a pediatrician in the Santa Barbara area he pursued his special interest in children with disabilities. His many active interests include participation in the Santa Barbara Schools Alumni Association, the Police and Fire Commission, the Santa Barbara Historical Society, the Rotary Club, and Meals on Wheels. Dr. Kinsell is a Hospice volunteer and a Santa Barbara Historical Society docent for school children.

\* \* \* \*

## ABOUT CALVARY CEMETERY RECORDS 1913 to 1927

The Calvary (Catholic) Cemetery is located at 199 N. Hope Ave, Santa Barbara, CA. To obtain information on persons buried at the Cemetery, you must call the cemetery office at (805) 687-8811. The handwritten records were photocopied for the years 1913 to 1927 and are available at the Santa Barbara Mission Archives, located at 2201 Laguna, Santa Barbara. That copy of the records has been copied by Society members Dorothy Northenscold and Emily Aasted. We typed and alphabetized the list, and placed it in the SBCGS Library. The records were copied exactly as written and were frequently very difficult to read. Please note that some names varied in their spelling from the present, some words were misspelled, and we may have miswritten others due to the difficulty in reading the handwriting. Though the copied record starts with 1913 we have chosen to print here the years 1918-1919, the years of the Spanish Influenza.

The listing begins on page 15.

\* \* \* \*

## FOUR OLD SOLDIERS

By Laurel Hesoun Smith, SBCGS Member

She said it softly, almost to herself. "This is the second time I've had to do this."

Bobbie gently patted the casket flag she held folded over one arm. Too large to fly on holidays, it had been put away in a drawer for almost forty years. The next day, in the tiny cemetery in Nineveh, Indiana, Bobbie was to say a last goodbye to Larry, her second husband.

Linda, their younger daughter, had described them. "Daddy made lots of friends. It was Mother

who kept them."

The cemetery services were on a hot August morning in 1964. Cars lined the roadside from one edge of town to the other.

There had been a lot of people at the funeral home to pay their respects the night before, too. That had been in Edinburg, fifteen miles away on the other side of Camp Atterbury. Bobbie had been especially gratified by one visitor who had met Larry only once. "I sold Larry a car ten years ago," he'd said. "I saw the name in the paper. I've never forgotten him. Had to pay my respects."

Certainly, Larry was well liked by his neighbors five miles south of Nineveh at Cordry Lake where he and Bobbie had their home. They remembered how he had loved to have company; and how many of the winter get-togethers had been his idea. Bobbie's wonderful cooking and gentle hospitality kept them doing it again and again.

He was a worker, too. Larry with his tools and ladder and station wagon had strung telephone lines though the woodsy ravines around their part of the lake so a half dozen or so neighbors could communicate even when the weather kept them indoors. Bobbie had held the ladder. Their call was five rings. But that had been years before. . .before Indiana Bell had come.

The rough dry grass in the old cemetery had been mowed. It was hot and muggy. Now the big flag lay spread over the casket.

Just as Larry had wanted, the Masonic ceremony was read.

When they had planned the funeral, Bobbie had said, "I know I can count on the old men at Wayne Post. They'll come." And they had come. Proudly wearing their American Legion caps four elderly men (from the club Larry had guided to prosperity in the 30's) were the honor guard. Like Larry, they had learned to shoot in The Great War.

Bravely, Bobbie accepted the refolded flag. She stood straight with her chin held high as their four guns fired the final salute and the bugle sounded Taps.



## CALVARY CEMETERY INTERMENTS 1918-1919

Name	Age	Sex	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
1785 Ackenback, George D. (inf)	10m3d	m	1918 Apr 28	Cholera Inf.	SB	SB	Parents	
1802 Aguilera, (infant)	—	f	1918 June 14	Stillborn	SB	SB	Parents	
1903 Aguirre, Jose	36y5m28d	m	1919 Jan 7	Influenza-Pneumonia	Spain	Los Al*	Wife & Child	*Los Alamos
1882 Anchordoquez, Peter	2y7m8d	m	1918 Dec 10	Influenza	SB	SB	Parents	
1778 Angulo, Benjamin	4y9m17d	m	1918 Apr 5	Pneumonia	SB	SB	Parents	
1944 Angulo, Francisco	99y1m1d	m	1919 Mar 23	Valvular Heart Disease	Mexico	SB		
1975 Arellanes, Henry	57	m	1919 June 15	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Brother	
1888 Arrellanes, Pedro	30	m	1918 Dec 19	Pneumonia	Mexico	SB		
2023 Bajar, John (infant)	13d	m	1919 Nov 13	Foramen Ovale*	—	SB		*didn't close
2000 Barravecchia, Joseph	64	m	1919 Sept 17	Chronic Hrt Disease	Italy	SB	Wife & Children	
1806 Barrios, Mary E.	24y4m7d	f	1918 July 13	Endocarditis	—	SB	Husband	
2010aBasques, Juan	45	m	1919 Oct*	Heart Disease	—	**		*Buried Oct 28 **near Guadalupe
1921 Bastanchury, Mariana	36	f	1919 Jan 23	Broncho Pneumonia	France	SM*	Husband & Children	*Santa Maria
1892 Bastanchury, Polonis	38	m	1919 Jan*	Broncho Pneumonia	—	SB		*Interment Jan 6
2003 Basurto, Antonio	11m20d	m	1919 Sept 22	Meningitis	CA	SB		
1827 Bayister, Maria Rosaria	—	f	1918 Sept 19	Stillborn	SB	SB	Parents	
1776 Becwar, Edith M.	31y4m14d	f	1918 Mar 28	Gastro enteritis	—	SB	Brothers & Sisters	
1877 Belmont, Cordelia	67	f	1918 Dec 26	Mitral Insufficiency	Canada*	SB	Husband & Son	*St Melanie
1958 Benoit, Joseph	5hrs	m	1919 Apr 16	—	SB	SB	Parents	
2029 Bodie, Penna	60y9m	f	1919 Dec 12	Chronic Myocarditis	CA	SB	Husband	
1979 Bonilla, Ruperto	8y2m21d	m	1919 June 17	Myocarditis	SB	SB	Stepfather	
1986 Bourbon, Albert	4	m	1919 July ?	—	SB	SB	Father & Mother	
2032 Brazil, M. John	40y	m	1919 Dec 25	Encephalitis, Lethargic	Azores	SB	Wife & Children	
2015 Breen, Louisa	19y7m1d	f	1919 Oct*	TB Lungs	—	SB		*Buried Oct 20, 1919
1761 Brown, (Baby) Joseph	—	m	1918 Jan 22	Premature	SB	SB	Parents	
1858 Bruno, Marie	64	f	1918 Nov 29	Valvular Heart Disease	Italy	SB	None Known	
1966 Buelna, Soledad	75	f	1919 May 2	—	LA*	SB	Son	*Los Angeles
1894 Burgatello, Secundo	37y6m19d	m	1918 Dec 16	Influenza-Pneumonia	—	SB		
1981 Bustillos, Albertina	14y15d	f	1919 June 18	Broncho Pneumonia	SB	SB	Brother in law?	
1854 Byrne, Matilda	52y11m30d	f	1918 Nov 20	Acute Dilatation Heart	—	SB	Husband & Daughter	
1861 Cagnacci, Ersilia	19y8m5d	f	1918 Nov 15	Influenza-Pneumonia	CA	SB		
1769 Camargo, Charles	16	m	1918 Feb 21	TB	Sines*	SB	Sister	*Santa Ines
1931 Cardenas, Fernando	81	m	1919 Feb 7	—	Spain	Solvang	Joseph Borderc	
1995 Carlon, Margaret	16y10m12d	f	1919 Aug 30	Pulmonary TB	SLO	SB	Sister	*San Luis Obispo
1831 Caroco, William	5m24d	m	1918 Oct 12	Initiation Dysentery	SB	SB		
1994 Carrillo, Felicita	89y8m20d	f	1919 Aug 17	Cerebral Hemorrhage	SB	SB		
1755 Catelli, Tersilla	42	f	1918 Jan 6	Acute Myocarditis	Switz*	SB	Husband	*Switzerland
1807 Cavalletto, Francisca	3y1m5d	f	1918 July 14	Ptomaine Poisoning	SB	SB	Parents	
1918 Cavestri, Abraham	30y8m2d	m	1919 Jan 19	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Joseph Cavestri	
1887 Cervantes, Trinity	6m20d	f	1918 Dec 20	Ruptured Appendix	SB	SB	Parents	
1820 Cetti, Camillo	1y10m16d	m	1918 Aug 28	Diphtheria (Laryngeal)	—	—		
2027 Chapman, Ferbosa	80y2d	f	1919 Dec10	Carcinoma	CA	SB	Daughter	
2002 Chard, Annita	16y2m17d	f	1919 Sept 21	TB	CA	SB	Brother	
1962 Chard, Joseph Wm	78y10m5d?	m	1919 Apr 20	Mitral Insufficiency	SCr*	SB	Wife & Children	*Santa Cruz
1992 Chuiraga, Pablo	6m29d	m	1919 Aug ?	Acute Indigestion	SB	SB		
1977 Cicalta, Reina	1d		1919 June 16	Premature Birth	SB	SB	Father	
2017 Clancy, Margaret	64y	f	1919 Oct 17	Broken [compensation]*	—	SB		*of heart
1823 Colli, Adolpho	2m6d	m	1918 Oct 6	Marasmus (Cleft Palate)	Los O*	SB	Parents	*Los Olivos
1772 Cooper, Charles	48	m	1918 Feb 26	TB	—	SB		
1952 Cordero, Angelina	1	f	1919 Apr 3	Unknown-Operation	SB	SB	Mother & Father	
1784 Cordero, Jose Antonio	76y11m6d	m	1918 Apr 29	Gastroenteritis	CA	SB	Family	
1919 Cordero, Juanita	27	f	1919 Jan 21	Pneumonia-Bronchial	SB	SB		
1754 Cordero, Manuela	69	f	1918 Jan 5	Tumor of Brain	—	SB	Children	
1908 Cordero, Simeon	40	m	1919 Jan 11	Lobar Pneumonia	CA	SB	Brothers	
1951 Cordero, Sinforosa	60y9m9d	f	1919 Mar 31	Nephritis	SB	SB	Sons & Daughters	
1889 Cordero, Thomas F.	40y2m9d	m	1918 Dec 14	Heart Disease*	SB	SB	Wife & Children	*Sudden Shock
1781 Cota, (Baby) Victor Danie	5m	m	1918 Apr 19	Tubercular Meningitis	Mont*	SB	Parents	*Montecito
1961 Cota, Carlos (infant)	8m20d	m	1919 Apr ?	—	—	—		
1758 Cota, John J.	38	-	1918 Jan 9	Pulmonary TB	—	SB	Mother & Sister	
1841 Cota, Louis	19y7m12d	m	1918 Oct 28	Pneumonia	SB	SB		
1906 Cota, Manuela de Cordero	80	f	1919 Jan 8	Chronic Myocarditis	CA	SB	Children	
1971 Cruz, Nicolasa	70	f	1919 May 31	Acute Indigestion	Mexico	Goleta	Son	

## CALVARY CEMETERY INTERMENTS 1918-1919

Name	Age	Sex	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
1852 Cruz, Ramon	46	m	1918 Nov 15	TB	Mexico	SB		
1920 Curtis, Elvira	7y8m1d	f	1919 Jan 2	Influenza-Pneumonia	SB	SB	Parents	
1912 Curtis, Lucille	4	f	1919 Jan 14	Influenza-Pneumonia	CA	SB	Parents	
1956 D'Arcais, Guglielmo	73	m	1919 Apr 10	Chronic Myocarditis	—	SB	Wife	
2004 Daguette?, August	78	m	1919 Sept 23	Cancer of Stomach	—	SB	Sister	
1821 Daniels, Thomas	66y8m22d	m	1918 Sept 17	Apoplexy	—	SB		
1879 Dardi, Erminia	21	f	1918 Dec 19	Broncho Pneumonia	CA	SB	Parents	
1901 Dardi, Levio	12y4m14d	m	1919 Jan 5	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Father & Sister	
1878 Dardi, Louis	30	m	1918 Dec 16	Broncho Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Parents	
1890 Dardi, Maria	40y7m1d	f	1918 Dec 29	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Husband & Children	
1907 Dardi, Mario	16	m	1918 Dec 31	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Father, Brother, Sister	
1906 de Cordero, Manuela Cota	80	f	1919 Jan 8	Chronic Myocarditis	CA	SB	Children	
1999 De Ford, Joseph	58	m	1919 Sept 18	Carcinoma	MD*	SB	Wife & Children	*Maryland
1871 De Marchi, Giovanni 34		m	1918 Dec 9	Lobar Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Brothers & Sisters	
1982 Delbrook, Refugio	24	f	1919 June 20	Puerperal Fever	Mont*	Mont*	Father	*Montecito
1976 Devine, Marg.	75	f	1919 June 17	General Paralysis	Ireland	SB	Son	
1916 Dezzutto, Joseph	38y8m	m	1919 Jan 13	Lobar Pneumonia	Italy	SB		
1764 Dominguez, Fred	—	m	1918 Feb 4	Accident - auto*	—	SB	Wife & Children	*Thrown
1928 Dominguez, Miceala	45y10m21d	f	1919 Jan 30	Cancer of Uterus	—	SB	Husband & Children	
1923 Dover, Ines	95	f	1919 Jan 24	Mitral Insufficiency	CA	SB	Sons & Daughter(s)	
1851 Dover, William	31	m	1918 Nov 13	Influenza - Pneumonia	—	Ventura	Parents	
1935 Downer, Anita Rose	30y7m18d		1919 Feb 13	Influenza	SB	SB	Husband & Child	
1765 Duarte, Maurisia	80	f	1918 Feb 5	Chronic Myocarditis	—	SB	Sons	
2037 Dupray, Victor (infant)	1m14d	m	1919 Nov 3	—	SB	SB	Parents	
1795 Elwell, William	43	m	1918 June 5	Uremic Poisoning	CA	Oxnard	Brother	
2036 Emiglutte, Ernest	43y8m	m	1919 Dec 25	Pulmonary TB	SB?	SB		
1825 Ericson, Anna	—	f	1918 Aug 25	Premature	—	—	Parents	
1822 Espinosa, Elaina Olympia*	25y3m28d	f	1918 Oct 1	Phthisis Pulmonatis	SB	SB		*(Helen)
1777 Espinosa, Ramon Jose	79y6m4d	m	1918 Mar 30	Hemorrhage of Brain	—	SB	Sons & Daughters	
1813 Even, Rose	83y6m2d	f	1918 July 26	Chronic Myocarditis	France	SB		
1990 Fabing, Evelyn	37	f	1919 Aug 14	Intestinal Obstruction	Ventura	SB	Husband & Children	
1843 Fasioli, William P.	20	m	1918 Oct 30	Lobar Pneumonia	—	WA*At US Service Training School, Ft Wright		
1845 Finneran, Michael	70	m	1918 Nov 6	—	Ireland	SB	Sister & Nephews	
1798 Flaherty (Flattery), Thomas abt 40		m	1918 June 12	Meningitis	—	SB	None known	
1803 Fleming, John Joseph	—	m	1918 July 6	Stillborn	SB	SB	Parents	
2014 Flores, (infant)		—	1919 Oct ?	—				
1869 Flores, Charles	22	m	1918 Dec 2	Airplane Accident	SB	TX*	Mother & Brother	*Barron Field
1973 Flores, Rosa	25y9m18d	f	1919 June 7	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Brother	
2017a Flores, Tommie	1y9m26d	m	1919 Oct 17	—	SB	SB		
1840 Foxen, Benjamin	65y13d	m	1918 Oct 26	Apoplexy	—	Goleta	Sisters & Brothers	
1955 Foxen, Rose	54y1m10d	f	1919 Apr 10	Chronic Myocarditis	SB	SB	Husband & Child	
1938 Galarzo, Dave	51	m	1919 Feb 7	Pneumonia	—	SB		
1857 Galvin, Ellen Mary	86	f	1918 Nov 29	Chronic Gastritis	Ireland	SB	Niece	
2008 George, Peter M.	1y9m8d	m	1919 Oct 1	Capillary Bronchitis	SLO*	SB	Parents	*San Luis Obispo
1866 Goggia, Paolo	27y11m18d	m	1918 Dec 2	Double Pneumonia	—	SM*		*Santa Maria
2009 Gonzalez, Albert	5m	m	1919 Oct 3	Acute Enteritis	SB	SB	Parents	
1757 Goulet, Eulalia	57	f	1918 Jan 8	Arthritis Deformous	—	SB	Brother & Sister	
1779 Goulet, Imogene	65	f	1918 Apr 6	Carcinoma Breast	—	SB	Brother	
1970 Goux, Agustin	59y9m	m	1919 May 31	General Paresis	SB	SB	Son	
1947 Graciano, Matias	86	f	1919 Mar 19	Arterio Fibrosis	Mexico	SB	Wife, Sons & Daughter	
1876 Grand, Girard	75	m	1918 Dec 23	Cerebral Apoplexy	—	SB		
1790 Grondona, Jose H.	58y11m17d		1918 May 27	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Wife, Sons, Daughter	
1937 Grundfor, Katherine	27y26d	f	1919 Feb 24	Phthisis Pulmonalis	SB	SB	Husband, Father, Brother, Sister	
1788 Guerra de la, Francisco	77y11m18d		1918 May 18	Chronic Myocarditis	CA	SB	Mrs. Indart & Brother	
1924 Guevarra, Ernest E.	1y8m10d	m	1919 Jan 18	Tubercular Meningitis	SB	SB	Parents	
1830 Guevarra, John	62	m	1918 Oct [12?]	Peritonitis	SB	SB	Grown Children	
1932 Gutierrez, Laurencia(Florence)	24	f	1919 Feb 10	Influenza-Bronchopneu*	SB	Solvang?	Ino. J. Breck	*Bronchopneumonia
1774 Herve, Marie	44	f	1918 Mar 12	Myocarditis	France	SB	None in Country	
1927 Hidalgo, Augustine	38y5m	m	1919 Jan 28	Phthisis Pulmonalis	Arizona	SB	Wife & Daughter	
2001 Hill, Adeline F.	62y10m15d	f	1919 Sept 17	Shock from Burns	CA	SB	Son & Daughter	
1880 Hill, Augustias	82y19d	f	1918 Dec 14	Arterio Fibrosis	—	SB		

