

Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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IN THIS ISSUE

Calvary Cemetery Interments 1913-1921	4
A Village School, <i>Jayne Craven Caldwell</i>	8
Yearbooks Can Be A Good Source	9
Alumni Directory From The Chismahoo, 1930 Carpinteria High School Annual	9
Selected School Yearbooks in the Sahyun Library	11
Web Sites From Emazing.com	12
Santa Barbara County Naturalized Citizens Index 1856-1920	13
Digital Sanborn Maps Online, <i>Dick Eastman</i>	15
More On-line Map Sites	16
The Old Adobe Buildings of Santa Barbara, <i>Christine Savage Palmer</i>	17
A Brief History of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society as Remembered by Three Members, <i>Carol Roth, Beatrice Mohr McGrath, and Helen Miller;</i>	23
A Query and Answer From The E-Mailbag	27
A Primer On The Unique Geography/Governmental Organization of New York City, <i>Walter Greenspan</i>	28
Carpinteria Contact From The E-Mailbag	29
Taken By the Providence of God, <i>Joyce Mortison</i>	30
The Rebuttal, <i>Jayne Craven Caldwell</i>	31
New In The Library	32
Book Reviews	
<i>The Making of Milwaukee</i>	40
<i>Long Distance Genealogy</i>	41
<i>Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History</i>	41
From Nutmeg to Beehives	42
Queries.....	42
Surname Index	43
SBCGS Publications For Sale	43
Calendar of Events.....	Back Cover



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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 July 1st of each year:
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



On September 18, 2001, the Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors, at our urging, declared October as Family History Month. On September 25th, the Santa Barbara City Council did the same. To support Family History Month we held an open house for Santa Barbara schoolteachers on September 20th and an open house for the general public on October 27th and 28th. This 2-day open house brought 133 visitors to our library. We take pride in noting that 31 of our members worked to make this open house a success.

The idea of Family History Month was started ten years ago by the Monmouth County (NJ) Historical Society. It has now grown nationwide with Senator Orin Hatch championing it at the U. S. Senate level.

Why is this important? Official recognition of Family History Month brings genealogy to the attention of the media. This extra attention brings more researchers into libraries, archives and courthouses seeking the records of their ancestors. This added use might help these facilities justify increased budgets to add to existing collections, aid in record retention, the expansion of facilities, digitization of records and other new projects.

An interesting article by Dr. John Daly of the Illinois State Archives states the following:

"In the event that everyone assumes that public archives have always existed in the United States, please recall that for one hundred and forty-five years after the establishment of the federal government in 1789, there was no such institution as the National Archives of the United States. No business archives existed until the 1940s, no university archives until the 1960s, and archives of museums and other cultural institutions did not begin to be formed until the bicentennial observation of 1976.

"When George Washington offered his papers to the care of Congress as property of the nation Congress acted with indifference and thus no president until Franklin Roosevelt offered his papers to the country!"

Locally we hope this added attention to genealogy will make our local officials more receptive to our helping preserve their records.

It has been noted that Family Historians and genealogists have replaced academic researchers as the primary users of public archives in the United States. It has been stated that there are 700 times as many "serious" genealogy researchers

in the United States as in the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians combined membership. (Paraphrased from Dr. Daly.)

Bringing more researchers into the game means more potential cousins to exchange information with and who knows whether this new person may have the answer to the brick wall you have been butting up against for years. This may also help bring ancestral records out of family libraries (and closets) and into public domain where we all might benefit from them. What can you do as a member of our local society? Tell your friends and neighbors about our society and library. You might even offer to bring them with you to the library during regular operating hours. Let them see for themselves what fun it is to be a part of our society and the wonderful world of genealogy.

Jim Friestad, President

[Ed. Note: View the proclamations we received on Pages 21 and 22.]

From the Editor's Desk

If you haven't read last issue's piece entitled, "The Swond," by Jayne Caldwell, please read it now to prepare yourself for the battle in this issue between Joyce Mortison's "Taken by the Providence of God," and Caldwell's "The Rebuttal." It seems that Mortison is a descendant of James Eno and Caldwell claims descendancy from the Egleston line. Never before have we had such a lively discussion and difference of opinion in our publication. We let the readers come to their own conclusion based on the arguments presented.

This issue's focus is on schools and what types of information can be found regarding our ancestors by finding yearbooks issued by their alma maters. I was able to find a photo of my mother as the captain of the girl's basketball team in the Santa Barbara High School's Olive and Gold of 1924. She never graduated so her senior year picture was never taken. I learned that my father worked on the O & G staff as he was pictured there with other staff members. These are facts and pictures I would not otherwise have known or seen had it not been for these wonderful books. Our Sahyun Library has many yearbooks thanks to the contributions of Ed Storr and others. See the listing on pages 11 and 12.



Dorothy Jones Oksner, Editor

CALVARY CEMETERY INTERMENTS 1913-1921

The interments in this document were copied from a Xerox copy of the original Calvary Cemetery Book, which is stored at the Santa Barbara Mission Archives – Library. At the beginning of this book is written, “The number of interment is continued from the second book, of those only who are in the new cemetery.” All of the inscriptions are copied as written in the original, and some names and words were very hard to read. (Some names and causes of death were misspelled in the original and were copied here exactly as written or read). In all surnames starting with the prefix “de” or “de la,” except “de la Guerra,” the prefix was listed after the surname. (Example, de la Vega was listed here as Vega, de la, but de la Guerra was listed as de la Guerra.) Some surnames we found varied in their spelling, example Leyva, Levya, and Leyba.

Burial Number	Name	Age	Sex/ Marital	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
1773	Rabets, Elizabeth	35y8m11d	f	1918 Mar 10	Ptomaine Poisoning	Santa Y*	SB	Husband & 2 children	*Santa Ynez
1374	Raenevos, Francis Rosaline	3m	f	1914 Apr 19	Cholera infantum				
2063	Ramft, Florence Burke	45y1m1d	f	1920 Apr 9	Diabetes Mellitus	—	SB	Mother	
2123	Ramirez, Felisitas	58y3m29d	f	1920 Nov 8	Influenza	SB	SB	Relatives, 707 Laurence Ave.	
1291	Ramirez, Jesus	40	m	1913 July 21	Pul. Tuberculosis		SB	County Hospital	Poor plot
2101	Ramirez, Jesus	23	m	1920 July 12	Pulmonary TB	—	SB		
1796	Ramon (or Roman), Jose	52y9d	m	1918 June 7	Carcinoma Stomach	—	SB	None known	
2058	Ramos, (infant)	—		1920 Feb ?	Stillborn		SB		
1356	Recht, infant dau of John	—	f	1911 Nov 2	Blow on the head				
1267	Reeve, Annie Gertrude	45	f w	1913 Apr 24	Apoplexy	MN	SB	Emma Schmitz (Mrs)	
1297	Regaldo, Jennie	1	f	1913 Aug 5	Pneumonia	SB	SB		
1674	Regan, John	77	m	1917 May 15	Mitral Aortic Insufficiency	—	SB		
1837	Reginato, Vincenzo	21y10d	m	1918 Oct 25	Influenza	Italy	SB		
1647	Reinesto, Louis	13	m	1917 Mar 2	Accident, killed instantly	Mont*	Mont*	Father	*Montecito
1579	Revoun, Joseph	35	m -	1916 July 3	Hurt by train, *	Belgium	SB	Brother in Pennsylvania	*died from wounds
2192	Reyes, Inez	4	f	1921 May 26	Killed by train at crossing	SB	SB	Mother, 925 Indio Muerta	
2140	Reyes, Angelina (Amiletta)	40	f	1920 Dec 25	Drowned Accidentally	SB	SCIs*	Brother in SB	*Santa Cruz Island
2168	Reyes, Joseph	45y5m5d	m	1921 Feb 28	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Sister, 925 N.Indio Muerto	
1296	Reyes, Juan	45	m	1913 Aug 3	Emphysema		SB		
2170	Reyes, Usario	56y1d	m	1921 Mar 4	Arteriosclerosis	CA	SB	Rachel Ruiz	
1419	Rezzonico, Luigi	43	m	1914 Nov 26	Delirium Tremors				
1483	Ring, Andrew	21y5m17d	m	1915 Jul 21	Pulm. TB	SB	SB		
1836	Riordan, Josie	25	f	1918 Oct 22	Lobar Pneumonia	SB	SB		
1460	Ritcha[u]s, Philip Sr.	67	m	1915 Apr 22	Cancer of stomach	SB	SB		
1934	Ritchen, Katie	68	f	1919 Feb 10	Valvular Insufficiency	AH*	SB	Children	*Austria Hungary
1688	Rivera, Josephine	9m	f	1917 June 17	Acute Gastroenteritis	—	Mont*	Parents	*Montecito
1867	Riviera, Silvana	95	f	1918 Dec 1	Arterio Fibrosis	Mexico	SB		
1472	Roa, Angela	12y8m5d	f	1915 Jun 6	Pulm. TB			father: Roa, Castulo	
1379	Roach, John	36	m	1914 May 16	General paresis				

Burial Number	Name	Age	Sex/ Marital	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
2054	Robbins, George	—		1920 Feb —	—	—	—		
1816	Roberts, Beatrice	42y6m28d	f	1918 Aug 13	Apoplexy	SB	SB		
1719	Robin, Mary Anne	65	f	1917 Oct 5	Cirrhosis of Liver*	France	SB	Miss M. Robin	*Malignant Ovarian Cyst
1312	Robles, Beligario	49	m	1913 Oct 9	Pulmonary tuberculosis		San Inez		
1284	Robles, Carmelo	37	m	1913 June 30	Cirrhosis of Liver	SB	SB		Brother at Santa Inez
1365	Robles, Eastelina	16	f	1914 Apr 6	Pulmonary TB				
1899	Robles, Maria	29y8m10d	f	1919 Jan 4	Spanish Influenza	Las C*	SB	Father	*Las Cruces, SB County
1593	Rodarte, Antonia	11	f	1916 Aug 20	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Father: Felix Rodarte	
2073	Rodarte, Antonio (infant)	—	m	1920 Apr 18	Stillborn				
1749	Rodarte, Charles	1hr	m	1917 Dec 20	Valvular Heart Disease	—	SB	Parents	
1459	Rodarte, Francisco	12y6m12d	m	1915 Apr 26	TB	SB	SB		
1856	Rodarte, Helen	18y3m10d	f	1918 Nov 28	Influenza-Pneumonia	CA	SB	Parents	
1598	Rodarte, John	1y	m	1916 Sept 5	Ptomaine poisoning	SB	SB	Father: Felix Rodarte	
2039	Rodarte, Joseph	40y7m3d	m	1920 Jan 5	Chronic Myocarditis	Mexico*SB		Brother	*Valparaiso, Mexico
1394	Rodarte, Josephine	4m21d	f	1914 Aug 14	Acute indigestion				
1873	Rodarte, Luterao	8y9m22d	m	1918 Dec 12	Broncho Pneumonia	SB	SB	Mother	
1721	Rodarte, Mary	30	f	1917 Oct 9	—	Mexico	SB	Husband	
1249	Rodenberg, Refugia	80	f m	1913 Feb 20	Apoplexy	SLO	Ward of	Pedregosa	Husband
1600	Rodoni, Josephine	5	f	1916 Sept 14	Edema of glottis	SB	SB	Father: Pietro Rodoni	
2150	Rodriguez, Adelina	2m25d	f	1921 Jan 20	Acute Pneumonia	SB	SB	Father, 522 Canal St.	
1575	Rodriguez, Amancio	33	m	1916 June 25	Shot in head in struggle	x	*		*Summerland
1849	Rodriguez, Augustine	60y3m	m	1918 Nov 12	Pulmonary TB	—	SB	Son	
1283	Rodriguez, baby	—	m	1913 June 30	Stillborn	SB	SB		
1895	Rodriguez, Conception	26y27d	f	1919 Jan 4	Pneumonia	Mexico	SB	Husband	
1433	Rodriguez, Frangustino	58	m	1915 Jan 10					
1501	Rodriguez, Gilbert	3d	m	1915 Oct 25	Patent foramen ovali	SB	SB	father: Peter V. Rodriguez	
1872	Rodriguez, Maria	4	f	1918 Dec 10	—	Sum*	SB	Mother	*Summerland?
1707	Rodriguez, Pedro	51	m	1917 Aug 19	Cirrhosis Liver*	SB	SB	Wife & Children	*Hypertrophic
2133	Rodriguez, Virginia	36	f	1920 Dec 8	Cancer	Mexico	SB	Husband-1601 Chino[?] St.	
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	
1493	Romero, Edward	7m	m	1915 Sep 18	Tubular meningitis	SB	SB	father: Benjamin Romero	
1306	Romero, infant	—	m	1913 Sept 16	Stillborn	SB	SB		Benj. Romero
1455	Romero, infant	—	m	1915 Apr 7	Stillborn				
1885	Romero, Joseph	25	m	1918 Dec 19	Broncho Pneumonia	—	SB		
1783	Romero, Lucinda	43	f	1918 Apr 13	Sarcoma of Pelvis	—	Montecito		
1638	Romero, Luisa M. Cota de	22	f m	1917 Feb 4	Pulmonary TB	SB	SB	Father: Ignacio Sixto Cota	

Burial Number	Name	Age	Sex/ Marital	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
1771	Romero, Madelena	79	f	1918 Feb23	Mitral Regurgitation	SB	Mont*	Sons & Daughter	*Montecito
2077	Romero, Miguel	50	m	1920 May 20	Cancer of Liver	SB	SB	Brothers & Sisters	
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	
1515	Romo, Manuel H.	60	m -	1915 Nov 16	Apoplexy	SB	LA	Henry Romo	
2201	Romo, Maria Jesus	88y22d	f	1921 June 13	Mitral Insufficiency	CA	Goleta	Chas Romo - Goleta	
1616	Rosas, Florencio	29	m -	1916 Nov 13	Pneumonia	Mexico	SB		
1443	Rose, Lewis Anderson	4m	m	1915 Feb 9					
1325	Ross, Philip	40	m	1913 Dec 22	Exhaustion & shock	Vallejo	SB		
1585	Rosselli, Evaristo	68	m -	1916 July 16	Mitral stenosis	France?	SB		
1922	Rossi, G. A.	37	m	1919 Jan 17	Pneumonia	Italy	SB		
1282	Rouard, Joseph M.	3	m	1913 June 29	Conv. & enterocolitis	SB	SB		
1377	Rouard, Ramona	72	f	1914 May 5	Fatty degeneration heart				
1390	Rouard, Romancita L.	14y4m20d	f	1914 July 30	Bronchia pneumonia				
2112	Rubago, Jesus	—	m	1920 Oct 21	Stillborn	SB	SB	Jesus Robago	
1454	Ruberto, Frank	65	m	1915 Mar 27	Pul. Hemorrhage				
2084	Ruiz, (twins)	—	m	1920 June 20	Premature Births	SB	SB		
1963	Ruiz, Angela Ruth (infant)	8m27d	f	1919 Apr 27	Acute Pneumonia	SCR*	SB	Parents	*Santa Cruz?
1539	Ruiz, Arcadia	57	f m	1916 Mar 3	Cancer of uterus	SB	SB		
2085	Ruiz, Arturo	38y1m16d	m	1920 June 19	Tabes Dorsalis	SB	SB		
1436	Ruiz, Beatrice	19	f	1915 Jan 16					
1452	Ruiz, Bennie	2y11m25d	m	1915 Mar 16	Gastro-enteritis				
2177	Ruiz, Charles	62y4m27d	m	1921 Apr 7	Embolism Cardiac	SB	SB	Wife & Son, 1418 Castillo	
1863	Ruiz, Charles W.	43y10m21d	m	1918 Nov 24	Influenza-Pneumonia	—	SB	County Case	
1270	Ruiz, Domitila	64	f s	1913 May 13	Apoplexy	SB	SB	A.M. Ruiz - Drugo?	
1486	Ruiz, Felipe	67	m	1915 Aug 9	Apoplexy	SB	SB		
1870	Ruiz, Irene	1m9d	f	1918 Dec 7	Erysipeles	SB	SB	Parents	
1960	Ruiz, J. Mrs.	60y10m14d	f	1919 Apr 19	Chronic Nephritis	—	SB	Daughters	
1748	Ruiz, John Antonio	71	m	1917 Dec 23	Mitral Regurgitation	—	SB		
1278	Ruiz, Jose J.	40	m s	1913 June 4	Fracture. skull	SB	Livimore	Brother	Rt name J.J. Cervantes
1444	Ruiz, Lawrence Henry	6m	f	1915 Feb 17					Transfer to Santa Clara
1808	Ruiz, Margaret	60		1918 July 18	Apoplexy	—	SB	Brother	
2153	Ruiz, Maria	66y11m24d	f	1921 Jan 23	Angina Pectoris	SB	SB	Sister, Daughter-106 E. Ynali St	
1533	Ruiz, Maria de Jesus	92	f -	1916 Feb 19	Mitral insufficiency	SB	SB	children	
1385	Ruiz, Rube?	40	m	1914 June 30	Cancer of neck				
1926	Ryan, John	58	m	1919 Jan 26	Pulmonary TB	Ireland	SB		
1786	Sabala, Victoria	10m25d	f	1918 May 6	Bronchopneumonia	SB	SB	Parents	

