

Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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Established in 1972, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society incorporated as a nonprofit 501(C)(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) - \$40; Family (2) - \$60; Friend - \$50;
Donor - \$75; Patron - \$150; Life - \$1000

Meetings: First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance Ave. at State St., Santa Barbara, California
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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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Since The Seed Bed. A Column of Local Sources, by Marilyn Owen, 1991 979.4//D27/Owe last appeared, 14 years ago in *Ancestors West*, numerous new and surprising local sources for genealogists have appeared on the scene. We are highlighting some of these new sources in this issue and will continue to add more as they are written about and submitted to *Ancestors West*. This may seem to some with non-local ancestry to be uninteresting, but to us with local roots, this information will be of great interest. Even the "others" may find some of our sources to be informative and give them ideas of where they may search for like information in their respective venues of research. How would you ever discover that there is a genealogical source in the Channel Islands at the Santa Cruz Island Foundation? Marla Daily at the SCIF has been collecting biographies and data on any person ever connected to the Channel Islands even if they died on a boat crossing the Channel. Some of the other sources like the Carpinteria Valley Historical Society, Museum of Natural History and the Old Mission Archives will be explored in future issues. If anyone has information on these last three sources, and any others, and would like to investigate what treasures they hold for *Ancestors West*, please contact the Editor.

For those who regrettably missed our "Picnic in the Cemetery" at Los Alamos, we are reproducing in an edited form the narratives written by the enactors and demonstrators. Lily Rossi was so unhappy she could not attend, she spent hours collecting the narratives and interviewing the enactors so we could bring this to those who were unable to attend. Plan on other outstanding events produced by your Events Committee again next year.

Due to our President Michol Colgan's unfortunate accident involving her typing finger, her column will not appear. But she'd better be healed by the next issue or be able to dictate her column using Dragon Speak. By that time, she will have mastered the program and may never again have to actually type.

Other contributions in this issue include Henry Billings Brastow, Profile of an Early Santa Barbara Resident, by Brian Shaw; The Rest of the McKee-Hollister Story, by Cari Thomas; Pencils in the Civil War, by Jayne Caldwell; and More about Black Sheep Florence by B Jo Dake.

Enjoy.

Dorothy Okşner, Editor



A U. S. EARTHQUAKE

About 2:00 a.m. on December 16, 1811 anyone living in south central United States was awakened by a severe earthquake, followed by a second one about 7:00 a.m. Daylight revealed a sulphur-like fog blotting out the sun. Powerful quakes continued intermittently for three months--into February 1812. There were no measuring devices at that time, but experts estimate that the initial quake was at least 7.5 to 8.0 in intensity. It was named the New Madrid (pronounced MAD-rid) Earthquake, because the 400 inhabitants of the village of new Madrid on the banks of the Mississippi River in what is now Missouri were nearest the epicenter. It was this earthquake that changed the course of the lower Mississippi River.

An interesting and detailed article about the New Madrid Earthquake was published in *Everton's Family History Magazine* (Formerly *Genealogical Helper*), in their March/April 2004 issue. It was written by Cindy Thomson. *From the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, November 2005.*

HENRY BILLINGS BRASTOW PROFILE OF AN EARLY SANTA BARBARA RESIDENT


By Brian E. Shaw
<Shaw-brian-e@sbcglobal.net>

Henry B. Brastow (1828 – 1904) settled in Santa Barbara about 1874 after being raised in a “well-to-do” Rhode Island family and spending some exciting years in the Wild West’s gold mining industry. He lived in Santa Barbara for about 32 years and, during that time, contributed to Santa Barbara civic affairs and economic development.

Henry Billings Brastow was born on 28 May 1828 in Rhode Island.¹ He was the eldest son of Billings Brastow (1802 – 1870), a very successful Providence, Rhode Island lumber merchant,² and Charlotte Pond (1805 – 1839).³ Henry was raised in Providence, Rhode Island.

Henry Brastow came to California as an Argonaut, or “49er” as they also were called. The term ‘Argonaut’ was given to adventurers with a quest, including those flocking to the newly discovered gold fields of California. The name came from the ancient Greek myth of Jason and the Argonauts — in which Jason was in a quest to find the elusive Golden Fleece.⁴

There were three routes to California available to the 19th century Argonauts: overland, via Panama, or around the Horn.⁵ The overland route was the most affordable and the way taken by most migrants departing from the middle part of the country. The most popular departure point was St. Louis and there were several common overland trails used. But no matter which one was chosen, the journey was slow (at 2 to 3 miles-per-hour, only 20 to 30 miles per day were covered) and quite dangerous since many miles of frontier/desert had to be traversed that presented some extremely challenging travel conditions.⁶ The Panama “land-sea” route was potentially the quickest way to San Francisco and, at about \$300, was quite costly. Congress made this route possible — by sea to Panama, then 47 miles across Panama by land, and by steamship up to San Francisco — in 1849 when it subsidized two steamship companies to provide



FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA AND THE GOLD REGIONS.—The new and splendid fast sailing bark *HERSILIA*, Capt. Baxter, 400 tons burthen, now laying at Pier 6 North River, will positively sail on Saturday, January 6. A large portion of her passengers and cargo are already engaged. This vessel is being fitted up in the most comfortable manner for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers. Freight and passengers taken at reasonable rates. For further information, apply to
d30 tr E. W. KIMBALL & CO, 64 Wall st.

FIGURE 1: BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

mail service to the Pacific Coast.⁷ This trip had risks including mosquito-borne disease and delays catching the steamer on the Pacific side of Panama. The trip by sea around the Horn was the route-of-choice by most Easterners.⁸ It was expensive, costing \$300 or more depending on the speed of the ship and the quality of the cabin. The route consisted of a voyage along the east coast of North America and southerly down the South Atlantic Ocean to the tip of South America. Stops might have been made at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) or Montevideo (Uruguay) for supplies. Then the ship went around Cape Horn or, using a more dangerous route, through the Strait of Magellan. The Pacific side of the trip followed north along the coast of South America, sometimes stopping at Valparaiso (Chile) for supplies, but due to prevailing winds at the equator often veered westward toward the Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii) before heading into San Francisco. The trip by sea, around the Horn, was Brastow’s choice.

Brastow sailed on the maiden voyage of the *Hersilia* — a fast sailing bark.^{9 10} The actual newspaper announcement is shown in Figure 1. A bark is a particular design of clipper ship that can be recognized by the highly flared bow (front of the ship), its three masts, and the specific type of rigging (sails). Barks have square rigging on the front two masts and ‘fore-and-aft’ rigging on the rear-most mast. Barks ranged in length from 150 feet to 250 feet. The silhouette and rigging of a typical bark is depicted in Figure 2.

The *Hersilia* was “400 tons burthen and fitted up in the most comfortable manner for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers.” *Hersilia* was scheduled to leave New York City on Saturday, January 9, 1849,¹¹ but appears to have actu-

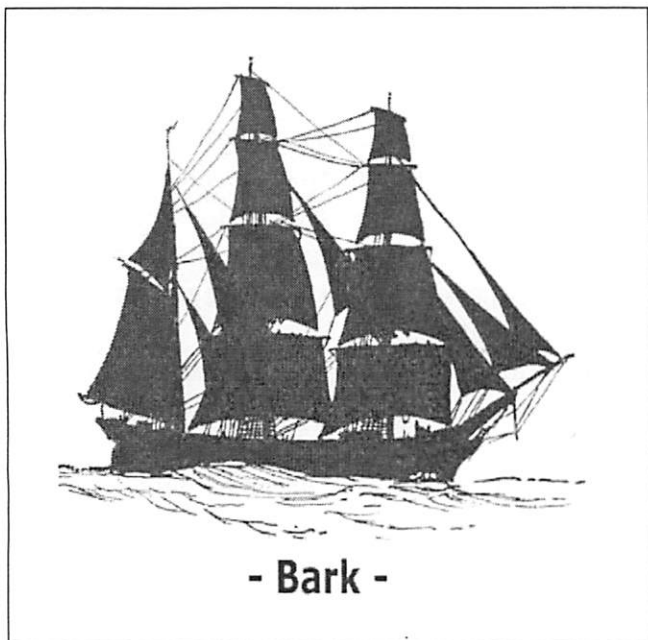


FIGURE 2: FAST SAILING BARK

ally departed on January 24. The voyage was under the command of a Capt. Baxter. Brastow was one of fifty or so passengers.^{12 13} It could not be learned which cabin class Brastow booked, but given his affluent background we can assume he enjoyed the best that was offered.

The trip, like most long-distance travel of the day, must have been quite arduous. The 13,000 to 15,000 mile trip around the Horn took from four to eight months. In 1851 the Flying Cloud set the sailing record from NYC to San Francisco via Cape Horn at 89 days and 21 hours.¹⁴ The hallmark of this type of voyage included boredom, scurvy, and bad food and water, with the situation generally starting out fairly bad and getting worse the longer the ship was at sea.¹⁵

In the later months of 1849, about the time Brastow would have been arriving, approximately one thousand immigrants per week were entering California through San Francisco.¹⁶ Within a few years after the discovery of gold, California had grown from a population comprised of about 12,000 Californians of Mexican decent (called "Californios"), 20,000 Native Americans and 2,000 Yankee settlers to more than 100,000 gold-hungry immigrants. California was booming with some getting rich and others losing all that they had. The economy was so distorted that miners were even reported to have

sent their soiled underwear all the way to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) to get them laundered because it was cheaper than the local alternatives.¹⁷

It is likely that, like many others, Henry Brastow was lured to Shasta, California, the "Queen City" of northern California mines, because of its role as a main shipping point for supplies and money between the mines and San Francisco.¹⁸ There is little documentation of his activities during this phase of his life. The 1993 annual publication of the Shasta Historical Society¹⁹ reported on the sale of Brastow, Harris & Company's store and stock of goods, speculating that the partner may have been Solomon (S. D.) Brastow. Examination of the 19 July 1851 deed recorded in Shasta County, however, revealed that it was Henry B. Brastow, not his cousin Soloman, who transacted the sale of the store and a parcel of land.²⁰ The rights, title, and interest in the property were conveyed on 8 June 1852, just months before the first of two devastating fires that wiped out Shasta's Main Street.²¹ (It could not be learned if Henry had any dealings with his cousin from Maine, who was an express agent couriering gold from the mines to Shasta and later became the Superintendent of Wells Fargo & Co. for the Western states.²²)

Henry returned to Rhode Island and married Helen Preston Sackett (1829 – 1908) on 21 October 1852 in Providence.²³ They had three children: Helen (17 August 1853 - 1888), Charlotte (19 December 1855 - 1936), and George (9 November 1858 - 1926). The 1860 census lists him as a lumber merchant in Providence.²⁴

Brastow served in the Civil War, enlisting on 17 April 1861 for a period of 3 months.²⁵ He was 32 years old at the time. He was commissioned on 2 May 1861 as a 1st Lieutenant in Rhode Island's 1st Light Artillery (Capt. Tompkins' Battery, Detached Militia) and served with Distinguished Service.²⁶ This unit was formed as a short-term unit of citizen soldiers and served in the defense of Washington, DC.²⁷ Brastow mustered out on 6 August 1861 as the unit was disbanded after its 3-month service.