## CALVARY CEMETERY INTERMENTS 1918-1919

Name	Age	Sex	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
1954 Huwiler, Leo	57	m	1919 Apr 4	Apoplexy	Switz*	SB	Brother	*Switzerland
1855 Jimenez, Mary	31	f	1918 Nov 27	—	Mexico	SB	Husband	
1782 Johnson, Jean	27y1m23d	f	1918 Apr 19	Lobar Pneumonia	CA	SJ Co.*	Husband & Children	*San Joaquin
2012 Joyaux, Eugenia M.	60y7m3d	f	*	—	France	SF		*Buried Oct 13, 1919
2013 Joyaux, Jean B.	73y6m11d	m	*	Influenza	France	SF		*Buried Oct 13, 1919
1991 Kalfus, Nellie A.	31	f	1919 Aug 20	Tetanus	MN	SB	Husband & Children	*Minnesota
1898 Kinnevan, Honora	74	f	1919 Jan 5	Broncho Pneumonia	Ireland	SB	Parents	
1839 Laxague, Catharine	7y15d	f	1918 Oct 26	Bronchopneumonia	—	Oxnard		
1910 Lazzarotto, Paulina (Infant)	10m6d	f	1919 Jan 12	Influenza-Pneumonia	SB	SB		
1799 Leiva, Leonardo (Abraham)	7y3m12d	m	1918 June 27	Typhoid Fever	SB	SB	Parents	
2020 Levya, Ricardo	2y	m	1919 Nov 5	Broncho Pneumonia	—	SB*		*601 Canal St.
1902 Liesch, Mary	45y6m3d	f	1919 Jan 7	Broncho-Pneumonia	SB	SB	Son	
1844 Lopez, David	26y6m10d	m	1918 Nov 2	Influenza-Pneumonia	—	SB	Wife	
2018a Lopez, Henry	3y		1919 Oct ?	—	—	—		
1983 Lopez, Louisa	16	f	1919 June 24	Phthisis Pulm.	LA	SB	Adopted Father	
1810 Lopez, Refugio	[no information beyond name]							
1950 Lopez, Rosa	4	f	1919 Mar 28	Accidental Burns	SB	SB	Parents	
1775 Loretto, Monje	84y3m15d	m	1918 Mar 23	Arterio Fibrosis*	—	SB	None Known	*County Case
1883 Lucadello, John Brown	1m	m	1918 Dec 7	Premature Birth	SB	SB		
1985 Lucy, Carl	1d	m	1919 July 4	Premature Birth	SB	SB	Father	
1763 Lugo, John William	74	m	1918 Jan 28	Chronic Nephritis	SB	SB	Wife & Child	
1853 Lunar, Leonora	25y5m24d	f	1918 Nov 20	Bronchopneumonia	Mexico	SB	Husband	
1967 Luth, (infant)	1d	f	1919 May 3	Premature Delivery	SB	SB		
1792 Lynch, John	59y3m9d	m	1918 May 28	Pulmonary TB*	Ireland	SB	None Known	*County Case
2018 Lyne, Charles	70y7m10d	m	1919 Oct*	Henorrhage of Brain	—	SB	Wife & Childrn	*Buried Oct 27(non-Catholic)
1832 Maciulli, Antonio	32	m	1918 Oct 15	Influenza	Italy	Los O*	Wife in Italy	*Los Olivos
1828 Maddalon, (infant)	—	f	1918 Oct 10	Stillborn	SB	SB	Father	
1829 Maddalon, Mary	28y8m3d	f	1918 Oct 12	Pneumonia	SB	SB	Husband	
1897 Madrigali, Maria	34	f	1919 Jan 5	Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Husband	
1893 Mahany, Edward	52y1m23d	m	1918 Dec 19	Pulmonary TB	—	SB		
1789 Mangan, Anna	65	f	1918 May 16	Bronchopneumonia	Ireland	Napa	Nieces & Nephews	
2033 Mardesiach, Kuzman	33y11m13d	m	1919 Dec 29	Pulmonary TB	Austria	SB	Wife & Children	
1797 Martinez, Frank	25	m	1918 May 28	Drowned	CA	SB	Wife & Children	
1933 Martinez, Innocente (Antizares)	32y1m14d	m	1919 Feb 10	Pulmonary TB	Mexico	SB	Brother	
1891 Martinez, James	4m27d	m	1919 Jan 2	Broucho Pneumonia	SB	SB	Parents	
2021 Martinez, Josepha	72y	f	1919 Nov 8	Arterio Fibrosis	SB	SB*		*W. C. Perdido
1760 Martinez, Juanita	22	f	1918 Jan 14	Pulmonary TB	—	SB	None	
1943 Martinez, Julia	18y10m6d	f	1919 Mar 9	General Peritonitis	SB	SB	Mother K (Guardian Mrs. Alna Langlo)	
1896 Martinez, Lucas	28	m	1919 Jan 4	Influenza-Pneumonia	Mexico	SB	None	
1814 Mas(maes), Bernice G.	2y3m5d	f	1918 Aug 7	Enter colitis	—	SB		
1756 McCaffrey, James I.	66	m	1918 Jan 7	Lobar Pneumonia	SanJose*	SB	Wife & Sons	*Mission San Jose
1818 McGeery, William	79y7m4d	m	1918 Aug 23	Sudden Death	—	SB		
1824 McVey, Daniel	78y6m22d	m	[1918 Oct?]	Pneumonia	Scotland	SB		
1914 Melogno, Carlo	41	m	1919 Jan 17	Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Wife & Child	
1915 Melogno, Rosie	3y7m1d	f	1919 Jan 16	Influenza-Pneumonia	SB	SB	Mother & Sister	
1911 Mendleson, Christina	32y8m22d	f	1919 Jan 13	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SF*		*San Francisco
1909 Mendleson, Rudolph	33y1m24d	m	1919 Jan 10	Broncho Pneumonia	SF*	SF*	Mother & 2 Children	*San Francisco
1993 Mendoza, (infant)	-		1919 Aug 25	Stillborn	SB	SB		
1925 Merlo, Peter	32	m	1919 Jan 26	Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Wife	
2011a Mesa, (infant)	7m		1919 Oct?	Stillborn	—	—		
1905 Mezzanotte, John	32	m	1919 Jan 7	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB		
1884 Miniscridis*, Francisco	50	m	1918 Dec 17	Pneumonia	Mexico	SB		*or Meniscrais
1953 Mira, Margaret	22	f	1919 Apr 5	Cerebrospinal Syphilis?	CA	SB	Husband & Children	
1948 Molinari, Maria	53y10m14d	f	1919 Mar 25	Chronic Albuminuria	Italy	SB	Husband	
1812 Monares, Benito	3m22d	m	1918 July 25	Artificial Feeding	SB	SB		
1842 Moncares, Lucia	21	f	1918 Oct 26	Bronchopneumonia	—	SB	None Known	
1860 Montanies, Maria	30y10m14d	f	1918 Nov 15	—	CA	SB		
1974 Montigio, Jesusa	89	f	1919 June 8	[chiro carostes?]	—	SB		
1942 Moors, Cecilia	91	f	1919 Mar 8	—	Germany	SB	Son	
1859 Moraga, Jose Gabriel	83y6m21d	m	1918 Dec 2	Arteriofibrosis	—	SB		
1848 Morales, Peter	40		1918 Nov 7	Bronchopneumonia	—	SB	Wife & Children	
1989 Morganti, Dominico	81	m	1919 Aug 12	Arterio Fibrosis	Switz*	SB	Brother	*Switzerland

## CALVARY CEMETERY INTERMENTS 1918-1919

Name	Age	Sex	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
2030 Morganti, Pietro	—		1919 Dec ?	—	—	—	County Case	
1900 Moro, Amedeo	31	m	1919 Jan 5	Double Pneumonia	Italy	SB	Uncle	
1862 Murilla, Joe	25	m	1918 Nov 26	Pulmonary TB	—	SB	County Case	
2011 Naranjo, Pablo	30y1m13d	m	1919 Oct 7	TB	Mexico?	SB		
2025 Narvaez, Salvador	53y	m	1919 Nov 26	Asthma	San Jose	SB	Brother	
2026 Newton, Julia	50y1m14d	f	1919 Nov 30	Edema of Lungs	IL	SB	Husband & Children	
1766 Nidever, Maria Dolores	70y1d	f	1918 Feb 18	Heart Disease	—	SB	Husband	
1988 Noriega, Geraldine	2m27d	f	1919 July ?	Enteritis	SB	SB		
1996 O'Keefe, Katherine	64	f	1919 Sept 8	Pneumonia	Boston	SB		
1834 O'Meara, Peter	82	m	1918 Oct 18	Uremic Poisoning, Coma	Ireland	SB	Daughter	
1941 Ochoa, Soledad	34	f	1919 Mar 2	Died Suddenly	Mexico	SB	Husband & Children	
1972 Olivera, Jose Ant.	79y2m17d	m	1919 June 2	Mitral Insufficiency	SB	SB	Son	
1969 Olivera, Timateo	69	m	1919 May 23	Typhoid Fever	SB	SB	Daughter	
1930 Orella, Laurence	31y4m27d	m	1919 Feb 1	Influenza-Pneumonia	SB	SF*	Brothers & Sisters	*San Francisco
1800 Ortega, Antonio M.	28	m	1918 June 29	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Brothers & Sisters	
1978 Ortega, Jessie	30	f	1919 June 14	Septicaemia	Illinois	SB	Husband	A Protestant
1997*Ortega, Jimmie	4d	m	1919 Sep/Oct	—	—	SB		* # between 1997 & 1998
2006 Ortega, Paul (infant)	4d	m	1919 Sept 29	—	CA	—	Parents	
1968 Ortega, Theodore	2y11m10d	m	1919 May 18	Acute Indigestion	SB	SB	Father	
1959 Otero, Felix	15	m	1919 Apr ?	—	NM*	SB	Parents	*New Mexico
1881 Ourellez, Rosa	19	f	1918 Dec 12	Broncho Pneumonia	—	SB		
1904 Pace, Bernardo	55y8m	m	1919 Jan 8	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB		
1815 Padella, Constance	14y5m15d	f	1918 Aug 2	Phthisis	—	SB		
1965 Padilla, Genevieve	49y3m26d	f	1919 Apr 29	Paraplegia	Sacr*	SB	Husband, Son, Daughter	*Sacramento
1846 Padilla, Manuel	65		1918 Nov 5?	—[Unable to read]	—	SB	Daughter	
1984 Page, Susan	82	f	1919 July 2	Myocarditis	Ireland	SB	Daughter	
2019 Parada, Nicholasa	48y1m6d	f	1919 Oct 28	Tubercular Peritonitis	—	SB		
1864 Pasqual, Galar	73	m	1918 Nov 23	Arterio-fibrosis	—	SB	County Case	
1913 Pasquali, Amadeo	39	f	1919 Jan 15	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB		
1804 Passillas, Clodia	1y3m29d	f	1918 July 5	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Parents	
1801 Passillas, Octaviano	40	m	1918 June 29	Pulmonary TB	Mexico	SB	Wife & Children	
1929 Pedroncelli, Laurence	50	m	1919 Feb 1	Cerebral Apoplexy	Italy	SB		
1809 Pereda, Refugia	32y 16d	f	1918 July 20	Acute Heart Failure	Mexico	SB	Husband & Children	
2033aPerri, John	80y7m19d	m	1919 Dec 18	Arterio Fibrosis	—	SB		
1833 Pico, Louisa	26	f	1918 Oct 19	Influenza & Pneumonia	SB	SB		
1868 Placencia, Lola Sanchez	21	f	1918 Dec 1	Influenza-Pneumonia	Mexico	SB		
1768 Pommier, baby	2y5m16d	m	1918 Feb 13	Pneumonia	SB	SB	Parents	
1939 Portez, Edward	25	m	1919 Feb 21	Influenza-Pneumonia	—	SB		
1874 Prato, Albino	26y10m12d	m	1918 Dec 10	Influenza-Pneumonia	Italy	SB		
1773 Rabets, Elizabeth	35y8m11 d	f	1918 Mar 10	Ptomaine Poisoning	SantaY*	SB	Husband & 2 children	*Santa Ynez
1796 Ramon (or Roman), Jose	52y9d	m	1918 June 7	Carcinoma Stomach	—	SB	None known	
1837 Reginato, Vincenzo	21y10d	m	1918 Oct 25	Influenza	Italy	SB		
1836 Riordan, Josie	25	f	1918 Oct 22	Lobar Pneumonia	SB	SB		
1934 Ritchen, Katie	68	f	1919 Feb 10	Valvular Insufficiency	AH*	SB	Children	*Austria Hungary
1867 Riviera, Silvana	95	f	1918 Dec 1	Arterio Fibrosis	Mexico	SB		
1816 Roberts, Beatrice	42y6m28d	f	1918 Aug 13	Apoplexy	SB	SB		
1899 Robles, Maria	29y8m10d	f	1919 Jan 4	Spanish Influenza	Las C*	SB	Father	*Las Cruces, SB Co.
1856 Rodarte, Helen	18y3m10d	f	1918 Nov 28	Influenza-Pneumonia	CA	SB	Parents	
1873 Rodarte, Luterao	8y9m22d	m	1918 Dec 12	Broncho Pneumonia	SB	SB	Mother	
1849 Rodriguez, Augustine	60y3m	m	1918 Nov 12	Pulmonary TB	—	SB	Son	
1895 Rodriguez, Conception	26y27d	f	1919 Jan 4	Pneumonia	Mexico	SB	Husband	
1872 Rodriguez, Maria	4	f	1918 Dec 10	—	Sum*	SB	Mother	*Summerland?
1826 Romero, (infant)	—	f	1918 Sept 18	Stillborn	SB	SB	Parents	
1847 Romero, Consuello Wallace	18y9m17d	m	1918 Nov 3	Influenza-Pneumonia	SB	SB	Father	
1885 Romero, Joseph	25	m	1918 Dec 19	Broncho Pneumonia	—	SB		
1783 Romero, Lucinda	43	f	1918 Apr 13	Sarcoma of Pelvis	—	Montecito		
1771 Romero, Madelena	79	f	1918 Feb 23	Mitral Regurgitation	SB	Mont*	Sons & Daughter	*Montecito
1940 Romero, Philip	—	-	1919 Feb —	—	—	—		
2028 Romero, Zacarias	86y28d	m	1919 Dec 4	Nephritis	CA	Monte*		*Montecito
1957 Romo, Junipero	48y8m6d	m	1919 Apr 16	—	SB	SB	Brother	