Burial Number	Name	Age	Sex/ Marital	Death Date	Cause of death	Birth Place	Last Residence	Relative	Notes
1710	Samerno, Catarino?	82	m	1917 Aug 31	Arterio fibrosis	SB	SB	None	
1945	Samuro, Euphrosina	2m7d	f	1919 Mar 17	Inanition	SB	SB	Father	
2031	Sanchez, (infant)	—	m	1919 Dec 21	Stillborn				
2056	Sanchez, (infant)	—		1920 Feb 18	Premature Birth	SB	SB	Parents	
1289	Sanchez, Andrew B.	41	m m	1913 July 14	Acute Tuberculosis	SB	San Jose	Brother John	Body brought from San J.
1811	Sanchez, Barbara	82	f	1918 July 24	Fatty Degeneration Heart	—	SB		
1559	Sataillade, Maria Antonia	69y9m26d	f s	1916 Apr 30	Carcinoma of liver	SB	SB	Mother: Mrs. M.A. Orena	
2107	Scalvini, Giovanni	abt 45	m	1920 Oct 1	Nephritis	Italy	SB	Friend, U. Dardi	
1612	Schanz, Jacob	79	m	1916 Nov 3	Mitral stenosis	?	SB		
1997	Scherer, Edmund	53y1m11d	m	1919 Sept 6	Cirrhosis	—	SB		
1964	Scopel, Esther	1d	f	1919 Apr 30	Premature	SB	SB	Antonio Scopel	
1599	Scudellari, Joseph	9m	m	1916 Sept 13	Acute indigestion	SB	SB	Mother	
1550	Scudellaris, Joseph	45	m m	1916 Apr 12	Pulmonary Abscesses		Italy	SB	Brother: Albert Scudellari
1793	Sepulveda, Clotilde	79y21d	f	1918 May 31	Cardio-Renal Disease	CA	LA	Paul Sepulveda	
1484	Serna, Melchora	46	f	1915 Jul 25	Pneumonia	SB	SB		
1408	Serrano, Philip S.	73	m	1914 Oct 19					
1583	Seymour, Alice E.	25	f m	1916 July 13	Organic Heart Disease	—	SB	Husband: Gerald S. Seymour	
1269	Shaw, (still-born)	—	m	1913 May 5	Stillborn	SB	SB	Father	
1736	Sierra, Angel John	1y7m	m	1917 Nov 26	Pneumonia	SB	SB	Parents	
1236	Silva, Barbara Katherine	1 m	f	1913 Jan 4	Indigestion	SB	M.Cyn.*	Francis Silva	*Mission Canyon
2048	Silva, James (infant)	1y4m	m	1920 Feb 7	Broncho Pneumonia	SB	SB	Father & Mother	
1819	Silva, Josepha	84	f	1918 Sept 1	Apoplexy	SB	SB		
2122	Silva, Josephine	28y4m20d	f	1920 Nov 8	Eclampsia	SB	SB	Joseph Silva, husband	
1538	Silva, Peter	10	m s	1916 Mar 2	Septic peritonitis	SB	SB	father	
1469	Simon, infant Wilbur	—		1915 Apr 20		SB	SB	Simon is mother's name	
1634	Sloane, Bernice	4m	f	1917 Jan 23	Pneumonia	SB	SB	Father	
1936	Smith, Mary	62y5m2d	f	1919 Feb 4	Myocarditis	—	SB		
1706	Smith, Rose	47	f	1917 Aug 7	Carcinoma Stomach	SB	SB	Mother & Children	
1340	Smith, Tomasa Rodriguez	54	f	1914 Jan 12	Interstitial nephritis		SB		
2068	Smith, W. J.	55y8m9d	m	1920 Apr 28	Hypertrophic Cirrhosis	—	SB	County Case	
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	
2078	Soliz, (infant)	—	f	1920 May 21	Prolapsed Umbilical Cord	SB	SB		
1865	Soto, Mary Candelaria	35	f	1918 Dec 3	Pneumonia	SB	SB	Sisters	
1503	Spagnoli, Noe	79	m	1915 Oct 29	Meningitis of Brain and*	Italy	SB	niece: Rosina Picciolis	*Alcoholism; Co. Hosp.
1572	Spence, Nellie Victoria	37	f	1916 June 22	Partial foramen orale	x	[SB]*	Mother: Ellen Spence	*Laurel Canon

(To be continued in Vol. 28, No. 1, Fall 2001 issue)



A VILLAGE SCHOOL

By Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS Member

My parents grew up in a village in Illinois at the turn of the last century. It was a world unknown to us, to our children, and now to our grandchildren. Books, movies and TV can only guess how it really was.

However, my mother left to me a very large, ledger-type book with 141 pages filled in by three teachers for their annual report to the principal. Three teachers? Of course, one for the primary grades, one for the grammar grades and one for the intermediate grades. Each teacher had on the average a dozen or so students in each of her classes.

I hasten to add, in those days teachers were either very young unmarried women who were held to ridiculously strict standards, or they were spinsters who devoted their lives to their students.

In 1898, the third and fourth grade students at the Chapin School studied reading spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, language and physiology. (Please note the absence of any "Sand Box" classes.)

Each teacher carefully recorded grades with nary an A, B, or C in the book. These grades were meticulously recorded each day, and then averaged to a specific 89 or 95 or whatever. In her final report she also summarized the work habits of her students.

A fifth-grade teacher noted after several of the boys' names such comments as "absent a great deal and ought to remain in the same grade"; "quit before the end of school"; and "attendance was very irregular. I hardly think he can do the next grade."

In all fairness, it should be remembered that the boys' attendance depended upon the crops in this rural community. When their fathers needed them in the fields, school was not a priority. A high school student in 1904 was described as "a country student who never came 'til the close of school in ANY term."

Girls were needed at home too. Beside the name of one eighth-grade student was this notation: "she was unavoidably compelled to leave school just a few weeks before the close of

school. She did nice work here and should be given a fair trial to be promoted."

It was a different day, a different time. Beside a seventh-grader's name in 1901 was written, "Quit school to go to work before taking exam in arithmetic."

Poor health and illness also entered into the picture. In 1903 a first-grader was described as having "very weak eyes. Attendance irregular." Another in the fourth grade was described as "bright but listless." In 1905, a third-grader "left school in the spring because of ill health. Do not promote." And a sixth-grader "had his work broken into by scarlet fever, who did good work until then."

There were also those students who created problems in the classroom (though I suspect the following was written by a "rigid" teacher in 1904): "This boy is bright enough but needs an overseer from Antebellum Days to keep him at work. 'Social Duties' play havoc with his progress. He is much given to the seeking of 'fun' (that is essentially disorder)."

The same teacher wrote about another boy: "He will not attend again in all likelihood and I should not advise it. He should devote his time to money-getting from now on. His further advancement in school is unlikely because of inherent and acquired limitations. (I ask, "Did this kid grow up to become a CEO of some company?")"

The same "rigid" teacher had a softer side, too. (There is even the possibility that she liked girls and did NOT like boys, for she showed tender concern for one of her girl students): "She is a good girl in disposition, quiet and orderly. She is limited in power of immediate comprehension, however, and needs somewhat more time to grasp a new idea than the average pupil. She would do well to begin the high school curriculum 'ab initio'."

Yes! They had high school drop-outs then too, as this notation describes: "In the case of Harold W. the grades for his second year work not being found after diligent search, and no satisfactory substitute being offered, he was informed a diploma could not be awarded until those grades were made. Accordingly he left school before the end of the year and received no diploma. He has to complete his eight-month work for the past year before credit can be awarded. In general, the practice of withdrawing from school before the end of the year is to be discouraged."

The principal also had his own report to make. In 1901 he wrote, "There have been 114 volumes added to the library this year, making 419 in all. Estimated value of library books is \$27."

In 1904 he wrote, "During the last seven years these things have been added to the school:

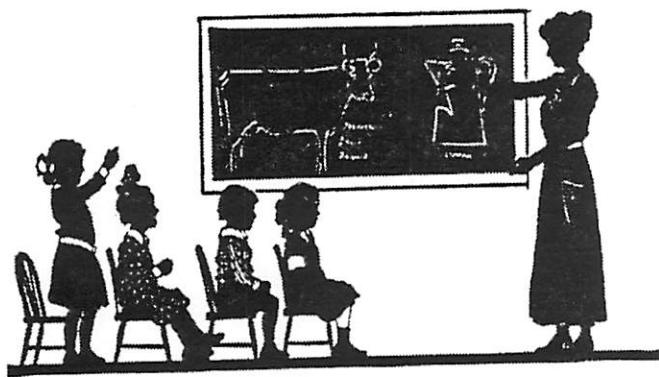
- one organ
- six framed portraits
- six wastepaper baskets
- one table and one set of chairs for the library
- one dictionary
- one set of Cyclopedias
- 250 volumes of reading books"

About those books in the library . . . “Many of the books in our library are in excellent condition, but some have been used until they are almost beyond repair. It is recommended that wherever [*sic*] possible, new books be purchased to replace those worn out, and that the new books be selected with greatest care and judgment to more reference works are to be desired.”

He noted, “The school building and all furniture are in good repair, the yard well seeded, and many shade trees have been planted.”

(So much for today’s grounds keepers, computers, faculty meetings, interschool competition and plumbing problems, not to mention classrooms bursting with too many students and the new approach to discipline that complicates today’s schools.)

Question! Will any books (such as my ledger-type source) exist one hundred years from now, giving our descendants a peek into the year 2001?



* * * *

YEARBOOKS CAN BE A GOOD SOURCE

Don’t forget to look in high school yearbooks. Some of the students tell what university they will be attending. Some of the books give the address of the student—from that you can use city directories and find the names of parents and perhaps siblings. Older yearbooks sometimes give news of previous graduates and the married names of the girls are sometimes given. The faculty for that year is usually pictured with some information about each faculty member. Ads from local stores can sometimes be found and that can be useful too.

ALUMNI DIRECTORY FROM THE *CHISMAHOO* 1930 CARPINTERIA HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA

1917

Bailard, Willis—Attended University of California. Married. Working for Caterpillar Tractor Company at Peoria, Ill.

Henderson, Dorothy—Attended Mills College. Now Mrs. Morris Beckstead. Present address, Owensmouth, Calif.

Rasor, Vera—Attended Hoover Business College in Santa Barbara. Now Mrs. Bennet Baker. Present address, Long Beach, Calif.

1918

Ballard, Jean—Now Mrs. Donald Saxby. Present address, Hanford, Calif.

Deadrick, McAdory —Married and living in Santa Barbara. Connected with Western Motor Transfer.

Gaynor, Margaret—Works in Carpinteria Branch of Los Angeles First National Bank. Living in Carpinteria.

Hoffman, Helen—Now Mrs. F. W. Thomas. Living in Moreno, Calif.

Ramey, Thomas Proprietor of Carpinteria Bakery, Carpinteria. Married.

1919

Curtis, Randall—Married and living in Carpinteria. Works for the Shell Oil Company of Santa Barbara.

Folsom, Fern—Now Mrs. Harry Barrick. Living in Carpinteria.

Lewis, Harold—Graduated from Colorado Agricultural College and degree work at Ohio University. Entomologist for California Walnut Growers Assn.

Sykes, Harriet—Married and living in Seattle, Washington.

Wege, Margaret—Now Mrs. Brooks Cheever, living in Oxnard.

Wege, Paul —Married and ranching in the Casitas.

1920

Ballard, Donald—Married and ranching in Carpinteria.

Deadrick, James—Attended University of California. Married. Working for Caterpillar Tractor Company at San Leandro, California.

Franklin, Mary Gwyn—Graduate of Mills College. Now living at home in Carpinteria.

Houx, Rachel—Married and living in Santa Barbara.

Martin, Gertrude—Graduate of UCLA. Now Mrs. Renney and living at Buena Park, California.

Martin, Sheldon—Attended University of Colorado. Now radio technician with Felger Music Company of Santa Barbara.

1921

Chaffee, Sylvia—Now Mrs. Arthur Bodenhammer and living in Arizona.

Curtis, Melville—Attended Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Works for Bank of California, Hollywood Branch.

Franklin, Betty—Graduate of Mills College. Living in Carpinteria.

Hales, Dorothy—Now Mrs. Leroy Pinkham. Living in Santa Barbara.
 Hickey, Irene—Attended University of California. Now Mrs. C. Rackowitz. Living in Ventura, California.
 Hickey, Ferol—Graduate of University of California. Married Richard Powers and living in Ojai.
 Humphrey, Lucille—Now Mrs. Raymond Pinkham. Living in Goleta.
 Talmage, Hazel—Now Mrs. R. Elkins. Living in Fillimore, California.
 Wall, Beatrice—Now Mrs. Mix Van de Mark. Living in Carpinteria.

1922

Abbot, Blanche—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now Mrs. Gordon Sawyer, living in Hollywood.
 Bailard, Martha—Attended University of Arizona. Now Mrs. Harlin Henderson. Living in Santa Ynez.
 Kyber, Dorothy—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now Mrs. George Gould. Living in Santa Barbara.
 Lobero, John—Deceased.
 Miller, William—Attended, Santa Barbara State College. Married and living in Carpinteria. Co-proprietor of Service Station in Carpinteria.
 Talmage, Donald—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now living in Santa Barbara.
 Unkefer, Linn—Attended Santa Barbara State College and University of California. Co-proprietor of Service Station in Carpinteria.

1923

Angoustura, Lorena—Deceased.
 Birss, Sylvia—Now Mrs. Henry Griffith. Living in Carpinteria.
 Catlin, Charles—Attended University of Arizona. Now ranching in Carpinteria.
 Foster, Awaitha—Now married. Living in Santa Barbara.
 Henderson, Harlin—Attended Santa Barbara State College and University of Oregon. Works for the Union Oil Co. Married and living in Santa Ynez.
 Hickey, Carol—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now Mrs. Silva Bey.
 Hickey, Fay—Graduate of University of California. Now living with her parents in Ojai.
 Martin, Dorothy—Now Mrs. Clinton Farrar. Living at 17 E. Yanonali Street, Santa Barbara.
 Rockwell, Winifred—Now Mrs. L. D. Carpenter. Living in Santa Barbara.
 Robbins, Lula May—Married and living in Chicago.
 Sawyer, Gordon—Attended Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Married and in Vitaphone Work with United Artist Studios, Hollywood.
 Van de Mark, Mix—Married and works for F. L. Smith Hardware Store in Carpinteria.
 Wall, Porter—Married and living in Montecito.
 Whitall, Leslie—Now Mrs. W. Janney. Living in Santa Barbara.

1924

Bailard, Gordon—Attended Santa Barbara State Teachers

College. Now ranching in Carpinteria.
 Braley, Mary—Attended Pomona College. Now teaching in Oxnard.
 Cravens, Elizabeth—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now working with realty firm in Santa Barbara.
 Dane, Helen—Now Mrs. Norvel Dice. Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now teaching in Arroyo Grande, California.
 Heltman, Harold—Working for Victor Stubbs in Carpinteria.
 Lawrence, Robert—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Married and works for Seaside Oil Company in Carpinteria.
 Lewis, Helen—Attended Pomona College. Now teaching in Oxnard.
 Mobley, Alan—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now married and is working for Santa Barbara Building & Loan in Santa Barbara.
 McKenzie, Jean—Graduated from Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Now teaching in Carpinteria.
 Romero, Raymond—Attended Hart Business College. Secretary for Sheriff Ross. Living in Carpinteria.
 Sawyer, Marjorie—Graduate of Santa Barbara State College. Married and living in Santa Barbara.
 Thurmond, Gwyndolin—Attended University of California. Married and living in Ventura.
 Wege, Elsie—Attended Santa Barbara Teachers College. Now teaching in Montalvo.
 Yamada, Yona—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now living in Japan.

1925

Ezaki, Elizabeth—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now married and living in Montecito.
 Gould, Helen—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now Mrs. Fred Seegart.
 Gillum, Vernal—Working for G. K. Freeman. Living in Santa Barbara.
 Lawrence, Genevieve—Now Mrs. LaVerne Young. Living in Santa Barbara.
 Lambert, Henry—Attended University of California. Now owns a service station on Western Avenue in Los Angeles.
 Latimer, Marion—Living in Santa Barbara.
 Mack, Dolores—Now Mrs. Dan Miller. Stenographer. Living in Santa Barbara.
 Morris, Jack—Living in Carpinteria.
 Peterson, Ora—Now Mrs. William Vaughn. Living in Los Angeles.
 Sheen, Faith—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now teaching in Santa Maria.
 Thurmond, Lua—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now teaching in Santa Barbara.
 Treloar, Melvin—Working for Carpinteria High School. Married and living in Carpinteria.

1926

Bauhaus, Iola—Assistant teacher at Courtney-Stone Dancing School in Santa Barbara.
 Buffington, Mabel—Now Mrs. Donald Hall. Living in Carpinteria.
 Cravens, Thomas—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now

ranching near Carpinteria.

Ezaki, William—Attending Santa Barbara State College. Living in Summerland.

Fryman, Alethe—Attending Nurses School in Los Angeles.

Gillum, Virgil—Attending Santa Barbara State College.

Hardie, Ruth—Married. Attending University of Southern California.

Humphrey, Frederick—Attending Santa Barbara State College. Living in Carpinteria.

Janes, Esta—Working for C. D. Hubbard Fruit Co. Living in Summerland.

Jackson, Ivan—Working for Santa Barbara County. Living in Carpinteria.

Kirkwood, Maynard—Living in Santa Barbara.

Kluge, Henry—Married. Works for Swift & Company in Los Angeles.

Morgan, Thelma—Attending Santa Barbara State College.

Morris, Evelyn—Now Mrs. John Miller and living in Dallas, Texas.

Senteney, Jack—Ranching near Carpinteria.

Sherman, Marjorie—Nurse at Cottage Hospital in Santa Barbara.

Thurmond Alfred—Attended Santa Barbara State College. Now attending Stanford University.

1927

Brooks, Mae—Librarian in Summerland Library. Living in Summerland.

Ezaki, James—Attending State College in Santa Barbara. Living in Summerland

Higgins, Clara—Attended Nurses School at Cottage Hospital in Santa Barbara. Now Mrs. Lester Hubbard,

Ilenstein, Charles—Attending State College in Santa Barbara. Living at 318 W. Pedregosa St., Santa Barbara.

James, Harry—Living in Carpinteria. Works in the post office and telephone office in Carpinteria.

Lewis, Clarabelle—Attended Santa Barbara State Teachers College, Now attending Occidental College. Living In Carpinteria.

Lewis, Margaret—Living at home in Carpinteria.

Reynolds, Ruth—Taking course in Aviation at Carpinteria High School.

Senteney, Charles—Ranching near Carpinteria

White, Florence—Now Mrs. Henry Kluge. Living in Los Angeles.

Talmage, Bessie—Works for the Santa Barbara Telephone Co. in Santa Barbara.

1928

Ezaki, Ruth—Attending State College in Santa Barbara. Living in Summerland

Buffington, Marjorie—Attends Nurses School at the Cottage Hospital in Santa Barbara.