After military service, he must have had another bout of 'gold fever' because in 1863 Henry B. Brastow and his family moved to rowdy Central City in the Colorado Territory, also known as "The

Richest Square Mile on Earth.”²⁸ Like his time in California, documentation is scarce. Brastow is known to have been a mining agent,²⁹ part owner of a mine (and/or mill³⁰) in Lake Gulch, and, in 1864, was the temporary manager of the Narragansett, Nottaway, Adrian, and Clinton Mines.³¹ In 1871 he was reported to be a mill owner, living on Casey Street in Central City.³²

In 1874, H. B. Brastow and his family settled in Santa Barbara, California – then a growing seaside community. He first resided at 289 Anacapa Street.³³ In 1888 he was Secretary of the Santa Barbara Land, Building, and Improvement Company and lived at 1631 Santa Barbara Street, at the corner of Valerio.³⁴ In 1900, at the age of 72, Brastow was still engaged in the insurance and real estate business.³⁵

Brastow was very active in Santa Barbara civic affairs. In 1887 he served as Santa Barbara’s tourism agent for a newly formed agency to provide tourist information in Southern California. An office was established in one of Los Angeles’ leading hotels with an exhibit of Santa Barbara county products and descriptive literature. He was charged with the responsibility of meeting with prominent visitors and excursion groups. In general, he was expected to “do everything necessary” to promote Santa Barbara.³⁶ Brastow was elected to the Santa Barbara city council representing the fifth ward in 1890.³⁷ He lost his council seat in the 1892 election by three votes to C. M. Gidney.³⁸ In 1898 a petition was circulated to put H. B. Brastow on the ballot for Mayor. He was considered to be a good candidate because he was “an old resident and a Republican.”³⁹ Apparently that wasn’t sufficient because he lost by a considerable margin to Edward M. Burke. Brastow received only 479 votes to Burke’s 914.⁴⁰ His public service resumed in January of 1906 when he was elected as secretary of the city school board.⁴¹ He was also quite active with the local Grand Army of the Republic post.⁴²

Henry Billings Brastow died at 12:15 A.M. on August 23, 1904 at 76 years of age, after several months of failing health. Dr. Winchester of Santa Barbara treated Brastow for liver disease during his last month. Brastow was bedridden for several

weeks prior to his death.⁴³ Funeral services were private, held out of his Santa Barbara Street home.⁴⁴

Brastow has been described as one of Santa Barbara’s “most respected citizens,” and “a man of the highest moral character and strong honest principles” whose “kind disposition and unselfish public-spiritedness have won him the respect of the entire community.”⁴⁵

Henry Billings Brastow was interred on August 25th in the Brastow family plot (Lot 614, Summit Plaza Section) at the Santa Barbara Cemetery.⁴⁶ He rests there, eternally, with his wife and three generations of his descendents.



HENRY B. BRASTOW LOT, SANTA BARBARA CEMETERY

¹ Henry Billings Brastow entry, Santa Barbara County Deaths, County Clerk’s Office, Santa Barbara, California.

² Forbes, Abner and Greene, J. W. *The Rich Men of Rhode Island*. Boston: W. V. Spencer, 1851.

³ 1850 Federal Census: RI/Providence/Providence Ward 3.

⁴ The Argonauts. What is an Argonaut? [http://theargonauts.com/aboutus/Argonaut_def.shtml]

⁵ Routes to the Mines. [<http://www.learncalifornia.org/>]. Browse by

subject: "Gold Rush"; select "California Gold Rush, 1848-1864"]

⁶ Santa Fe Trail used by Argonauts.
[<http://www.mtdemocrat.com/> Select columnist "Richard Hughey," then "August 1998 through June 1999"]

⁷ Routes to the Mines.
[<http://www.learnalifornia.org/>. Browse by subject: "Gold Rush," select "California Gold Rush, 1848-1864"]

⁸ Ocean voyage to gold fields meant bad food, bad water.
[<http://www.mtdemocrat.com/>. Select columnist "Richard Hughey," then "August 1998 through June 1999"]

⁹ Brooklyn, NY: Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13 January and 6, 12, 17, and 26 February. [Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1841 – 1902 Online! The Godfrey Library: www.Godfrey.org]
Also at Brooklyn, NY: Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 16 February 1849.
Note: This web site incorrectly spells the name of the Bark Hersilia.
[<http://www.bklyn-genealogy-info.com/Newspaper/Eagle/1849.News.html>]

¹⁰ Haskins, C. W. The Argonauts of California, being the Reminiscences of Scenes and Incidents That Occurred in California in Early Mining Days. NY: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1890.
[HeritageQuest Online from The Godfrey Library: www.Godfrey.org]
Note: Haskin's list of "Names of Pioneers Who Came by Land and Sea to California in 1849" was indexed by Libera Martina Spinazze, 1975.
[<http://www.pt5dome.com/HaskinsArgonauts.html>]

¹¹ Brooklyn, NY: Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13 January; 6, 12, 17, 26 February; and 2 March 1849.
Note: The article continued to run without change after both the advertised and actual sailing dates. [Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1841 – 1902 Online! from

The Godfrey Library: <http://www.Godfrey.org>]

¹² New York City, NY: New York Herald, 24 Jan 1849.
[<http://www.pt5dome.com/PassHome.html>. Select "1-24-1849" under New York Herald.]

¹³ List of passengers sailing from New York City to San Francisco — Bark HERSILLA, 24 January 1849.
Note: This web site incorrectly spells the name of the Bark Hersilia.
[<http://www.cagenweb.com/archives/argonauts/argo-seal.htm>]

¹⁴ Ships of the World: An (sic) Historical Encyclopedia.
[http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/ships/html/sh_034700_flyingcloud.htm]

¹⁵ Ocean voyage to gold fields meant bad food, bad water.
[<http://www.mtdemocrat.com/> Select columnist "Richard Hughey," then "August 1998 through June 1999"]

¹⁶ From the 1820's to the Gold Rush.
[<http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist1/early.html>]

¹⁷ The Gold Rushes of North America (1847 – 1900). Part II. California.
[<http://www.calliope.org/gold/gold2.html>]

¹⁸ California Tourism, the official site of the California Tourism Commission.
[<http://areas.wildernet.com/>. Search: "Shasta State Historic Park"]

¹⁹ Shasta [CA] Historical Society. Covered Wagon. 1993.
[<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~shastaca/coveredwg.html>.. Select "A-C"]

²⁰ Shasta County [CA] Records Office. Deed Book A, page 392. 1852.

²¹ California State Parks, Shasta State Historical Park.

[<http://www.parks.ca.gov> . Search: "Shasta SHP" on "This Site"]

²² Wells Fargo & Co. Catalog. S. D. Brastow. 1893.

[With sincere thanks to R. Chandler, Wells Fargo Historical Services, San Francisco, California.]

²³ Rhode Island Marriages, 1636-1930. Online database: <http://ancestry.com>.

²⁴ Census, Federal 1860 U.S.: Rhode Island, Providence County, Providence (Ward 2), Sheet 68.

²⁵ National Archives. Military Service Record: BRASTOW, Henry B.

²⁶ American Civil War Soldiers. Online database: <http://ancestry.com>.

²⁷ 1st Regiment Light Artillery "Tompkin's Marine Artillery."
[<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unriarty.htm#tompkins>]

²⁸ Gilpin County Museum. Central City, Colorado History.
[<http://www.centralcitycolorado.com/history.php>]

²⁹ 1870 U.S. Colorado Territory, Gilpin County, Central City, sheet 1.

³⁰ Newspaper article clipping (Cripple Creek, CO area), hand-dated 24 February 1871.
[With sincere thanks to Mr. Jim Prochaska, Executive Director, Gilpin County Historical Society]

³¹ Gilpin County Historical Society. Information Card: BRASTOW, Henry B. Undated.
[cites page 192 of Bancroft, Carolyn. *Gulch of Gold: A History of Central City Colorado*. Boulder, CO: Johnson Press. ISBN: 1-55566-299-4]

³² Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer. 1871.

³³ H. B. Brastow household, 1880 U.S. Census,

Santa Barbara County, California population schedule, city of Santa Barbara, enumeration district 82, sheet 28.

³⁴ Santa Barbara City Directory, 1888.
[With sincere thanks to Dorothy Oksner, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society.]

³⁵ H. B. Brastow household, 1900, U.S. Census, Santa Barbara County, California, population schedule, city of Santa Barbara, enumeration district [ED]155, supervisor's district [SD] 6, sheet 19b, dwelling 428. family 429.

³⁶ Los Angeles Times, 10 January 1887, page 10.

³⁷ Stokes, Y. A. *A Memorial and Biographical History of the Counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura, California*. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1891.

³⁸ Los Angeles Times, 6 April 1892, page 7.

³⁹ Los Angeles Times, 17 February 1898, page 13.

⁴⁰ Los Angeles Times, 6 April 1898, page 13.

⁴¹ Los Angeles Times, 6 January 1906, page A4.

⁴² "Death Ends an Active Career: Mr. H. B. Brastow Succumbs to Illness." Santa Barbara, California: *The Morning Press*, August 24, 1904.
[With sincere thanks to the City of Santa Barbara Public Library System.]

⁴³ Henry Billings Brastow, Santa Barbara County Deaths. County Clerk's Office, Santa Barbara, California.

⁴⁴ "Funeral This Afternoon." Santa Barbara, California. *The Morning Press*, 25 August 1904.

⁴⁵ "Death Ends an Active Career: Mr. H. B. Brastow Succumbs to Illness." Santa Barbara, California. *The Morning Press*, 24 August 1904.

⁴⁶ Santa Barbara Cemetery Association, Santa Barbara, California Interment Records.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FACILITIES FOR LOCAL AND WORLD-WIDE FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

The following pages contain articles outlining some of the little known gems for genealogical research in Santa Barbara County. More gems may appear in subsequent issues.

•Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society and its Sahyun Library: 316 Castillo St. 93101 — 805.884.9909

Hours: T, Th, F: 10am-3pm; Sun: 1pm-4pm.
9800+ books, periodicals, microform, CDs, Maps etc.

Strengths: MA, ME, NY, OH, PA, VA, US Military Pensions, Quaker Research, UK; librarian assistance. Library catalog on line.

Co-sponsors genealogy courses with SBCC Adult Education Program.

<<http://www.cagenweb.com/santabarbara/sbcgs/>>

•Carpinteria Valley Historical Society: G Horace Coshow Museum Library: 956 Maple Ave, Carpinteria 93013 — 805.684.3112

<<http://www.carpinteriahistoricalmuseum.org/>>

Hours: Tues—Sat 1-4 pm. Tours by appointment
Library is non-circulating; research by appointment only.

Strengths: Valley Photo Collection; Oral Histories; newspapers, family histories and genealogies, maps local and western history, family files

<http://www.carpinteriahistoricalmuseum.org/research_library.htm>

•Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon/LDS) Family History Centers (FHC):

<<http://www.familysearch.org>>

Strengths: access to resources (exc. print books) of the main Family History Library (FHL), Salt Lake City; microfilm/fiche readers; IGI; use of ancestry.com on computers; 1880 US Census on CD; librarian assistance.

No mail inquiries accepted at or responded

to by these branch FHC addresses

Santa Barbara: 2107 Santa Barbara St. — 805.682.2092

Hours: W-Th: 1 p.m.-9 p.m.; F: 9 a.m.-3 p.m.; Sat: 9 a.m.-12 Noon. Closed 2 weeks of Christmas.