## CALVARY CEMETERY INTERMENTS 1918-1919

Name	Age	Sex	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
1922 Rossi, G. A.	37	m	1919 Jan 17	Pneumonia	Italy	SB		
1963 Ruiz, Angela Ruth infant	8m27d	f	1919 Apr 27	Acute Pneumonia	SCr*	SB	Parents	*Santa Cruz?
1863 Ruiz, Charles W.	43y10m21d	m	1918 Nov 24	Influenza-Pneumonia	—	SB	County Case	
1870 Ruiz, Irene	1m9d	f	1918 Dec 7	Erysipelas	SB	SB	Parents	
1960 Ruiz, J. Mrs.	60y10m14d	f	1919 Apr 19	Chronic Nephritis	—	SB	Daughters	
1808 Ruiz, Margaret	60		1918 July 18	Apoplexy	—	SB	Brother	
1926 Ryan, John	58	m	1919 Jan 26	Pulmonary TB	Ireland	SB		
1786 Sabala, Victoria	10m25d	f	1918 May 6	Bronchopneumonia	SB	SB	Parents	
1945 Samuro, Euphrosina	2m7d	f	1919 Mar 17	Inanition	SB	SB	Father	
2031 Sanchez, (infant)	—	m	1919 Dec 21	Stillborn				
1811 Sanchez, Barbara	82	f	1918 July 24	Fatty Degeneration Heart	—	SB		
1997 Scherer, Edmund	53y1m11d	m	1919 Sept 6	Cirrhosis	—	SB		
1964 Scopel, Esther	1d	f	1919 Apr 30	Premature	SB	SB	Antonio Scopel	
1793 Sepulveda, Clotilde	79y21d	f	1918 May 31	Cardio-Renal Disease	CA	LA	Paul Sepulveda	
1819 Silva, Josepha	84	f	1918 Sept 1	Apoplexy	SB	SB		
1936 Smith, Mary	62y5m2d	f	1919 Feb 4	Myocarditis	—	SB		
1762 Smith, William	58	m	1918 Jan 23	Pulmonary TB	—	SB	Wife & Daughter	
1980 Solice, Jose Juan	4d	m	1919 June 17	Poor Blood Supply	SB	SB	Father	
1865 Soto, Mary Candelaria	35	f	1918 Dec 3	Pneumonia	SB	SB	Sisters	
1791 Sullivan, Joan	82y7m1d	f	1918 May 27	Apoplexy	Ireland	SB	Sons & Daughters	
1794 Tammieta, (infant)	—		1918 June 2	Premature	SB	SB	Parents	
2016 Tompkins, (Mary) Lena	28d	f	1919 Oct?	—	—	SB		
1780 Valdez,	43	m	1918 Apr 17	Acute Alcoholism	—	SB		
1917 Valdez, Conception	88y8m10d	f	1919 Jan 19	Mitral Insufficiency	CA	SB		
1787 Valdez, Jose	65	m	1918 May 13	Accidental Drowning	CA	SB	Son	
2010 Valencia, J. (?)	-?-	m	1919 Oct 6	Pulmonary TB	—	SB		
1817 Valencia, Jose Benito 68		m	1918 Aug 17	Cerebral Apoplexy	SB	SB		
1805 Valencia, Joseph M.	6m23d		1918 July 13	Pncumonia	SB	SB	Parents	
1946 Valenzuela, Augustine	65	m	1919 Mar 16	Lobar pneumonia	SB	SB	Wife, Sons & Daughter	
1770 Varni, Joe	—	m	1918 Feb 21	Stillborn	Goleta	Goleta	Parents	
1838 Varni, Natale	25y10m1d	m	1918 Oct 26	Influenza	—	SB	Parents	
2024 Vasquez, John	40y	m	1919 Nov 16	Myocarditis	—	SB		
2005 Vasquez, Juan	45	m	1919 Sept 29	Died Suddenly	CA	Guad*		*Guadalupe
1850 Velasquez, Ricardo	3m27d	m	1918 Nov 14	Indigestion, Inanition	—	SB	Parents	
1835 Venegas, Manuel	2y10m30d		1918 Oct 20	Acute Indigestion	SB	SB		
1886 Ventura, Maria	4y8m2d	f	1918 Dec 10	Pneumonia	CA	SB		
1987 Villaneva, Josephine	1y6m	f	1919 July 21	Tubercular Meningitis	SB	SB	Father & Mother	
1759 Villanuba, Jose Ramon	—	m	1918 Jan 11	Stillborn	—	SB	Parents	
1998 Villegas, Ferronia	16y8m18d	f	1919 Aug 30	Phthisis	—	SB		
1949 Warden, Wm E.	49y5m17d	m	1919 Mar 24	Acute Myocarditis	—	SB	None	
1753 Wickenden, Frederick	92	m	1918 Jan 2	Arteriosclerosis	England	SLO*	Wife	*San Luis Obispo
2007 Wickenden, Ramona	80y7m16d	f	1919 Oct 2	Cerebral Apoplexy	—	SB		
2022 Wilson, Belle Mrs	48y2m9d	f	1919 Nov 9	Carcinoma Uterus	—	SB	Daughter	
1875 Zurnuhlen, William	4y22d	m	1918 Dec 19	Mitral Insufficiency	—	SB	Sister	

(continued from Page 20)

away to be buried under nine tons of pulverized rock outside of the cemetery. On renovating the tomb, Lincoln was placed again upstairs within the sarcophagus with a new electric alarm system connected to the caretaker's house. Robert Todd Lincoln, his only surviving son, was still haunted by the body-snatching attempt and directed the body be buried in an east-west direction with the coffin encased in a huge cage of iron bars. All of this was to be encased in enough cement to solidify coffin and cage into a solid rock.

On September 26 1901, all was ready for this final

burial. Twenty-odd people, including Fleetwood Lindley, gathered at the tomb. All took one last look at the legendary President before two tons of concrete poured down. That famous face was closed forever to public scrutiny.

But perhaps none of the people was more affected by the event as was Fleetwood. Said Fleetwood in 1976, "It was a memorable day all right. I bet I was the only kid in America who had nightmares about Old Honest Abe."

*From an article in the Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society, "Inscriptions," dated June 1993.*

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS NOT BURIED HERE

On September 16, 1901, 13-year-old Fleetwood Lindley furiously pedaled his bicycle from Springfield, Illinois, to the Oak Ridge Cemetery two miles away. He wondered what could be so important that his teacher had excused him early. The message from his father was cryptic, "Meet me at Lincoln's Tomb." It hadn't been the location of the meeting that surprised Fleetwood. His father, Joseph, was a member of the Lincoln Guard of Honor, an organization that commemorated the anniversaries of Lincoln's birth and death.

All of Fleetwood's musing didn't prepare him for what he saw when he rolled his bicycle into the tomb. Lincoln's casket was out of its marble sarcophagus. While Fleetwood watched in horror, two workmen cut away at the head-piece. Joseph appeared at his son's side, slipped his arm around Fleetwood's shoulder and guided him to the now opened coffin. "I don't want you to miss this," his father said.

Fleetwood gulped as he looked down at Lincoln's corpse. He recognized the short chin whiskers, the coarse black hair, the wart on his cheek. Fleetwood didn't feel saddened, respectful, or even privileged for the unique opportunity. He felt sick!

Between the warm May day in 1865, when they first placed Lincoln's body in the temporary receiving vault at Oak Ridge, and the day it reached its final resting place in 1901, the body was moved an incredible 17 times. Unexpected difficulties building and then restoring the tomb were largely responsible. But it was the body-snatching plot of 1876 that set off a chain of events that led to the bizarre game of hide and seek with Lincoln's body.

The mastermind behind this plot was James Kinelly a.k.a. "Big Jim." Big Jim claimed to be a St. Louis livery operator, but renting horses and carriages was only a cover. Actually Big Jim was a counterfeiter.

Counterfeiting had long been a cottage industry in the USA. When the secret service organized in 1865, it was believed that half the money in circulation was bogus. Dozens of counterfeiting gangs stretched across the nation. One of these gangs nested in Chicago was led by none other than Big Jim.

In the spring of 1876 Big Jim's gang hovered on bankruptcy. Its master engraver, Ben Boyd, had been arrested a year earlier. Big Jim couldn't find an engraver to replace him. His only hope was to spring Ben from behind bars. Big Jim knew it would take more than a jailbreak to secure Ben's freedom. So he came up with a brainstorm. His gang would kidnap Lincoln's body, then offer it in exchange for the release of Ben and a big cash bonus.

Commuting between St. Louis and Chicago, Big Jim presided over secret meetings in the backroom of a Chicago bar called the "Hub." Here in the fall of 1876 Big Jim and six associates hatched a plan. They would meet in Springfield, steal Lincoln's body, load it into a wagon, and using relays of horses, spirit it to the sand dunes in Indiana. As a dramatic touch they chose November 7th, Election Day, to carry out the heist. Said one gang member, "It

was considered a damn elegant time to strike."

But the kidnapers made one mistake, Louis C. Swegles. Louis had been a seaman, then a petty crook. By 1876 he had launched a career as a professional informer, or "Roper," for the Secret Service. At the request of the Service, Louis started hanging out at the "Hub." Louis's credentials impressed the gang. Not only did they boast to him of their plan, but offered him a part in the ghoully activity. Swegles accepted their offer, then quickly relayed all information to the Secret Service.

On the evening of November 7th, the kidnapers slipped into Oak Ridge Cemetery, cut through the padlock of the door of the burial chamber, lifted off the ornamental marble slab cover, and slid Lincoln's cedar covered coffin part way out. While the thieves were cutting away at the marble, Louis slipped out and alerted the Secret Service men hiding in the bushes. The agents dashed around the side of the monument with pistols drawn. One of the pistols was fired by accident, the noise tipping off the thieves who raced away leaving Lincoln's body behind.

The thieves raced all the way back to Chicago where they were arrested on November 16. Illinois having no laws against grave robbing, they were charged and convicted with trying to steal the coffin and sentenced to one year in prison.

The weeks following the attempt were anxious ones for Lincoln's Springfield friends. What if someone else tried to steal the President's body? Could this attempt give other criminals ideas? The thought made John T. Stuart, Lincoln's former law partner and president of the Lincoln Monument Association, shudder. After several sleepless nights, he called a secret meeting of the Association. The 11 members of the Association made a startling decision. They would steal the body themselves.

On the evening of November 21, 1876, members of the group met secretly at the tomb. They removed Lincoln's 500 pound coffin from its sarcophagus, and staggering under the load, spirited it to the dark labyrinths under the tomb. They hid it first under a pile of rotting lumber, and later in a shallow grave scratched out of the earth.

But this undignified resting place haunted the men. Each day hundreds of people traveled to the tomb placing flowers on the sarcophagus and saying prayers, not knowing they were paying homage to an empty tomb. In 1894 the Association members decided to tell the truth. They hired a construction company to dig a vault within the labyrinth. They prepared a statement for the press, sent out engraved invitations to the influential and affluent members of Springfield's society requesting their presence at the "final burial of President Abraham Lincoln." The reburial was a highly private affair with the press and public kept behind the cemetery's wrought iron fence. One honeymoon couple strolling around the grounds stumbled on the sight of the open casket of Lincoln. He was quite recognizable except that his face had turned to the color of gold. On reinterring the body, the tombs caretaker said, "President Lincoln will now rest for all eternity."

Unfortunately the caretaker was wrong. Fourteen years later in 1898 the tomb began crumbling. The entire structure needed rebuilding. Again Lincoln was spirited

*(continued on Page 19)*

## WHAT TO DO AND NOT TO DO WHEN WORKING IN A CEMETERY

*By Jeanne Robinson, Executive Director  
Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association  
ohca@integrityonline.com*

Historic cemeteries are in need of care, but there are many well-meaning folks who actually harm them. Here are a few hints to assure your visit to a cemetery will result in something positive.

Old marble gravestones and wooden grave markers are very fragile. Do not lean on them or treat them roughly. Be careful with weed whips around the stones (concrete bases are much tougher). If necessary, hand-trim any weeds.

Lawnmowers should never be run over a grave-stone. Take care when mowing near markers, fencing, or curbing. Bumpers made of old tires on your mower will help prevent scraping.

Cleaning of marble gravestones is NOT recommended. Even the most gentle cleaning methods (clear water and soft bristle brushes) will remove particles of stone. Never use bleach or wire brushes on ANY stone. NEVER power-wash or sandblast a grave marker of any kind.

Please do not smoke in the cemetery. There are no ashtrays, and a stray spark could start a fire in dry grasses and weeds. Many old cemeteries were totally obliterated when fire swept away all of the old wooden markers.

Please do not move or remove any metal funeral home markers — even if they can't be read. They mark a grave. The same is true of fragments of gravestones or even what appear to be stray rocks. If you must move for mowing or weeding, please return them to the exact spot from which they came.

Before you remove or mow plants try to identify them. Lilacs, roses, iris, and other flowers, trees, and shrubs may be antique specimens planted by pioneers. It is OK to remove trees if they pose a threat of getting big and harming nearby gravestones.

Herbicides may be used in cemeteries, but be careful not to spray on the markers. Protect them from over-spray with garbage bags or dry cleaner bags.

In most Oregon cemeteries (and elsewhere in the United States) you will find examples of four common types of grave markers.

The following will help you identify each:

**Granite Gravestones:** Granite is a very strong mineral used to identify graves since about the turn of the [20th] century when stone carvers developed

tools to carve the lettering. It holds a polish well and generally will have multi-colored grains.

**Marble Gravestones:** Marble was used for most early grave markers in Oregon (and in many other parts of the United States). It is generally white or blue-gray and often shows veining. Because it is a soft mineral, early stone carvers often included beautiful artwork on their marble grave monuments.

**White Bronze Markers:** These monuments look to be a gray-green color and often surprise folks when they realize they are metal (zinc). If you are in doubt about whether you are looking at a metal marker, tap it lightly. White bronze monuments are hollow.

**Wooden Markers:** Early pioneers and settlers sometimes marked graves with wooden crosses or slabs. Some contemporary graves are also marked this way. Old wooden markers are hard to find and harder to read.

This article first appeared in the *OHCA LEDGER*, Volume 9, Issue 1 (June 2000) and is reprinted here with kind permission of the author. *Previously published by Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, Missing Links, Vol. 5, No. 24, 14 June 2000. RootsWeb: <http://www.rootsweb.com/>*

\* \* \* \*

## SUCCESSFUL LINKS: FAMILY TOMB- STONES IN SWEDEN

*By Mary Jo Wykoff Sibel sibel@netreach.net*

I became interested in genealogy in the mid-1980s. I went to Sweden on vacation and visited the cemetery where my great-grandfather is buried. We arrived in a thunderstorm. When I saw all the tombstones I became discouraged because it was a very large cemetery. You may not believe this but a bolt of lightning appeared out of the sky and my husband grabbed my hand and pulled me to my great-grandfather's stone. On it were recorded the names of Lorentz JOHNSON and Betty (FM) WIDEBERG. I copied everything down and hunted for their names but could not locate anything about them. Then I learned that my great-uncle Fred had traveled to Sweden to have the stone engraved. Great-grandfather's name in Sweden was spelled Lorents JONSSON. Uncle Fred had Anglicized his name. Betty's name was Bernnerdia WIDERBERG. Since Bernnerdia was too long and expensive to have engraved he had Betty engraved since that was what everyone called her. So, you see, you cannot even trust tombstones.