Bailard, Virginia—Attending Occidental College.

Chaffee, Vivian—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living in Carpinteria.

Johnson, Elizabeth—Attended Citrus Junior College at Glendora. Now attending State College in Santa Barbara. Liv-

ing in Carpinteria.

Lambert, Olive—Now Mrs. I Harold Couch. Living in Santa Barbara.

Morris, Jeanette—Living with her parents in Carpinteria.

Tobey, West—Working for Sampson Tire Co. in Los Angeles.

Uzumi, Harry—Truck gardening in Montecito. Living in Montecito.

Hudson, Ethel—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living in Santa Barbara.

1929

Barrick, Donald—Living in Carpinteria.

Bauhaus, Gladys—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living in Santa Barbara.

Braley, Agnes—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living in Carpinteria.

Carter, Viola—Living at home in Carpinteria.

Dane, Phyllis—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living in Carpinteria.

Hebel, Francis—Taking a post-graduate course at Carpinteria High School.

Huber, Charles—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living in Carpinteria.

Mason, Jack—Working for Carpinteria Plumbing Co.

Peterson, Tillie—Attending Hoover's Business College. Living in Carpinteria.

Sawyer, Robert—Taking Post-Graduate Course at Carpinteria Union High School.

Stuart, Robert—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living at home.

Treloar, Nelson—Attending Santa Barbara State Teachers College. Living at home.

White, Arnold—Living in Muskogee, Okla.

Source: Volume Two of CHISMAHOO, June:1930, published by the students of Carpinteria Union High School, resides in the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society's Sahyun Library with thanks to Ed Storr.

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SELECTED SCHOOL YEARBOOKS IN THE SAHYUN LIBRARY

1906 Cornellion of Cornell Univ. (NY)

1925, 1927 Sentinel (Harvard School)

1926, 1927 Touchstone (Hood College, MD)(1926-27)

1936 Yale Banner & Pot Pourri, V.27 (CT)

1945 W.. & you.. & you! 40th Reunion Book (Yale,CT)

1972 Hornet, No. 27 (Herndon HS, Fairfax, VA)

1974 Jaguar, Falls Church High School (VA)

Acorn, Alameda High School Yearbook, (1927-30)

Alpha Phi, International Alumnae Dir., 1996

Annual Edition of T.P.R. of Class of 1929, 1930, 1931 Beth-El Hospital-Training School

Antidote, 1930, Mission Num. (Santa Barbara, CA)
 Artisan (Manual Arts H.S., Los Angeles, CA)(1929)
 Biog. Sketches, Graduates, Yale, V.2, 1745-63 (CT)
 Blue & Gold, Univ. of CA (UCB)(1902,20-22,24-26,29)
 Blue and White Semi-Annual, Los Angeles H.S.CA, (1930-1932)
 Brown 1905, Quinquetvigintennial Catalog of Porcellian
 Club of Harvard Univ. (MA) (1791-1961)
 Carpinteria Union High School Reunion, (1925-1945)
 Ceer (CA Christian College) 1928
 Chieftain 1951 (University High School, West Los Angeles, CA)
 Class of 1904, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, PA
 Class of '53 Classbook, Stanford University
 Colonial Echo 1953 (William & Mary College)
 CT Yesterday & Today. Selected Bibliog., CT Schools
 Dutch Settlers Soc. Yearbook, 1948-49, V.24 (NY)
 El Solano, 1915, 25, 27 (Santa Paula, CA)
 Fifty Yr. Hist. of Alpha Omega Fraternity, 1907-57
 Fifty Yrs. Out, Yale Univ. (CT)
 Fraternity of Alpha Zeta (Fraternity), Membership Directory, 1989
 Fulbright Alumni Assoc., Dir. 1989
 General Catalog of Bowdoin College of ME, 1794-1894
 Glenn County High School Reunion of Classes of 1920-1939 (CA)
 Golden Book of CA 1860-1936 (UCB)
 Harvard Alumni Dir., 1995 (MA) (V. 1,2)
 Harvard College, Class Anniv. Reports (MA) (1892,1903,1938)
 Harvard School, Los Angeles, California, 1924, 1925
 Hist., Class of (1911, 25, 39), Yale Univ. (CT)
 Santa Barbara State College, La Cumbre (UCSB) (1927-33)
 La Cumbrian Yearbook (1958-69,71-75,77-78)
 Lever Annual, (Round Up) Colorado Springs H. S. (1923-1926)
 Mesan (Cate School, Carpinteria, CA) (1953-56)
 Mills College Yearbook (1941-42)
 National Soc. DAC . Yearbook (1957,59,60)
 Nineteen Thirty-Four Technique (M.I.T. Yearbook)
 Nods and Becks (Anna Head School, Berkeley, CA) (1944-48)
 Olive and Gold, Santa Barbara H. S. Annual (CA) (1914-1968)
 Pasadena Campus, Volume 1, June 1929
 Pow Wow of Indianola, IA, High School, 1919
 Princeton Univ. Alumni Dir., 19th Ed. (1952)
 Register, Univ. of CA, 1882-83 (UCB)
 Reveille,(Washington H.S., Cedar Rapids, IA (1911)
 Round Up (Lever) Colorado Springs H.S. (1923-1927)
 Roxbury Latin School, 1645-1995(MA)
 Silver Spruce, 1925 (State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, CO)
 Southern Campus, (UCLA) (1928, 29, 30, 38)
 St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Memories, 1900-1973
 Stanford Alumni Directory and Ten-Year Book, II, 1891-1910
 Stanford University Quad (1897,1904,23,39,43,44,52,53,70)
 Sundial (Marlborough H.S., Los Angeles, CA)(1960)
 Thirtieth Anniversary, Midland School, Los Olivos, Santa Barbara
 Thirty Yr. Rec., Class of 1925, Yale College (CT)
 Twenty-Five Yr. Rec. Class of 1893 Sheffield Scientific School,CT
 U.S. Military Academy-List of Cadets, Origin to 1886
 University of CA, Berkeley, Off. & Students, 1911 (UCB)
 UCSB La Cumbre, (CA) (1958,61,66,67,69,73,85,86,89, 90, 94)

Veritas 1950, Dominican Convent
 W Citadel, 1940-80 (Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA)
 Yale Banner, 1939, V.97

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WEB SITES FROM EMazing.COM

Compiled by George G. Morgan

<http://archives.emazing.com/archives/genealogy>

German Symbols and Abbreviations

Researching records in a foreign language can be a frustrating challenge, especially when confronted with symbols and abbreviations of which you have no knowledge or understanding. Genealogists researching in German genealogical documents will be pleased to find the "Genealogical Symbols & Abbreviations" page of the German Genealogy.net at <http://www.genealogienetz.de/gene/misc/gensig.html>. The page contains lists of symbols and abbreviations frequently found in documents, along with the German word for them and the English equivalent. This is only one of many resources at Genealogy.net, all of whose resources can be found in both German and English. For their English language site, go to <http://www.genealogienetz.de/genealogy.html>.
<http://www.genealogienetz.de/gene/misc/gensig.html>.

The Australian Family History Compendium is an Internet resource for people researching their family tree. It contains information on a wide variety of categories related to genealogy, with a strong emphasis on Australian material. Included is a search facility to assist in locating materials on the site. A search for the word "marriage" returned matches in the site for "how-to" articles, advice on purchasing copies of marriage certificates and using them, and a link to their marketplace, where you can locate books, software, and professional researchers' services.

<http://www.cohsoft.com.au/afhc/>

Chinese Immigration Files

Persons researching their Chinese ancestors who immigrated to the United States will be interested in the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service's Web site concerning Chinese Immigration Files. The site indicates that responsibility for enforcement of US Chinese Exclusion law transferred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1903, and continued until the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943. The older records were transferred to the National Archives, and more recent INS records are filed at the Regional offices of the National Archives. A variety of links at the site describe sample types of documents and some provide images as well. <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/aboutins/history/CHINESE.htm>

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY NATURALIZED CITIZENS INDEX 1856-1920

(Continued from Vol. 27, No 3, Spring 2001)

From the Naturalized Citizens Index Book in the Santa Barbara County Superior Court Clerk's Office, Santa Barbara Courthouse, Santa Barbara, California, transcribed by Lily Rossi, Emily Aasted and Dorothy Oksner.

The earliest date found in the Naturalized Citizens Index was 1856. It is doubtful that records not in a designated volume are available at the County level. In addition, many of the designated volumes may not be readily accessible by the Court Clerk. This may be due to inadequate storage space, and the volumes may be scattered. The records in the volumes cannot be photocopied and can only be viewed on site. However, most records are available on microfilm at the National Archives and a Family History Center using the Date of Admission as the reference and/or the Certificate of Naturalization number (found on the Certificate of Naturalization in one of the Volumes). There are also books containing Petitions of Intention in the Superior Court Clerk's Office. [Ed.]

NAME	NATIONALITY (Country of)	DATE OF ADMISSION	COURT	VOLUME	PAGE
Salomon, Jose	Mexico	9/4/1865	County		157
Salter, George M	England	2/13/1904	Superior		
Samano, Roman	Mexico	8/8/1892	Superior		
Sams, Leandro	Spain	9/4/1871	County	B	24
Sanchez, Casimir	Spain	7/5/1918	Superior	III	357
Sane, Jean	France	9/1/1873	County		119
Sangster, George	Scotland	3/29/1897	Superior		
Sangster, William Hay	Scotland	12/7/1897	Superior		
Saralegui, Ramon	Spain	4/26/1886	Superior		
Sarri, John	Italy	12/5/1914	Superior	III	195
Sawyer, Edward P.	Canada	4/18/1891	Superior		
Sawyer, Ephraim A.	Canada	4/18/1891	Superior		
Scamara, Silvio	Switzerland	3/5/1910	Superior	I	38
Scavarda, Giuseppe	Italy	12/10/1913	Superior	II	100
Schanz, Jacob	Germany	7/12/1884	Superior		
Scheiferte, John	Germany	4/1/1892	Superior		
Schmitter, Gustav Nicolaus Moritz	Germany	6/3/1921	Superior	IV	40
Schneider, John Frank	Germany	3/3/1916	Superior	III	242
Schoof, Paul	Germany	7/30/1904	Superior		
Schutte, Fred	Germany	4/13/1889	Superior		
Schutte, Henry	Germany	1/7/1891	Superior		
Schwartz, Peter	Germany	8/22/1900	Superior		
Schweighofer, Donatus	Germany	2/1/1905	Superior		
Schytt, John	Denmark	4/22/1902	Superior		
Scolari, Alexander	Italy	8/6/1898	Superior		
Scolari, Mateo	Switzerland	8/5/1896	Superior		
Scolari, Pasquale	Switzerland	5/18/1894	Superior		
Scolari, Peter	Switzerland	7/13/1896	Superior		
Scott, James	Scotland	9/3/1920	Superior	IV	39
Seagers, John	Scotland	9/1/1916	Superior	III	255
Seim, Brynjulf B.	Norway	9/7/1917	Superior	III	300
Sell, Otto	Prussia	2/19/1873	District		
Sellar, Charles William	Prussia	7/2/1875	County		246
Serena, David	Switzerland	9/6/1918	Superior	III	359
Serra, Anton	Spain	6/1/1917	Superior	III	280
Sevenich, Wilhelm	Germany	6/2/1916	Superior	III	246
Sharkey, Edward	Ireland	6/6/1894	Superior		
Shaw, John B.	Great Britain	8/7/1871	District		648

NAME	NATIONALITY (Country of)	DATE OF ADMISSION	COURT	VOLUME	PAGE
Sheilds, Joseph Henry	Ireland	7/24/1882	Superior		
Sherman, Alexander	Scotland	8/8/1898	Superior		
Shiells, James	Scotland	11/4/1876	County		
Shiells, William	Great Britain	8/31/1878	District		
Shutter, Fred A. H.	Germany	7/13/1896	Superior		
Sidebotham Harold	England	3/2/1912	Superior	II	49
Sigrio, Antonio	Italy	12/16/1896	Superior		
Sikora, Joseph	Austria	9/5/1914	Superior	III	189
Silva Manuel Careia	Portugal	7/20/1896	Superior		
Silva, Antonio	Portugal	9/4/1877	County		
Silva, Frank M.	Portugal	10/5/1894	Superior		
Silva, Frank N.	Portugal	12/22/1903	Superior		
Silva, Manuel Louis	Portugal	1/10/1890	Superior		
Silva, Quocencio P.	Portugal	8/14/1893	Superior		
Silvas, Jose	Chile	7/15/1867	District		226
Silvera, Anton J.	Portugal	7/21/1902	Superior		
Silvia, Manuocell Garcia	Portugal	3/1/1913	Superior	II	76
Silviera, Antonio Pimentel	Portugal	6/18/1917	Superior	III	296
Silvka, John	Hungary	12/6/1913	Superior	III	168
Simmons, John	England	9/29/1881	Superior		
Simon, Sylvain	France	9/3/1877	County		
Simoni, Charles	Switzerland	6/1/1912	Superior	II	42
Simpson, Francis	Scotland	2/2/1884	Superior		
Sivierczynski, Stanislaus T.	Hungary	6/3/1911	Superior	II	18
Skach, Franz	Austria	6/1/1917	Superior	III	294
Skinner, Charles	Scotland	9/2/1911	Superior	II	27
Skogstad, Marie	Norway	3/3/1916	Superior	III	235
Skott, Hans Christ Dalgaard	Denmark	6/4/1920	Superior	IV	3
Sloan, James	Scotland	7/30/1879	District		
Smith, Charles	Scotland	3/14/1892	Superior		
Smith, Charles	Germany	9/5/1893	Superior		
Smith, David	England	9/21/1898	Superior		
Smith, Edward A.	Nova Scotia	6/20/1892	Superior		
Smith, Enno	Holland	1/3/1896	Superior		
Smith, Helena Winifred	Canada	3/7/1914	Superior	III	178
Smith, Iacob+A679 H.	Prussia	8/31/1875	District		
Smith, J. Fred	England	9/21/1898	Superior		
Smith, James H.	Canada	8/6/1898	Superior		
Smith, James Moir	Scotland	8/23/1883	Superior		
Smith, Walter Robert	England	4/4/1894	Superior		
Smithers, John	England	5/10/1895	Superior		
Smyth, Thomas	Ireland	8/20/1875	District		
Soares, Manuel	Portugal	7/13/1906	Superior		
Solari, Giovatta	Italy	8/31/1875	District		
Soldiri, Joseph	Switzerland	4/5/1875	District		272
Sorensen, Marius	Denmark	6/6/1914	Superior	III	184
Soundy, William Greenland	England	12/6/1913	Superior	III	158
Souza, Manuel P.	Portugal	6/14/1902	Superior		
Spandrio, Serafino	Italy	7/5/1918	Superior	III	345
Spanne, John	Denmark	4/16/1888	Superior		
Spanne, Nis	Denmark	7/3/1896	Superior		
Spence, Charles	England	10/26/1882	Superior		

(To be continued in Vol. 28, No. 1, Fall 2001 issue.)

DIGITAL SANBORN MAPS ONLINE

By Dick Eastman

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2001 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.

Many genealogists have never heard of the Sanborn Maps. These maps of cities and towns can be a great genealogy resource. Founded in 1867 by D. A. Sanborn, the Sanborn Map Company was the primary American publisher of fire insurance maps for nearly 100 years. Their maps were designed to help insurance companies estimate the potential risk for urban structures. These maps are gradually becoming available online.

The maps include information such as the outline of each building, the size, shape and construction materials, heights, and function of structures, location of windows and doors. The maps also give street names, street and sidewalk widths, property boundaries, building use, and house and block numbers. They often give textual information on construction details (for example, steel beams or reinforced walls) on the plans and indicate different building materials with shading. Extensive information on building ranges from symbols for generic terms, such as stable, garage, and warehouse, to names of owners of factories and details on what was manufactured in them. In the case of large factories or commercial buildings, the maps even record individual rooms and their purposes. Other features shown include pipelines, railroads, wells, dumps, and heavy machinery.

In most cases, these maps do not list the owners' names. However, if you have already found your ancestor's address in a city directory or elsewhere, you can now look at a map of his or her property by accessing the Sanborn Maps.

The Sanborn Map Company kept updating their maps every few years. In some cases, seven or eight different editions of the maps are available, showing both urban growth and even a limited amount of migration trend information. Sanborn maps are valuable historical tools for urban specialists, social historians, architects, geographers, genealogists, local historians, planners, environmentalists, and anyone who wants to learn about the history, growth, and development of American cities, towns, and neighborhoods.

The Sanborn Map Company eventually was purchased by other companies and is now owned by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. You can still purchase copies of the maps directly from Environmental Data Resources at 1-800-352-0050 or at www.edrnet.com/. However, Environmental Data Resources' Web site only contains order forms, it does not contain images of the original maps.

A new Web site recently appeared, called Digital Sanborn Maps. It was created from Bell & Howell Information and Learning's microfilm collection of 660,000 Sanborn Maps, which were filmed from the Library of Congress collection. The Library's Sanborn collection includes all maps submitted to the Library through copyright deposit and a set of maps trans-

ferred to the Library from the Bureau of the Census. Maps from the Bureau of the Census include corrections issued by the Sanborn Company that were pasted over the original map sheet. These maps are now being added to the commercial Web site in a project that should be completed by the end of August.

This week I had a chance to try out the new Digital Sanborn Maps site and found that it is a great online resource. Remember that it is a commercial site. That is, you must pay to use it.

Digital Sanborn Maps will include maps for all fifty states plus the District of Columbia. Keep in mind that not all states are online at this time, however. The digitization of all the Sanborn Fire Maps should be completed by the end of August. The Web site lists states in alphabetical order on a drop-down menu. For instance, I selected Utah, and then a new menu appeared, asking me to select a city or town. I selected Provo, and then a third pull-down menu appeared, asking which map I wanted to look at. The choices were February 1888, August 1890, August 1900, March 1908, February 1925 and February 1925-April 1950. The months and years will vary from city to city, depending upon the dates that cartographers from the Sanborn Map Company visited the area.