Lompoc: 212 East Central — 805.735.4939

Hours: T-Th 10am-2pm, 6:30-9 p.m.; Sat 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Santa Maria: 908 E Sierra Madre — 805.928.4722

Hours: M, Sat 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; T, W, Th 10 a.m.-2 p.m., 7 p.m.-9 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving week and two weeks at Christmas.

Solvang: 2627 Janin Way — 805.688.3443

Hours: T, W 9-noon, 7-9 p.m., Th 9-noon. Closed December.

•Elverhoj Museum & Brandt-Erichsen Gallery: 1624 Elverhoy Way, Solvang, CA 93464 805.686.1211

Hours: W, Th: 1-4 p.m.; F, S, S: Noon-4 p.m. & by appointment. Call museum for summer hours.
<<http://www.elverhoj.org/exhibits.html>>

Strengths: Danish Heritage and Solvang History, Classes in Danish & art.

•Goleta Valley Historical Society: Stow House & Sexton Museum: 304 N Los Carneros Rd Goleta, CA 93117(805) 964-4407

<<http://www.goletahistory.org/index.html>>

Strengths: Index to periodical: "Goleta Valley History"

<<http://goletahistory.org/wpublications.html>>

•Karpeles Manuscript Library Museum: 21 W. Anapamu, SB 93101 805.962.5322

Hours: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. everyday except 12/24 & 1/1

<<http://www.rain.org/~karpeles/>>

Strengths: Historic documents; changing exhibits, programs & lectures. Check website for schedule.

•Lompoc Public Library: 501 E. North Avenue, Lompoc, 93436 — 805.875.8778

Hours: M-Th: noon-8 p.m.; F-Sun: noon-6 p.m.

<<http://www.rain.org/~lomplynx/lradirlib.html>>
Strengths: Local History, selected City Directories 1947-1984; also the Library Collection of the Lompoc Valley Genealogical Society: Beginning Genealogy, Great Migration, Wuerttemberg Immigration Index
(An index of the LVGS/LPL genealogy collection is at the Sahyun.)

•Lompoc Valley Historical Society, Fabing-McKay-Spanne House, 207 No. L St, Lompoc 93436

805.735.4626

Hours: M, Th 9-11 a.m. and 4th Sun, 2-4 p.m.; tours available <<http://www.lompochistory.org/default.asp>> also the LVH Society Reference Library: <<http://www.lompochistory.org/ReferenceLibrary.html>>

Strengths: family photo albums.

Montecito History Committee, Montecito Public Library, 1469 East Valley Road, Montecito. 96108
805.969.1597.

Hours: Tues. and Thurs. 2-4 p.m.

Strengths: Montecito history, Montecito family files, Selected obituaries of Montecito residents.

•Santa Barbara City College: Eli Luria Library 721 Cliff Drive 93109<<http://library.sbccc.edu/>>

Hours: Check website or call library: hours change during year;searchable catalog: <<http://ipac.sbccc.edu:8080/>>. Must have student ID to borrow materials. No parking near library.

•Santa Barbara County Courthouse:
1100 Anapamu St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Recorder's Office: Santa Barbara County Vital Records (some restrictions): Births, Marriages, Deaths and Deeds. — 805.568.2250
During remodeling, this office is temporarily located in the Chicago Title building, second floor at 1101 Anacapa St. Call first.

Superior Court Records Office: Probate and Divorce Records. 1100 Anacapa St. —
805.568.2220.

•Santa Barbara Historical Society: Gledhill Library: 136 E. de la Guerra St. 93101 —
805.966.1601 x105

Hours: Tu-F: 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; 1st Sat: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

<<http://santabarbaramuseum.com/generalinformation/>>

Strengths: Southern CA, SB County, and SB City. Santa Barbara County Wills 1878-1954. Probate Packets 1850's and 1870's. Obituary collection. Searchable catalog:

<<http://12.107.19.241/SBHSGL/default.htm>>

Visitor research fees \$2 hr, up to \$5 per day; fees waived for SBHS and students. \$2 hr. for research done by staff, research limit 1 hr max. Photocopy fees \$.50 pg; \$.15 pg for SBHS and students.

•Santa Barbara Maritime Museum 113 Harbor Way, Santa Barbara 93109—805. 962.8404

Hours: 10-6 daily in summer and 10-5

daily, Sep through May (except major holidays)

Strengths: Exhibits, Programs, book club; Maritime research.

•Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library: 2201 Laguna St. 93105 — 805.682.4713

Hours: W-Sat: 9 a.m.-Noon & 1 p.m.-4 p.m.

Information and collection of library:

<<http://www.ca-missions.org/olmstead.html>>

Call to schedule appointment for research or tours; extant records for Catholic Missions in California, including books on Missionaries, books on Spain & Hispanic Americans, Catholic deaths. E-mail: <info@sbmal.org>

Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, 21 E. Sola St., 93101, Attn: Claudia — 805.963-1734

Requests by mail only. This office has copies of Santa Barbara Catholic baptisms, marriages and deaths from the early 1800s.

•Santa Barbara Public Library: Central: 40 E. Anapamu St. 93101 —
805.962.7653

Hours: M-Th: 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; F, Sat: 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Sun: 1 p.m.-5 p.m.. <<http://www.ci.santa-barbara.ca.us/departments/library/>>
<<http://cagenweb.com/santabarbara/>>

SBPLibraryGen-Histlist.htm>

Strengths: 100+ yrs of SB City Directories; local and extended newspaper/periodical archives; obituary search by email or postal request; "Inter-library Loan" (ILL) available at all branches of the library.

•Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation: 123 E. Canon Perdido (P.O. Box 388) 93102 — 805.965.0093

Hours: By Prior Appointment Only: M-F 9 a.m.-4:00 p.m. More information: <<http://www.sbthp.org/research.htm>> Searchable database: <<http://sbthp.library.net/>>

Presidio Research Center—Available to all serious scholars in the Center's areas of research; requests for research (by staff only) must be submitted in writing to and approved by the Executive Director. Strengths: historic local photos & maps, incl Sanborn Fire maps; archives.

•The Santa Cruz Island Foundation, 1010 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara 93101 — 805.963.4949

Hours: M-Th: 9-5; F: 9-4.

<<http://www.scifoundation.org/>> Research regarding all CA Channel Islands.

Strengths: genealogical records regarding persons who had lived and/or worked on the Channel Islands.

•Santa Maria Public Library: 420 So. Broadway Ave, Santa Maria, 93454 — 805.925.0994

Hours: M-Th: 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; F: Sat: 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

<<http://www.ci.santa-maria.ca.us/3091.html#genealogy>>

Strengths: passenger lists, local histories, local newspapers from 1882, city directories, local year-books, other subscription online databases; Obituary research by email or postal request.

•Santa Maria Valley Historical Society/Museum: 616 S. Broadway, Santa Maria 93454 — 805.922.3130.

Hours: Tues—Sat. Noon-5 p.m. <<http://members.pronet.net/smmuseum/>>

Strengths: Library Collection of the Santa Maria

Genealogical Society; local Historical Photograph Collection

•Santa Ynez Valley Historical Society: 3596 Sagunto St, Santa Ynez, 93460 — 805.688.7889

Hours: Tues—Sun: noon-4 p.m.; closed 24/25 Dec, 1 Jan, & Easter <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~casyhsmc/museum.html>> Museum & Carriage House; Ellen Gleason Memorial Library: local, county, and state history; Guided tours on request.

•University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB): Davidson Library: Campus, Santa Barbara, 93106

— 805.893.2478 <<http://www.library.ucsb.edu/>>

Hours: Odd: Check website or call library; parking info: <http://www.aw.id.ucsb.edu/images/aw_pdfs/Library_UCSB.pdf>. <<http://www.library.ucsb.edu/speccoll/index.html>> website explains the special collections; Ethnic & Gender Studies; East Asian Studies; CEMA; terrific Map Department.

•Recommended Internet URLs: <<http://www.cagenweb.com/santabarbara/>> [SB County Genealogy site]

Websites and information current as of June 2005

Compiled and submitted by Cari Thomas, SBCGS Member, western37@cox.net

"OUT-OF-FIELD"

At the Santa Barbara Historical Society's Gledhill Library

*By Kathleen Boyle Brewster, SBCGS Member
<sragallo@aol.com>*

The collection's policies of research libraries are largely dictated by the institution's Mission Statement. Such policies seek to underscore the purpose to which a specific institution is dedicated. The scope of a collection generally places limitations upon the acquisition of materials, which would generally be considered "out-of-field" or outside the major focus of the collection.

Today, the Santa Barbara Historical Society's Gledhill Library holdings largely reflect the Society's desire to collect, preserve, interpret and exhibit the diverse material culture of the Santa Barbara region. During the Society's formative years, numerous books and genealogical materials were acquired which might currently be classified as "out of field." The subject matter of these works includes Heraldry, Patriotic Society records; Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War records, and books about localities from Connecticut to Wisconsin to Oregon.

In 1979 the Historical Society published a small booklet titled, "List of Genealogical Materials in the Gledhill Library Santa Barbara Historical Society." This information was compiled for both the Historical Society and the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society. Remember that in the late-1970s computer use for genealogy research was barely over the horizon and there was meager on-line access to library holdings. Genealogists would not expect to find books on the History of Milwaukee, Boston, or State of Michigan among the Gledhill's holdings, owing to the nature of their "out-of-field," subject matter.

As a neophyte genealogist, with deep Milwaukee roots, it was a heart stopping, felicitous moment to peruse the Society's booklet and learn that the Gledhill Library has on its stack room shelves, Lieut. Col. Jerome A. Watrous's, two volumes, illustrated *Memories of Milwaukee County*.

Volume I, published in 1909 at Madison, Wisconsin, by the Western Historical Association, contains an illustrated overview of Milwaukee's historical experience. Volume II is devoted to genealogical and biographical records of "representative families" in Milwaukee County. The Index lists the names of approximately 840 persons. Additionally, Volume II has images of several of the persons profiled.

Shelved nearby is a considerably older work, *The Red Book of Michigan; a Civil, Military and Biographical History* by Charles Lanman, and published at Detroit in 1871 by E. B. Smith & Company. Consisting of four parts, each one is devoted to a different aspect of Michigan's history. Part one covers its civil history. The second section relates to the period "During the Rebellion 1861-1871." For anyone with relatives who may have entered military service in Michigan, there are detailed histories of military units, the Infantry, and various regiments, such as the "sharpshooters."

The third part is comprised of biographies. While not indexed, the surnames are in alphabetical order. Most entries list the person's birthplace. Of the men named in this section, many of them appear to have migrated to Michigan from the New England states.

Part four contains "Appendices." One Appendix genealogists might find of particular interest lists all newspapers published in Michigan in 1870. There is a Bibliography enumerating works connected with Michigan as a Territory and State. Several pages are also devoted to a list of the names of all post offices in Michigan in 1870.

Don't be put off by the title of a book shelved next to the previously mentioned one. It is *The Detroit Social Register* for December 1920. These "Dilatory Domiciles" were issued four times a year: December, January, February and in April. Inside the book's cover are instructions for using "Social Registers." It is helpful to take the time to read them. A name you seek might not be grouped in alphabetical order, but under that of the "head of the family." As you will see from the following extracts from this book, listings contain names, addresses, marital status, maiden names of wives,

notations of deaths along with the death date. Further, people did not have to Detroit residents to be listed.