*Previously published by Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, Missing Links, Vol. 5, No. 24, 14 June 2000.*

*RootsWeb: <http://www.rootsweb.com/>*

# CEMETERIES LOCATED IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Submitted by Emily Hills Aasted, President, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society, April 2000  
<eaasted@prodigy.net>

## SANTA BARBARA AREA:

### **Santa Barbara Cemetery - 1867 to Present**

Address: 401 Channel Dr., Montecito 93108 Phone: (805) 969-3231

Manager: Randal Thwing

Interment Records available from 1867 to December 1999 in SBCGS Library and 1867 to Present at the Cemetery office. Included in this cemetery and its records are some graves from a cemetery, Highland Memory Gardens in Goleta (off So. Patterson Ave.), run briefly in the 1950's. The few graves were moved to Santa Barbara Cemetery.

### **Calvary Catholic Cemetery - 1896 to Present**

Address: 199 N. Hope Avenue, Santa Barbara 93105 Phone: (805) 687-8811

Under jurisdiction of the Archdiocese in Los Angeles. Interment Records are available from the cemetery office. Records from 1913-1927 are also available at the SBCGS Library. In addition, some records of those originally moved from the La Patera Cemetery are available here, because many of the buried were moved to Calvary after it opened in 1896.

### **Goleta Cemetery - (San Rafael, Rafael on Assessors Parcel Map 61-04, Goleta Valley, County) - 1853 to Present**

Address: 44 So. San Antonio Rd, Santa Barbara 93110 Phone: (805) 967-3608

Superintendent: Carroll E. Brown E-Mail address: CBROWN9555@aol.com for inquires.

Mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Goleta, CA 93116

Interment Records are available at the cemetery office, the SBCGS Library (to November 1988), in the Gledhill Library of the Santa Barbara Historical Society (to July 1977), and on microfilm from the Family History Centers: 1880-1941 #1548794, 1941-1971 #1548795, and 1971-1988 #1548796.

### **La Patera (also known as Old Catholic, Hollister Ave, & Goleta Cemetery) - 1873 to 1896**

It is an abandoned cemetery, on a small hillside near the intersection of Modoc Rd and Hollister Ave., and is located about 300 yards west of Modoc Ave to the west of the railroad bridge over Modoc. It is bordered to the north by the railroad tracks that run parallel with Highway 101 and on the west by Auhay Ave. It was the Catholic Cemetery in Santa Barbara from 1873 to 1896. Thomas Hope donated the land to the Catholic Church for a cemetery, and the site is still owned by the Catholic Church Archdiocese in Los Angeles. Many of those buried there were moved to the Calvary Cemetery after it opened in 1896, but some authorities say that many graves remain. One remaining grave is that of Antonio Maria de la Guerra, several times a Mayor of the city of Santa Barbara, and a State Senator. He was Captain of Company C of the 1st Battalion of Native California Cavalry raised in Santa Barbara in the Civil War, and the 7th son of Don José de la Guerra y Noriega, a Commandante at the Santa Barbara Presidio.

Interment Records for 823 of those buried there can be found in the "Second Book of Burials of the Parish of Santa Barbara" (called Patera Cemetery), located at Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library. (This book at the Mission Archives Library is now called "Deaths, Book #2 1873-1912." The entries for the years 1873 to October 1895 are written in Spanish, the entries thereafter are in English.) A list of 18 Civil War veterans and a veteran of the War with Mexico still buried here is located in the SBCGS Library and in this issue of *Ancestors West*, donated to us by Edson T. Strobridge.

### **Montecito Catholic Cemetery (Feather Hill) - 1881 to 1915**

Location: It is located in the 2300 block of East Valley Road in Montecito, on the north side across from Cynthia Wood Riding Stables. A deteriorating wooden fence surrounds the area, and it is located in a grove of

eucalyptus trees. The area is overgrown with weeds and fallen trees, and it appears to be on private property. Originally it was on land owned by Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church and is now under the jurisdiction of the Catholic Church Archdiocese in Los Angeles.

Interment Records can be found in the SBCGS Library and in its publication *Ancestors West*, Vol 16 #2 (June 1990), pp. 57-58. The report on the burials by Jay Pion, available at the SBCGS Library, Santa Barbara Historical Society's Gledhill Library, and the Mission Archive Library in Santa Barbara. His records include name, birthdate, birthplace, parents, cause of death, and burial date. Also at the Mission Archives is a book entitled *Book of Funerals (1908-1929) Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church*, which includes burials at Montecito, Calvary, Santa Barbara, and Carpinteria Cemeteries.

#### **Potter's Field Cemetery (Old County Hospital Cemetery) - 1892 to 1904**

Location: It is on County property behind the Santa Barbara County Education Office at 4400 Cathedral Oaks Road. Park in the lower County Schools Education lot, cross the road and follow the trail up the hillside a short way. The remaining stones are surrounded by a locked chain link fence. One hundred years ago the graves were located adjacent to the County Hospital, then located on South Salinas St. near Cacique St. in Santa Barbara. In 1917 the land was sold and the cemetery moved to the northeast corner of the new hospital property. The remains were encased in 2x2x2 redwood boxes at the time of the transfer. For a time this cemetery was on land leased to the Sportsmen's Club and some headstones were splintered by stray bullets. Interment Records can be found at the SBCGS Library and in its *Ancestors West* publication, Vol 25 #3 (Spring 1999) pp. 54-57 and #4 (Summer 1999) pp. 77-79, and on the SBCGS web site at [www.compuology.com/sbarbara/](http://www.compuology.com/sbarbara/).

#### **Presidio, Santa Barbara- 1782-1846**

Location: Canon Perdido and Santa Barbara Streets, Santa Barbara.

The Presidio registers contain the vital records of the soldiers, their families, and other non-Indians.

Interment Records are available at the SBCGS Library, and in its publication *Ancestors West* Vol. 16 #4 (December 1990), pp. 133-135, *Ancestors West* Vol. 17 # 1 [March 1991], pp. 18-22, and at the Santa Barbara Mission Archives Library, 2201 Laguna St., Santa Barbara, 93105. In addition the buried are listed in the Presidio Chapel, which is open to the Public.

#### **Old Mission Registers, Santa Barbara**

The Mission registers contain the vital records of the local converted Indians. The Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library has the original registers of Indian baptisms from 1786 until September 1858, the marriage register for Indians ranges from February 1787 to May 1857, and the burial register for Indians, Vol I begins on 8 August 1787 and ends 30 December 1842. Indians buried after that date were included in the register for whites until 9 November 1873 - the same is true for Vol II, between 17 November 1873 and until 29 December 1912. Indians thereafter will be sought in subsequent Parish registers. The book, *God's Acre*, lists famous/important Santa Barbarians buried at the Mission. The book is available in the Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library and the Santa Barbara Historical Society Gledhill Library.

#### **Carpinteria Cemetery - 1850 - Present**

Address: 1501 Cravens Lane, Carpinteria Phone: (805) 684-2466

Superintendent: Jim Colson Office Hours: M-F, 8-5

Interment Records are available on 3x5 cards at the cemetery office, the Santa Barbara Historical Society (to 1987), the Carpinteria Historical Society, and the Family History Library (Lots 1-449 on roll # 1548539 item 4-7; catalogue states the film lists "Lot owners and those buried who are not lot owners 1797-1987").

#### **SANTA YNEZ VALLEY AREA:**

##### **Solvang (Chalk Hill, Danish) Cemetery - 1912 to Present**

Owned by the Lutheran Church, Solvang, CA 93463

Location: It is on Chalk Hill Road, at top of hill. (From Atterdag Rd. keep holding left.)

Interment Records are available on 3x5 cards at the home of Mrs. Johannes Jaeger, 1610 Birch Dr, Solvang. Phone: (805) 6885448.



### **Oak Hill Cemetery - 1883 - to Present**

Address: 2560 Baseline Ave, Ballard Phone: 688-4035

Manager: Jim Daggione. Hours: M-F, 8-noon, 1-4:30

Interment Records are at office on 3x5 cards, Jim can look up three or four names on request, but prefers you make appointment with their genealogist on Fridays. Burials here include those who were previously buried on family ranches such as the Buell Ranch in Buellton.

### **Mission Santa Ines - 1812-abt 1976**

Address: 1760 Mission Dr, Solvang 93463; Father Robert Barbato. Phone: (805) 688-4815

Interment Records are located in Mission office. They have a Register of Deaths in the Parish with those buried at the Mission noted. In addition, the Family History Library has filmed the records from 1811- 1917 on microfilm # 0944282, item 6 (this film includes an index and some burial records from the Mission La Purisima Concepcion, Lompoc, CA).

St. Mark in-the-Valley Episcopal Church - Abt 1996 to Present (Cremations only)

Address: 2901 Nojogui Ave, Los Olivos 93460. Father Stacy. Phone: (805) 688-4454

Cremations only, ashes are buried or scattered.

Interment Records at church office.

### **San Lorenzo Seminary Cemetery -This is a cemetery for Priests.**

Location: 1802 Sky Drive, Santa Ynez. Phone: (805) 688-5630

Note: There is no cemetery on the Chumash Indian Reservation.

### **LOMPOC AREA:**

#### **Lompoc (Evergreen) Cemetery - 1875 to Present**

Address: 600 South C. Street, Lompoc 93436, P.O. Box 972, Lompoc, CA 93438

Phone: (805) 735-1817 Office Hours M-F, 8-5 (closed 12-1 for lunch)

Superintendent: Gilbert Gonzales. Foreman, Mark Powers

Interment Records are located at Cemetery office, Lompoc Public Library (July 1875 to July 1984), Family History Library film # 0823651 (1875 to 1984), and the SBCGS Library (1875 to April 2000).

### **SANTA MARIA AREA:**

#### **Guadalupe Cemetery - 1852 to Present**

Location: At Main (Highway 166) and Highway 1 Phone: (805) 343-1415

Superintendent: Luis Navarro (Rick). Address: 4655 W. Main St, Guadalupe, CA 93434

Interment Records are available at the Cemetery office starting about 1902, and a photocopy of the ledger for 1902-1973 is available at the Santa Barbara Historical Society. Records give name, death year, age, location of grave, and cause of death.

#### **Los Alamos Cemetery - Abt 1876 to Present**

Located south of town on Drum Canyon Rd. The gates are open from dawn to dusk.

Grounds Keeper: George Shaw. Phone (805) 344-6199

Interments Recorded in a book entitled *Cemetery Inscriptions, Los Alamos Cemetery, Santa Barbara County, CA*, by Mr. and Mrs. Doance Smith. It can be found at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City (979.4 A-1 #197 US/Canada area book and on microfilm # 2055164, item 24).

#### **Pine Grove Cemetery (a County Landmark) - 1880-1960**

Address: Stubblefield and So. Bradley Rd, Orcutt

Cemetery is behind a locked fence. To enter cemetery contact Santa Maria Cemetery District, phone (805) 925-4595.

Interment Records are available at the Santa Maria Cemetery District, SBCGS Library, and from the Family History Library (microfilm # 1571207 item 7) entitled *Pinegrove Cemetery and the La Graciosa region and its Pioneers*, by Linda J. George. Names are listed alphabetically and film includes a history of La Graciosa, which no longer exists.

#### **Santa Maria Cemetery - 1883 to Present**

Address: 1501 So. College Dr., Santa Maria, CA 93454 Phone: (805) 925-4595

Manager of Santa Maria Cemetery District: Steve Holton Office Hours M-F, 8-4:30

Interment Records are available from the Santa Maria Cemetery District. (The SBCGS Library hopes to have a list by Fall 2000.)

#### **Thornburg Cemetery Interments - 1872-1884**

Location: It no longer exists, but was located in Santa Maria near Broadway and Lincoln Streets. Many of the graves were relocated to the Santa Maria Cemetery.

Interments are included with the Santa Maria Cemetery interments at their office, in the SBCGS Library, and on Family History Library film #1571207, Item 6. (Shirley Contreras donated the list to the SBCGS.)

#### **Point Sal Wharf Community Cemetery (Located on Vandenburg AFB) - 1871 to 1888**

This small abandoned cemetery is not available to the public, being located on Point Sal Road in the north-western part of Vandenburg Air Force Base. It is an Archeological Historical Site, #SBa 759H (Site 13). It is approximately 100 feet east-west by 180 feet north-south and is surrounded by a barbed wire on metal post fence. It was established by Eliza Clayton Clark, the wife of Charles Haskell Clark, who was the wharf owner at Point Sal, to bury the sailors who washed ashore after several shipwrecks before the turn of the century. In 1876 a five-man crew from a lumber schooner was drowned when coming ashore in a rowboat to scout. The Clarks recovered two of the drowned crew and buried them in the cemetery. The next year, wharf laborer Antone Perry was swept off the wharf during a storm and drowned. It is probable that he was buried in the graveyard. In 1876 the Anna Lyle (or Anna Lisle) was wrecked there in a storm and Mrs. Clark buried the sailors in the cemetery. In addition, wharf community residents were also probably buried there. There are no gravestones and no known records of those buried in the cemetery. The Santa Maria Parlor #246 Native Daughters of the Golden West put a monument on the site in 1948, with the inscription "In Memory of Pioneers Buried Here 1871-1888."

#### **Old Abandoned Cemetery on Point Sal Rd (Old Catholic Cemetery) -**

Location: 1/4 mile from Highway 1 (State Rt.135) on Brown Road, just south of Route 166 in Guadalupe.

It contains the graves of some of the first settlers, early ranchers, in Guadalupe. Most of those buried are still there, although there are only a few gravestones left. The cemetery is surrounded by a barbed wire fence and covered by high weeds, tree like bushes, and nettles making it impossible to get onto the site. Cattle were grazed there in former years, so the remaining tombstones are broken and moved about.

Interment List is at the SBCGS, donated to us by Shirley Contreras of Santa Maria Historical Society.

#### **San Ramon Chapel and Cemetery (Foxen Canyon, Sisquoc Cemetery?) - abt 1877-1935**

Location: On Foxen Canyon Road, about 3 1/2 miles SE of Sisquoc. A caretaker lives on property.

Interment Records are listed in "Chapel of San Ramon (Foxen Memorial Chapel)" and "Listing of the Burials in a Private Cemetery Ramon Ontiveros Burying Grounds in Tepusquet Canyon" by Mrs. Erlinda Ontiveros (1969), which is available at the Santa Barbara Historical Society and SBCGS Library. One of those buried there is Benjamin B. Foxen, who assisted the American Forces to escape a Mexican ambush in Gaviota Pass in 1846.

*My thanks to all those friendly folks who answered my questions willingly and who offered additional information about other cemeteries and records in the county. These included all of the cemetery superintendents and managers, and Edson T. Strobridge, James Carucchi, Shirley Boydston, Al Hardy, and my co-cemetery hunting friend Dorothy Oksner.*

## CALL FOR SUPPORT: CALIFORNIA'S HISTORIC CEMETERIES

The following is from Iris Carter Jones <ijones@ns.net>, Legislative Network Coordinator for the California Genealogical Alliance and is reprinted here with permission:

There have been numerous newspaper articles lately, including the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Sacramento Bee*, the *California Historian* (the Conference of California Historical Societies' newsletter) and the *News Coordinator* (Council newsletter) on the deplorable conditions found statewide with our pioneer cemeteries. Through the efforts of the California Historic Cemetery Alliance, Assemblyman Pescetti has offered AB1779 in an effort to prevent the ongoing neglect, vandalism, and the destruction brought about through development, of these historic cemeteries.