Continuing with my search, I selected February 1888. Four "thumbnail" size maps appeared, each showing different areas of Provo. Each one was much too small to read. I clicked on one at random, and a larger map appeared, although still very difficult to read. However, it had options to display larger and more detailed images. I kept clicking and clicking. Every time I did so the map "zoomed in" and a more detailed image appeared, always centered on the point that I had just clicked. Soon I was looking at a very detailed map of 7th/Center Street, lined with many merchants. I noticed the following listings: Clothing Store, 1st Telephone Exchange (keep in mind that this wasn't long after Alexander Graham Bell's invention), a dress shop, a tailor shop, a variety store (with an ash pit out back), a dentist, and more.

Moving to side streets, I found many dwellings, barns and coal sheds, hay sheds, and water wells listed. I guess a fire insurance company was concerned about flammables, such as coal and hay, as well as the location of water wells. I saw a few names of buildings, such as the Excelsior Livery and the Proctor Academy. Of the maps of Provo that I looked at, only a few had the merchant's name, and none of the dwellings listed the names of the owners.

I then switched to a 1948 map of Alameda, California. This later map showed quite a contrast: instead of the livery stables and coal bins of 1888 Provo, I was looking at a California city in the midst of creating an urban sprawl. The streets were no longer laid out in a grid fashion; residential neighborhoods often had curving or even oval streets. Alameda also had numerous housing projects. Still, the information displayed was similar: each building was labeled as to its purpose with a few showing company names.

The maps are displayed in any regular Internet browser. The maps have been tested with both Internet Explorer and with Netscape. It should also work well in America Online and

other browsers that are based upon Internet Explorer. There is no need for any other image-viewing program. If you wish to download a PDF version of your selected map sheet, simply click on the Download Map button and follow the menus. A PDF map will be displayed, and you can save that to your hard drive and print it later on your local printer. In order to view and print PDF maps, you will need to use Adobe Acrobat Reader. This is a free program available for Windows, Macintosh, Linux, and several versions of UNIX at: <http://www.adobe.com/>.

Keep in mind that some of these maps are large and detailed. While they are always in black-and-white, many of the maps contain large images and may take a while to display if you are using a dial-up modem to access the Internet. I used a cable modem during my testing and found that most maps displayed within two or three seconds. A few of the largest ones required ten seconds. I suspect you will need to multiply those numbers by five or ten if you are using a dial-up connection.

You are legally able to use these maps for your own personal use, such as viewing them for personal genealogy research. However, Bell & Howell Information and Learning's agreements with Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), the owners of the Sanborn Maps, gives limited rights which do not include reproduction of images outside of Digital Sanborn Maps. Accordingly, you must obtain permission from both Bell & Howell and EDR before you may use these images in books or in magazine articles.

Access to the Digital Sanborn Maps is on a subscription basis. In fact, access is quite expensive, and I suspect that only a very few private individuals will ever obtain their own subscriptions. The Digital Sanborn Maps are also just one of many research tools available at the site. Most of the subscribers to Bell & Howell Information and Learning's online Web site are libraries and research institutions. Perhaps a few well-funded genealogy societies will obtain access to these maps, but I suspect that most researchers will obtain access at a large city library or at a university library. The Web site does not give pricing information. Instead, you can send an e-mail asking for a price quote to match the services that your organization needs to access.

While you cannot access the maps without a subscription, you can obtain information about the Digital Sanborn Maps and also an e-mail address for pricing information at: sanborn.umi.com.

[Ed. Note: For a brief history of the origin of fire insurance maps, see <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/sanborn/about.html>, along with an actual Sanborn fire insurance map of 1920 Charlottesville, VA at <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/sanborn/1920/fullindexmap.html>.]

MORE ON-LINE MAP SITES

Antiquarian Maps at Reed College:
web.reed.edu/resources/library/maps

Canadian County Atlas Digital Project:
imago.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/

David Rumsey Map Collection
www.davidrumsey.com

Global Gazetteer: www.calle.com/world/

Hargrett Library Rare Map Collection, University of Georgia:
www.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/maps.html

Historic USGS Maps of New England:
docs.unh.edu/nhtopos/nhtopos.htm

Historical Maps of Illinois and the Northwest Territory:
images.library.uiuc.edu/projects/historical_maps/

Historical Maps. University of Connecticut:
magic.lib.uconn.edu/cgi-bin/MAGIC_HistList.pl

Library of Congress Map Collections: 1500-1999...
Digitized portions of its 4.5 million items at:
memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html

Military History Maps (US Military Academy):
www.dean.usma.edu/history/dhistorymaps/MapsHome.htm

National Archives and Records Administration List of Selected
Maps of States and Territories:
www.nara.gov/publications/leaflets/sl29/sl29home.html

Old Kansas Area Maps:
history.cc.ukans.edu/carrie/kancoll/graphics/maps/

Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas:
www.lib.utexas.edu/libs/PCL/Map_collection/Map_collection.html

Texas Historic Sites Atlas: atlas.thc.state.tx.us

US Census Bureau Tiger Mapping Service:
tiger.census.gov

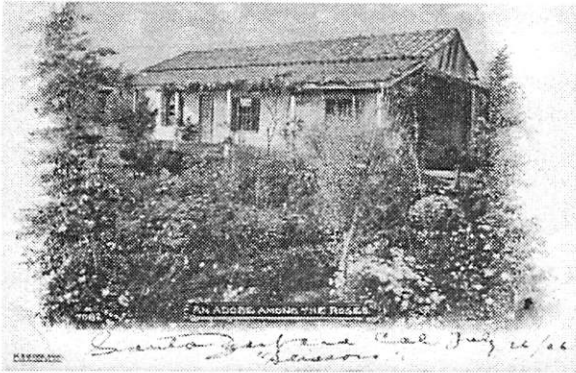
The Yale Map Collection:
www.library.yale.edu/MapColl/

Source: Family Tree Magazine, August 2001

THE OLD ADOBE BUILDINGS OF SANTA BARBARA

BY CHRISTINE SAVAGE PALMER
Historian for the City of Santa Barbara

The aged walls covered with moss and the discoloration of time, the absence of needless ornament, and the feeling of homeliness that pervades every feature, all combine to produce this simple and beautiful architecture.—Donald R. Hannaford, 1931



Adobe is Ancient

Adobe is the original building material. The world's first towns Ur, Jericho, Babylon, Nineveh, as well as Neolithic villages from 7000 BC were built primarily of sun dried mud bricks. Middle Eastern archaeological specialists have surmised that the Biblical Tower of Babel was built of adobe. The word adobe originated in the American southwest deriving from the Spanish verb *adobar* which means to plaster. The word reflects the influence of Spanish colonists from Mexico who brought their own brick making techniques with them when they settled in the American west at the end of the 16th Century. The Spanish word, in turn, has been traced through the Arabic word *at-tob* back to the Egyptian hieroglyphic *t'b* which means brick. Adobe is the building material of choice in areas where timber is not easily available for construction: the Middle East, the American southwest, the Chinese steppes, the South American littoral, the dry plateau of Mexico. The fact is that nearly half the people of the world today live in adobe houses.

Adobe remains an excellent building material and is enjoying a resurgence of popularity among affluent homeowners in New Mexico and Arizona. It requires no great skill to turn this soil into mud and then to form the mud into bricks. If properly maintained, adobe structures last a long time. Adobe brick walls are laid with a mud mortar composed of the same adobe soil. No other material has been as successful in bonding adobe bricks. Puddled adobe, which is wet mud placed into structures without forming it into bricks, was used by Puebloan culture Native Americans in New Mexico for centuries before the Spanish arrived. Many of these structures are still standing at Acoma and Taos.

Adobe Construction

Techniques for making adobe bricks have remained much the same throughout millennia. In the American southwest, bricks were produced in many sizes ranging from 10 x 14 x 4 inches to 12 x 18 x 5 inches. Each weighed fifty-to-sixty pounds after they were dried. Depending on the mud consistency, sand or gravel may be added. The straw acts as a binder to help the bricks shrink more uniformly as they dry. The key to durability of adobe bricks is the soil-to-clay ratio. If the soil is too sandy, the bricks will melt in a moderate rain. Too much clay causes shrinking and cracks. These ratios vary greatly depending upon the source of the soil. Such variation also causes changes in the colors of the dried bricks: adobe can be yellow, buff, tan, brown, grey, or reddish depending on where the soil was obtained.

Because adobe bricks are dried in the sun and not fired in a kiln, they are inherently unstable. Walls made from adobe will shrink or swell according to the water content in the dried bricks. The wetter the bricks, the weaker they are. Stabilized adobe bricks contain cement, asphalt, and/or bituminous materials within the mud mixture, but these differ from traditional adobe bricks in appearance and strength. Exposed adobe in the American southwest weathers about one inch every ten years. In ancient Mesopotamia, the average house stood for about seventy-five years before it collapsed and another was built on top.

Adobe building foundations varied with local building practices and availability of materials. Most often they were constructed of bricks, fieldstones, or rubble stone, and even seashells. Adobe walls tend to be massive and seldom rise over two stories. Often buttresses braced exterior walls for added stability. Roofs were usually logs which supported wooden poles, and which in turn supported wooden lathing or latias covered with packed adobe earth. Latias are tules (reeds or bulrushes) about two inches in diameter which are laid on top of the crossbeams supporting the roof. The latias might be placed lengthwise across the crossbeams or arranged in a pleasing herringbone pattern. The wood and latias consisted of whatever plant materials were available locally.

A watertight roof with proper drainage is the best protection against adobe erosion from rain. Southern California settlers turned to curved, kiln fired adobe roof tiles laid to repel the water. The first California roof tiles were fired in 1781 at Mission San Antonio de Padua. The sala was the largest room of an adobe dwelling used for formal occasions. Traditionally, the width of the sala depended on the length of the crossbeams available for the roof. A large sala was, therefore, a long sala.

Adobe Plaster

Adobe surfaces are notoriously fragile and need frequent resurfacing with mud plaster, whitewash, lime plaster, stucco, or in the case of floors, fresh animal blood. Mud plaster is composed of the same materials as the adobe bricks and bonds well to them. It is a time consuming and laborious process, and

is usually smoothed by hand with animal skins or small rounded stones. Whitewash consists of ground gypsum, rock, water and clay, and acts as a sealer on the adobe brick walls. It is brushed on the walls and is considered easier to apply than mud.

Lime plaster is less flexible and cracks easily, but was the coating of preference in the Franciscan Missions of California. It consisted of lime, sand and water and was applied in heavy coats with trowels. It does not bond to the adobe requiring the plasterer to first score the walls with grooves. The grooves are filled with small stone chips which adhere to the lime plaster. Lime was thought to be an effective disinfectant and lime plaster was encouraged to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Stucco, a combination of cement, sand, and water, did not come into use on adobe until the early 20th Century. It is applied with a trowel over a wire mesh nailed to the adobe walls.

Living with Adobe

There are only 350 historic adobe buildings in California today, including the 21 missions. As Americans settled in California after the Gold Rush, they constructed the architecture they knew in the eastern states and spurned the mud brick buildings of the native Californios. Old adobe structures with thick walls and a well-made roof are said to have a high insulation factor; they are warm in winter and cool in summer. But from Neolithic times to the late 19th Century, adobe was the best of insulators and remained the preferred building material for human habitation.

SELECTED SANTA BARBARA ADOBE BUILDINGS

El Presidio de Santa Bárbara

123 E. Canon Perdido Street

Dedicated April 21, 1782, four years before Mission Santa Bárbara was established, the Santa Bárbara Presidio was the fourth and last fort established in Alta California by the Spanish crown. After construction of a temporary chapel at the presidio, Spanish soldiers and Chumash natives under the direction of the first commander, Lieutenant José Francisco Ortega, erected a palisaded quadrangle on the site. The palisade structures were eventually replaced by a quadrangle of more permanent adobe structures.

The single-story adobe structures were constructed between 1784 and 1788 under the supervision of the second comandante, Lieutenant Felipe de Goicoechea. Letters written between Goicoechea and the Governor, Pedro Fages, often described the progress of the presidio construction in detail. Accomplished with the assistance of growing numbers of Chumash brought into the community by conversion to the Christian faith, the site grew into a complex of rooms joined by mutual defensive walls 400 feet wide, 500 feet long, four feet thick, and ten feet high. Roofs were of fired adobe clay tile and walls were whitewashed.

A letter dated January 4, 1797 documents the completion

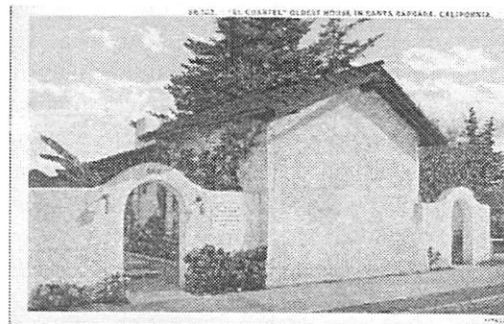
of the chapel extension which had begun on April 4, 1796. Knowledge of the architectural plan of the quadrangle during Santa Bárbara's presidio era is limited to three maps: the Goicoechea plan, Fages plan, and Vischer plan.

By 1795, the pueblo of Santa Bárbara had begun to expand outside the walls of the presidio quadrangle. In 1826, during the Mexican occupation of the presidio, Santa Bárbara's first ayuntamiento (town council) was formed. The establishment of a municipal government, separate from the military affairs of the presidio, reflected the Mexican government's emphasis on pueblos and ranchos and de-emphasis on the original Spanish presidio-mission complex.

When Santa Bárbara was officially recognized as an American town on April 9, 1850, its appearance was largely unchanged from the description given twenty years earlier by Alfred Robinson. The adobe residences were scattered at random around the old presidio with no evidence of a street plan. Characteristic of European villages, the construction of the buildings was noticeably more important than a street system, and buildings were placed where they were most convenient for the residents.

Today the reconstructed presidio functions as El Presidio de Santa Bárbara State Historic Park and is managed by the Santa Bárbara Trust for Historic Preservation. The park consists of over four acres of City land and contains two original adobe structures from the presidio era: El Cuartel and the Caneda-Whittaker Adobe. The remaining adobe buildings have been authentically reconstructed based upon painstaking research and archaeological investigations conducted since the late 1960s. The Santa Bárbara Presidio is a State Historic Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The reconstructed adobes are part of El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park and are open to the public.



El Cuartel

122 E. Canon Perdido Street

This adobe is the second oldest structure in California (the oldest is part of Mission San Juan Capistrano in Orange County). Constructed in 1788 as part of the Santa Bárbara Presidio, the building forms the last remaining portion of the western wall of the old fort. It was a wing used for the residences of the married presidio soldiers and their families. The name El Cuartel means the soldier's quarters, and the adobe encompasses what was a little less than one-and-a-half of the

old residential apartments.

For many years, El Cuartel was known as the Valenzuela Adobe and belonged to the local Boy Scout Council which used it as a headquarters. The remaining portions of the presidio were neglected after the Mexican government ceased to maintain this military outpost, and local residents pilfered the roof tiles causing the adobe structures to melt.

Although El Cuartel has undergone at least two restorations in past decades, the Santa Bárbara Trust for Historic Preservation is currently undertaking a historically authentic program based upon painstaking research and archaeological investigations. This program included the removal of an attractive pepper tree in 1994 whose roots were causing harm to the structure. The single-story building has walls two feet thick with a fired adobe clay tile roof. It stands at an angle to the street reflecting the original position of the presidio's western wall which was not in alignment with the modern street grid.

El Cuartel is a designated City Landmark, a State Historic Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Currently undergoing restoration by State Parks staff, this adobe is not presently open to the public.

Caneda-Whittaker Adobe

123 E. Canon Perdido Street

Constructed in 1788 shortly after El Cuartel, this adobe was built on the inside of the northwest wall of the presidio quadrangle as the residence of a noncommissioned Spanish military officer. It is a single-story building with a fired adobe clay tile roof. During Santa Bárbara's Mexican period, the building was granted to retired soldier José María Caneda. The doors and windows reflect the American influence in Santa Bárbara during the 1850s. Penry left to construct the first brick home in Santa Bárbara at the southeast corner of De la Vina and Pedregosa streets. Elmer Whittaker of Montecito purchased the Caneda Adobe in 1920 and conducted substantial renovations to the structure in the late 1940s.

Today, the building has been authentically refurbished and is used as the visitors center and gift shop for the Santa Bárbara Trust for Historic Preservation which operates El Presidio de Santa Bárbara State Historic Park. The Caneda-Whittaker Adobe is a designated City Landmark, a State Historic Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This restored adobe is part of El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park and is open to the public.

Hill-Carrillo Adobe

11-15 E. Carrillo Street

This U-shaped adobe sits on a raised foundation and has a projecting roof which creates an inviting porch along the Carrillo Street side. Only the front portion of the structure comprises the original adobe residence built by Massachusetts native Daniel Hill for his Spanish bride, Rafaela Luisa Ortega, in 1895. Hill arrived in California on the sailing vessel *Rover* in 1882. Rafaela was a descendant of Lieutenant José Francisco

Ortega who was the first comandante of the Santa Bárbara Presidio. Their home had the first wooden floor in town and was the center of Santa Bárbara's social and political life from the 1830s until the 1870s.



The first American child born in California of two American parents was born in this house in 1833. American Consul Thomas Oliver Larkin met Rachel Holmes aboard the ship *Newcastle* bound for Monterey, California from Boston. They began a romance even though Rachel was already the wife of Danish sea captain John Holmes who was based in Acapulco, Mexico. The *Newcastle* reached Santa Bárbara and Rachel was living with the Hill family in this adobe when her daughter by Larkin was born on January 31, 1833. While pregnant, she learned of Holmes death at sea. Rachel baptized her daughter Isabel Ana at the Santa Bárbara Mission with Daniel Hill as the godfather. Larkin arrived in Santa Bárbara on June 10, 1833 and married Rachel aboard the *Volunteer* while it was anchored in the ship channel. Little Isabel did not survive and was buried in the Mission cemetery on July 9, 1833.