Brevity is the key to this publication's graphic design. Punctuation is absent or used sparingly. For example: "Hall, Mrs. Douglas (Winifred Inglis) Died at Grosse Ile Mich Dec 8." "Swift Mr Clarence B (Ernest G) Married at New York, Miss Mary I . . . Nov 23" "Swift Mr & Mrs Herbert Dryer (Maude Sellows) . . . Woburn Mass."

If you seek Boston, Massachusetts families, check the Gledhill's nearly dozen "Society Registers" for Boston, dating from 1924 to December 1952. Thankfully for genealogists and other researchers, not all subscribers to this "Dilatory Domicile" service followed the instructions on page one, which state in italics: *Substitute the new and destroy the old, thus necessitating but one reference.*

According to the *December 1952 Boston Social Register* one could communicate with Catlett, Mrs. R Tudor (Rosamond Tudor) by telephoning No 7583 . . . or writing to her at 137 Santa Rosa, Santa Barbara Cal.

If you are a member of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society's Illinois Interest Group you may appreciate knowing that the Gledhill has histories of both Ogle and Hancock Counties. In 1878, H. F. Kett & Company at Chicago published the *History of Ogle County Illinois*. The volume is illustrated with lithographic portraits, contains a biographical directory of its citizens, volunteer war records, plus statistics. There is an excellent colored map of Ogle County with township boundaries outlined. Without comparing it to Census Records, the biographical directory appears to include the names of all residents of each township. Although a biographical sketch does not accompany each resident's name, there is at least a word or two about the person's occupation.

If your people are from Hancock County, you might wish to peruse the *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*, which includes the *History of Hancock County*. It, too, is an illustrated work, but of more recent date, having been published in 1921.

For possible Lawrence County, Illinois, con-

nections there is "Hoosier Cousins — First Families of Lawrence: A Salute to the Sesquicentennial. 1818 to 1968." This is a private publication by "Family Historians" Ben and Alice Dixon. Today, you can check the Gledhill's on-line catalog for other Illinois related books.

Military history is of increasing interest to many genealogists. The Gledhill has the *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. from its establishment in 1802 to 1890*. The third edition of Volume I, revised and extended, was published in 1891. At the Gledhill you will find Volumes I, II, III, IV, VIA, VIB, VII, and Volume VIII, with a Supplement covering the years 1930-1940.

Did members of your family sail on Clipper Ships? Have you reached a stage in your research where you want to flesh out your narrative with a bit of nautical history? Then take a look at Helen La Grange's *Clipper Ships of American and Great Britain 1833 – 1869*. Beautifully illustrated with thirty-seven full-colored wood engravings, by Jacques La Grange, the book contains a wealth of information about Clipper Ships, along with diagrams, dimensions of masts and spars. The comprehensive index could prove to be a veritable gold mine, as it includes the names of ship owners, captains and notable crewmembers.

The Santa Barbara Historical Society's Gledhill Library shelves contain an abundance of genealogical research and reference materials that do not relate to Santa Barbara's history. New residents to the town brought with them cherished family books, including histories of their ancestors' place of birth. With an appreciation for the value of these works, and an eye to the future, the Historical Society gratefully accepted these donated volumes. They formed the building blocks of what was to become the Society's library.

When it comes to Santa Barbara's history the aforementioned books are "out of field." However, they may just fit nicely within the scope of your research. You can check out these books, along with all the Gledhill's holdings by logging on to: <http://www.centralcoastmuseums.org>. This site contains not only the catalog of the Gledhill, but

those of the research libraries of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History and the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden.

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND FOUNDATION

1010 Anacapa Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101

(805) 963-4949

*By Marla Daily, SBCGS Member
marla@scifoundation.org*

Santa Cruz Island Foundation (SCIF) was established in 1985 by the late Carey Stanton (1923-1987) as an organization to conduct historical research regarding all eight California Channel Islands: San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina and San Clemente. Information is gathered about people whose only common denominator is an interest in the islands from the well known to the obscure. Everything from birth certificates to gravestone photographs is sought during research. Historic photographs are catalogued, and living descendants contacted. Eight hundred people between Jose Antonio AGUIRRE (1793-1860) and Zulberto ZULBERTI (1890-1978) fill the island-related files. SCIF archives is available to researchers by appointment Monday-Friday.

The three largest islands (Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and Santa Catalina) fell into private ownership through Mexican land grants, while the other five became property of the federal government with the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. All those who squatted on or subsequently leased government islands are of great interest: Elias Beckman, Robert Larkin Brooks, Clarence Fay Chaffee, Jeremiah F. Conroy, Ira Eaton, brothers Ezekiel and Joseph V. Elliott, Abbott Kinney, Raymond "Frenchy" LaDreau, Louis C. LeMesnager, J. M. Leuzarder, Clarence Brockman Linton, twins Hiram Wallace and Warren Heaman Mills, William G. Waters, P. F. Mohrhardt, and Heaman Bayfield Webster. Families whose island involvement included multiple generations are subjects of in depth research: Banning, Caire Castagnola, Gherini, Howland, Hyder, Larco,

Libbey, More, Nidever, Stanton, Thompson, Vail, Vasquez, Vickers and Wrigley.

Many island visitors left visible tracks of their involvement—artists with their paintings, archaeologists, botanists, geologists, and ornithologist in their writings and in museum collections around the world. The most challenging area of research comes with the unknown, those sea captains with businesses taking camping parties to the islands, fishermen with seasonal camps in various coves, specialized laborers including vaqueros, sheep-shearers and grape-pickers, and of course the Chinese and Japanese abalone gatherers. Through researching the footprints of these people, their lives are saved from historic anonymity. Ultimately this information will fill the pages of a Channel Islands Encyclopedia.

Santa Cruz Island Foundation 1010 Anacapa Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

(805) 963-4949 marla@scifoundation.org

<http://www.west.net/~scifmail/>

SANTA YNEZ VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

3596 Sagunto St., Santa Ynez, CA 93460
805.688.7889

*by Dale Rossi, SBCGS Member
<dalex@syv.com>*

Ellen Gleason Memorial Library in the Santa Ynez Valley Historical Museum, for reference use only, specializes in Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara County, and California history. Almost 1,000 books are on the shelves, many of them one-of-a-kind. Maps, county legal papers, oral histories, old newspapers, and photographs are among the historical records to be discovered here as well as text and pictorial records of the early residents and the towns of Ballard, Los Olivos, Santa Ynez, Buellton and Los Alamos.

The museum library houses photographs that depict early farm equipment, the Santa Ines Mission, and residents of the area. Photos can be scanned and either printed or stored on a CD. Fees for copies are established at the time of the re-

quest.

There are 56 taped interviews with well-known local residents. All have been transcribed.

Newspapers:

Valley News:

Dec. 3, 1925—Nov. 5, 1947

Santa Ynez Argus:

Oct. 10, 1895,

July 7, 1898,

Oct. 2, 1909,

April 22, and June 24, 1911,

Sept. 25, 1912

July 26, 1913

July 27, 1917

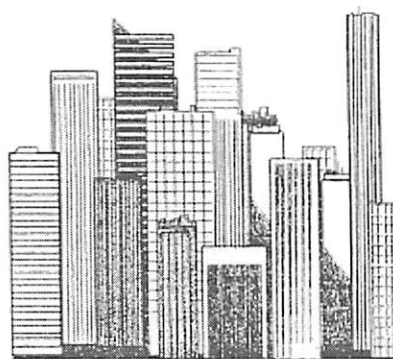
Needless to say the *ARGUS* copies are very fragile!

Books from the Abstract and Title Company, Santa Barbara County (including Guadalupe and Montecito), are Vol 1-49, the earliest being *Los Prietos* (1852).

Genealogical records of several historical families are available. For those searching early Spanish /Mexican records there is Vol II of *Spanish/Mexican Families of California*, by Marie Northrop. Records of the Huyck, Hollister, Bard, Birabent, and Foxen families are available in book form. The library has been catalogued using the Dewey Decimal System and these books are found in the 920 section.

Original Santa Barbara County records are listed by location and date. These records, although not complete, contain wills, property deeds, and abstracts. The records have been microfilmed and are also found in the Courthouse Archives in Santa Barbara. Maps showing the early land grants in the county provide further property information.

The Museum welcomes visitors Wednesday through Saturday, 12:00 noon to 4:00 P.M. or library research by appointment. Please call Mr. John Crockett at 688-7889 to make an appointment. <http://www.solvangca.com/museum/syv1.htm>



HISTORIC PITTSBURGH

<http://digital.library.pirt.edu/pittsburgh/>

Historic Pittsburgh is a digital collection that provides an opportunity to explore and research the history of Pittsburgh and the surrounding Western Pennsylvania area on the Internet. This website enables access to historic material held by the University of Pittsburgh's University Library System, the Library and Archives of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania at the Senator John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center, and the Carnegie Museum of Art. The project represents a model of cooperation between libraries and museums in providing online access to their respective materials. On this website you can search and view over 500 books from the 18th and early 19th centuries; search and view 26 volumes of Hopkins Real Estate maps from 1872 to 1939 and the Warrantee Atlas of Allegheny County (1914); view thousands of images of historic Pittsburgh; search and browse guides to the archives of over 650 archival collections; search U.S. census schedules for the City of Pittsburgh (1850-1880) and Allegheny City (1850-1870); and search and browse a chronology of Pittsburgh covering 1717 to 2003. If your ancestors were in Pittsburgh or in western Pennsylvania, be sure to check out this website.

From Solano County Genealogical Society, SCGS Root Digger, November 2005.



PICNIC IN THE CEMETERY

Compiled by Lily Cram Rossi Carlberg, SBCGS Member
<lilyrossi@aol.com>

On October 1, 2005 six residents at the Los Alamos Cemetery came alive in an enactment of their lives for sixty visitors from the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society.

On the 50-mile bus trip north over the back roads to Los Alamos from Santa Barbara, Michel Cooper Nellis shared the history of the bridges, landmarks, the story of the El Camino bells and the development of the early communities along the route. She pointed out the following: Dos Pueblos Ranch, Naples-by-the-Sea, El Capitan, the remnants of a German POW lookout tower, Refugio, Arroyo Quemada Bridge, Arroyo Hondo Bridge, Arroyo Hondo Rail Bridge, Gaviota Coast, Vista del Mar School, Gaviota Beach, Gaviota Tunnel, Nojoqui, Buellton, Vista Las Cruces School, Las Cruces Bridge, and took us over Hwy. 246 and Drum Canyon Road to the cemetery.

Cemetery board president, Larry Torres, greeted the visitors upon arrival.

The stories are narrated as follows by the enactors and some have been edited for brevity.

TOM COE

1849-1909

Enactor: Jim Friestad

Hi, my name's Tom Coe. I know some people like to spell it with an "L," but it is just plain old Tom Coe. I was born in '49 back in Ohio. I came west right after the war. I wanted to fight for the Union but was just a little too young. I found I could get good land in California at a dollar and a quarter an acre so as soon as I could raise some cash I bought me a farm near Petaluma. But I found out in short order that even though I loved horses and wagons, everyday farming was not for me.