I previously called for support of Assemblyman Anthony Pescetti's bill AB1779 which will establish the California Historic Cemetery Commission with specified membership prescribed duties relating to historic cemeteries. It will create an unpaid commission of seven members with backgrounds in the restoration and maintenance of historic cemeteries, with representation from military veterans organizations, clergy, and public cemetery districts, from Northern, Central and Southern California. These members shall be appointed from recommendations from a group recommended by the historical community. Their duties will be to resolve issues of jurisdiction and establish responsibility for the care of these cemeteries; create and maintain a state registry of historic cemeteries to be made available on the Internet; provide guidance and support for local organizations for restoration, preservation and the protection of these cemeteries; make recom-

mendations to the Legislature regarding projects and funding to protect, preserve, and restore historic cemeteries; strengthen and enforce existing laws regarding historic cemeteries; create a historical landmark program for historic cemeteries.

AB1779 has been stalled in the Appropriations Committee. It would appear the Committee has concerns with the possible costs relating to the Commission and its duties. In my discussion of the bill's status with Steven McCarthy in Assemblyman Anthony Pescetti's office, they feel that the committee's estimates of the costs are high, and the fact that the majority of the work will be handled on a voluntary basis, costs would be held to a minimum.

Our support is important if we are to see our historical cemeteries protected for posterity. Individuals and organizations may voice their support by contacting by letter, phone, fax, and Email, the Chair of the Assembly Appropriations Committee, Carol Migden (Democrat-San Francisco), CA State Assembly, P. O. Box 942829, Sacramento, CA 94249-0001, (916) 319-2013, Fax: (916) 319-2113, email: <assemblymember@assemblyca.gov> and/or Vice-Chair, Marilyn C. Brewer (Republican-Newport Beach), CA State Assembly, P. O. Box 942829, Sacramento, CA 94249-0001, (916) 319-2070, Fax (16) 319-2170.

If you wish to follow State Legislation you may check the State Web site at:

<http://www.sen.ca.gov> to follow bills, or order copies from Bill

Room, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814 or call to order copies 916-445-2323. To be added to my Network, send your name, name of your organization, and e-mail address, stating you wish to be added to the Legislative Network, to <ijones@ns.net>.

Permission is granted to reprint Legislative Reports. —Iris Carter Jones, Legislative Network Coordinator, May 15, 2000.

[Editor's Note: Received by email from Iris Carter Jones on May 17, 2000]

\* \* \* \*

### PHOTOGRAPHS OF CIVIL WAR ANCESTORS

By Nancy Hendrickson

Publisher, *AncestorNews*, A Free Genealogy Newsletter at <http://www.ancestornews.com>

For some reason, very few old family photos came to rest in my branch of the family tree. I believe that's why I'm always on the lookout for any source of family photos. I recently found a Web site which has the potential of being a treasure to anyone with Civil War ancestors. It is run by the U.S. Army Military History Institute, and it is a searchable database of Civil War photographs. Using the search engine on the site, you can see if a photograph exists in their collection of any of your Civil War ancestors. Once on the site, just enter the surname you're searching and the results page will list any photos of any soldier with that surname, along with (if known) his regiment. Next, you can send an e-mail with the photo ID's that you're interested in. The Army will then send you (for free) a photocopy of the picture, along with instructions on ordering a duplicate photo.

I was interested in three photos, (continued on page 27, Column 2)

## ONE APRIL DAY

By Nancy MacLean McKenzie,  
SBCGS Member

"Look," the five year old boy said pushing aside the dark heavy curtain. "I see lots and lots of people coming. There's Uncle John David and Aunt Margaret, and they've brought Ada and Jennie Louise. The Clark cousins are here, too. Do you think I can play with the boys?"

"Hush," ten year old Eva whispered. "Get away from the window. We have to be good and quiet, and stay neat and clean."

"I want to go out and play, too," added Jennie McLean, a pretty blond seven-year-old.

"I'm the oldest, and I know what we have to do. This is Papa's special day, and you just have to mind me and be good. Mama and the rest of the family are too upset to put up with naughty children. Aunt Caroline Clark told me to keep you two out of trouble." Eva tried to settle the two with a picture book.

The old frame farmhouse on Tanner's Hill in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, overflowed with family, neighbors, and friends. Many of the men and boys congregated in the yard, lining up buggies and wagons and tending to the horses.

Several days before on April 21, 1892 Robert Richard McLean, father of the three children died of pneumonia. The well known farmer had been just 40 years old. Everyone had come to pay their respects.

His elderly father, Robert, age 83, had given young Robert the house and farm shortly after Robert Richard married Ada Fullerton back in 1881. The old man lived with the family.

"Can we go downstairs now? I'm hungry," the little boy asked.

[Authors note: Back in 1892 when this took place, the women and children did not go to the cemeteries in this area and their church did not have funeral services. It was a small farming community. This is one of the many stories my parents told me about their families. I wrote it for a Recollecting and Writing class several years ago.]

\* \* \* \*

### California Death Records- 1940-1997:

<http://userdb.rootsweb.com/ca/death/search.cgi>

### California Birth Records-1905 - 1995:

<http://userdb.rootsweb.com/ca/birth/search.cgi>

**Ontario, Canada Cemetery Finding Aid** - a database of over 2 million interments: <http://www.islandnet.com/ocfa/>

**U.S. Cemeteries and links to foreign cemeteries** - a comprehensive German website with many links and information regarding death, obituaries, cemeteries, and memorials. Some sites are in German.

<http://www.totentanz.de/usa.htm>

**Relict or Consort?** Many old tombstones display these old-usage words. A consort would indicate that at the time of a woman's death her husband was still alive. A relict would indicate that at the time of her death her husband was already deceased; in fact, it can refer to anyone left behind. (*Foot-hill GS - C*) 8/10-1998)

(Civil War Photos continued from page 26, column 3)

so sent the required e-mail. I received photocopies in a week. An 8x10 photo costs \$10.00. No more than ten photos will be produced for any one customer per year. I only wish they had ten photos of my ancestors!

This is a phenomenal service. We

## FIGURING BIRTH YEAR

In the event you don't have a computer close at hand to do the calculating: REMEMBER 8870.

That's not an error, it's the number to remember when you want to find the birth date of someone when you only have the date of death and age. How do you figure the birth date? Suppose the person died May 6, 1889, at the age of 71 years, 7 months, 9 days.

\*Write the year, month, day as --  
----->18890506

\*Subtract the age at death:-----  
----->710709

\*This gives the figure:-----  
----->18179797

\*Now subtract 8870:----->8870

\*The result is:----->18170927

Year 1817, 9th month (Sept),  
27th day or 27 September, 1817.

Submitted by Joan Jacobs (from Platte Co. MO Historical/Genealogical Society)

\* \* \* \*

**Grasswidow.** A grasswidow can refer to an unmarried woman who has lived with one or more men, a discarded mistress, a woman who pretended to have been married and had children, an unwed mother, a married woman whose husband is habitually or temporarily absent. The last definition is probably what is referred to in the census as both males and females are listed as grasswidows.

know many photos were taken during the Civil War, but if you're like me, you may not own any of them. Now, thanks to the Military History Institute, we have the opportunity to actually see our Civil War ancestors.

<http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/PhotoDB.html>



## BURIALS IN OLD CATHOLIC CEMETERY IN GUADALUPE, CA

on road to Point Sal, 1/4 mile from  
Highway 1, 1/4 mile south of  
Guadalupe Cemetery

This cemetery is described on page 25 as the "Old  
Abandoned Cemetery on Point Sal Road."

ALVES, Frank, Native of Portugal, Age: 60 years  
Died: December 13, 1894 - near Guadalupe  
Buried: December 14, 1894

ARELLANES, Andreo Joaquin, Age: 14 years  
Son of Juan Arellanes and Francisca Sanchez  
Died: January 22, 1895 in Santa Maria  
Buried: January 23, 1895

BONETTI, Francis Xavier Julio, Age: One month  
Son of Henry and Artissima Bonetti,  
Died May 21, 1899, Buried: May 22, 1899

FELICIANO, Manuel, Infant  
Son of Antonio and Maria de Luz Feliciano  
Died: May 22, 1903 in Oso Flaco, Buried May 24, 1903  
Antonio Feliciano purchased Oso Flaco property (Rancho  
Guadalupe) from  
Theodore Leroy on April 30, 1874

FRAITES, Marianna de Trinidad, Age: 60, Native of  
Portugal, Wife of Frank Fraites  
Died: November 23, 1894 in Oso Flaco  
Buried: November 24, 1894  
(Removed to new cemetery - Guadalupe - August 9,  
1949)  
Frank Fraites purchased Oso Flaco (Rancho Guadalupe)  
property from the Leroy's on June 4, 1886

GRAHAM, Mary, Age 34, Native of Ireland, Wife of  
William Graham, Died July 2, 1879, Buried July 3, 1879

LEWIS, Allen Patrick, Age: 9, Son of Frank Lewis and  
Maria F. Fernandez, Died: June 25, 1901 in Oso Flaco  
Buried: June 26, 1901

LIND, Catherine, Age: 42, Native of Ireland  
Wife of Matthew Lind  
Died: July 13, 1877 in Guadalupe  
Buried: July 14, 1877  
Matthew Lind purchased town of Guadalupe property  
from Theodore Leroy October 25, 1873 - one of the first  
to do so after Leroy had foreclosed on the Estudillos and  
set up the townsite of Guadalupe

MADRUGA, Guisa, Age 5 months, Died: October 28,  
1904 (died of a cold), Buried October 29, 1904

MAGUIRE, Catherine, Age: 64, Native of Ireland  
Died: April 11, 1900 in Arroyo Grande  
Buried: April 12, 1900

MAGUIRE, Rosa Etta, Age: 17, Daughter of John Maguire  
and Kate Moore, Died: August 25, 1883 in Oso Flaco  
Buried: August 26, 1883

MARTIN, Clarence, Age: 14, Son of Sebastian and  
Leopoldina Martin, Died: January 17, 1904 (died of  
pneumonia), Buried January 18, 1904

MARTINEZ, Elvira Maria, Age: 2 ½ years, Died: March 2,  
1904 (died of pneumonia), Buried March 3, 1904

McCLANE, Maria de Jesus, Age: 19, Daughter of Jose  
McLane and Gregoria Fureta (spelling ?) Died: July 27,  
1894 in Casmalia, Buried July 28, 1894

MILLER, Jose Luis, Age: 72, Native of Portugal  
Died: April 30, 1895, Buried May 1, 1895

NABO, Antonio Peiro, Age: 34, Native of Portugal  
Died: November 18, 1879 in Guadalupe  
Buried: November 19, 1877

NUNEZ, Manuel, Age: 12  
Son of Manuel and Rita Nunez  
Died: January 16, 1904 (died of pneumonia)  
Buried: January 17, 1904

OLIVERA, Manuel (the correct spelling of this name  
should probably be Oliveira (Native of Portugal)  
Age: 43 Died: August 9, 1897 in Santa Maria  
Buried: August 10, 1897

PREDA, Manuel, Age: 36. Died: December 18, 1897 in  
Santa Maria, Buried: December 19, 1897

RODRIGUEZ, Anna Vierra, Age: 29, Native of Portugal  
Wife of Manuel Rodriguez, Died: January 23, 1900 in  
Santa Maria, Buried: January 24, 1900

SANCHEZ, Lloyd Raymond, Age: 17 months, Son of  
Miguel D. and Maria Sanchez, Died: September 5, 1898  
in Guadalupe, Buried: September 6, 1898

SIMAS, Charles Francis, Age: 6, Son of Manuel M. and  
Anna de Concepcion Simas, Died: March 22, 1900 in Oso  
Flaco, Buried: March 23, 1900

SIMAS, Laurence, Age: about 2 years, Son of Manuel M.  
and Anna de Concepcion Simas, Died: July 25, 1900 in  
Oso Flaco, Buried: July 26, 1900  
(note: According to Johnny Simas, both boys died from  
eating squirrel poison)

*(Continued on next page)*



SMITH, Barnaby, Age: 12, Son of Matthew P. Smith and Josefa Asibedo  
Died: November 8, 1885 In Santa Maria  
Buried: November 9, 1885

SMITH, David  
Age: 3 years  
Son of Matthew P. Smith and Josefa Asibedo  
Died: December 28, 1883 in Guadalupe  
Buried: December 29, 1883

SMITH, Josefa  
Age: 8 years  
Daughter of Matthew P. Smith and Josefa Asibedo  
Died: October 18, 1883 in Guadalupe  
Buried: October 19, 1883

VARGAS, Maria de Gloria  
Age: two months  
Son of Antonio and Laura Vargas  
Died: October 25, 1899 in Guadalupe  
Buried: October 26, 1899

VILLA, Antonio Maria  
Age: 70 years  
Died: February 28, 1899 in Casmalia  
Buried: March 1, 1899

VILLA, Estefana Martina  
Age: 17 years  
Daughter of Maria Antonio and Bertha Villa  
Died: June 29, 1900 in La Graciosa  
Buried: June 30, 1900

WARD, William J.  
Age: 70  
Native of Ireland  
Died: May 2, 1895 in Santa Maria  
Buried May 3, 1895

\* \* \* \*

## A CREATIVE OBITUARY

It's not often a family history writer is faced with such a delicate problem, but one solved it most creatively. The biographer was warned that Uncle Willie, the Black Sheep of the family, had gone to Sing Sing's electric chair for murder. Here's how the writer handled the situation. He wrote, "Uncle Willie occupied a chair of applied electronics at one of our nation's leading institutions. He was attached to his position by the strongest of ties. His death came as a true shock."

*(Donald Burr in the June 1999 Connecticut Nutmegger.)*



Guadalupe Cemetery



Los Alamos Cemetery



Oak Hill Cemetery, Ballard

## CEMETERY and other related INTERNET LINKS

**75 Cemetery Links** - A page that links to resources on cemetery history and preservation, cemetery web sites, discussion groups, cemetery lists of decedents. Over 75 links:

<http://www.potifos.com/cemeteries.html>

**Cemetery Records On Line** - Over 1700 cemeteries worldwide, "What's New in the Cemetery" column, search records, obituaries, surname burials.

<http://www.interment.net/>

**Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness** - Volunteer vital record lookups and cemetery photos -

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

**Obituary Links Page** - Hundreds of links to online obituaries, marriage, birth and death notices, cemetery inscriptions, etc., arranged by state, county, and Canadian province.

<http://www.cribbs.net/obit/>

**Obituary Archive Search Engine** - Keyword search your surnames through over 290,000 full text obituaries from across the country spanning several decades.

<http://www.obitcentral.com>

**Chicago Coroner's Index** - Coroner's Inquest Index for Cook County, IL from 1872 to 1911 references some 74,000 cases. Deaths contained in this index are those which occurred by "violence, casualty or 'undue means'."

<http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/archives/cookingt.html>

**Mount Auburn Cemetery, Mount Auburn, MA** -

This is a virtual cemetery tour of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Massachusetts. You can't read the headstones but you can nearly smell the air and hear the birds, which is the reason for the site. Actually, you can go birding while you're at it. You stroll through the Mount Auburn Cemetery and identify birds and hear their songs too. Click on Featured Tours, Mount Auburn Cemetery at:

<http://www.virtualbirder.com/vbirder/>

**Lest We Forget** - This is a wonderful new site for anyone who lost loved ones in Vietnam. It is the Virtual Wall where one can look up names and leave remembrances. The URL is: <http://www1.thevirtualwall.org/>

**The Tombstone Travellers Guide** - A collection of master theses on topics such as "Contemporary English Cemeteries and Funeral Practices," an encyclopedia on funeral rites and customs, "Social, Psychological and Cultural Influences on Cremation and Memorialization," "Roadside Memorials: Marking Journeys Never Completed," "Death and Symbolism," Tombstone Cleaning Basics, Odd Endings - unusual tombstone inscriptions. "This website is intended to take you on an intellectual, spiritual and sometimes lighthearted journey. Take the information with you when exploring cemeteries in your own locale and around the world."