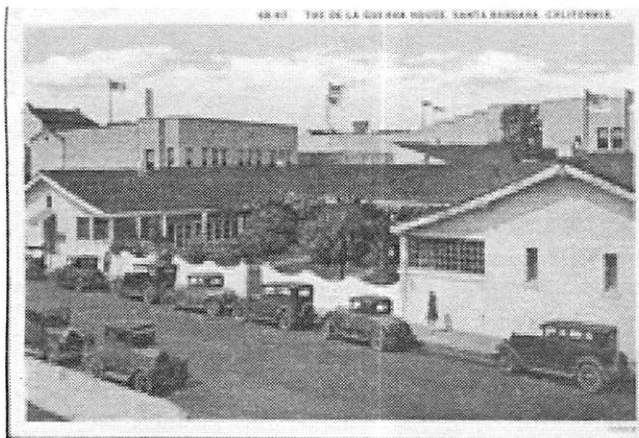
In the 1840s, the Hills constructed a larger adobe on their Goleta rancho (still standing on Patera Lane) and sold the Carrillo Street home to Scottish sea captain John D. Wilson. Captain Wilson married Ramona Carrillo of San Diego whose flair for hospitality made the home a glamorous rendezvous. The first Santa Bárbara City Council convened in this home on April 9, 1850. In 1851, the famous Italian portrait painter Leonardo Barbieri maintained a studio in the adobe where he painted local Santa Bárbarans, including its leading citizen, José Antonio de la Guerra. In 1858, the adobe was sold to Guillermo Carrillo and his wife Manuela who maintained it in their family and saw that it endured as an important community structure for decades.

By the 1920s, subsequent owner Mrs. Gardiner Hammond had remodeled the adobe into an art center where noted painter John Gamble met with talented colleagues, including D.H. Lawrence and Mary Austin. In 1930, yeast baron and philanthropist Max Fleischmann purchased the home and donated it to be used as the headquarters of the Santa Bárbara Foundation. The Foundation still owns and maintains the adobe which is a designated City Landmark, a State Historic Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This adobe is not open to the public.

Casa de la Guerra

11-19 E. de la Guerra Street

Begun in 1818 and completed in 1827, this adobe residence was the grandest home in Santa Bárbara during the Spanish and Mexican periods. Built with Chumash labor under the direction of José Antonio Julian de la Guerra y Noriega, the home is recognized by architectural historians the progenitor of all modern ranch style residences. The Casa's adobe walls are almost four feet thick and rise almost fourteen feet high. It is a single-story structure with a fired adobe clay tile roof.



Born in Spain, José de la Guerra arrived in Santa Bárbara as a military lieutenant in 1806. He earned promotions to the rank of Captain and Comandante of the presidio in 1815, a post he held until his resignation in 1842. He was the most conspicuous figure of his time in Alta California exercising a strong political and moral influence. When he and his wife, María Antonia Carrillo, moved into the Casa in 1828, they had twelve children. When José died in 1858, his children began to carry on his traditions of hospitality in their spacious adobe residence.

Richard Henry Dana visited the Casa de la Guerra in 1834 and again in 1859. In 1834, he described the town and its residents, as well as the Casa and the wedding fiesta of Anita de la Guerra during her marriage to Alfred Robinson, published in his book *Two Years Before the Mast*. The house was clearly the center of Santa Bárbara's social life and the stopping place for all distinguished visitors. José also served as treasurer for Mission Santa Bárbara and developed a coastal trading business, selling cattle hides and tallow from his extensive ranch lands. Sometime before 1842, an *altito* was constructed with two stories on the rear of the Casa to serve as a storage space for the family's commercial activities.

The Casa became the center for such varied town activities as receptions for visiting church leaders, military officers, and Anglo-American merchants. Most of the family's celebrations, such as weddings, dances, the Christmas pastores play, and pre-Lenten carnivals, were open to the entire community to attend. Santa Bárbara's first school, held exclusively for the sons of Spanish families, was conducted inside the Casa de la Guerra.

By 1860, the Casa was owned and occupied by five de la Guerra sons, Pablo, Francisco, Antonio Miguel, and Joaquin, as well as their families. After the California Gold Rush, the community became more socially dominated by Anglo-American immigrants and the de la Guerras no longer knew everyone in town. In the 1870s, the family was shorn of its community influence as they underwent a drought which killed thousands of cattle and robbed them of their ranching income, and three of the de la Guerra sons died.

The female descendants managed the Casa on their own until 1907 when community leaders formed a Civic League to improve and beautify the city. The League hired Charles Mulford Robinson, a nationally prominent city planner from New York. One of Robinson's suggestions was to preserve the Casa as a museum. By 1910, local designer Francis Underhill, who had married a de la Guerra descendant, undertook a renovation of the Casa as other descendants continued to live in portions of the adobe home.

By the 1920s, the Casa had become the symbol of Santa Bárbara's Spanish heritage and was the scene of numerous Old Spanish Days Fiesta activities every August. Its use shifted from residential to commercial as rooms were occupied by gift and curio shops, a tea room, and other attractions. The U-shaped adobe has always enjoyed a three-sided courtyard which faced de la Guerra Plaza. The one-room-wide structure had interconnecting doors through most of the rooms, as well as exterior doors leading to the veranda and courtyard. Heavy adobe pillars supported the veranda which faced toward the ocean.

Owned and maintained by the Santa Bárbara Trust for Historic Preservation since the 1960s, the Casa has recently enjoyed a complete historically authentic rehabilitation. The Casa de la Guerra is a designated City Landmark, a State Historic Landmark, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

(To be continued in the next issue together with bibliography)
Christine Savage Palmer, a member of the SBCGS, is the City Historian for the City of Santa Barbara. She works as a staff member of the Design Review Section serving the Historic Landmarks Commission and the Architectural Board of Review. In 1999, she helped to initiate a historic architectural survey of the Waterfront Neighborhood of Santa Barbara utilizing trained volunteers and electronic storage of site records.

*Ms. Palmer earned a Master of Arts degree in Public Historical Studies at the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1990. An expert on the Adobe experience in California, her book, published in 1991, *New Deal Adobe: The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Reconstruction of Mission La Purisima, 1934-1942*, is a compilation of documentary research and oral histories collected from veterans of the 1930s CCC who rebuilt a Spanish Mission in Santa Barbara County, California, which is now maintained as a state historical park. These efforts resulted in her employment by the federal government to evaluate for National Register of Historic Places status those U.S. Forest Service Depression Era structures also built by the CCC.*



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING OCTOBER AS FAMILY HISTORY MONTH

WHEREAS, it is families that established the roots of this nation, giving us a past of remarkable history, a basis for community in the present, and a future with vast potential; and

WHEREAS, the study of our immigrant and native American ancestry gives individuals a sense of heritage, family values and responsibility for carrying out that legacy; and

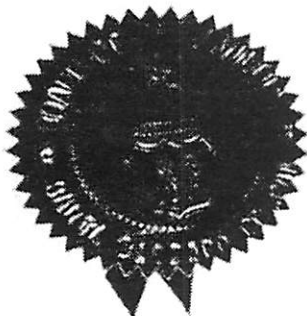
WHEREAS, the treasured records that detail the history of our families can be found within libraries, genealogy centers, historical societies, and archives around the world; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society was organized in 1972 to collect, preserve and share knowledge and information related to researching family history worldwide and now maintains the Sayhun Library, open to the public for that research at 316 Castillo Street in Santa Barbara; and

WHEREAS, encouraging family history research and sharing that knowledge from generation to generation can be an enriching and rewarding experience and builds a commitment to family, home and community.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors designates the month of October as Family History Month in the County of Santa Barbara and calls upon the residents throughout the County to observe the month with activities celebrating their Family History.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, this eighteenth day of September, 2001 by a unanimous vote of all members present.



ATTEST:

[Signature]
Clerk of the Board

[Signature]
Supervisor - 1st District

[Signature]
Supervisor - 2nd District

[Signature]
Supervisor - 3rd District

[Signature]
Supervisor - 4th District

[Signature]
Supervisor - 5th District



PROCLAMATION

*FAMILY HISTORY MONTH
OCTOBER 2001*

WHEREAS, it is the families that established the roots of this nation, giving us a remarkable history, a basis for community in the present and a future with vast potential; and

WHEREAS, the study of our immigrant and native American ancestry gives individuals a sense of heritage, family values and for carrying out that legacy; and

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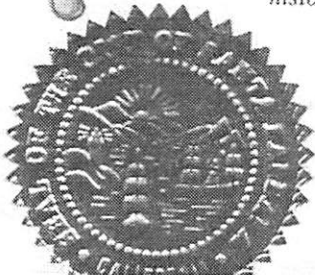
WHEREAS, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society was organized in 1972 to preserve and share knowledge and information related to researching family history worldwide and now maintains the Sahyun Library open to the public for that research at 316 Castillo Street in Santa Barbara; and

WHEREAS, encouraging family history research and sharing that knowledge from generation to generation can be an enriching and rewarding experience and builds a commitment to family, home and community,

*NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRIET MILLER, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Santa Barbara, do hereby proclaim the month of October 2001 as **FAMILY HISTORY MONTH** and call upon residents to observe this month with activities celebrating their family history.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Official Seal of the City of Santa Barbara, California, to be affixed this 25th day of September 2001.

Harriet Miller
HARRIET MILLER, MAYOR



A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY AS REMEMBERED BY THREE MEMBERS

We asked three of our members to reflect on the happenings in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. A separate decade was assigned to each of these members to write about, and the sum of all this reflecting comes forth as a short history of SBCGS. Carol Roth, who tells us what the Society did in the 1970s, was our first president (1972-73). Beatrice McGrath served as president for two terms (1989-92) and tells us about Society activities in the 1980s. Helen Miller, an active SBCGS member for 22 years, looks at the 1990s to complete our historical recollections.

THE EARLY YEARS— FROM 1972 TO 1980 By Carol Roth

The Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society was organized in November 1972. Twenty-eight people, answering an invitation in the Santa Barbara News-Press, met in the home of Cathy Maddux. The Goleta Newcomers Club had a genealogy interest group headed by Cathy Maddux. It included Mary Ellen Galbraith, Doris Sprague, Janie Newstetter, and Carol Roth. Cathy was showing the rest of them how to start researching their genealogy. The group talked and wondered if there were others in town also interested in genealogy and so decided to find out by putting an ad in the paper. Since Cathy did not want to be the president, Carol Roth took over the position. Though Cathy did not stay in the society for very long, the other four of them did. It was a good group, with current members Helen Miller and Emily Thies members of that early group. During the first year, workshops were held in the members' homes. The first guest speaker was Lillian Fish. In addition, during this year members began the first of many trips to genealogy libraries in the Los Angeles area for their research.

Within one year, in September 1973, the first SBCGS Surname Index was published and sold for \$1.00. In October 1973 an all day workshop was held with guest speaker Mr. George B. Everton of Everton Publishers in Utah. In addition, by October 1973, Sherwin Chase had begun to compile a list of reference books in the Santa Barbara Public Library. He continued to upgrade the list and included it in the newsletters to members. By the end of the year the meetings had moved from members' homes to the Goleta Library.

In 1974 the \$3.00-yearly dues covered membership and the quarterly newsletter. There were 57 members. Members were entitled to 4 free queries per year of 20 words each. Society meetings were held twice a month on weekdays, once at

10:00 a.m. toward the first part of the month and at 8:00 p.m. toward the end of the month. Later, the Society decided that meetings would be held on Saturdays, beginning in October. A printed 39-page Society Surname Index was available for \$1.00 and lists of member holdings were being published on a regular basis. In December 1974 publication of our quarterly was started, with Volume I, Number 1 of *Ancestors West* printed in 8 1/2 x 11-inch format.

In 1975 dues were raised to \$5.00 a year. Meetings were held the first Saturday of the month from 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Goleta Library. The Society was now publishing *Ancestors West*, a quarterly magazine and *News Cues*, the news bulletin for members only. It should be noted that Jan Kirkwood did the drawing that graced the cover of *Ancestors West* for many years. Also, the spring 1975, *Ancestors West*, Volume I, No. 2 contains a sketch of Carlton Smith. The summer 1975, *Ancestors West*, Volume I, No. 3 contains sketches of early officers Harry Glen, Maxine Buhler, Joyce Kirkwood, Helen Miller, Carol Roth and Judith Katzmark.

In 1975 the Society acquired a post office box address. A book cart was built to enable the society to store some of their holdings at the Goleta Library. Steve Roth and Joyce Kirkwood's son, David, donated their time and material to build this cart. The Society sponsored a series of six special lectures entitled "Writing a Family History or Autobiography," given by G. Wesley Johnson, PhD, Associate Professor of History at UCSB. In July our speaker was Goldie Moffat, who spoke on methods and sources of research. And, by now, the Society was exchanging publications with over 30 other societies and organizations.

In 1976 Smitty (Carlton Smith) gave a series of six classes to help beginners. These included research techniques, writing your family history, problem solving and trips to Santa Barbara area libraries. Dues remained at \$5.00 a year, and the meetings were held the first Saturday of the month from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Goleta Library. In June the society set up a display window at the Goleta Library. On 28 December, the IRS recognized our society as a tax-exempt, non-profit organization.

In 1977 our dues were raised to \$7.50 a year. The meeting dates were the first Saturday of each month (except July and August) from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Goleta Library, and by June the membership had reached 85. In February 1977 Bette Root began to help Smitty with the beginning classes as an assistant instructor.

In 1978 *Ancestors West* went to a smaller 5 x 8-inch size. In February, Patricia White, freelance writer and former NY Times columnist spoke on her Irish genealogical research. Starting in March the \$7.50 dues included a subscription to our quarterly, *Ancestors West*. Meetings continued to be held on the first Saturday of the month from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Goleta Public Library. On September 27, our guest speaker was Jimmie Walker from the National Archives. The Society continued to compile Santa Barbara County births, marriages and deaths and to print them in *Ancestors West*. Lists of mem-

ber personal holdings continued to be published.

In 1979 our dues were raised to \$10.00. On March 14 a NEHGS Genealogy Seminar featured guest speaker James Bell from the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The society began meeting the first Saturday of each month from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Goleta Community Center starting on May 5, the first meeting at the Center.

At the request of President Harry Titus, Santa Barbara County declared the week of Oct. 28, 1979 to be Genealogical Week. Events included a picnic at Rocky Nook Park, and an open house at the Society's library at the Goleta Community Center. The new note cards with the drawing by Russell Ruiz were for sale. Jane Newstetter and Carol Roth arranged a genealogy display in the two glass cases at the community center.

In March 1980 the New England Historic Genealogical Society held a daylong seminar at the Biltmore on family and local history research. Guest speakers were James Bell, Director of NEHGS and David Dumas. In August, our guest speaker was General Secretary of the Federation of Family History Societies, Mr. Colin R. Chapman, of Cambridge, England.

THE 1980s

By Beatrice Mohr McGrath

During the 70's, a firm foundation was established for SBCGS. Accomplishments of the founding members helped to forge a series of programs, events and activities that encouraged an increasing membership. As we grew, dues were raised, but were holding steadily at \$15. a year for individuals in June 1986.

One of the top priorities of this decade was incorporation. During the presidency of Janice Gibson Cloud (1985-86), we achieved incorporation with the help of Attorney John Rydell, husband of Helen, a Society member, who volunteered to guide us through the process. At our general meeting in June 1986, members voted to approve Articles of Incorporation and the revised By-Laws. Special acknowledgement was given to Jan and John, and to Dorcas Robson and Jerry Shepherd who also provided considerable time and effort to this milestone in our history.

Bette Gorrell Root, our first president of the 80's, was a beacon of information, especially for newcomers to genealogy. In the late 70's she was our Genealogical Instructor and this continued into the 80's. In addition to her presidency, she taught a class in Adult Education that was well attended for many years. Other presidents during the 80's were Emily Perry Thies (1981), Harry Titus (1982), Norman E. Scofield (1983), Doreen Cook Dullea (1984), Janice Gibson Cloud (1985-86 when terms of office were increased to two years), Ken Matthewson (1987-88), and Beatrice Mohr McGrath, two terms (1987-1992).

In 1982, President Harry Titus announced the occasion of our Tenth Anniversary. He thought that the best way to ac-

knowledge our contributions to the community and to the field of genealogy was to celebrate with various functions throughout the year. He then declared that May 1, 1982 would begin our yearlong Tenth Anniversary Celebration.

An important priority was finding a satisfactory location for our ever-expanding library holdings. During Harry Titus' presidency, we moved our meetings from the Goleta Public Library to the Goleta Community Center and emptied our books from their storage boxes to linear space at the Center. This was a monumental change from members storing boxes of books and periodicals at home to having a permanent location, even though the shelving and adjacent storage room required doors with locks. Opening the library then became a not-to-be-envied physical task. Our staff was required to unlock all facilities, necessitating lifting heavy wooden doors out of their frames, plus setting up tables and chairs. Tiresome, but necessary, since we shared the area with other organizations.

In 1989, overtures were made to the Santa Barbara Historical Society for the use of rooms in the Covarrubias Adobe. Through the help of Attorney John Woodward, we leased two rooms and proceeded to refurbish them with the help of Dave Hall and Bob Morrow who painted and patched the walls. We purchased new shelving and also found low cost shelving at the Earthling Book Store when it moved to another location. In December 1991, with the guidance of Doris Crawford, Librarian, a host of volunteers helped to pack books and equipment and move them to our new home. We finally had a stack room and a reading room. The limited space available to us in the Covarrubias Adobe revealed the ingenuity and skills of Ed Storr who regularly modified and expanded the available stacks during our stay in the Adobe.

Besides our library, we have continued to provide an unending array of opportunities to help and encourage those who are researching ancestors. Beginning in the 70's and continuing since then, *Ancestors West*, our quarterly publication, has included important local genealogical information. Society volunteers regularly visit the City and County archives to obtain the Vital Records of Santa Barbara County for publication in our quarterly. They transcribed Santa Barbara County marriages from the 1870's, census records, probate records, poll taxes, cemetery listings and land grants.