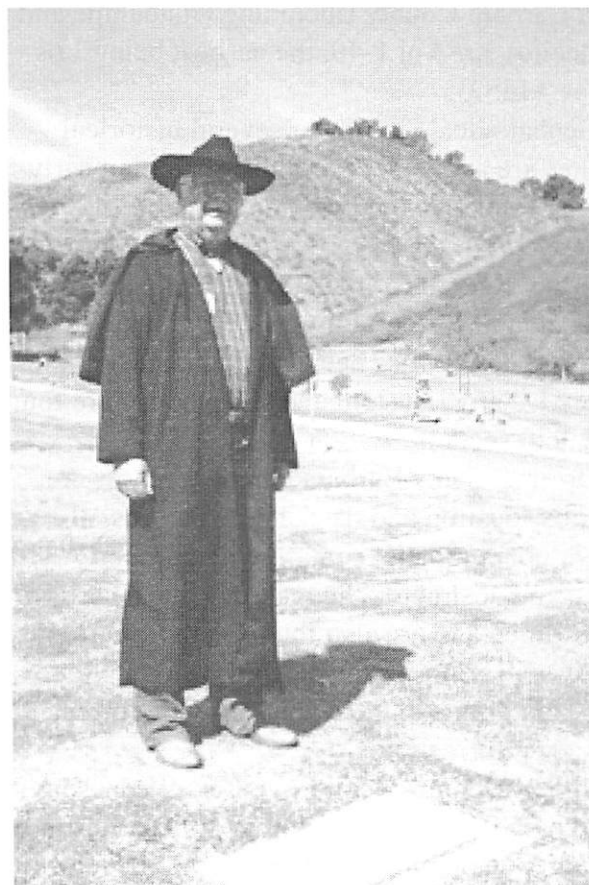
I was married for a time but that didn't seem to work out.

I tried different things but none of them suited me until I was offered a job driving a stagecoach.

That was right up my alley, got to travel and meet a lot of different people and at times it was downright exiting. I drove first between Petaluma and Cloverdale. The stage company ran from Santa Rosa south to San Diego but I never got further south than Santa Barbara.

I had a pretty good reputation for carefulness and promptness, because whenever the company put on a new route, they put me on to it. So that was how I got to meet Felix Mattei and began to drive in Santa Barbara County. I began to drive north and south out of Los Olivos.

It was my duty to take the stage to Santa Barbara when the driver got in from the north. As soon as the hostler put in a new six-horse team, I climbed aboard and started. The down stage was suppose to leave at nine in the morning but it was



JIM FRIESTAD AS TOM COE

often delayed for hours, sometimes days, but I had to be ready to start in a minute, because it carried the United States mail, and we had to get it

through without delay.

The stages were large and quite high. They have a row of seats all around the top outside. There was room for about 16 people all told, inside and outside. If the stage was running by night the two lanterns in front up over the wheelers would be lighted and they would throw a little beam ahead, though not much of one. You had to leave a good deal of it up to the horse, and the road was rough, if it was raining it was much worse.

At the foot of the mountains there was a change of horses and another at the top. Pat Kinevan kept the latter station for a long time. Our next stop was Santa Barbara and the Morris House on lower State Street. We kept the horses in a stable cater-cornered across the street.

The run from Mattei's to Santa Barbara took about 6 hours. On the down trip I usually reached Santa Barbara at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, going back the 62 miles the next morning. The fare between Los Olivos and Santa Barbara was \$5.50 each way, about 9 cents a mile. Meals were extra. Drivers got \$125 a month, which was practically clear, as the hotel men were glad to keep them.

The route was over the San Marcos Pass, which was kept in pretty good condition by gangs of men working for the stage line. These gangs were used all over the country, and because of the right of way furnished them by the government, the stage charged the toll. The cost of going over San Marcos Pass in a private wagon was one dollar.

Gaviota Pass was not used by the stages, and I don't think there was much of a road there. Refugio was a better pass than Gaviota.

I usually drove with two hands, though I could do it with one. The lines for the leaders, you held between your top two fingers, The swing team reins were between the second and third and the wheelers between the third and your little finger. The wheelers were right under your feet.

It was hard work for the horses, but they were well fed, with plenty of grain and most of them stood up well under it. Some of them did 18 to 25 miles a day and grew fat at it. They liked it and were always eager to go.

I was never held up, thought there were lots of stage robbers around. I never carried a gun and we were given instructions never to fight. The company showed us that if we had a gun and reached for it, the robber would shoot us off the box, the horses would bolt and the passengers might be killed.

As the railroads came through, stagecoaches lost their advantage and so I retired and moved to Los Alamos where I spent my final days with my friends, but I didn't stop driving until January 7,



1909. I died May 22, 1909. Look here, I have been honored with a very nice headstone with a stage-coach on it. My friends must have forgotten when I died as the date reads 1900. Hmmpf!

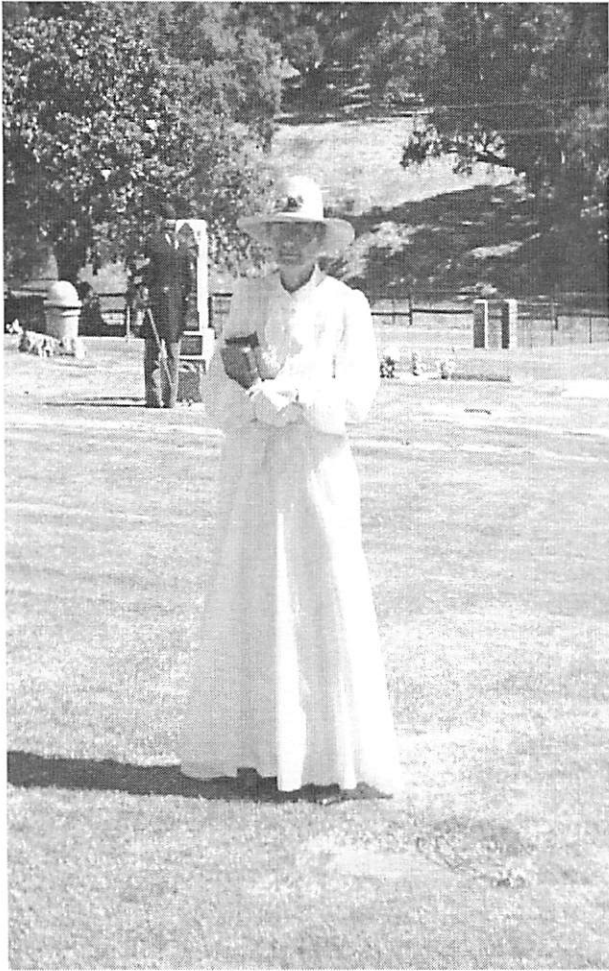
AGNES MARION PEARSON

1894-1993

Enactor: Emily Aasted

I am Agnes Marion Pearson and I lived in Los Alamos all my life.

My father came here in 1879 and was one of its pioneers; he loved this place also. First he was a blacksmith. You know he even told me that when business was slow he would bang on the forge to make people think that he was busy. Finally he started a general merchandise store in 1886 on the corner of Bell and Centennial St. He started small and gradually added to groceries with dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, agriculture items, hats, and millinery. Later he added coffins and caskets. My father was honest and everyone liked him. He



EMILY AASTED AS AGNES PEARSON

was also a farmer, a school trustee and deputy sheriff for many years.

In 1891 he went back to Canada and married my mother – Nettie Spafford. He brought her back here. They had 2 girls, my sister Nettie Elizabeth and me – I was born on April 3, 1894. This was a wonderful place to grow up in. We had a happy home, which father built and still stands. I remember the beautiful trees that he planted around the house. I loved to read and play with my friends and fell in love here. Johnny and I were engaged to be married. Happy times!

The First World War started when I was 22 and Johnny went into the army. I never saw him again. The war was over in 1918 and I was so happy that Johnny was coming home. But the Spanish Influenza started killing people, first in military camps and then all over the country. My Johnny died in 1918 – it hit the 25-30 year olds the worst and

20% of the men in the army died. It even killed over 600 people here in SB County. I remember having to wear a mask for awhile to keep the germs from spreading and they even closed churches, schools, and most public places for awhile. It was frightening and so sad. More people died of the flu than in the war.

I tried to fill my time to forget the sadness. I was the school librarian in Los Alamos for many years, and was active in the Presbyterian Church here. And loved my friends in our woman's club – we called it "Just a Mere Club."

In 1940 I started a town library in my father's old store. Loving books I was able to put my collection and the donations from the towns people together, which made a nice library. It was open for 21 years before the books were added to the Santa Maria Public Library when I was 67.

After my sister Elizabeth's husband died she and I lived together for the rest of our lives. My father died at age 90, but I lived to be 99 and Elizabeth was 100. I died in Solvang at the Lutheran Home Recovery Unit from a heart attack after having had atherosclerosis for 25 years.

This is a beautiful resting place, and I love it here. All my family and friends are here.

CATHERINE HILTON

1843-1894

Enactor: Michol Colgan

Hello there.

They said some folks would be coming by today. We usually don't see many folks through here, at least those that are walking.

My name is Catherine Hilton, but most folks call me Kate. I was born on September 1, 1843 and christened Catherine Mary Dale - I just had my 162nd Birthday. We had a little celebration here but I must say that it wasn't very lively.

I was born in the town of Hull in England, on the Hull River next to the North Sea.

My family came to America when I was about six years old in 1849 and eventually settled in Iowa. It was in Iowa that I met and married Joel Cowle Hilton in 1868. Joel was born in Vermont in 1836. He had an older brother, Orison, who was

ten years older than Joel, and two younger brothers and sisters, Herbert, Louisa, Phoebe and Albert. Joel's father was a farmer in the town of Milton, in Chittenden County, Vermont and Orison helped his father on their farm. When Joel was 14 years old, around 1860, his family moved to Maquoketa in



MICHOLOL COLGAN AS CATHERINE HILTON

Jackson County, Iowa. As farmers, they were looking for better land to settle on.

When Joel and I married we lived in Cedar Falls, Iowa and there in 1869 the first of our four children was born. Sadly though, Arthur was called back to his heavenly Father soon after his birth but four years later, in 1873, God gave us little Ernest. My husband Joel worked as a laborer while we were in Cedar Falls but he was always looking to try something new to improve his lot. While we were there we heard about the land in California and in 1876, many of the Hiltons moved to Lompoc but Joel and I didn't stay there long. Joel heard that a John Bell and Dr. Shaw, owners of the Rancho Los Alamos and La Laguna ranches in the Valley, were planning to sell off portions of their land to attract settlers to Los Alamos. They had a total of 28,000 acres so they had plenty of land to develop. Joel took one look and knew that

this was the place of him. So by 1879 we were living in Los Alamos.

Joel wasn't someone to be satisfied with just being a farmer though. Besides the farm Joel also owned and ran a brickyard in town and he even tried his hand at bee keeping. A lot of the time when he was busy at the brickyard I would be in charge of the bees in addition to my housekeeping and gardening chores.

Honeybees are interesting little critters, not everyone knows that much about them though. For instance, did you know that the honeybee is not natural to these parts? Seems the native bees don't produce much beeswax or honey. Why the honeybees we have now were originally brought here from Europe, imagine that. But we didn't get them in California until about 1850. The early beekeepers would just find beehives in any old hollowed out tree or log, chop out the hive and take the honey, leaving the bees to find a new place to set up their hive. Thanks to a fella by the name Langstroth his new bee box meant that we didn't have to tear down the bee hives which kept the bees a whole lot happier. Plus we could get more honey and we could move the bees around when we wanted and not upset them too much. Joel was in the bee business with a man named Kelsey and they did pretty good at it.