Find these and other grave subjects at: <http://home.flash.net/~leimer/index.html>

**Last Rites** - dedicated to dealing with death in the contemporary U.S.: <http://home.flash.net/~rites/>

**Find a Grave** - Database of over 2.5 million burial records:

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi>

**Internet Cemetery Tours** - Links to domestic and international cemeteries:

<http://www.interment.net/tour/index.htm>

**Cemeteries of California** - Includes California Mission cemeteries: <http://www.interment.net/us/ca/>

**How to do Tombstone Rubbings** - A step by step guide: <http://www.mindspring.com/~mooregen/tombstone.htm>

**Funeral Net** - Search for funeral homes and cemeteries here at: [http://www.funeralnet.com/search/search\\_cem.cgi](http://www.funeralnet.com/search/search_cem.cgi)

**Diseases and Causes of Death** - Moore County NC Genealogy Center's website containing medical terms: <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Estates/9783/diseases.html#diseases>

**Standards for Transcribing Tomstones** - A discussion paper on the subject at: <ftp://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/roots-l/genealog/genealog.headston>

**Wills on the Web** - California Wills of the famous and not so famous from 1493 to 1998: <http://www.ca-probate.com/wills/>

## WHO IS BURIED IN GRANT'S



By Kathleen Boyle Brewster <SraGallo@aol.com>, SBCGS member

In the early days of television, Groucho Marx hosted "You Bet Your Life," a highly popular quiz show. Marx would ask the contestants a series of questions. If they answered them correctly, they won some money. Occasionally, contestants failed to respond with any of the right answers. When this occurred, Groucho gave them one last chance to win some money. In this instance, his standard question was, "Who is buried in Grant's tomb?" The audience responded with hearty laughs. And, 99% of the time, the contestants replied, "General Grant!" Marx presented them with their winnings; everyone went away happy.

It may surprise you to learn that there is another equally correct answer to Groucho's question. For the late President General Ulysses S. Grant does not repose alone in his New York City tomb. Grant's wife, the former Julia Dent, is also buried there.

You're probably wondering what Grant's Tomb has to do with genealogy research. Well, as genealogists, we should re-word Marx's question and ask, "Who is buried in our family tomb?" We shouldn't take it for granted that headstone and monument inscriptions accurately reflect the names of all the deceased persons buried in our family plot.

It may prove to be equally well worth both your time, and even money, to check out the records maintained by the organization or institution responsible for the administration of the cemeteries, memorial gardens or graveyards in which your ancestors repose. I've found that cemetery records contain some previously unknown facts and facets of my families' history.

First, a bit about the records. Personal experience indicates that cemetery record keeping methods do not appear to be standardized. Earliest records were maintained in ledgers, with handwritten entries. Later, some cemeteries utilized file cards designed specifically for their purposes. These cards have spaces for the name of the plot's owner, location of the lot, block and section, space for "Remarks:" and "Transferred to:" followed by names and dates which are helpful in tracing the plot's chain of ownership.

On the reverse of some cards there is a scale drawing of the plot, with a hand drawn outline of the lots and their locations within the plot. Each gravesite is

numbered. These numbers correspond to a list of the persons interred, followed by the date of their interment.

Another form of "Burial Record" card has spaces for the name of the deceased, address at time of death, date of burial, lot, block, section, range and number, plus "Disinterred," with space for the date, "to" followed by a space for the name of that cemetery, along with the location in that cemetery's lot, block, section, range and number. This card also includes the word "Vault," with the descriptive name of the type of vault utilized for the burial.

The inclusion of the "address at time of death" can prove to be an asset to your research. Especially if previous searches of normally fruitful local resources failed to yield death records, a death notice or obituary for this person. The reason may well turn out to be, that at the time of their death, the deceased was in another city, a different state or a foreign country. Discovering that a family member had died in Washington State, and not in Wisconsin, refocused my research efforts.

An added bonus of one inquiry was finding a copy of the deceased's death notice. After more than one hundred years of record keeping, one cemetery's staff commenced clipping the published death notices from the local newspaper. These were added to their files. The notice was equal to finding the proverbial "pearl inside the oyster."

Data recorded on these cards can be both handwritten and typed. On one card, a small hand printed notation gave the name of a grandmother's sister, along with the date 1/18/74. Below this was printed, two children of the plot's owner, 4/19/74, removed from, and another cemetery's name. Additional information was requested. Sorry, but present day staff members have "never heard of" this cemetery. An 1881 city history provided the answer. In the 1870s the city's residential area was expanding rapidly. The cemetery association had entered a declaration of bankruptcy. A city foreclosure auction followed. Fortunately, these remains were removed from the defunct cemetery and reburied in another family member's plot. However, a puzzling handwritten, "needs '73," with no indication of a burial in 1873 or 1973 is a mystery yet to be solved.

Other information received as a result of my inquiries included a physical description of the cemetery plot in question. Deed and contract numbers appear on some cards, as do the price of the plots. Even the salesman's name is recorded for posterity. A handwritten notation brought to light a forgotten family tragedy. It recorded the burial of a stillborn child in a grave already occupied by another infant, one who had died thirty years earlier. The name of

the family member who granted permission for the second burial was duly noted.

In a reply to a recent inquiry about family burials, the Administrative Assistant of the memorial gardens wrote, and this is a direct quote, "Both of these plots still have remaining burial spaces, however the lots are stilled "owned" by the original purchasers (deceased). In this case, it is the relatives of the deceased (heirs, children, spouses, etc.) who currently have rights to this plot in the order of proximity of their lineage." The writer went on to say that, "If any or all of the children are deceased, all rights for interment would be equally divided among the children's children."

This plot was purchased in the early-1920s. After reviewing the photocopies of the cemetery's records, it was apparent that over time they had not been maintained. During their lifetime, one family member moved frequently. Yet they failed to keep cemetery administrators informed of their whereabouts. The names of the deceased's children were included. After these names are handwritten notations: 1-kid and 2-kids, with no indication of the names of these "kids." These "kids" turned out to be distant cousins, who are now engaged in correcting this situation.

It should be noted here, that in many places cemetery burial space is at a premium. Some states have begun to pass legislation allowing a cemetery to regain ownership of unclaimed plots and lots after a given period of time has passed. Who knows, you might discover that you hold the rights of survivorship to a family plot.

As a general rule, cemeteries will send you some type of map. These can range in scope from a map of the entire memorial park, with the exact location of your family member's plot marked with an "X", to one of just the "section" in which your relatives are buried, or a "plot map" with the location of the lots.

In some areas of our country, early burial sites have been engulfed by urban sprawl or are now buried beneath it. For various reasons administrative offices have closed and cemetery records have been removed to other locations. Information on where and how to access these records was readily provided, along with a "toll-free" 800-number. Other useful materials have included a copy of cemetery policies with respect to memorials, grave maintenance, lot decoration regulations, and clean-up dates.

If you haven't already learned the answer to, "exactly who is buried in your family tomb," a good way to commence your investigation is to write a brief, but concise letter to the director of the cemetery. Provide names, with alternative spellings, and ap-

proximate or exact dates of death, if known. Accompany your inquiry with a self-addressed stamped envelope and a personal check in the amount of at least \$5.00 to cover basic research and copying fees.

If you don't know the cemetery's address, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society's Sahyun Library's holdings include two cemetery directories: Deborah M. Burek's, *Cemeteries of the United States: A Guide of Where to Contact Information*, and Elizabeth G. Kot's, *United States Cemeteries Address Book*. For the computer illiterate, telephone directories for most major cities are available at both the Public Library and UCSB Library. Or call Information.

If you do not receive an immediate response, be patient. Many cemeteries have a small administrative staff. Research requests may not be a high priority. In some places, cemeteries rely upon volunteers to assist with research. Currently, many cemeteries are engaged in making information more accessible to researchers by computerizing their records. As a general rule, I have found that shortly after the cancelled check appears in my bank statement, the requested information arrives in my mailbox. Who knows what tidbits of family history you may unearth.

*Kathleen Boyle Brewster is a graduate of UCSB 1985 with a M.A. in Latin American History with an emphasis in Hispanic civilizations. She is Board Secretary of the Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library Board of Trustees. She is an active Docent Council member for the Santa Barbara Historical Society, is a Gledhill Library Services Volunteer, and Oral History Committee Chair. In her spare time she makes puns and volunteers at the Sahyun Library of the SBCGS. These are only some of her volunteer activities as space is limited.*

\* \* \* \*

***"A genealogist is someone who is always in search of a good dead man" [or woman].***

***-unknown***

***"It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors. "***

***-Plutarch***

***Genealogists are ancestrally challenged.***



## UNCLE SID'S GRAVE

By Bill Livingstone, SBCGS member  
<blivingstone@earthlink.net>

"Bill, the phone's for you," Theresa said, one evening in 1985.

"Who is it?"

"He says he's your Cousin Darrell, whoever that is."

"Oh sure, Darrell Mason, my cousin in Omaha. . . Hi Darrell, how you doin'?"

"Fine Bill. How about you?"

"Doin' OK. What's up?"

"Bill, you know I've been doing genealogy on the family for some time now, and I think you can help me."

"Sure, Darrell, what can I do?"

"Well, you know we're second cousins, that is to say we had the same great grandfather and great grandmother on our mothers' side. I'm doing a Family Group sheet, and find I don't have the date of birth of our Great Uncle Sidney Bound Gebhart Jr., your grandmother's and my grandmother's brother."

"Gee, Darrell I have no idea when Uncle Sid was born."

"Well, I have evidence he's buried in the Hermosa Cemetery in Colon, California."

"You're kidding! That's less than three miles from my office here in San Bernardino. I'll bet I could see it from my third story window."

"Good. What I want you to do, Bill, is go over there, find his plot, and see if his headstone shows his year of birth. And take a picture of it for me too, if you would."

"No problem, Darrell, I'll do it after work tomorrow."

The next day I drove over to the Hermosa Cemetery and up to the little caretaker's office. There I found a man standing beside his RV talking to the caretaker about Wyatt Earp's brother, James.

"Well, he ain't listed here," the caretaker was saying to the traveler.

"I came quite a ways looking for his grave, so do you mind if I look around?" the traveler asked.

"Go ahead, but he ain't here," the caretaker insisted.

When the Wyatt Earp fan wandered off into the cemetery, I asked the caretaker if he could tell me where Sidney Gebhart is buried.

"Sure, let's look at the book." While he bent his thin frame over the thick "guest book" he muttered, "Damnedest thing, I get at least two Wyatt Earp nuts a month looking for either James or Virgil Earp. I

don't know how the rumor got started. But he ain't here."

"Do you find my Uncle Sid?" I asked.

"Yup, here he is, Plot 467. There's a map on the wall you can find the plot from that."

And sure enough, I did. There lay his headstone — placed there at the direction of his second wife, Muriel, a lady I never met — "Sidney Bound Gebhart Jr. Born 1881, Died 1950."

If Uncle Sid's ghost appeared right then he'd be a jolly, balding, rotund, fellow wearing wide suspenders. And I'm sure he would have said, "Well, Billy Bob, where you been all this time? You're the first family I've seen in 35 years."

And I would have answered, "How's the old shin bone, Uncle Sid?" — a reference to the "bad shin" Uncle Sid suffered after a horse kicked him some 50 years before he died.

And he would have answered, I suppose, "Funny thing about that, Billy Bob, it hasn't bothered me since 1950." Then I imagine he would have said, "You know, Billy Bob, James Earp is buried here. He's a brother of the famous old gun slinger — but don't tell anyone, he's trying to keep it a secret."

I recently learned from [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com), that Wyatt Earp is buried in the Jewish Section of the Hills of Eternity Cemetery in Colma CA, just south of San Francisco; his brother Virgil is buried at the Riverside Cemetery, Portland, OR; and his brother James is buried at the Mountain View Cemetery, San Bernardino, CA. So I guess Uncle Sid's ghost would have had it wrong, but close. Mountain view Cemetery is about six and a half miles northwest of Hermosa Cemetery — as the ghost flies.

*Bill Livingstone is a retired urban planner who now spends his time doing woodworking, writing his recollections, "digging up" his ancestors, and walking the beach below Shoreline Park at sunset.*

\* \* \* \*

*Genealogy is not fatal, but it is a*

**G**rave disease



# GATHERING INFORMATION FROM

# TOMBSTONES

By Elaine Powell

## Dating Tombstones:

One way to help find the era your ancestor was buried is to examine the material from which the tombstone is made. If your ancestor has a stone made of slate or common fieldstone (except wood used by pioneers), chances are the stone dates from 1796-1830.

- If the stone is flat-topped hard marble, dates are about 1830-1849.
- If the "mystery" stone is round or pointed soft marble with cursive inscriptions, look for a date of 1845-1868.
- Masonic four-sided stones began in 1850 and are still in use today.
- Pylons, columns and all exotic-style monuments are usually dated 1860-1900.
- Zinc monuments date from 1870-1900.
- Granite, now common, came into use about 1900. If the writing is too faded to read, use

a 75-watt black light bulb in any lamp that casts light directly on the written message. The writing will miraculously appear.

You can take photos of tombstones to record the information. Be careful not to take the photo with a flash and stand directly in front of the tombstone. It might cause a "flashback" and you will have a large white spot in the middle of your photo and you won't be able to read the information on the stone. The best condition to take the photo is with light behind you, using no flash. However, some older stones don't photograph well, so you might want to take some tombstone rubbings.

## Tombstone Rubbings:

Supplies you will need:

- Soft-bristlebrush
- Maskingtape
- Scissors
- White paper - pellow or rice paper
- Rubbing wax or black crayon (a "fat" kindergarten type crayon will work nicely)

The paper can be white paper, rice paper or Pellow. You can get rice paper from art stores and Pellow from fabric shops. Pellow is strong and will not tear easily. Any white paper will do, however, and you can get large rolls of white paper from a craft store. First, clean the stone gently with a brush. Remove bird droppings, dirt, moss, etc. from the stone. This will insure a clear and sharp rubbing. Be careful not to brush the stone too much so as not to harm it.

Use the masking tape and tape the paper or Pellow squarely and securely so as to cover the entire area of carving on the tombstone. Tape all four sides, so the paper won't slide and create a blurred or double image on your rubbing. Then use the crayon on it's side and carefully rub it over the inscriptions on the stone. Remove the tape carefully.

In addition, be sure to note the placement of the tombstones in the cemetery. Record how the tombstones are laid out in relation to other relatives in the same plot. You might take a photo of the whole plot, showing all the graves within your family plot.

Some large cemeteries have offices where they have lists of everyone buried in their cemetery. The information can be invaluable to your genealogical research. Some of them have their information on computers and they can quickly pull up information for you. You might ask for a printout of all persons in that cemetery with the same surname you are researching. Comparing that information with what you have can really advance your information.

*Written by Elaine Powell, Historian/Archivist of the Central Florida Genealogical Society, February, 2000. Used with permission of the author.*

\* \* \* \*



Pine Grove Cemetery, Orcutt

## HOW DO YOU MAKE THOSE FUNNY NORWEGIAN LETTERS?

The *plus sign* (+) identifies two or more keys that must be pressed simultaneously. The *comma* (,) identifies actions that are not done simultaneously. PC users must use the number pad while holding down the Alt key.

Character	PC	Macintosh
å	alt 0229	option+a
æ	alt 0198	option+apostrophe
ø	alt 0216	option+shift+o
Å	alt 0197	option+shift+a
œ	alt 0156	option+q
ø	alt 0248	option+o
Æ	alt 0198	option+shift+ apostrophe
Ö	alt 0214	option+u, then shift o

Some more actions not intended exclusively for Norwegians:

Character	PC	Macintosh
é	alt 0233	option+e, then e
œ	alt 0140	option+shift q
§	alt 0167	option+6
ü	alt 0252	option+u, then u
É	alt 0201	option+e, then shift e
Ä	alt 0196	option+u, shift+a
™	alt 0153	option+2
;	alt 0134	option+t
Ü	alt 0220	option+u, shift+u
£	alt 0163	option+3
¶	alt 0182	option+8
œ	alt 0156	option+q
®	alt 0174	option+r
±	alt 0177	option+shift+ (= key)
ä	alt 0228	option+u, a
©	alt 0169	option g
à	alt 0224	option+`, a

Thanks to Northwest Iowa Rootdiggers vol 21, No. 4, Oct 1999 via Timber Trails vol 20, No. 3, January 2000 for the idea.