We supported and attended programs arranged by other societies, such as the New England Historic Genealogical Society's National Seminar on Family and Local History Research held at UCSB in 1980; and the Summer Institute of Local History held at UCSB in 1981 and co-sponsored by the California History Society, the California Conference of Historical Societies, and the Historical Societies of Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

On a regular basis, well known speakers have been invited to participate in our seminars and all-day conferences. We scheduled bus trips to libraries in Los Angeles and arranged travel for annual spring visits to the LDS library in Salt Lake City. In addition, we provided beginning research workshops and special book fairs open to the public at the United Meth-

odist Church.

We initiated other programs. The Surname Index Cards were developed and were used successfully by many members. A sample card with instructions appeared in *Ancestors West* and the possibilities for locating connections were applauded. Index Cards include the name, address and telephone number of the donor member, names of the ancestors they were searching, wives, children and other relatives, localities and dates. These cards are in use and available in our library. The Book Buy Program allowed the Book Committee to choose books to enhance specific areas of our collection. The book budget funded half of the costs and members voluntarily provided the balance.

Membership continued to increase. All indications were there for more exciting, expansive and innovative events in the 90's.

THE 1990s

By Helen Miller

The Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society began the 1990s with a membership of about 400 and ended the decade with more than 600 members.

Beatrice (Bea) Mohr McGrath was president for the second term in 1990 and continued in that position through 1992. Other members who served as president during the 1990s were Carol Fuller Kosai—1993-1994; Cheryl Fitzsimmons Jensen—1994-1996; Janice (Jan) Gibson Cloud—1996-1998; and Emily Hills Aasted—1998-2000.

The Society continued to hold its monthly meetings at the Goleta Community Center until January 1992, when meetings were moved to the Emmanuel Lutheran Church at 3721 Modoc Road. The following month, thanks to arrangements made by John Woodward, the Society's library of 1400 books and numerous periodicals was moved from the Goleta Community Center to the Covarrubias Adobe at the Santa Barbara Historical Society at De la Guerra and Santa Barbara Streets. Doris Batchelder Crawford, head librarian since 1989, continued in that position until September 1993, when Ted and Marion Kynaston Denniston became head librarians throughout the remainder of the 1990s.

In 1998 the Society's longtime goal of finding a permanent site for its library became a reality! Mrs. Geraldine Valde Sahyun, widow of Dr. Melville Sahyun, and their son and daughter-in-law, Melville R. V. and Irene Sahyun, donated to the Society a 1.5 acre parcel at 316/322 Castillo Street. On the site are Dr. Sahyun's former medical research laboratory building, a Victorian house, several accessory buildings, a redwood grove, fruit trees, and a landscaped garden. In an agreement with the donors, the Society promised that a family history research library will be maintained on the site as a permanent memorial to Dr. and Mrs. Sahyun, and the Victorian house and redwood grove will be preserved. An Endowment Fund with an initial goal of \$150,000 was established, with the funds to

be invested and a portion of the income used when needed to support the library and property. The Library Development Fund, which had been started in 1996 and contained \$35,377, was used as the base for the new Endowment Fund. By the end of 1999, the Endowment Fund had met its initial goal.

The Society received title to the Sahyun property on June 18, 1998 and the beautiful, permanent site for our library inspired lots of hard working and talented members to donate their time and effort to work out legal and financial matters, develop plans for the best use of the facilities, construct shelves and bookcases, renovate the laboratory and other buildings, relocate and reorganize books and other research materials, work in the garden and organize special projects to earn money for the Endowment Fund. Plaques honoring all of the workers were placed in the library entrance and in the stack room.

The library opened for research in November 1998 and its grand opening was held on May 16, 1999. Mrs. Sahyun and her family joined Society members at the happy celebration.

Louise Davis Matz and her husband Gary published a catalog of our library holdings in 1998 and a second edition in 1999. More than 6,000 books, 140 CDs, over 70 microfiche titles, many foreign and domestic periodicals, maps, card files, and other research materials were included in the listings.

In March 1999 docent tours of the library and grounds were made available on Sunday afternoons, and in October it was decided to open the library after general meetings, in addition to the regular schedule, to accommodate out-of-town members.

General meetings continued to be held at 10:30 a.m. on the second Saturday of each month (except August) at the Emanuel Lutheran Church. The program chairmen, Nadine Gauthier Heppell—1990-1991; Jayne Craven Caldwell—1992-1993; Janice Gibson Cloud—1993-1994; Marjory Pierce Friestad—1994-1996; and Eleanor Moore Ward—1997-1999, obtained excellent speakers who presented interesting and informative programs on topics such as Introduction to Oral History; Research on the Road; Finding a Wife's Name; Expressing Your Heritage in Photos; Photo Restoration; Resources in Local Libraries; Making Your Correspondence Work for You; Heritage Quest Magazine Road Show; How to Organize Documents and Papers; Migration Patterns in America; Development of a Family Newsletter; Land and Estate Records; Maps in Genealogy; and Tracing Immigrant Ancestors. In the mid 1990's three-minute talks by members were added to the program schedule. These short talks highlighted members' research methods, outstanding successes, research trips, interesting family mementos, and other topics related to family history.

In January 1990 one special interest group, Beginning Genealogy, began meeting before each meeting, and by December 1999 there were nine special interest groups meeting before the general meetings or at other times and locations. They included Beginning Genealogy led by Arlene Langstaff Doty, Help Wanted led by Merna Wallace McClenathen, Computer Genealogy led by Merna McClenathen, Computer Help led by Charles (Chuck) White, and research groups interested

in Illinois (Joan Rossdeutcher Jacobs), Iowa (Joseph Schamp), France (Douglas DuCharme), Ireland (Gail Hamilton), and the Civil War (Bob Duncan).

In addition to regular meetings, annual all-day Seminars were held. Among the speakers and topics were:

Arlene Eakle—Researching Civil War Ancestors
John M. Kitzmiller, II—English and Scottish Research
Brian Trainor—Irish Research
Gordon Remington—Family Research for Everyone
Gerda Haffner—German Genealogy
Dr. J. Gordon Melton—Church Records
J. Carlyle Parker—Genealogy Sources
Wendy Elliott—Analyzing Evidence
Francis See—Clues Used by Private Investigators
Betty Root Kot—Directories
Nancy Carlberg—Research in the Midwest
Nora Hickey—Finding our Irish Roots
Michael Palmer—German Research
Melinda Kashuba, Ph.D.—Your Family's Health History, American Migration Trails, Finding Ancestors in Fraternal & Social Organizations, & 20th Century Records
Christine Rose—Pursuing Your Ancestors; Techniques & Sources

Three all day workshops on "Organizing Your Papers" were given by Merna McClenathen and two Book Share-Faires were also held during this period.

In November 1992 the Society celebrated its 20th Anniversary with a special luncheon at the Emanuel Lutheran Church. Charter Members and Past Presidents were honored and, Betty Root Kot, past member, teacher, and 1980 President of the Society was the featured speaker. Her topic was "A Book Worm's View of Organizing Those Boxes Under the Bed." A 25th Anniversary celebration was held in July 1997 at the La Cumbre Country Club and included lunch, raffle prizes, and an interesting talk on "Maps, Past and Present" by Gary Fitzpatrick from the Library of Congress. These special events were so popular it was decided to have an annual Gala Celebration.

Bea McGrath, Virginia McGraw Paddock, Lesley Newhart Fagan, and Dorothy Jones Oksner served as editors of the Society's quarterly publication, *Ancestors West*. Bea McGrath, Sharon Frobisher Doyle, and Diane Stubblefield Sylvester edited *Tree Tips*, our monthly newsletter. In March 1997 Dorothy Oksner created a Society web page for further distribution and exchange of information.

The Society's estimated budget for 1990 was \$19,000 and a regular individual membership cost \$15.00. In June 1996 a \$1,000 "Life" membership was added to the dues categories, with the fees to go directly into the Society's Library Development Fund. The 1999 budget was \$78,000 and an individual membership cost \$20.00.

In 1997 Cheryl and Gary Jensen designed and carved a

beautiful walnut "Donor Tree" to honor Life Members and major library donors with their names engraved on brass leaves. By the end of 1999 the tree had 70 engraved leaves. The Donor Tree design became the masthead for *Tree Tips* in December 1997 and the logo for the Society.

In October 1993 the Society organized its first rummage/treasure sale to offset a shortfall in the annual budget. It was so successful that it became an annual event, and in 1995 a pre-treasure sale and dinner ("Fall Follies") for members and friends was added. Smaller rummage sales at the "Treasure Cove" on the Library grounds began in 1999 under the leadership of Ed Storr and Lorraine Cramer Laabs.

The Half and Half Book Buy Program, the sales table at the meetings, and the raffle tickets for the Los Angeles bus trips continued to add funds, as did the sale of research booklets published by the Society, the sale of lemon labels and the sale of items such as stationery, coffee mugs and pencils bearing the Society's logo. Beginning in 1996 the Society profited from "Benefit Days" at Borders Book and Music Store, and in November 1999 Cheryl Jensen obtained a \$4,000 grant for library building repairs.

Special fundraising projects for the Endowment Fund included the creation of a beautiful Family Star Quilt, coordinated by Carol Berk Boyce; the publication and sale by Joan Jacobs of cookbooks containing recipes contributed by members; a raffle for a very unique Christmas decoration made by Bea McGrath; and the auction of special events and items at the Fall Follies.

The Society continued to co-sponsor Adult Education genealogy classes taught by members Mary Leigh Henderson Johnston, Jan Cloud, and Patsy Brock. Members worked on abstracting and publishing local vital and church records, doing local research for out-of-area genealogists, updating the members' surname card file and computerizing it, repairing library books under the direction of Charles Thompson, hosting the California State Genealogical Alliance quarterly board meetings and seminars in 1993 and 1997, organizing bus trips to Los Angeles area libraries and coordinating research trips to Salt Lake City, and maintaining a local paupers' cemetery.

A special community outreach project was the creation, production and sponsorship of a weekly genealogy TV Show beginning in October 1996 on KCTV Cable Channel 17. The first series of programs, entitled "Ancestor Quest," was hosted by Jan Cloud and produced by Marilyn Crawford assisted by Paul Cochet. Program topics included Researching a Family Heirloom, Civil War Ancestry, How to Locate and Access Burial Records, Holiday Meal Traditions, Newspaper Research, Conservation of Documents and Photos, Bygone Occupations, and Handwriting: Clues to Personality. A second series of TV programs, entitled "Ancestor Search," began in April 1997. It was hosted by Jan Cloud and produced by Paul Cochet. Some of the topics were: Video Interviews, Computerize Your Heritage, Nearby Libraries, Publishing: What are the options?, The Family as Folk Art, Marketing Your Family History, African-American Roots, and Hispanic Research.

Other community outreach projects included creating genealogy displays at the Santa Barbara Public Library and the Earthling Book Store and having a booth and dispersing genealogy information at Santa Barbara Bank and Trust's Senior Exposition, as well as at Fourth of July celebrations at Stow House in Goleta and at ethnic festivals at Oak Park. These activities were coordinated by Ed Storr. A speakers' bureau was organized to give programs on family history and genealogy to interested groups, and in April 1999 Diane Sylvester and her education outreach committee held a "Blast to the Past" Educational Workshop to present the curriculum and resource materials they had developed for local teachers of grades K-8 to use in teaching family history units in their classrooms. A \$900 grant had been obtained by Cheryl Jensen for the materials, which were loaned to the teachers.

Our accomplishments did not go unnoticed. Our Society and several members were honored with special awards:

1993 & 1994—Janice Cloud—California State Genealogical Alliance Award of Merit

1995—Janice Cloud—Federation of Genealogy Societies Award of Merit

1997—Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society—CA State Genealogical Award

"In recognition of exceptional contributions to the field of genealogy and family history"

1997—Cheryl Jensen—California State Genealogical Alliance Distinguished Service Award

1997—Edwin Storr—California State Genealogical Alliance Distinguished Service Award

The 1990s were truly stimulating, productive, and fulfilling years for the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society.

* * * *

A QUERY AND ANSWER FROM THE E-MAILBAG

Q: I am looking for any Penas or relatives in the Santa Barbara/Santa Ynez area. My great grandfather's name was Daniel Pena, a Chumash indian. He had a son, Jack Pena (my grandfather). Jack changed his last name to Dally when my great-grandfather left my great-grandmother, and was never to speak of the family history again. He died in 1987 along with all he knew. His mother is still alive but she has yet to tell me anything. She remarried and had my aunt Norma who is an active part of the Chumash tribe.

Jennifer

A: Jennifer, I am replying to your inquiry about the Pena family in the Santa Barbara area that was forwarded to me by a member of the Santa Barbara Genealogical Society.

There was a Daniel Pena, born in 1907, who was listed in early BIA Indian census records at Santa Ynez Reservation.

He was listed as the son of Adolfo Pena (also spelled Pina). Adolfo Pina was the son of Juan Jose Pina from Tucson (apparently of Mexican Indian ancestry) and Guadalupe Uashana, a Luiseño Indian woman from San Luis Rey Mission. Guadalupe Uashana's mother was from Topome, a Luiseño village that once existed on what is now Camp Pendleton Marine Base. Guadalupe's father was from Aguanga, a village located east of Temecula on the inland side of Palomar Mountain.

I have been told that Daniel Pena's mother was Frances Quintero (1874?-1957). There were no Chumash Indians on the Quintero side of the family. Frances Quintero's parents were Joaquin Quintero and Maria de Jesus Ortega (born in 1838). Maria de Jesus Ortega's parents were Pedro Ortega and Maria Lugarda Ortega (1821-1841). Maria Lugarda Ortega was the daughter of Jose Antonio Maria Ortega and Maria Tomasa Rodriguez (1796-1833). Jose Antonio Maria Ortega was the grandson of Jose Francisco Ortega, who was a sergeant with the Portola expedition of 1769 and was the head of the scouting party that first discovered San Francisco Bay. Jose Antonio Maria Ortega was a captain of the Santa Barbara Presidio garrison and was grantee of the Rancho Refugio. Maria Tomasa Rodriguez was the daughter of Jose Ygnacio Rodriguez and Juana Paula Parra. More information on the genealogical relationships of this family can be found in Volume I of Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California by Marie E. Northrop.

I suspect that Daniel Pena's baptismal record can be found at Mission Santa Ines in the second book of baptisms. You can contact the old mission (now within the town of Solvang) to obtain a copy of that record.

Daniel Pena's father, Adolfo Pina, married Maria Marfesa Aguirre, who was of Chumash descent on her mother's side. Adolfo Pina had three daughters by Maria Marfesa Aguirre before he married Frances Quintero. Adolfo Pina's brother (Desiderio "Lifan" Pina) married Maria Marfesa Aguirre's mother (Maria Antonia Aguirre), so both Adolfo and his brother Desiderio became members of the Santa Ynez Indian Reservation by virtue of their marriages to Chumash women, even though they themselves were of Luiseno Indian ancestry. Only their descendants by their marriages to Chumash women are currently on the reservation roll.

John R. Johnson, Ph.D.

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Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

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[The BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) Indian census rolls compiled between 1885-1940 were published on 692 reels of microfilm by the National Archives and Records Administration (Publication No. M595, Record Group 75). The closest repository that has all of the rolls available for research is the National Archives-Pacific Southwest Region in Laguna Niguel, Orange County.]

A PRIMER ON THE UNIQUE GEOGRAPHY/GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF NEW YORK CITY

By *Walter Greenspan (Soyamaven@aol.com)*

Downstate New York State has its own special geography – where things can be a bit confusing to outsiders as well as to longtime residents.

Beginning on November 1, 1683, the City and County of New York included only the Island of Manhattan (and a few small islands in the East River).

Then in 1873, the City and County of New York annexed the “western” Bronx (the area west of the Bronx River and south of the City of Yonkers) from Westchester County. This was followed in 1895, when the City and County of New York annexed the “eastern” Bronx from Westchester County as well.

There was a small change on June 15, 1886 when the Lloyd’s Neck peninsula was transferred from the Town of Oyster Bay, then in Queens County to the Town of Huntington, Suffolk County.

The big change came in 1898, when the City and County of New York, the City of Brooklyn/Kings County, Richmond County (Staten Island) and the western-third of Queens County (the City of Long Island City, the Towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica and the Rockaway peninsula of the Town of Hempstead) were consolidated into the new New York City. On January 1, 1899, as the eastern two-thirds of Queens seceded and formed Nassau County, the Rockaway peninsula of the Town of Hempstead remained behind as part of Queens. Then in 1914, the Bronx County separated from New York County. (Thus, for 16 years, from 1898 to 1914, New York City was made up of five boroughs, but only four counties.)

Simultaneous to these changes, in 1851, Kings County consisted of two cities (Brooklyn and Williamsburgh) and six towns (Bushwick, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht). In 1854, the City of Brooklyn annexed the City of Williamsburgh and the Town of Bushwick; in 1886, the City of Brooklyn annexed the Town of New Lots; in 1894, the City of Brooklyn annexed the Towns of Flatbush, New Utrecht and Gravesend; and, in 1896, the City of Brooklyn annexed the Town of Flatlands and became coterminous with King County.

Now, to make this even more complicated, the U.S. Postal Service has divided the City of New York into seven-plus postal cities: New York (covers Manhattan and the Bronx), Staten Island, Brooklyn (covers most of Brooklyn and parts of north-west and southwest Queens), Long Island City (most of the original Town of Newtown in Queens), Flushing (includes all of the original Town of Flushing and parts of the Town of Newtown in Queens and also part of what was Town of Bushwick in Brooklyn), Jamaica (most of the original Town of

Jamaica in Queens and a small area in what was the East New York section of the Town of New Lots in Brooklyn). (Additionally, a few small areas in the Bronx are serviced by post offices located in Westchester County and hence have “Westchester” mailing addresses, such as “Yonkers, NY,” “Pelham Manor, NY,” etc.)

Lastly, but not last by any means, New York City was divided into five boroughs (city administrative districts) and five vestigial counties (sub-divisions of New York State) as:

Borough	County
Manhattan	New York
Staten Island	Richmond
Brooklyn	Kings
the Bronx	the Bronx
Queens	Queens

The Bronx County/Borough,

the only part of NYC that is on the mainland, is a peninsula, north of Manhattan, separated from Manhattan Island by the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River. Also includes North Brother Island, South Brother Island, Riker’s Island, City Island, Hart Island, and numerous other small islands in the Long Island Sound. It is bordered to its north by Westchester County.