In July of 1887 I became a stringer for the Los Alamos Times. A "stringer" is a kind of newspaper correspondent and it was my job to write about all the things that were going on in our little town. I wrote mostly the newsy kinds of things for Los Alamos. It was great fun, going about town picking up all the news and gossip. Some of it was sad news though, like when Mr. De La Guerra's son was killed. The poor lad slipped while trying to mount his horse and his foot got caught in his stirrup. Gosh, the horse bolted and dragged the boy to his death. He was such a fine handsome boy too.

Things were busy here in the valley, people moving here and others moving there and it was always good when I could report a good grain harvest for the farmers, Joel among them. One funny story I must tell you about happened to Mrs. Frank Rice. One spring when she was digging a

place for some plants under her bedroom window she lifted up a board and what should she see but a small coffin beneath some of the dirt. She nearly fainted at the sight. When the coroner opened the coffin what should he find inside but the bones of a small child. The coffin had been buried about four years earlier by the Spanish family that had owned the place before the Rices. The child had died of diphtheria and according to custom was quickly buried in the garden. I guess they intended to move the coffin but somehow it just got forgotten when the family sold the farm and moved away. Well, in the end the coffin was moved to the cemetery and given a proper burial.

Lots of improvements occurred in our town in 1887. Charlie Pearson put on a twenty-foot addition to his store and there were plans for an addition to the schoolhouse. The Methodist Church was built and dedicated in that year and the following spring Joel started construction on the limekiln for his brickyard. Also in that year an editor from Los Angeles came into town looking for a location for a printing office. This would mean that we would have our very own newspaper! Things were definitely looking good for our little berg.

I wrote steady each month for the Santa Maria Times and only missed a couple of months in 1888 on account I was pregnant and about to give birth to my little girl Frances who was born that April. But by May I was back at the news and my column was now called "From the Lively Berg of Los Alamos."

Things just went along fine for the next few years; it was all very busy here in these parts. But then, sadly, in December of 1892 Joel's nephew Herbert Jr. died of a hemorrhage of the bowel when he was only 25 years old. The family and the town were shattered.

All told I was their correspondent for seven years up until I got sick and couldn't work any longer. The doctor said it was consumption. I died February 4, 1894.

Well, that's about all for my little tale. But you have others to visit with and I'm sure they have

lots more to tell. Thank you for stopping by and visiting, I truly did enjoy it.

Oh now look, I've talked so much my tea has gotten cold, I'll have to brew another cup!

IDA KRIEGEL

1880-1957

Enactor: Marjorie Wilser

My name is Miss Ida Kriegel, and I have been a teacher all my adult life. I have taught



MARJORIE WILSER AS IDA KRIEGEL

children, teenagers, and other librarians. I have never been shy of public speaking!

But you will want to know how I came to be here. The short answer is, my dear parents are buried here. We had a happy life together in Los Alamos, but we did not begin here, nor did my sister and I stay after adulthood.

I was born in Lompoc in 1880. My parents were both from Saxony, in Germany, and immigrated in the 1870s. They were married in 1879 in Lompoc. My father, Friedrich Kriegel, had ambition—he worked hard and bought land, selling it in 1881 to finance his entry into the butcher business. He was so preoccupied with advance-

ment, however, that the Lompoc Record noted 6 weeks after my birth, "Fred Kriegel is powerfully proud of that daughter of his. But he might have given us the item for the Record, some time ago." Never mind, my mother Louisa took good care of me, and by the time I was big enough to wonder what Papa was doing, I was also old enough to run errands for him and Mamma between shop and house.

My sister Flora was born in 1883, and that year Papa became partners with Manuel Den at his butcher shop in Los Alamos. Papa had good timing, for the following year the Railroad came to Los Alamos! People came from Santa Maria and Lompoc for the arrival of the train, and Papa took me to meet it, saying, "this will assure our future."

Transportation meant trade, and for a shop-keeper trade is everything. Papa kept the shop in Lompoc and the one in Los Alamos, expanding to have a slaughterhouse too. Our meats were the freshest, our smoked sausage the finest, and we added vegetables and fruits. Papa wanted to make sure our prices were the best, so he did most of the work himself.

In 1902, how shall I ever forget? There was a BIG earthquake in Los Alamos Valley. It knocked houses off their foundations, and destroyed the Wickenden brothers' store. We were a bit away in Lompoc, and I was about to graduate from high school.

In 1903, though, Mamma passed away. How desolate were we all! Papa needed my help more than ever. But I was already teaching school, trying to earn enough to go to college. I think Papa's ambition was passed to me, for Sister Flora did not graduate from high school; her fortune had been cast with John Robert Wickenden, son of the rancher. They were married in 1904, and by 1905 had two adorable children, Marjorie and Winston. Flora and her husband stayed with Papa, and the children were born in our home. Papa wasn't so lonely with them living there, and applauded my teaching.

Aunt Amelia Salzman, Papa's sister, was a little skeptical of our arrangements, but even she could see how well we went on. She and Uncle Wood shared their produce with us, and we in turn kept

them in sausage and other meats.

In 1904 I began teaching in the Los Alamos School District, 7 miles west. One of my pupils was Winston Wickenden, my own nephew! I could not show favoritism, however, and made him work every bit as hard—he said harder—than the others.

I did earn my way to college, and in 1906 I was off to Berkeley, after independent study while teaching. I had two years to make good, because I wanted to graduate by 1908. The fewer years I took, the faster I could earn a good living on my own. I had decided that marriage was not for me. Never met a young man with my ambition: most were content to be ranchers or shop keepers. Those were heady times to be a young woman—so many opportunities! We knew the vote would be just around the corner, and we wanted to prepare for it!

Upon my graduation from Berkeley (general normal preparation, with emphasis in library science), I looked for work near home. Papa encouraged me to try, and I did gain the principalship in Los Alamos. I moved on to Orcutt for a few years, but in 1913, Flora and John moved to Santa Maria so their children could attend high school in a city with more opportunity. When they did, I returned to live with Papa and taught in Los Alamos again. Soon that was not enough of a challenge. Poor Papa solved the problem by passing away in December of 1915; it was a blow, leaving me all alone in the world.

Flora and John built me a private room on their own home, and I moved to Santa Maria after closing out Papa's business interests. I began teaching there in 1917. Once again, Winston was a student in my school, though not in my classes. I taught chemistry and art, and that first year I also coached the girls' basketball team. What a shame we had to enter into the Great War... we had scheduled a German class for the spring of 1918, but there was too little interest—nobody wanted to study the language of America's new enemy!

The high school students knew me as a teacher who would brook no nonsense! "Discipline," I would tell them, is important to your entire life, and the sooner you learn it, the better you will succeed." I had high expectations of them, and for the most part, they tried to live up to them.

When I began feeling restless at Santa Maria High School, I decided to take a working vacation—I took a leave and taught for a time at the Belmont, California, School for Boys. There was a challenge! Once again, chemistry and art were my subjects, but German was acceptable once again now that we were at peace.

I returned to Santa Maria High School, but this time, Flora and John wanted to move back to his family ranch in Los Alamos. That life was too far away from my career, so I took an apartment of my very own, just off Main Street. I reserved a room for my “pet,” Winston, when he came into town. This time, I did not teach. I loved library work, and became the head librarian, thanks to my excellent training in Berkeley. I made it a point to become a member of our local library association, and even became the first female member of the Santa Maria Library Board. I was proud of our excellent collections, both at the high school and at the library. The Minerva Club took up some of my time, too, especially after I retired in 1945.

Winston characterized me as being well liked and respected by my colleagues, and I appreciate that. I worked hard to achieve good relationships with those in education and libraries, because a community working toward the same goals must share those goals. My profession was important to me, and because I never married I was not burdened with extra home duties and could dedicate all my waking hours to improving my schools and my community.

Even as I lay dying in a hospital in Los Angeles in 1957, I did not regret for a moment the career I chose. I feel as if I made a difference in my community and helped many children aspire and achieve better careers than they could have without good scholarship and good books. One could ask for no better legacy!

ELLERY PERKINS

1836-1903

Narrator Bob Duncan

I marvel at the continued fortitude and resolve of such people as Ellery Perkins and his family. Rough hewn Captain Perkins not only survived the

harsh Maine backcountry, three years of bitter fighting in the Civil War, a six month voyage around the horn to an unknown future in California, business catastrophes and the loss of three children....all this and more was his life, joy, success and happiness too.....how spoiled and indifferent we are today.

I bow to “my friend.” It was an honor to know him.



BOB DUNCAN, FRIEND OF ELLERY PERKINS

Ellery D. Perkins was born in 1836 in East Machias, Washington County, Maine, a community of fishermen, boat builders, and lumberjacks, near the Canadian border of Nova Scotia. He was educated as a schoolteacher, and as a single man in August of 1862 joined the 11th Maine Volunteer Infantry as a sergeant. He was promoted to captain in March 1864. He served in Morris Island, South Carolina, Bermuda 100, New Market Heights, Petersburg and Appomattox. His unit

suffered casualties: 122 killed in action and 237 from disease.

In February 1866 he returned to Maine and married Olive. Two girls and two boys were born to this union, and shortly thereafter in the mid-1870s Ellery Perkins took his family to California, shipping his household furniture around the Horn, to settle in Point Sal, Santa Barbara County, where he worked as a wharfinger. In 1878 a tidal wave destroyed most of the wharf at Point Sal. He moved the family to Guadalupe where he continued as wharf manager through 1881.

In 1881 he removed the family to Los Alamos, California where he was active in civic affairs. He helped to form a community there, schools, and civic and social organizations.

To earn a little income to support his family, in 1884 he opened a livery stable across from the Union Hotel where he could rent buggies, saddle horses, board horses, sales and feed. It became a stagecoach stop where he also ran his own coaches to Lompoc. That must have not been a money-making endeavor, or he saw the future coming in the following year, for he rented out the stable in 1886 and shut down the Lompoc stage.

In 1887 The Pacific Coast Railroad was established, and this event possibly put him out of business. He died in Los Alamos March 19, 1901.

PETER SHEETS COYNER

1846-1913

**THE UNLUCKY MAN
WHO WORE THREE HATS**

Enactor: Tom McCullough

Sometimes I ask myself, "*What am I doing here, six feet under and 2000 miles from home?*" I was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia near the town of Staunton in Augusta County in 1846. The name on my headstone here in the Los Alamos Cemetery reads Peter Sheets Coyner. A nearby street, Coiner Street, is named in honor of my cousin, Daniel, and me. I liked to use the name Coiner because I always tried to earn as many "coins" as I could. But I don't care what you call me, as long as you call me in time for supper.

Folks say I have had an unlucky life. I never

did marry and I never had any children.

I lost both my parents the first year of my life. My mother died when I was born. Pa took off over the mountains into what is now West Virginia and never came back. Folks tell he ran a trap line there because he was a tanner and needed pelts for his business.

I was raised in the family of my uncle, Michael Coyner. His wife, Sarah Kennedy, was my mother Mary's, sister. There were sure a whole passel of kids and a lot of mouths to feed in that house. I never had much schooling. We needed to start working on the farm as soon as we got big enough. An old straw hat I wore working on the farm from



TOM McCULLOUGH AS PETER COYNER

a very young age was the first of the three hats that tell the tale of my life.