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

**Confederate Veteran Graves Sought**  
The California Division of United Daughters of the Confederacy will celebrate their centennial in 2001. To commemorate this event, members are collecting names and cemetery information of Confederate veterans buried in any part of California.

Memorials to honor the veterans will be presented during the celebration, which is tentatively scheduled to be held in San Francisco during the last weekend of May 2001.

If you can assist the UDC in this project, it will be acknowledged on the Memorial List. Mail items to Margaret Alley, P.O. Box 3295, Montebello, CA 90640. Do not send her original materials as they will not be returned. All items become the property of the California Division of UDC.



Santa Maria Cemetery



Santa Barbara Cemetery

## . . .AND EVEN MORE INTERNET LINKS

**The Genealogy Helplist** consists of volunteers who are willing to help others by looking up specific items at institutions near them, or help supply other information easily accessible to them.

<http://posom.com/hl/usa/>

**Volunteers - cemeteries, vital records etc. by county location:**

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

**volunteers with other resources:**

<http://www.genexchange.com/lSearch.cfm>

**Cemetery pictures:**

<http://www.islandnet.com/cgi-bin/ms2/cemetery/search>

**Obituary volunteers:**

<http://members.aol.com/sjhcamp/index.html>

**Mennonite Obituaries:**

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~mennobit/>

**Cemetery Records Online:**

<http://www.interment.net/us/index.htm>

**Another list of Online Cemetery Records:**

<http://www.doitnow.com/~moravia/cem.html>

**A German site that lists some international websites including American, German & English sites:**

<http://www.totentanz.de/cemetery.htm>

**California Birth Index (1905-1995)** has 24,596,236 public records with 984,961 surnames:

<http://userdb.rootsweb.com/ca/birth/search.cgi>

**California Death Index (1940-1995)** contains 9,366,786 public records with 498,701 surnames:

<http://userdb.rootsweb.com/ca/death/search.cgi>

**Louisa County, Iowa Cemetery Listings -**

<http://userdb.rootsweb.com/cemeteries/IA/Louisa/>

**Notice: For any Rootsweb site,** try substituting your state/county in the URL (address). A database might exist.

**Free BMD -**FreeBMD stands for Free Births, Marriages, and Deaths. The FreeBMD Project's objective is to provide free Internet access to the Civil Registration index information for England and Wales. The Civil Registration system for recording births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales has been in place since 1837 and is one of the most significant single resources for genealogical research back to Victorian times. The FreeBMD Project will place Civil Registration index information on the Internet for free access. You shouldn't expect to find your ancestors in the database yet as there are only 1,750,000 entries, about 1 million before 1900. What they are looking for now are transcribers. Find FreeBMD at:

<http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/>

**Hunting for Headstones -** Genealogists can often be found rooting around in overgrown cemeteries doing cemetery research. But what do you do when you do not have easy access to the cemetery where your ancestors are buried? If you are one of those in this predicament, then you will want to check out a newly launched web site **HeadstoneHunter.com**. Included are some useful pages that include photography tips and inscription meanings. There is a message board where the researchers and photographers can correspond, a database to search, and a place to post a request for a search. Find it at:

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

*Thanks to San Joaquin Genealogical Society Newsletter May-June 2000.*

**The Virtual Cemetery Project -** allows you to upload images of tombstones and transcriptions of them. You can search through this new and growing collection at:

[http://www.genealogy.com/vcem\\_welcome.html](http://www.genealogy.com/vcem_welcome.html)

**Medical Genealogy -** The Disease Chart (19th Century medical terminology)

<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/1030/diseasecharttable.htm>



## AN OBITUARY IS NOT AN END, BUT A BEGINNING—

By Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS member

Recently there appeared in the Santa Barbara News Press an obituary written by the deceased. (Before, not after.) And when you think about it, why not? After all you know more about you than anyone else. You may include what you want and exclude what you do not want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Should you opt to write your own obituary there is a second step to consider. You should also set aside the money to have it published, for this will not be inexpensive. (A call to the Santa Barbara News press determined the February 2000 cost to be \$1.50 per single column line.)

There is also a third consideration. Would you like your obituary to include a photograph? That is your choice too. In a recent letter to Ann Landers the writer said her mother had passed away when she was 86. However, the writer and her siblings chose a picture of their mother when she was in her thirties. "It represented the mother who raised us," she said. Ann agreed they had shown honor and respect to choose a picture of their mother in her prime. Clearly indicate to the members of your family the picture of your choice to be used with your obituary. (By the way, the charge will be approximately \$25.00.) But let's talk about earlier obituaries. Remember, there were newspapers long before many states started keeping their vital records. Now that is an exciting thought, isn't it?

Where to look? How about starting with your family Bible? Go through it page by page to perhaps find a tiny clipping previously overlooked.

One obituary can lead to others. If it names children or siblings and the towns they lived in, consider that those hometowns might also have carried an obituary. (The source of that material could have been a different family member and could have given new information.) Remember, too, each area could have different customs regarding obituaries.

Small town newspapers are more likely to do in-depth obituaries, simply because most of the readers know each other, and a death of any resident is considered newsworthy. In that light read back-copies, for a local columnist could have commented on an earlier illness of the deceased.

If an accident, as a cause of death, was mentioned in the obituary, there would have been earlier coverage. Keep in mind the story could have also appeared

in newspapers in the surrounding area.

If the person died at the hands of another (or himself!), small town newspapers sometimes gloss this over by saying it was a "sudden" death. Follow this clue for there would have been an inquest. Look for the coroner's report.

There is a remote possibility that a person could have been traveling at the time of his death but brought home for burial. If that is the case, it might be that this is the only bit of information you ever had. But the old obituary would fill in the missing pieces, and now you would know where to find the death record.

Obituaries mention religious affiliation and memberships in various organizations. Look to their old bulletins and newsletters. If memorial contributions had been made to honor your relative, you will know who their friends were.

Obituaries contain the names of the funeral home and the cemetery. Move on now to those sources. Each has a file on the deceased.

Don't stop reading that newspaper when you've found the obituary. There's yet more to be found. Go to the county courthouse and check the circuit court estate administration indexes to see if a probate of the estate was made. Now, go back to the newspaper and consider that there could have been an auction of personal property. Look for an ad for the action. It will list items to have been sold and the name of the auctioneer. Contact him and from old records he could possibly tell you if your grandmother's clock was sold that day, and to whom.

From an obituary you might discover your ancestor was an immigrant, so head for the courthouse again and look at naturalization records. Ask if there might have been an ethnic newspaper in the area, then follow up.

(An aside: I have a friend who treasures a remark in the obituary of her German grandmother in just such a newspaper. It said; "Sophia Schmidt came from Germany as a child, yet always held intercourse in German.")

Hopefully a newspaper will have their obituaries indexed, but you'll never know until you ask. For instance, the New York Times has a master index from 1851 to the present, as well as a separate index for their obituaries.

Early Boston newspapers are indexed back to 1704. The Hale Collection indexes over 100 Connecticut newspapers back to 1865. Other sources for access to old newspapers:

Gregory, Winifred. ed. *American Newspapers 1821-*

*(continued on next page)*



1936. Bibliographical Society of America. New York: Krause reprint copr., 1967

Milner, Anita Check. *Newspaper Indexes: A Location and Subject Guide for Researchers*. Metuchen, N.J. Scarecrow Press, 1977-<1982>

Library of Congress. ed. and comp. *Newspapers in Microform. United States*

Jarboe, Betty M. *Obituaries: A Guide to Sources*. Boston, Mass. Hall, 1989

Gale Directory of Publications and Broadcast Media. Detroit, Mich. Gale Research, 1990

American Newspaper Directories. See Library of Congress Catalog for a list of more than 100 American newspaper directories. If you have access to the Internet, you may find the Library of Congress home page at <http://marvel.loc.gov/homepage/lchp.html>.

A suggestion: along the way, record obituaries of others with the same surname as you run across them. They might come in handy later on.

Lastly, an obituary and a death notice are two different things. An obituary is the story of a person's life, and a death notice is just one of many other such notices to appear on any given date in any newspaper.

We're back to where we started—writing your own obituary. As a genealogist you want it to be correct and inclusive. This is your check list:

- Place and date of birth
- Names of parents and siblings  
(How about names of grandparents?)
- Schools attended
- Degrees achieved
- Professional life
- Marriage (place, date, and spouse)
- Places of residence
- Interests and hobbies
- Church affiliation
- Organization memberships
- Events which shaped life
- Place of last residence
- Cause of death, place and date
- Survivors and towns in which they live
- Burial place
- Funeral home in charge

Pick and choose what you wish to include. And rejoice, for you will have the last word, as it were!

(Note—To those who have French ancestry, Volume 29 Number 2 of *Ancestors West*, Winter 1998 has terms used in obituaries written in French.)

Jayne Craven Caldwell is the author of two published books on Carpinteria history, and for 12 years she wrote a regular column for the *Carpinteria Herald*.

**Coding Newspaper Obituaries** - Users of clipped obituaries - thousands of individuals, local and regional groups, associations and libraries, often have obits which state only "Jane Whitcum died in Smithtown" or "Robert was born in this area" or "and died Thursday at home." "Smithtown" may, of course, be found in several states ... "this area" is completely unknown ... and with no publication date, "Thursday" is meaningless. The solution to this problem is explained in this website wherein David Dole the creator and owner of PGCS\* also offers a registration form for you to complete and a letter to mail to your local newspaper urging it to use PGCS coding. If enough people write to the same newspaper, how can we be ignored? [Editor's Note: My letter is in the mail as of this writing.]

Read more about this coding system at:

<http://www.obituariyocoding.com/pgcs.htm>

\*PGCS stands for *Publisher's Genealogical Coding System*.

\* \* \* \*

## BIZARRE

"Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style, 350 dollars."

In a cemetery in Washington Village, New Hampshire, there is a stone that is inscribed, "Here lies the leg of Captain Samuel Jones, which was amputated July 1807." (Jones was a carpenter, and he lived 20 more years. However, the rest of him was buried in Massachusetts.)

There is a company in South Korea that is now creating decorative beads from the ashes of dearly departed. The ashes are heated until they become drops of lava-like liquid that are then shaped into little balls. Though no artificial substance is added, they vary in color from jade green to sky blue.

In 1903 a law was passed in San Francisco stating there would be no people buried in the County of San Francisco. All dead had to be moved to cemeteries outside the county and reburied. All next of kin (if found) were notified. Otherwise, the dead were reburied in a mass grave in Coloma Cemetery in San Mateo County just south of San Francisco County.

*From Rabbit Tracks, Conejo Valley GS, Fall 1994*  
Items for BIZARRE were submitted by Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS Member





# New In The Library

File as the second supplement to the Library Catalog, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

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| Family Search on the Internet<br>By Hawgood, David  | 05<br>D27/HAW            | The Great Polish-English<br>Dictionary, Volumes 1 & 2<br>By Stanislawski, Jan  | 423<br>A5/STA<br>POLISH<br>V.1, 2    |
| Finding Genealogy on the Internet<br>By Christian, Peter  | 05<br>D27/CHR            | Greek at your Fingertips<br>By Lexus, Ltd.   | 423<br>A5/LEX<br>GREEK               |
| Instant Information on the Internet!<br>A Genealogist's No-Frills Guide to<br>the 50 States & DC<br>By Schaefer, Christina K. | 05<br>D27/SCH            | Early American Taverns: For the<br>Entertainment of Friends and Strangers<br>By Rice, Kym S.                         | 973.2<br>H2/RIC                      |
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# Book Reviews

*Doug Du Charme, Editor*

***Organizing your Family History Search***  
By Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, Published by Betterway Books, 1507 Dana Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45207. 1999. 150 pp. Softcover. \$16.99

Having reviewed some books for the beginning genealogist in the past, I find this one is more suited to the advanced or long time genealogist. Mrs. Carmack has set down step by step ways to get your files organized. She starts with why genealogists need to be organized, to creating and maintaining files, to packing for a research trip, and to finding room in your home for files (not quite in that order). And as an extra bonus, she refers to various forms through the various chapters, which are located at the back of the book for quick reference. The margins of the book are wide, to allow Mrs. Carmack to insert Icons which clue you to important items or sections. It is a most helpful book for those of us who have a "junk pile" of information we can't quite master. I highly recommend this book to one and all.

*Reviewed by Douglas E. DuCharme*

\* \* \* \*

***Design Makes a Difference: Shipbuilding in Baltimore 1795-1835.*** By Toni Ahrens. Published 1998 by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E. Pointer ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. Softcover. 205 pp.

I am not a man of the sea, nor am I from the east coast, but I found this book of great interest. First, because it is historical (one of my weaknesses) and second, I learned about our country's early ship building. Who has not heard that our early colonial ships were smaller and faster than the British? And who has not heard of the "Baltimore Clippers" of the early 1800's? Ms. Ahrens guides us through the history of ship building in those early days that was so vital to

our survival as a nation. She tells of the families that were key to the industry and how the competition compelled them to stay one jump ahead of the rest of the world. This is not an exciting book, but one we all should read to better understand our past and the vital roll ships played in our early history. I'd say, tow thumbs up for the shipbuilders of Baltimore and two thumbs up for Ms. Ahrens for giving us this book.

*Reviewed by Douglas E. DuCharme*

\* \* \* \*

***History of Cople Parish, Virginia, 1664-1964.*** By Bertha Lawrence Newton Davison. 1999. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge PL., Bowie, MD. Softcover. 160 pp.

Cople Parish is located in the lower end of Westmoreland County in Virginia. The Parish was established in 1664, and it is still Cople Parish today. The Parish was established at the time of the Restoration Period just after Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, 1649-1659. During this time many settlers came from Maryland to Virginia to escape religious problems. Many of these settlers were members of the Church of England and, therefore, did not want anything to do with the disagreements between Catholics and the followers of Cromwell.

Many of the original records of the Parish prior to 1849 were lost. And this work is made from research of source materials found in documents of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, and the County Clerk's Office of Westmoreland County. The author is a descendant of a family which has been in the Parish since its founding.

The records and descriptions in the text are divided into five chapters, covering the years 1664 through 1964. This is the story of the Parish giving "a continuing testimonial...of ecclesiastical and political concepts in a specific geographical area."

There is a map showing locations of places mentioned in the text, pictures of churches in the Parish, and a bibliography of sources used. Many family and individual names are found with stories, reflecting the experiences and ways of life over those years.

An index of names and places would have made the book easier to use. But it is still a fascinating history and a source for researchers of this area and time.

*Reviewed by Doris Batchelder Crawford*

\* \* \* \*

**VITAL RECORDS of CROYDON, NEW HAMPSHIRE to the END of the YEAR 1900**, By Dean Crawford Smith and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. 1999. Gift of author Dean Crawford Smith, SBCGS member. Published by the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116.

Croydon, New Hampshire is encircled by Plainfield on the north, Newport on the south, Cornish on the west, and Sunapee on the east. Though the title of the book states vital records, the book includes first church records, cemetery maps and stone inscriptions, records of people who moved through Croydon during the "boom years" going to Vermont, New York, and other places to the west. This book should be checked for persons who may have been in Croydon for even a short period of time. It's easy-to-use names are indexed. SBCGS should be most thankful that Dean Smith gifted the library with his book.

*Reviewed by Marjory Pierce Friestad*

From *The Morning Press*, Wednesday, October 16, 1918, p. 3.

### **COUNTY HOSPITAL AND POOR FARM ABOUT TO LOSE SUGGESTIVE NAMES. Combined Institution to Be Known as General Hospital and Cemetery Road May Lose Gruesome Title in Favor of San Antonio Road**

A petition is on file with the board of supervisors asking that the name of the "County Hospital" be changed to "General Hospital," and that the road leading to it be called "San Antonio Road." That was the original name but through common usage it has been changed to "Cemetery Road."

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Vandever, superintendent and matron of the hospital, are the first signers of the petition. They took charge of the institution one year ago last March and since that time improvement has been the watchword.

[There follows a lengthy description of the facilities and what transpires there.]