Kings County/Borough of Brooklyn

is the westernmost part of Long Island and it is bordered on the northeast by Queens County/Borough and also includes many sanctuary islands in Jamaica Bay, to its southeast. It is bordered to its south by the Rockaway Inlet, the Atlantic Ocean, Gravesend Bay, Lower NY Bay, and to its west, Upper New York Bay and the East River.

New York County/Borough of Manhattan

is an island, bordered on the West by the Hudson (a.k.a. North River, the east by the East River and the Harlem River, and on the north by the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River. Also includes Roosevelt Island, Governors Island, and Randalls/Wards Island, as well as Ellis and Liberty Islands.

Queens County/Borough

is on Long Island and within its jurisdiction is the Rockaway Peninsula, and many islands within Jamaica Bay. Most of its islands are a part of the Gateway National Recreation Area (National Park Service) and are wildlife refuges and bird sanctuaries. Broad Channel, the exception, is residential. Queens runs the entire width of Long Island with the East River and Long Island Sound to the north, Kings County/Borough of Brooklyn to its southwest, Nassau County to its east, and Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic Ocean to its south.

Richmond County/Borough of Staten Island

is an island, lying south of Manhattan Island, bordered by New

Jersey to its west (separated by the Arthur Kill), NJ to its north (separated by the Kill Van Kull), Upper NY Bay to its east, and Lower NY Bay and the Atlantic Ocean to its south. Also includes Shooter's Island, Prall's Island, and Island of Meadow - all of which are bird sanctuaries. Also, to its south, are Hoffman Island and Swinburn Island, which are part of the Gateway National Recreation Area, administered by the US National Park Service.

(The detailed geography of each county/borough was derived from information supplied by Ms. Nancy Coleman ncroots@worldnet.att.net.)

Brooklyn-born Walter Greenspan is an Agricultural Market Economist whose love of history and geography borders on the obsession. NEWSDAY referred to Greenspan as an expert on local (New York State) geography and governmental organization (October 25, 1996). He cites various discussions he had with several county, town and village historians as instrumental in his climbing a very confused and weirdly shaped learning curve. "The hardest part in obtaining an answer, is the quality of the question," says Greenspan, adding, "Too many people do not take enough time to figure out what the question should be in order to obtain the information they need."

* * *

Learning about NYC? Going to NYC? You will need a good map—

For a very good map of the NYC and metropolitan area, the New York State Metropolitan Transportation Authority has published an excellent subway (and commuter rail road line) map. The printed map is 23" X 32".

On one side is a map of New York City, showing all the subway lines in New York City, including for the first time on any subway map, the Borough of Staten Island (Richmond County) and its Staten Island Railway (otherwise known as the Toonerville Trolley).

On the reverse side is a map of all the commuter rail road lines, including the full length of the Long Island Rail Road and a goodly portion of upstate New York (Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland and Orange Counties). This side of the map also shows parts of Connecticut and New Jersey, as well.

For those who do not ride the subways and thus can not ask a token attendant to give them a map (these maps are free), I would suggest asking a relative or friend who does ride the subway to obtain a copy and then stick it in an envelope, paste a 55¢ stamp on the envelope, address it and send it on its way to you.

For those without relatives or friends in the New York City area, you can write directly to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority:

Customer Assistance
MTA NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT
370 Jay Street (Room 712K)
New York (Brooklyn P.O.), NY 11201

requesting a copy of the subway map. Remember to include a self-addressed, 55¢ stamped-envelope (4-1/8" X 9-1/2") with your request.

For those who cannot wait, you can go to the MTA's web site: <http://www.mta.nyc.ny.us/index.html>

Once there, click the button for maps and ... enjoy.

In addition to the overall map of the subway system (this map shows all five boroughs/counties), there are separate bus maps (that is five separate maps), one for each borough/county.

Please note: Most of these maps take up more than a screen and thus I recommend that even those who can see a map via the web, still try to obtain a paper copy to see the complete picture.

Indeed, the printed maps make excellent wall hangings or dart boards, depending on your preference.—Walter Greenspan

* * * *

CARPINTERIA CONTACT FROM THE E-MAILBAG

I got your email address from your Santa Barbara County GenWeb page. I've just learned that a great deal of information that I've assembled about the Franklin family and its lineages will probably be of interest to genealogists in Carpinteria. Gideon E. Thurmond, Jesse D. Franklin, Meshack A. Franklin, Columbus B. Franklin, and James Hardin Franklin, all of whom moved to Carpinteria after the Civil War, were cousins and descendants of Meshack and Jesse Franklin. Meshack Franklin (1772-1839) was a U.S. Congressman from Surry County, North Carolina during the presidencies of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. His older brother Jesse Franklin (1760-1823) was a Revolutionary War hero, U.S. Senator, and former governor of North Carolina. I have information tracing the ancestry of this family back to the Virginia colonies before 1650 and England before that. The clan moved from Virginia to Surry County, North Carolina just before the Revolutionary War and then to Early Grove, Marshall County, Mississippi around 1850. (The Edwards-Franklin House, built in 1799 on the antebellum family plantation near Mt. Airy, North Carolina, has recently been restored to excellent condition by the Surry County Historical Society.) These cousins then settled together in Carpinteria in the 1860s.

In short, I've got a treasure-trove of genealogical and historical data that should be of interest to a number of individuals in Santa Barbara County. This includes a Civil War memoir describing the experiences of these cousins—most of whom served together in Company B, the "Mississippi Rangers", of the 17th Mississippi Infantry in the Confederate Army—written by my great-great-grandfather (another cousin). There is also an excellent biography of Meshack Franklin, written as a Master's thesis in history at Wake Forest University.

I would be happy to respond to inquiries from local researchers interested in the Franklin, Thurmond, and Bailard lines.

John W. Hoopes john@hoopes.com

TAKEN BY THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD

By Joyce Mortison, Member of CT Genealogical Society

It was with deep regret that I read the article "The Swond" by Jayne Craven Caldwell published in *Ancestors West*, Vol. 27, No. 3, Spring 2001. This article is misleading and a maligning of a Puritan man who was held in high esteem in the Windsor, CT outpost of the Massachusetts Bay Colony where he lived from 1648-1682. James Eno was indeed a Puritan and was a member of the Congregational First Church in Windsor, CT for 34 years. He served in a variety of public offices including Constable, Juryman, Way Warden, and Court Estate Appraiser. He was the Representative and Agent for the town of Windsor negotiating with the Poquonnoc Indians for 28,000 acres of land on which to build the town. He came from a distinguished Huguenot family in France where his ancestors had served as Royal Governor.

In America, there are thousands of descendants of James Eno, Immigrant to America in 1648. Douglas C. Richardson authored the book *The Eno and Enos Family in America* covering thousands of descendants. Henry Lane Eno, a member of the faculty of Princeton and an 8th generation descendant authored the book *The Eno Family - New York Branch*. This book was published in 1920 and outlined the family history and Coat of Arms in Valenciennes, France. I authored the book *James Eno of Windsor, CT (1625-1682) And Some of His Descendants, 600 years (1400-1999)*. (Since the material concerning the Eno history and family artifacts came from this book, I assume my work was referenced in your publication.)

In the article "The Swond," Jayne Caldwell accuses the Puritan James Eno of the murder of James Egleston in 1679 on mere conjecture and speculation! It is irresponsible to start with conjecture and then by suggestion and innuendo infer there might be truth to a fantasy story.

Let's review "The Swond" in detail. It is true that James Eno married three widows. However, it is also true that Hester Egleston (Caldwell's ancestor) married three husbands, and inherited money from both the Egleston and Eno estates. Evidently, in the harsh New England Puritan environment, widows/widowers remarried, often within a year. It is true that James Egleston, the first husband of Hester, died suddenly on Dec. 1, 1679. He left Hester with eight children, "one of them defective."

After the death of James Egleston, the Probate Court of Windsor, CT convened a Jury to find the cause of death. On Dec. 4, 1679, this Jury under oath stated that "he was by the providence of God taken with a swond and so dyed." (Probate Court records)

The problem comes with the word "swond." Caldwell assumes that "swond" is a misspelling of the word "sword." She speculates that "taken with a sword" means he was murdered. She then speculates that this sword must be the 15th

century ancestral sword which was a family heirloom of James Eno. Really now! For someone to murder a rival with his ancestral sword would have been very obvious to the Jury and hardly a way someone bent on advancing his position would go about it!

The Jury finding is much more likely to be: "he was by the providence of God taken with a swoon and so dyed."

In those days, swoon (swoond, swond) was a common medical term for what we might today call a heart attack or stroke. Swoon fits into the complete sentence and is consistent with being taken by the providence of God. By the providence of God he was taken with a swoon (fainted) and so died. If he had been murdered, this would not have been by the providence of God. There is no way that the sentence "by the providence of God he was taken with a sword" makes any sense. If a British Court Jury convened at the time of death ruled that Egleston died by the providence of God, then that fact stands today. No one can now speculate he was murdered with a sword 320 years after the fact.

There is no way that these Puritans, dressed in solid black, who put people in the stocks for minor offenses would have tolerated murder! These grim people and the English Court System were not lenient in any way to sinners.

Caldwell also contends that the Egleston body was buried the next day and this meant a "hushed up" deal. All genealogists know that in the 1600s almost everyone was buried the next day because there was no embalming. It was the custom of the day.

Ms. Caldwell also speculates that James Eno could have taken the Egleston children inheritance when he married Hester in 1680. This is not consistent with the Court Records. In the Probate Court records, Hester and Eno were named Co-Administrators of the Egleston estate with Mr. John Loomis, Jonathan Gillett and Cornelius Gillett appointed to assist. These Overseers were "to take Security and the Estate of the Children, as they came of age, shall be payed to them." The widow was "to receive £35, the eldest son £45, to six other children £21 each and to the defective child £36." Eno died two years later in 1682. Hester surely must have continued to serve as Estate Administrator. She married a John Williams in about 1685. Hester lived 38 years after Eno died. What did SHE do with her children's inheritance? Why does Caldwell claim it was never paid? According to the Probate Court, an agreement was filed Aug. 28, 1701 under the names of the four Egleston sons "respecting a settlement of their Father's estate." Surely, Eno is out of the picture because he had died 19 years before this "settlement" was filed in the Probate Court by the children of James Egleston. Hester inherited from the Egleston estate, and also received the widow's portion of money plus a homestead and land from the Eno estate. What did she do with her children's inheritance during these 19 years?

Much earlier, Probate Court records show that James Eno's second marriage was to the widow Elizabeth Holcomb in 1658. Starting in 1660, each Holcomb child when they came of age, filed statements in the Probate Court that "I doe acknowledge

to have received of my Father Enno ye full sum of my portion (of my father's estate)." So James Eno did not take either the Holcomb inheritance nor the Eggleston inheritance. He was not the scoundrel that Caldwell claims.

In 1648, James Eno bought a large house in Windsor, CT on Silver Street where he and his first wife Anna had 3 children over the next 9 years. Anna died in 1657. This house remained in the family for over the next 250 years. Between 1658 and 1680, James married two widows with 8 children each. He brought these 16 stepchildren into this large house and raised them as his own. In 1679 when James was widowed for the second time, all his 11 children and stepchildren were married and off on their own. The large house must have been very empty and lonely. With his marriage to Hester in 1680 the house was again filled with the happy sounds of stepchildren. This is generosity, not a scoundrel opportunist.

May reason and truth prevail. Let us not accuse wrongly with no evidence but idle speculation. If the Probate Court Jury rules that someone dies by the providence of God, then let us be gracious enough to accept that finding. Let the false accusations be silenced. James Eno was not a murderer nor a thief. Tens of thousands of people are proud to call him their immigrant ancestor.

Source:

A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Court Records, Hartford County, 1635-1742, Vol. I-III. Compiled by Charles Manwaring, Connecticut Historical Society, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1995.

* * * *

Caldwell's bibliography for "The Swond" published in our last issue was inadvertently omitted from that issue and is included here:

The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut. 1635-1891 Vol. I. History; Vol. II Genealogies and Biographies, by Henry R. Stiles. Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1891.

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The American Genealogist, Volume 68, No. 4, October 1993.

A Genealogy of the Descendants of William Kelsey Who Settled at Cambridge, Mass. In 1632, at Hartford, Conn. in 1636, and at Killingworth, Conn. In 1663, Volume 1, by Edward Claypool. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1928.

The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633, by Robert Charles Anderson. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995.

THE REBUTTAL

(In defense of James Eggleston)

By Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS Member

YOUR article is defensive! And as such
As Shakespeare said, "thou protesteth too much!"

In "The Swond" only questions did I ask ...
For THAT you have sternly taken me to task?

What Eno said, accomplished or portrayed
Does NOT mean his principles he never betrayed.

The Windsor Church of Christ in 1663
Charged he "offered violence to a law of the Colony."

As oft happens for important men
The charge was withdrawn. Should it have been?

Later a fine was given to his wife
For selling cider to Indians. (Complications and strife!)

As for Hester, many a man in a moment of passion
Has lost his cool, and good judgment did ration.

Put a plain man against a Puritan face?
As Marsha Clark said, "I rest my case..."

YOU are adamant and MY theory is strong!
Who is to say who is right or wrong?

You end by saying, "Let truth prevail."
And I have presented a ponderous tale!

Oh yes,
In a cold Connecticut winter, why was it chosen
To quickly bury Eggleston in ground that was frozen?

One must ask, "What was the rush?"
The answer, perhaps, "A need to hush?"

Beauty (as murder) is in the eye of the beholder.
O.J. was acquitted ... but doth the crime not smolder?

[Editors' Disclaimer. Let it be known that the editors of *Ancestors West* are maintaining a strictly neutral stance with respect to the guilt or innocence of James Eno. We prefer that our readers decide (if that is possible) who is right, Jayne or Joyce.]



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By Holtzclaw, B.C.

975.5
D2/HOL

Little Compton Families, 2 vols.
By Wilbour, Benjamin Franklin

974.5
NEWPORT
D3/WIL
V.1, 2

Hebron Church Register,
1750-1825, Madison, Virginia,
By Smith, George M. I.

975.5
ORANGE
K2/SM

Montgomery County, Virginia, Tax Lists for the year 1788 By Schreiner-Yantis, Netti	975.5 MONTGOMERY R4/SCH	QUEBEC Cote St. Charles, Quebec, Church Register, 1855-1874 (Wesleyan Methodist) By Lancaster, Shirley E.	971.4 K2/LAN
Some Marriages in the Burned Record Counties of Virginia By Virginia Genealogical Society	975.5 V2/VIR	Death Notices, 1846-1855, from the Quebec Gazette By Smith, J. Ernest	971.4 B3/SMI 1846-55
South-West Virginia and The Valley By Smith, A. D.	975.5 H2/SMI	Marriage Notices, 1846-1855, from the Quebec Gazette By Smith, J. Ernest.	971.4 B3/SMI 1846-55
Tax Lists of Cabell County, Virginia By Schreiner-Yantis, Netti	975.5 CABELL R4/SCH	MANITOBA Manitoba Scrip By Morin, Gail	971.27 R2/MOR
WASHINGTON Washington State Place Names By Phillips, James W.	979.7 E5/PHI	NEW BRUNSWICK Loyalists All By Pipes, Gail Bonsall	971.5 D3/PIP
Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: Vancouver By Warner, Mikell	979.7 K2/WAR	Loyalists to Canada By Holmes, Theodore C.	971.5 CHARLOTTE H2/HOL
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WEST VIRGINIA Outstanding West Virginians of 1969-1970 By Kelly, Richard A.	975.4 D3/KEL	Blomidon Rose By Wright, Esther Clark	971.6 KINGS H2/WRI
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CANADA Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Acadiennes, Premiere Partie 1636 a 1714 en Deux Volumes By White, Stephen A.	971 D2/WHI V.1, 2	Historic Hants County By Shand, Gwendolyn Vaughan	971.6 HANTS H2/SHA
The Indians of Canada By Jenness, Diamond	971 H2/JEN	Indexes to the Annapolis County Birth Records, 1864-1876 By Burgess, Ross & Ruth	971.6 ANNAPOLIS V2/BUR
Tracks Across the Maritimes By MacKenzie, Michael	971 H2/MAC		

Newport, Nova Scotia—A Rhode Island Township By Duncanson, John Victor	971.6 HANTS H2/DUN	IRELAND Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Volume One, Parishes of County Armagh, 1835-8 By Day, Angelique & Patrick McWilliams	941.5 E5/DAY V.1
North Along the Shore By Mosher, Edith	971.6 HANTS H2/MOS	Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Volume Two, Parishes of County Antrim (1), 1838-9 By Day, Angelique & Patrick McWilliams	941.5 E5/DAY V.2
Nova Scotia 1770 Census (Some 1773 and 1787) By Richard, Bernice C.	971.6 X2/RIC 1770	Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Volume Three, Parishes of County Down I, 1834-6, South Down By Day, Angelique & Patrick McWilliams	941.5 E5/DAY V.3
Planters and Pioneers By Wright, Esther Clark	971.6 D3/WRI	NORTHERN IRELAND Seanchas Ardmhacha: Journal of the Armagh Diocesan Historical Society By Armagh Diocesan Hist. Soc.	941.51 ARMAGH D25/ARM
Township of Falmouth, Nova Scotia By Duncanson, John V.	971.6 HANTS H2/DUN	EUROPE Central European Genealogical Terminology By Suess, Jared H.	940 A5/SUE
ONTARIO Important Genealogical Collections in Ontario Libraries and Archives: a directory By Taylor, Ryan	971.3 J5/TAY	CZECH REPUBLIC (SLOVAKIA) Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume V By Baca, Leo	943.7 W3/BAC V.5
The Parish Registers of Births - Marriages (and Converts) 1804-1822 of St. Raphaels By MacDonald, Duncan (Darby)	971.3 STORMONT K2/MAC	GERMANY Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports December 1888-November 1890 Volumes 57, 58, 59 By Glazier, Ira A. & P. William Filby	943 W3/GLA V.57-59
The Parish Registers of Births - Marriages (and Converts) 1823-1831 of St. Raphaels By MacDonald, Duncan (Darby)	971.3 STORMONT K2/MAC	Grossgartach, Wuerttemberg, to Pennsylvania: Some Early Colonial German Immigrants By Burgert, Annette Kunselman	943 W2/BUR
The Parish Registers of Births, Marriages, Deaths of St. Regis 1784-1830 By MacDonald, Duncan (Darby)	971.3 STORMONT K2/MAC	HESSEN Eighteenth Century Emigrants from Langenselbold in Hesse to America By Burgert, Annette Kunselman	943.4 W2/BUR
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ENGLAND A Dictionary of Old Trades, Titles and Occupations By Waters, Colin	942 U2/WAT		
History, Gazetteer and Directory of Shropshire By Bagshaw, Samuel	942 SHROPSHIRE E5/BAG V. 1, 2		

ITALY

Italians to America: Lists of Passengers
Arriving at U.S. Ports Volumes 12 & 13
By Glazier, Ira A. & P. William Filby

From New York to Michigan,
The Genealogy of Jacob and
Michael Van Wagoner, Jr.
1823-1984
By Van Wagnen, Philo Woodrow

ISRAEL

Encyclopedia of Zionism and
Israel, v. 1 and 2
By Patai, Raphael

Gardiner-Gardner Genealogy
By Gardner, Robert A.