When that bloody old Civil War came to the valley I was too young to join up. But when I turned sixteen they mustered me into Company D of the 7th Virginia Reserve Battalion. We were just old men and boys in that outfit and we never did get to do any real fighting. But they gave me a gray uniform with a jaunty kepi hat. That was the second hat in my life story. I liked to wear my uniform on Saturday nights and to church on

Sunday. I hoped it might catch the eye of a pretty girl, but no such luck came my way.

When the war was over I had to go back to wearing an old straw hat again. The state of Virginia was in bad shape after the war. It had lost half of its population. The Shenandoah Valley had been burned out. People used to say, "If a crow wanted to fly across the valley he had to carry his lunch."

I went west to the rich farmlands of Illinois and got a job on a farm there. I was doing okay but I was surrounded by Yankees. One day I got a letter from one of my cousin, Daniel. He was living in California in a place called Los Alamos. He told me I ought to come on out there, so I did.

I got on a steamboat and traveled down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Another steamboat took me to Panama. I rode on a mule over to the Pacific Ocean. There I got on another steamboat which took me to San Pedro near Los Angeles and then on to Santa Barbara. To get to Los Alamos I went by stagecoach up over San Marcos Pass. We made a stop at the Cold Springs Tavern. Then we went on to Mattei's Tavern and then on to Los Alamos.

I bought 200 acres of farm land but it was not good for farming. It was too hilly and too dry. I built the Coyner Building in town. I rented out the ground floor and ran a dance hall upstairs. I hoped maybe I might meet a nice young lady at the dances. But again no such luck came my way.

To make a few more coins I obtained the position of town Constable. When I was the Constable I always wore a wide brimmed black felt hat. That was the third hat in my life story. Nothing exciting ever happened in Los Alamos. But one day I was called to quiet an unruly drunk cowboy who had come into town from one of the nearby ranchos. When I got there he had already passed out. Some boys and I loaded him into a wheelbarrow and took him to the jail. I just rolled him into the cell and let him sleep it off in the wheelbarrow.

Folks always did say that I had lived an unlucky life. I died on the double unlucky date of June 13, 1913.



SUZANNE SPILLMAN

TOMBSTONE RUBBING USING A TENNIS BALL

Suzanne Spillman demonstrated how to do a headstone rubbing.

This is for newer smoother marble or granite headstones and not for old rough, deteriorating headstones with algae or lichen on them.

She used special blue waxed paper that was donated by Jed Hendricksen of the Santa Barbara Monumental Company. The paper is similar to carbon paper, but produces a reverse image. Cut it to the size of the headstone and affix it to the edges of the headstone with painters tape. Rub with the tennis ball using broad sweeping strokes from the center to the edges. If you want to try your hand at it, you can obtain some of this paper from Dorothy Oksner ox@silcom.com. For more information on rubbing, see http://amberskyline.com/treasuremaps/t_stone.html

PHOTOGRAPHING TOMBSTONES

Ray Tressler explained how to effectively improve the technique of taking photographs of tombstones.

He recommends purchasing charcoal pencils at an art supply store. (Don't buy grease pencils.) Peel off the paper on the end of the pencil to expose the charcoal. Take a knife and shave the pencil to achieve a chisel-shaped point that will fit down into the engraving. Rub the charcoal onto the engraving a few times. This process will enhance and highlight the engraving so photographs will be clear with the engraving darker than the background. Do not worry about rubbing the charcoal onto the marker or monument. The next rain or watering of the grass will wash away the charcoal markings.

Another method is to take a spray water bottle and spray the marker which will darken the stone and lettering. Whenever you visit a cemetery be sure to take your camera, charcoal pencil, spray bottle and knife. For more information on tombstone photography, see www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/pennsylvania/phototips.html

TOMBSTONE CLEANING

Dorothy Oksner demonstrated tombstone cleaning using "Pumie" pumice stones donated by Santa Barbara Monumental Company.

STONE TYPES

- Marble and Limestone
 - o Water
 - o Non-ionic Detergent (Photo-Flo-Kodak product)
 - o Household Ammonia (Requires water hose for rinsing and Hydrion Paper test strips for pH testing.)
 - o Calcium Hypochlorite (HTH) for biological growth retardation. (Requires water hose for rinsing and Hydrion Paper test strips for pH testing.)
- Slate and Other Stone
 - o Water

- o Non-ionic Detergent (Photo-Flo-Kodak product)

GENERAL CLEANING

- Good water supply
- Non-ionic Detergent (Photo-Flo—Kodak product).
- 1/4 or .5 quarts water
- Ammonia—1 cup/1 gal. water (for marble only)
- Calcium Hypochlorite (granular)-2 oz.dry/ 1 gal. warm water
- Assortment of brushes (NOT WIRE) of varying stiffness.
- Toothbrushes (firm), sponges
- Scrapers- craft sticks, plastic scrapers

CLEANING DON'TS

- Wire brushes, metal instruments, abrasive pads (Scotchbrite, Brillo, Steel wool)
- Acid or acidic cleaners (especially on marble or limestone!) (Should only be used by conservators with proper training on non-calcareous stone)
- Household cleaners: soap (Ivory), detergents (liquid or powder), Borax, Clorox, TSP, Calgon, Fantastik, Formula 409, Spic and Span (or any other abrasive cleaner)

REMEMBER: The use of improper cleaning materials and practices can cause serious and irreparable damage to gravestones! Make sure the stone is stable before attempting to clean it - no flaking, delaminating, etc. *If you don't have a source of running, potable water - don't attempt to clean the stone!*

Occasionally hard water mineral deposits can be quite stubborn.

When cleaning modern-day granite memorials, a pumice stone can be used. Do not use on marble or the carved areas of the memorial. Wipe off any loose debris, wet the memorial and gently rub the pumice stone on the polished surfaces in a light, circular motion. Do not clean in areas where the polish has been removed. The pumice stone will slowly wear away while removing the surface

buildup. Wipe or wash off the residue.

Once a year, perhaps on an anniversary, birthday or Memorial Day, use a solution made from three or four tablespoons of granular electric dishwasher detergent, such as Cascade, and one quart of water to scrub the memorial. A natural fiber-bristled brush should be used. When the washing is complete, the memorial should be rinsed thoroughly. Take care not to get the solution in your eyes. It is best if this cleaning is done when the memorial is cool in early morning or late afternoon. Never use waxes or polishes on the granite. Any window-cleaning agent, such as Windex, will bring up the natural luster by cleaning the surface of the stone.

For additional information, go to www.hollyhockfarms.com/coweld/cemetery/cleaning_gravestones.htm;

NOTES:

Emily Aasted, as Agnes Pearson, wore a white long dress with blue sash, black hose and sunhat, which was similar to the dress that Agnes wore in a picture taken around 1920. Marjorie Wilser supplied costumes for the female enactors. Marjorie noted that the visitors were interested and respectful to the gravesites.

SBCGS member and visitor, JoAnne Treloar, recalled how she and other young students assisted Miss Pearson in transporting books from the old Los Alamos Elementary School to Agnes' father's building that was a former variety store. This building subsequently became the public library for the Los Alamos community and is now Javy's Cafe at the corner of Bell and Centennial.

Another SBCGS member, Mary Marsh, left flowers at each of the gravesites presented.

Researchers used some preliminary materials on the residents generously furnished by Los Alamos historian Laura Abeloe. Ms. Abeloe suggested 15 names to research and offered access to her files that contained research she had done. Then the researchers worked with the enactors in order to flesh out the characters. Some literary license was used to make the stories more enter-

taining.

The SBCGS Social Events Committee with the researchers then chose six of the characters on whom to do further research.

Volunteers who organized the event, researched the lives of the cemetery residents and worked with the enactors included Michel Nellis and Dorothy Oksner, co-chairs; Shirley Carter; Sandy Files; Alex Grzywacki; Judy Johnson; Helen Rydell; Sue Ramsey; Bob Duncan and Connie Williams. Most photos were taken by Alex Grzywacki.



THE THREE CEMETERIES OF LOS ALAMOS

By Laura Abeloe, Los Alamos Historian

FOXEN LANE circa 1867 to 1884

The first cemetery was located at the southern end of Foxen Lane Road. It was a family cemetery belonging to Juana (de la Guerra) and her husband Jose Antonio Feliz. Juana and Jose were deeded this property of 2945 acres in August of 1867 by Jose Antonio de la Guerra. Their ranch was located on flat lands but their cemetery was located on the gentle upslope of the foothills just south of their home. The "Feliz" cemetery was probably established in late 1867. This would be nine years before the town of Los Alamos was founded. There were few settlers of the area at this time and the deceased of family and neighbors were buried here. On June 1884 the Foxen Lane cemetery was locked-out to the public. Note: A new home, built around 2002, at 660 Foxen Lane is not located on top of the old cemetery but is close.

NORTH OF ST. JOSEPH STREET - 1884 to 1886/1887

In April of 1884, the town was talking about moving the cemetery to a place "south" of town. They knew the end was coming to the Foxen Lane cemetery. In June 1884, the Santa Maria Times reported "the only recourse the people (of Los

Alamos) can have is to wrap their corpses in swaddling and bury them in the tree tops.”

The second cemetery was (hastily) relocated north of St. Joseph Street, beyond the slaughterhouse. In July 1884, a cemetery committee was formed. The members were E.D. Perkins, John S. Bell, Alexander Leslie, Rev. James A. Mitchell, Ozell H. Laughlin, William E. Fairchild, and Armand Weill. It was abandoned around 1887 when a new and permanent location was established on Drum Canyon Road.

The St. Joseph site is now buried under Highway 101. The State highway was rerouted from Bell St., through the center of town, to property north of the town, over the cemetery, around 1955.

DRUM CANYON ROAD - 1887 to Present

The third cemetery, called “Greenwood Cemetery,” was established in 1886 on Drum Canyon Road south of town. The name of “Greenwood Cemetery” lasted until the 1920s until it became forever lost to history. In the 1920s, the County of Santa Barbara took over its operation. It is now simply known as the “Los Alamos Cemetery.”

[Ed—The Los Alamos Cemetery is located south of town on Drum Canyon Road. The gates are open from dawn to dusk. Grounds Keeper is George Shaw. Phone (805) 344-6199. Interments recorded in a book entitled *Cemetery Inscriptions, Los Alamos Cemetery, Santa Barbara County, CA* by Mr. and Mrs. Doance Smith. It can be found at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City and on microfilm FHL #2055164, Item 24]

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THE REST OF THE ...MCKEE-HOLLISTER...STORY

By Cari Thomas, SBCGS Member
western37@cox.net

Every so often, I come across a tidbit of general human interest while searching for family history. This summer, it happened on my first visit to the Pennsylvania State Library in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

One often sees notices in old newspapers (and sometimes today) usually by a husband decrying a wife who has left his “bed and board” and stating he will no longer pay her debts.

However, this insertion brought forth a significant response. I hope the McKee family of Scrubgrass Township AND the descendants of Clarissa and Perez G. Hollister know of this tidbit in their family history:

Abstract from the “Democratic Arch” of 1843; Franklin, Venango County, PA, Found in “Venango County Records, Vol 1” from the Quarterly of the Venango County Genealogical Society, PO Box 811, Oil City, PA 16301.

In the June 1, 1843 issue:

“Notice: Whereas my wife, Clarissa, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. [Signed] Perez G. Hollister, Ellsworth, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1843.”