The potter's field is not known here, nor the students' dissecting room. Santa Barbara County's dead are given decent burial in the Santa Barbara Cemetery. "Rattle his bones over the stones" brings no shudder to the inmates of the general hospital."

*Submitted by Kathleen Brewster*

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## **MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME**

Membership renewal time is just around the corner. Please renew by August first. Individual \$30, Family (2 persons) \$45, Friend \$40, Donor \$60, Patron \$125, Life membership \$1000. Send checks to: Membership Renewal, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society, P O Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116

# ? QUERIES ?

**Queries** are free to members of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society. This free service is also available to non-members whose queries have a Santa Barbara County connection prior to 1900. A fee of \$3.00 per query is charged to non-members who wish to have non-SB County queries published in *Ancestors West*. Members e-mail queries to Dorothy Oksner at <ox@silcom.com>. Non-members may mail their queries and checks payable to SBCGS, P.O. Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303, Attn: Ancestors West.

**PEASE/SALISBURY/COOLEY** - Need information on Pliny PEASE, b. 1792 NY to Noah PEASE and Parnel COOLEY, m. Grace SALISBURY 1820, Pembroke, Genesee Co., NY. Where in NY was he born (c/b Paris or Whitestown?) Who were his siblings (in addition to Alanson and Baruch)?  
Bernice Joseph, 6254 Momouth Ave., Goleta del Mar, CA 93117-2036, <bcjoseph33@hotmail.com>

**GUTIERREZ, RUIZ, GERMAN, LUGO** - Octaviano GUTIERREZ (my gr-gr-grandfather) b. ca 1800 in Mexico City, Mexico, d. 28 Aug. 1866 Santa Barbara, m. 11 Jan 1827 Mission Church, Santa Barbara, (Maria) Caledonia (Seledonia) RUIZ b. 1808 Santa Barbara, d. 19 Feb. 1893 Santa Barbara.  
Claudia Peterson, 513 E. Harding Ave., Santa Maria, CA 93454, <petewc@aol.com>

**GUTIERREZ, Antonio** (Oldest of Octaviano's 13 children) b. Nov. 1827 Santa Barbara, CA, d. 17 Aug. 1896 Santa Barbara, CA m. 13 Sept. 1853 Los Angeles, CA, (Maria) Guadalupe GERMAN, b. July 1835 Los Angeles, CA, d. 8 March 1913 Santa Barbara. Antonio and Guadalupe were 3rd cousins and both related to the early CA RUIZ and LUGO families. They had 11 children. Are there any descendants of these families left in Santa Barbara? Can anyone trace any of these families from Mexico to Spain?  
Claudia Peterson, 513 E. Harding Ave., Santa Maria, CA 93454, <petewc@aol.com>

**SWAIN, BARNARD** - Samuel SWAIN and wife Elisabeth BARNARD m. 1812; early settlers in Wayne & Randolph Counties, IN in 1815. Elizabeth d. 1858. Need date and place of death for Samuel SWAIN.  
Louise Swain, 3723 Fortunato Way, Santa Barbara, CA 93105. <blswain@silcom.com>

**WOOD, STONE** - Need list of children of Edward WOOD and Elizabeth STONE m. 11 May 1801 Albemarle Co., VA.  
Cheryl White, 778 Dorado Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93111 <Rootbound@aol.com>

**KNIGHT, NIGHT, NITE** - Knight KNIGHT, a Revolutionary War soldier from SC. He lived in Christian Co. KY and in Brown and Morgan Co. IL. He and Rachael -, parents of John (Susannah Chancellor), James (Martha/Patsy McKinnley), Polly/Mary (Geo. Chrisman), Susannah (John B. Knight), and Rachael (Thomas Knight). His death between 1843 and 1846 @ 94.  
Jayne Caldwell, 1232 Vallecito Rd., Carpinteria, CA 93013.

## SBCGS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

***Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Library Catalog 2nd Edition, 1999.*** Over 6000 Library shelf holdings as of July 30, 1999. Louise Matz, Editor; 316 pp. \$20.00 p&h \$4.00. Indexed by Title, Locality and Subject, includes Books, Periodicals, CD-ROMs and Fiche titles. Three-hole punched, can be ordered with or without white 3-ring binder. Contact Louise Matz at Louise@silcom.com or by mail to Louise Matz, c/o SBCGS, P.O. Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303 to order.

Order the publications and other books listed below from the Society's library, SBCGS, P.O. Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303, attention: Judy Johnson.

- ***The Great Register 1890 - Santa Barbara County, California.*** Male Surnames in the Santa Barbara County Election District, 68 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20
- ***The Great Register 1890 - Mono County, California.*** Male Surnames in the Mono County Election District, 18 pp., \$5.00 p&h \$3.20
- ***The Great Register 1890 - Mendocino County, California.*** Male Surnames in the Mendocino County Election District, 102 pp., \$12.00 p&h \$3.20
- ***Santa Barbara Newspaper Extracts, 1868-1880.*** Surnames extracted from newspapers, indexed, 100 pp., \$12.00 p&h \$3.20
- ***The 1888 Santa Barbara City Directory.*** 90 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20
- ***The 1895 Santa Barbara City Directory.*** 90 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20
- ***Roots, Recipes, & Recollections,*** a collection of recipes and stories presented by The Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society, pub. 1999, 187 pp., spiral bound. \$16.95 p&h \$3.20



### THOSE INEVITABLE CORRECTIONS AND UP-DATES FROM PREVIOUS ISSUES:

#### SPANISH AMERICAN WAR EXPLANATION

After the article about the Spanish American War appeared in the Fall 1999/Winter 2000 issue of *Ancestors West* (Vol. 26, Nos. 1 & 2), several readers inquired about the battle fought AFTER the armistice was signed. (Six of our men were killed and 44 were wounded.)

Correspondence with the War Department Military Institute offers this explanation: "Because of the International Date Line, August 12 in Washington, DC was August 13 at Manila, the day of Merritt's attack, and slow cable communications prevented the cease-fire from reaching the Philippine capitol until August 16. The armistice thus failed to prevent the Battle of Manila, which the terms of the protocol deemed unnecessary."

*Submitted by Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS Member*

*(Corrections continued on next page)*



After the last issue of *Ancestors West* was published, several readers followed the incorrectly published instructions for obtaining WWI Draft Registration Cards. One reader sent me a copy of a letter from the NARA explaining that incorrect postings on several genealogical list serves contained inaccurate information. The NARA sent corrected information to various list serves on August 26, 1999, and a copy to the reader that follows:

**WWI DRAFT REGISTRATION CARDS AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, SOUTHEAST REGION**

(Date of issuance: August 23, 1999)

The following information is provided by the National Archives and Records Administration, Southeast Region, in response to recent postings on several list serves concerning World War One (WWI) Draft Registration cards maintained at our facility. Unfortunately, the original posting, and subsequent, altered postings provided incorrect information about these holdings and related reference procedures. To better serve the public and the research community, we provide the following information and guidance concerning the WWI Draft Registration cards:

1. The original cards, in excess of 24 million, were received at our facility a number of years ago. Upon their receipt, they were boxed and arranged by NARA employees. The original arrangement was by state, thereunder by county or draft board, and thereunder alphabetically by the registrant's last name. The cause for arrangement by draft board instead of county is due to the size of certain cities. For example, New York City had in excess of 180 boards, Chicago had over 80. As a result, we require a street address when searching for cards in most large cities.
2. The cards were later microfilmed by representatives of the Genealogical Society of Utah in the exact order they were originally arranged; each NARA regional facility has a copy of the microfilm for the states in the region that it serves. Any patron wishing to use microfilm will find the cards arranged exactly as they are in the box. *The arrangement of the cards has never been changed.*
3. NARA, Southeast Region, has provided a request form for these records for a number of years. The forms can be ordered via e-mail (archives@atlanta.nara.gov) telephone (404-763-7383), or in writing (NARA, Southeast Region, 1557 St. Joseph Avenue, East Point, GA 30344).
4. At a minimum, the following information is required from the requester for NARA staff to conduct a search for draft registration cards:

Full name of registrant  
Complete home address at the time of registration (to include county)  
Name of nearest relative

5. Additional information, if known, which can improve the thoroughness of a search includes:

Birth date  
Birthplace  
Occupation of registrant

6. In July, 1997 NARA established an updated fee schedule for services provided to the public. The minimum mail-order fee for photocopies for each WWI Draft card was increased from \$6.00 to \$10.00, a fee which includes both sides of the card. *Patrons need not request that both sides of the card be copied, and patrons need not submit a Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope (SASE) with their request.*

Walk-in customers can make self-service photocopies of the original records for \$0.10 per side. Please contact individual regions for their policies regarding microfilm copies. These fees are copying fees only; there is no charge for searches when a record is not located.

The staff of the NARA, Southeast Region, remains committed to assisting our patrons in anyway possible, including the timely and accurate dissemination of information concerning our holdings and services. The WWI Draft Registration cards represent only one of many significant collections of historical records maintained by the Region that are invaluable for genealogical research. For additional information regarding our holdings and services, visit our home page at <http://www.nara.gov/regional/atlanta.html>

Thanks to Jerry Ewing and Donald Sugg for furnishing the above letter from NARA, and again to Jerry for sending the following information on **Draft Registration Dates:**

1. June 5, 1917 - Men between the ages of 21-31
2. June 5, 1918 - Men who became 21 since June 5, 1917  
August 24, 1918 - Men who became 21 since June 5, 1918
3. September 12, 1918 - Men between the ages of 18 and 21, and 31 to 45 - the final registration.

## DECORATION DAY

By Laurel Hesoun Smith, SBCGS Member

"Where're we going," Bobbie?" My mother and grandmother and I were leaving the front porch of the house on High School Road.

"We're going to walk up to Lynette's house and go for a ride in her car."

"Mmmm." I liked going to Lynette's house two doors north. I liked the big old brick house with its honeysuckle shaded front porch where I could sit in the swing with my feet dangling in the air. I loved to play with the footstool by the livingroom hearth. Sometimes while Bobbie and her closest friend, Lynette, sat by the fire and talked the footstool was a pony or, turned over, it became a boat. But the best thing about Lynette's house wasn't inside; it was outside. You walked out the kitchen door and down the three plank steps; you followed a path past the vegetable garden and the big pear trees and there it was: an outhouse! It had a moon in the door, two holes in the wooden seat and best, of all, colorful magazine pictures tacked on the walls.

At the side of the lot there was a garage. When we got there Lynette was opening the two wooden doors, swinging back first one then the other, and propped each open with a rock. She climbed into the black Ford, started the engine and backed out part way down the gravel driveway toward the street.

"Where are we going, Bobbie?" I repeated.

"To Crown Hill Cemetery."

"What's that?"

"It's a big place where dead people are buried."

"Oh." I really didn't know much about dead people.

All along the driveway from the porch to the road grew a hedge of pink, red and white peonies so thick and big I couldn't go through it. Lynette and her mother, Ma Line, had buckets with water. The ladies all got busy cutting flowers and I helped pack them tightly into the buckets. "Pineys sure are good this year," said Ma Line. "Boomin' right in time for Decoration Day."

The buckets were set on the floor of the car. We all climbed in. Lynette, my mother, my grandmother and Ma Line. I sat between Ma Line and Granma in the back with my legs crossed on the seat. The ladies squeezed their legs and feet around and between the buckets of flowers. We were squished.

I was delighted when I saw the cemetery—beautiful green grass and rolling hills and tall trees with

flowers and flags everywhere among hundreds of big white monuments.

"Can I run?"

"No, you have to be quiet in a cemetery. It's being respectful. Stay close to us and don't walk on the graves. She indicated the neatly manicured mounds. I walked along admiring the angels and crosses being careful to skirt the mounds. The ladies carried the buckets of flowers.

"What are the flags for?" I knew about American flags because my daddy was a soldier in the big war.

"They're on the graves of soldiers and sailors. This day is especially to remember them."

"Oh."

At our first stop Ma Line cleaned out the little cans set into the earth on each grave they were especially interested in; then they poured in some water and as many peonies as the container would hold. We stood quietly for a minute; then trooped along looking for another site.

"It's right over this way," said Granma. She only had to look for a little bit until she found the grave she was looking for. Granma cleaned the can and put in most of the flowers left. Then she stood quietly for a bit looking down at the grave. Bobbie whispered to me, "This is where your grandfather is buried."

Granma said, "Yes, and I'll be here beside him someday." The marker was small and square.

"What does it say?" I asked.

"Robert Brody Gilmore. 1865-1928."

Everybody sort of sighed. Then they put the left-over peonies on an empty grave nearby. I guess they didn't want anybody to feel left out.

One of the ladies said, "I'd like to walk up the hill." Near the center of the cemetery was a small knoll with a monument on top that really did look like a crown because it had pillars around it. And a roof.

Maybe, I thought, that's why it's Crown Hill Cemetery.

Mother explained, "This is the grave of William Henry Harrison. He was a president of the United States."

I got to carry an empty bucket back to the car.

[Author's note: Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis is, I am told by a resident genealogist, the second largest in the country. It is gorgeous.]

\* \* \* \*

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# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## JULY

July 9-13 - Salt Lake City, UT: 20th **International Conference on Jewish Genealogy**. More than 100 lectures, luncheons, breakfast with the experts, Special interest group meetings and more. For more information see <[www.jewishgen.org/ajgs/SLCY2K/](http://www.jewishgen.org/ajgs/SLCY2K/)>.

July 15- (3rd Saturday) - **Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting**, First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State St., park in upper lot off Constance. Help groups begin at 9:30 a.m.; general meeting begins at 10:30 a.m..

### **Program: Title: Poets' Hour**

Anne McClaghery will chair a panel of six poet-genealogists. Anne has a B.A. in English and Speech from the University of Texas. She has been a teacher of Workshop Poetry, an adult education course since 1976. She has been a poet since childhood

July 20 - SBCGS Bus trip to L.A. Public Library and LDS Family History Center in Los Angeles. Fare \$20/members, \$22 non-members. Two pick-up points, leaving at 7 a.m., returning by 6 p.m. Call Jean Marvin at 967-3223 for reservations.

July 30 - **Barbecue in the Redwoods** - Sunday 11:30 to 3 p.m. at the SBCGS grounds, 316 Castillo St., Santa Barbara. \$20 includes barbecued tri-tip and chicken, salad, beans, garlic bread, beverage and dessert. Reservations required by July 21. Call Cheryl Jensen 969-4974, Jan Cloud 965-7423, or Cheryl White 964-5443.

## AUGUST

August 5 - San Diego, CA. **German Research Association** present Hank Jones - "Family Tradition: How to separate fact from fiction in genealogical Research" plus "Tracing the origins of early 18th century Palatine emigrants" at Joyce Beers Community Center on Vermont St., North of University.

August 24-26 - **British Isles Family History Society** - U.S.A. presents its 13th Annual Seminar on the legendary Queen Mary docked in Long Beach Harbor, Long Beach, CA. For details see <[www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/seminar00.html](http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/seminar00.html)>.

August 20 - **Civil War Reenactment Bus Trip to Ft. Tejon** - Open to all. Bus leave as 8:30 a.m., returns at 6:00 p.m. Cost \$40 includes RT bus fare, park entrance, box lunch and refreshments, and guide Bob Duncan. Call Joan Jacobs before July 15 for reservations at [805] 966-4021. Benefits SBCGS Endowment Fund.

## SEPTEMBER

September 6-9 - Salt Lake City, UT: **Federation of Genealogical Society's national conference**. Theme is "A World of Records: Rediscovering Old Millennial Sources with New Millennial Techniques. See details at <[www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org)>.

September 16-17 - San Diego, CA: **San Diego Genealogical Society "Genealogical and Family History Fair,"** Scottish Rites Center. Information: <[www.genealogy.org/~sdgs](http://www.genealogy.org/~sdgs)>.

September 22-24 - Salt Lake City, UT: **Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS)**. Sixth International Convention at the Best Western Salt Lake Plaza Hotel. Information: FEEFHS 2000 Convention, P.O. Box 510898, Salt Lake City, UT 84151, or <[www.feeffhs.org](http://www.feeffhs.org)>.

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