AUSTRALIA: NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney Burial Ground 1819-1901
By Johnson, Keith A. &
Malcolm R. Sainty

Genealogical Sketches of the
Families of MacRae &
MacLeod of Glengarry
By MacDonald, Duncan (Darby)

FAMILY HISTORIES

Baker's Biographical Dictionary
of Musicians, 6th ed.
By Slonimsky, Nicolas

The Marlows of Perry County,
Illinois
By Thornsberry, Marion E.

Alexander Gordon and His
Descendants
By Otis, Marian

The Nestel Family
By Kay, Evelyn Nestel

Ancestral records from the
seventeenth to the twentieth
centuries (Forrest Family)
By Armor, C. Wesley

Nicholas Hutchins of Lynn and
Groton, Massachusetts, and his
Descendants with a Genealogy
of Allied Families
By Hutchins, Marvin Clayton

The Ancestry of Garret Conrad
Van Wagnen in the Five
Collateral Lines of Pels, Elting,
VanDenBerg, TenEyck, & Bogart
By Van Wagnen, Frank L.

Samuel Gorton of Rhode Island
and His Descendants
By Gorton, Thomas Arthur

Charts and Chronicles of
Matthew Grenelle's Descendants
By Grinnell, E. W.

The Sanner Family in The United States
By Sanner, Wilmer Mackey

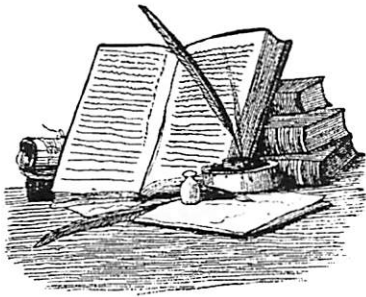
The Correspondence of
Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg,
v. 1 and 2, 1740-1752
By Kleiner, John W. &
Helmut T. Lehmann

Wheat Genealogy: A History of
the Wheat Family in America
By Wheat, Silas C.

Family Notables
(Matteson and Hopkins)
By Allen, Beatrice Matteson

Family of Garret Conrad
VanWagnen and His Wife,
Mary Welton
By Van Wagnen, Frank L.





Book Reviews

Doug DuCharme, Editor

***The Making of Milwaukee.* By John Gurda. Printed by Burton & Mayer, Inc., Brookfield, Wisconsin. Distributed by the University of Wisconsin Press. Hardcover. 458 pp. \$24.95.**

For anyone who has lived in Milwaukee or has ancestors who have lived there, this book is definitely a "must read." What makes it so interesting and informative, apart from the author's lucid and refreshing style, is the liberal use of photographs of persons, places, things and events representing the era being described, as well as numerous maps and charts clarifying the subject matter. We found it helpful to have a street map of Milwaukee, which we frequently referred to. By the effective use of illustrations on almost every page to illuminate the text material, author Gurda has succeeded in producing as close to a "living history" of Milwaukee as a book can become.

Beginning with the area's first native inhabitants encountered by French fur traders Jacques Vieau and Solomon Juneau near the confluence of the Milwaukee, Menomonee and Kinnickinnic rivers where they empty into Lake Michigan, the author fashions a detailed and colorful mosaic of Milwaukee's history down to the close of the twentieth century. In the second half of the 19th century the population of the city grew rapidly as immigrants from Europe sought escape from political persecution and successive crop failures. Most of the new arrivals were from Germany and they were very successful in transferring their customs and culture to their adopted city. Milwaukee reigned as the nation's "Deutsch-Athen" until the beginning of World War I. "Gemutlichkeit," a cozy atmosphere for making one's self at home, became Milwaukee's trade mark. The city's Teutonic influence was apparent in its beer gardens, choral and gymnastic societies, stage productions and German language newspapers, as well as in the thrift and industry characteristic of its workers.

Political and social scientists are sure to delight in author Gurda's account of Milwaukee's Socialist government and the manner in which successive municipal governments dealt with the social problems of an era. With but few interruptions, Milwaukee's Socialist Mayors ruled from 1910 to 1940. The first was Emil Seidel whose private secretary was Carl Sandburg who went on to win Pulitzer prizes in poetry and history, but the most noteworthy of them was Daniel Hoan who ruled Milwaukee for 19 years. A former city attorney who had parlayed

his role as protector of the public weal against The Milwaukee Electric Power Company, he brought honesty and efficiency to the city's government. Time magazine, in its cover article of 1936, wrote: "Daniel Webster Hoan remains one of the nation's ablest public servants, and under him Milwaukee has become perhaps the best governed city in the U.S." It must be noted, however, that Milwaukee's Socialists were pragmatic rather than extremist in practice. Without abandoning their principles, they were able to accomplish many significant things by compromise and example despite the fact that they most often lacked a majority on the city council. The book clearly points out that Milwaukee became famous for many things other than beer and Harley Davidson motorcycles. To name but a few: its world famous system of neighborhood parks, its zoo, harbor and dock facilities for ocean going vessels, heavy industries, tanneries, foundries and machine tool manufacturing. It also became famous for the pride with which homeowners maintained their property. The extensive eight-page bibliography provides a valuable resource to the reader wishing to further explore a particular historical point, and the twelve-page index proved to be an easy route to the book's subject matter.

It is not hyperbole to say that author John Gurda's book seems destined to become one of the most fascinating and easily read accounts of American municipal history ever written. Genealogists, in particular, will appreciate the following wise observation found in the author's Forward: "I am firmly convinced that, as the velocity of change increases, it is increasingly important to rebuild our connections with the past, whether that past involves our families, our home communities, or our entire society. We do so not for comfort but for context, not to feed a misplaced sense of nostalgia but to broaden our understanding of the world around us. History, at its root, is why things are the way they are."

Reviewed by Howard Menzel

* * *

***Long Distance Genealogy.* By Christine Crawford-Oppenheimer. Softcover, 246 pp. \$18.99. Betterway Books, 1507 Dana Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45207. 2000**

Ms. Crawford-Oppenheimer is a trained librarian and archivist, who has been doing genealogical research for more than twenty years. The title for this book, as it appears on the title page, in the copyright notice, and the Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data, is simply *Long Distance Genealogy*. But appearing under the title on the book's cover is *Researching your family history from home*. This afterthought on the cover might have been chosen as the real title of the book for it perfectly summarizes its contents. I have been doing research for about eight years now and still don't understand why publishers can't be consistent between cover and title page. My criticisms end here. I only wish that Ms. Crawford-Oppenheimer's book had been available eight years ago when I started my research.

Long Distance Genealogy begins with the basics of genealogy and runs the gambit of all the things you can do to research your family, primarily from your own home, and providing you have a computer. She takes you through e-mail, the Web and CD ROMs. Her instructions will cause you to use libraries, newspapers, land and census records, estate files and other sources—such as relatives. Ms. Crawford-Oppenheimer gives many good, clear examples of “how to.” And if you still have the wanderlust, in Chapter 20, “Why Not Go There Yourself?” she makes it easy for you to decide. I find this an exciting book, one for those of us who tend to be a bit lazy. As in other Betterway Books, the author makes liberal use of the icons defined at the book's beginning. The icons, something like those scattered on Windows and Mac computer desktops are used in the outside margins of the pages to emphasize the author's genealogical points.

Reviewed by Douglas E. DuCharme

* * *

***Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History.* By Katherine Scott Sturdevant. Softcover, 242 pp, \$19.99. Betterway Books, 1507 Dana Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45207. 2000**

In Chapter 1 of *Bringing Your Family History to Life Through Social History*, Mrs. Sturdevant says that the purpose of her book “. . . is to introduce genealogists (family historians) to the ideas, methods, and sources for building appropriate historical context around their genealogical information.” She also tells us “Social history is the study of ordinary people's everyday lives.” She then tells us where to look, what things to use, such as artifacts, family photographs, oral histories and

correspondence (written and electronic). Her book shows us how to bring life to our collections of dates of birth, marriage, and death, which we use to fill out our ubiquitous pedigree charts.

By following her methods we can learn how our ancestors lived and combine this information with the names and dates for a more interesting and readable history of our families. As in other Betterway Books, icons—defined at the beginning of the book—are posted liberally in the margins to emphasize important points. Mrs. Sturdevant uses some of her own experience to give us an idea of how she went about researching and recording her own family history. She shows us in concise readable language how to unite Social History and Genealogy.

Mrs. Sturdevant is both a social historian with a Ph.D. in American History, and an experienced genealogist. I find this book a must for those who want to go beyond just the names and dates of “genealogy.”

Reviewed by Douglas E. DuCharme

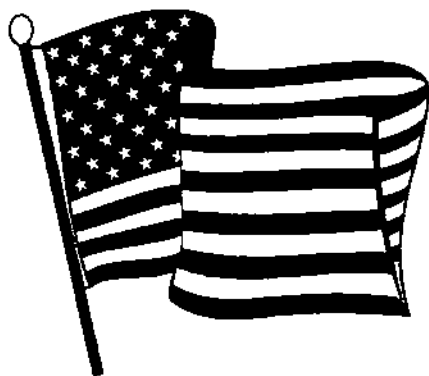


FROM NUTMEG TO BEEHIVES

STATES AND THEIR COMMON NICKNAMES

Alabama: Camellia State or Heart of Dixie State	Nevada: Sagebrush State, Battle Born State, or Silver State
Alaska: Lake Frontier State	New Hampshire: Granite State
Arizona: Grand Canyon State	New Jersey: Garden State
Arkansas: Land of Opportunity State	New Mexico: Land of Enchantment State
California: Golden State	New York: Empire State
Colorado: Centennial State	North Carolina: Tar Heel State or Old North State
Connecticut: Constitution State or Nutmeg State	North Dakota: Peace Garden State
Delaware: First State or Diamond State	Ohio: Buckeye State
Florida: Sunshine State	Oklahoma: Sooner State
Georgia: Empire State of the South or Peach State	Oregon: Beaver State
Hawaii: Aloha State	Pennsylvania: Keystone State
Idaho: Gem State	Rhode Island: Little Rhody or Ocean State
Illinois: Prairie State	South Carolina: Palmetto State
Indiana: Hoosier State	South Dakota: Coyote State or Mount Rushmore State
Iowa: Hawkeye State	Tennessee: Volunteer State
Kansas: Sunflower State	Texas: Lone Star State
Kentucky: Bluegrass State	Utah: Beehive State
Louisiana: Pelican State	Vermont: Green Mountain State
Maine: Pine Tree State	Virginia: Old Dominion State
Maryland: Old Line State or Free State	Washington: Evergreen State
Massachusetts: Bay State or Old Colony State	West Virginia: Mountain State
Michigan: Wolverine State	Wisconsin: Badger State
Minnesota: Gopher State	Wyoming: Equality State
Mississippi: Magnolia State	
Missouri: Show Me State	
Montana: Treasure State	
Nebraska: Cornhusker State	

Source: Minneapolis Star Tribune, January 2001, reprinted in the Catholic Digest. Submitted by Bea McGrath, SBCGS Member



? 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 please 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.

Located in the Ancient Burying Ground of Center Church in Hartford, Connecticut is an 18 1/2 foot tall obelisque dedicated to those who settled Hartford.

Also in Hartford is another monument called "The Adventurers Boulder" with the names of the 25 original trekkers.

Would anyone have pictures of these two monuments that I might have copies of?

Jayne Craven Caldwell, 1232 Vallecito Road, Carpinteria, CA 93013. (805) 684-5038.

LIEBERKNECHT-NEFF - Looking for descendants of William Carl Lieberknecht, b. 1868 in NJ, d. 1945 in San Jose, CA (my grandfather); and his son William L. Neff nee Lieberknecht, b. 1894 in NE, d. 1954, Santa Clara Co., CA. (my uncle).

Dorothy Jones Oksner, 4692 Carpinteria Ave. #37, Carpinteria, CA 93013, <ox@silcom.com> (805) 684-3048.

* * * *

"Any child is impoverished if he or she doesn't have exposure to his roots. To have a ho-hum attitude toward that does an injustice to it. We are not people of the streets. We are people with a history. . ."

*Father Cyril Loeb
(a Greek Orthodox priest)*

Source: Los Angeles times, July 8, 2001. Submitted by Jayne Craven Caldwell.

Surname Index

(does not include New in the Library, Alumni Directory, Naturalized Citizens Index, or Calvary Cemetery Register)

Aasted, Emily 13	Dana 20	Glen 23	Kot 26	Oksner 13, 26, 42	Sprague 23
Aguirre 27	Davis 25	Goicoechea 18	Kynaston 25	Oppenheimer 41	Storr 24, 26, 27
Austin 19	Denniston 25	Gorrell 24	Laabs 26	Ortega 18, 19, 27	Stubblefield 26
Bailard 29	Doty 25	Greenspan 28, 29	Langstaff 25	Paddock 26	Sturdevandt 41
Barbieri 19	Doyle 26	Guerra 19	Larkin 19	Palmer 17, 26	Sylvester 26, 27
Batchelder 25	DuCharme 26	Gurda 40	Lawrence 19	Parra 27	Thies 23, 24
Bell 24	Dullea 24	Haffner 26	Leigh 26	Parker 26	Thompson 26
Berk 26	Dumas 24	Hall 24	Lieberknecht 42	Pena 27	Thurmond 29
Boyce 26	Duncan 26	Hamilton 26	Loeb 42	Perry 24	Titus 24
Brock 26	Eakle 26	Hammond 19	Loomis 30	Pierce 25	Trainor 26
Buhler 23	Egleston 30, 31	Henderson 9, 26	Lugarda 27	Pina 27	Uashana 27
Caldwell	Elliott 26	Heppell 25	Maddux 23	Quintero 27	Valde 25
25, 30, 42	Eno 30, 31	Hickey 26	Madison 29	Remington 26	Valenzuela 19
Caneda 19	Everton 23	Hill 19	Matthewson 24	Richardson 30	Vieau 40
Carlberg 26	Fagan 26	Hoan 40	Matz 25	Robinson 18, 20	Vischer 18
Carrillo 19, 20	Fages 18	Holcomb 30	McClenathen 25	Robson 24	Walker 23
Chapman 24	Fish 23	Holmes 19	McGrath 23, 24,	Rodriguez 27	Wallace 25
Chase 23	Fitzpatrick 26	Hoopes 29	25, 26, 42	Root 23, 24, 26	Ward 25
Cloud	Fitzsimmons 25	Jacobs 26	McGraw 26	Rose 26	White 23, 25
24, 25, 26, 27	Fleischmann 19	Jefferson 29	Melton 26	Rossdeutcher 26	Whittaker 18, 19
Cochet 26	Franklin 29	Jensen 25, 26, 27	Menzel 40	Rossi 13	Williams 30
Coleman 29	Friestad 25	Johnson 23, 27	Miller 23, 25	Roth 23, 24	Wilson 19
Cook 24	Friestad 3	Johnston 26	Mohr 24, 25	Ruiz 24	Woodward 24, 25
Covarrubias	Frobisher 26	Jones 26, 42	Moore 25	Rydell 24	
24, 25	Fuller 25	Juneau 40	Morrow 24	Sahyun 25	
Cramer 26	Galbraith 23	Kashuba 26	Mortison 30	Schamp 26	
Craven 25, 30, 42	Gamble 19	Katzmark 23	Neff 42	Scofield 24	
Crawford	Gauthier 25	Kirkwood 23	Newhart 26	See 26	
24, 25, 26, 41	Gibson 24, 25	Kitzmilller 26	Newstetter 23, 24	Shepherd 24	
Dally 27	Gillert 30	Kosai 25	Noriega 20	Smith 23	
			Northrup 27		

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 publications listed below from the Society's Sahyun 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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER 2001

November 17, Saturday, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. Help groups begin at 9:30; general meeting begins at 10:30. Park in upper lot off Constance. Guest speaker: Val D. Greenwood — "Don't Bark Up The Wrong Family Tree."

DECEMBER 2001

December 15, Saturday, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. Help groups begin at 9:30; general meeting begins at 10:30. Park in upper lot off Constance. Program: 8-minute member talks — "Your Piece Of History."

JANUARY 2002

January 7-11, Salt Lake City, Utah: Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy. Ten different courses offered. See www.infouga.org, e-mail <info@infouga.org>, or call (888) INFOUGA for more information.

January 25-26, GENTECH 2002, Boston, 10th annual Conference for Genealogy and Technology, "Family History at the Speed of Light." Librarians' Day on January 24. Hynes Convention Center, Boston, MA. Register: www.gentech.org.

APRIL 2002

April 13-14, Southern California Genealogical Society, 33rd Annual Genealogical Jamboree 2002, Exhibition Building, Pasadena Convention Center, 300 East Green Street, Pasadena, CA. Register: www.scgsgenealogy.com.

MAY 2002

May 15-18, National Genealogy Society, Conference in the States 2002, "An American Sampler." Milwaukee, WI. Register: www.ngsgenealogy.org.



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