And in the same issue, a replication (meaning: “answer” or “reply”):

“Replication: Clarissa Hollister left the bed and board of her husband, P. G. Hollister, because she had received various beatings at his hands, the last of which came near rendering her a cripple for life. For the last assault and battery he committed upon her, he was arrested, imprisoned and fined in Ohio. Through the agency of some humane persons, when Hollister was in jail, Clarissa was enabled to escape with her children to her father’s residence in Scrubgrass Twp., this county. As brother of the injured woman, I thought it necessary to make this statement as public as Hollister’s ‘Caution.’ [signed] William P. McKee.”

A HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LOS ALAMOS, CALIFORNIA

By Michel Cooper Nellis, SBCGS Member
<mnellis3@verizon.net>

The town was founded in 1876 by settlers to the valley, John Bell and Dr. J. B. Shaw. They believed a town would speed up the shipping of supplies to the area and the crops better utilized if people moved here. The town is one mile square with the intersection of Centennial and Main Streets the center. A store and blacksmith shop had already been established.

Early transportation to Los Alamos was by horseback or horse and buggy, then by stagecoach. The first school to be built in town was known as the Bell School and was built on John Bell's donated property from lumber brought in by ship to Pt. Sal. It was torn down in 1910; another one was built but destroyed by fire in 1919. The present school was erected in 1920 serving K-8.

The little town had a Methodist church and a post office with Alexander Leslie as its first postmaster. On Bell Street, the Union Hotel was opened for business in 1880. C. H. Pearson bought the lot at the corner of Bell and Centennial Streets and established a general merchandising store.

In the early years, there were three saloons, a restaurant, and a billiard hall along with two blacksmith shops, a livery stable, a butcher shop and a flourmill. The town population was about 300.

In 1884, Pacific Coast Railway Company extended its line from San Luis Obispo and Santa Maria to Los Alamos providing transportation for both agricultural products and people. Though the train service is no longer, the depot survives.

In 1902, the valley was struck by a severe earthquake damaging the town's brick buildings and moving the frame houses off their foundations. Not a single chimney remained intact.

The town's lighting district was formed in 1920 and the fire district in 1926. The Chamber of Commerce was also started in 1920 to help procure phone service, care for the cemeteries, and

other town needs.

Highway 101 was finally routed through Los Alamos rather than Los Olivos in the 1930's. In 1932, the Chamber folded but was revived as the Los Alamos Coordinating Council in 1952. Meanwhile the Los Alamos Men's Club was established in 1947 to further the community's interests, and one of its tasting legacies has been the great BBQ served during the annual celebration of Los Alamos Old Days



MICROFILM TO DIGITAL RECORDS

For several years the word from the Salt Lake City Family History Library movers and shakers has been the discussion of changing their records from film to computerized digital ones. This has been the result of the rapidly developing technological advances with computers in recent years. What can we expect in the future?

Already, what used to be microfilm crews with cameras have been replaced by persons with advanced scanners and laptop computers. This new type of recording will eliminate the problems of deteriorating plastic and acetate film that with years of aging can produce flammable gases. Digital records are not subject to those problems. All new records are being done in the digital format. It takes fewer personnel and provides more stable copies. Some old deteriorated films will have to be re-shot. All will be indexed.

Personnel at Brigham Young University have already digitized over 8,000 rolls of film from the 2,000,000 plus master collection stored in a Wasatch mountain in Utah. The present group are close to digitizing about 1,000 rolls of film per month. Even so, the entire process will require several years to complete. We are told that BYU welcomes persons interested in hastening the process.

Tip--when you find a film number in the FHL Catalog that shows up in red--that film is already digitized and online. Click on it to use it.

It is expected that eventually genealogists will be able to access all the Family History Library records online from their home computers.

From Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, Nov. 2005



NEW IN THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Ted Denniston

NEW IN THE LIBRARY (10/14/2005)

Note: What follows is a list selected from the publications recently catalogued. To keep the list a reasonable length, we have excluded school yearbooks and reunions, dictionaries, Who's Who books, city directories, telephone books and other publications of lesser genealogical interest. All publications, however, are listed in the Library Catalog.

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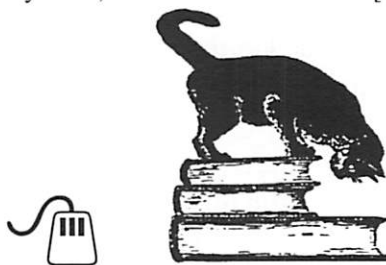
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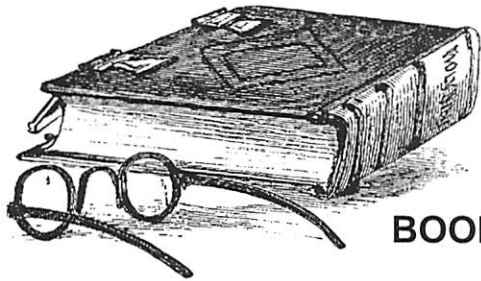
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BOOK REVIEW

Dating Nineteenth Century Photographs
by Robert Pols, published by Federation of
Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd.
Bury, Lancashire, England.

Dating 19th century photographs is a complex topic handled in detail by this experienced science writer. He covers the history of photography, necessary to understanding what one is looking at when trying to date a photograph. The text helps you decide whether or not, for instance, you have an albumen print or a platinum print, since the process itself helps date the photo. Size, type of paper, and pose all help.

My personal area of experience is dating photos from the clothing worn by the subjects. Since women's styles changed more frequently in the nineteenth century, they provide a good barometer of when a photo may have been taken. Since this book is written primarily about British photographs, however, it is well to remember that fashions were more rigorously followed in urban and continental locales. In the United States frontier living and fashion lag might affect the styles worn by families. Pols includes information about hair styles and beard styles, invaluable for dating photos. He provides a good overview of mens' style changes while allowing that mens' styles did not change as rapidly or as obviously as women's.

One difference between American and British photographs is the effect of the War Between the States: Civil War photography, especially of soldiers, could be a rather hurried affair. Poses are less formal. Pols points out that certain processes retained popularity longer in the US than in Britain, and that will make a difference in dating American photographs.

One puzzling lack in this otherwise excellent work is that the author spends little time on children's clothing. He covers general trends

without the level of detail he devotes to women's styles. Anyone who has spent time puzzling over whether the small child in the photo was a boy or a girl can appreciate the problem of identification. To our twenty-first century eyes, small children still in dresses are impossible to identify as boys or girls. Pols does not mention a simple but helpful way to "tell" by looking at the hairstyle. Generally, little boys were given a side part, or even two side parts, but not a middle part. Even if his hair was long, a little boy's hair style would reflect styles relating to adult men. Girls were more likely to have a center part, or bangs, depending on decade. Even a little boy in dresses would probably display fewer frills in his clothing.[optional side note: Boys were "breeched" when they became potty trained; they did not assume wearing long pants until about 12 years of age, depending on parental decision.]

Styles in photograph mounts may have been different between Britain and the United States. For instance, Pols states (about card mounts in the 1880s and 90s), "Black, bottle green and maroon were perhaps the favorite colours . . ." while this writer has observed only black and gray card mounts for U. S. photos of the same period.

Nevertheless, this excellent little book is a great tool to have at hand when examining a photo collection. Pols includes charts to show fashion changes, and devotes a chapter to the steps one would take in examining a photograph album to date both album and photos. He also includes example photos to show the range of photography styles. His chapter on copying photographs is a bit of a disappointment because he does not discuss scanning or digital photography as copying methods.

In reading about dating nineteenth century photographs, it is advisable to read several authors. Different authors will express varying viewpoints. I would advise reading Pols' *Dating Nineteenth Century Photographs* alongside an American work on the same subject, especially if your family has been in the United States since photography was invented.

Reviewed by Marjorie Wilser

CASTLE GARDEN DATABASE IS ONLINE

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2005 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>.

Ellis Island seems to receive all the publicity for immigrants arriving in New York City. Many people do not realize that Ellis Island did not begin operations until 1892. More than 73 million Americans can trace their ancestry to immigrants who arrived in New York City prior to that year. From 1830 until 1890, these new arrivals first stepped ashore at Castle Garden in lower Manhattan.

The site of Castle Garden remains as one of the oldest public open spaces in continuous use in New York City. American Indians fished from its banks, and the first Dutch settlers built a low stone wall with cannons as a battery to protect the harbor and New Amsterdam. The stone wall was later converted to a street that is now the well-known financial center called Wall Street.

The Castle Garden immigration processing center started operation in 1830. By 1890, the arriving throngs were overcrowding the center, and there was no room to expand the facility since the ocean and the city surrounded it.

After reviewing several possible sites, the United States government selected Ellis Island for the establishment of a new federal immigration center for New York. On the island, it would be easier to screen and protect the new immigrants before they proceeded out onto the streets of Manhattan. Castle Garden processed its last immigrant in April 1890.

After the closing of Castle Garden in 1890, immigrants were processed at an old barge office in Manhattan until the opening of the Ellis Island Immigration Center on January 1, 1892. Then a huge fire at Ellis Island occurred during the night of June 14, 1897. The fire burned the entire immigration complex to the ground. Nobody was hurt,

and nobody knows why it happened or who started it. However, many state and federal records were lost in that fire.

Immigration processing was moved back to the old barge office in Manhattan while Ellis Island was being rebuilt. In December of 1900, the new Main Building on Ellis Island was opened, and 2,251 immigrants were received that day. In a single day in 1907, 11,747 immigrants were processed at Ellis Island.

Castle Garden was soon forgotten by almost everyone, with the exception of those who processed through the facility and later generations of family genealogists. Castle Garden was soon converted to other uses. A theater stood on the site for many years and was used by the likes of Phineas T. Barnum. Today it is a city park, called Battery Park, and is the departure point for the ferry to the Statue of Liberty. Today's Battery Park is actually bigger now than it once was, having been extended into the harbor over the years by landfill.

While the Ellis Island fire of 1897 did destroy some of the records of Castle Garden, the ships' manifest records of those years survived.

Now the Battery Conservancy has created an online database of information about 10 million immigrants for the years 1830 through 1892, the years before Ellis Island opened. All these records are extracted from the original ship manifests. If you are one of the more than 73 million Americans who are descended from those who entered at Castle Garden, you can probably find your ancestors in this database.

This week I went to the Castle Garden site and conducted several searches with great success. I found that the site's free "Quick Search" allows you to search by first name, last name, date range, place of origin, occupation, and name of ship. You can search by any combination of those elements. Anything that is unknown can be left blank. The result will be a display of all the matches to the parameters you supply.

As usual, I started with my own surname. A few seconds later I was looking at a list of 78 immigrants who share the same last name as mine. I was a bit disappointed to find that one immigrant

was listed with a first name of "Mr." while his wife's first name was listed as "Mrs." Another's first name was listed as "Professor," and a fourth seemed to have the first name of "Unknown." However, the rest of the entries had true first names or initials listed, as expected.

By clicking on menu items, I found that Professor Eastman was 34 years old when he arrived from Liverpool, England, on the ship Abyssinia on February 17, 1871. He was a music professor. Perhaps that is enough information for a descendant to make the connection, even without a listed first name.

The following is an example of a more typical entry:

THOMAS EASTMAN
Occupation: Farmer
Age: 35
Sex: M
Literacy: U
Arrived: 1884-05-05
Origin: England
Port: Liverpool & Queenstown
Last Residence:
Destination: USA
Plan: Unknown
Ship: Alaska
Passage: Unknown

The Quick Search that I used allows you to easily find an individual or family. Quick Searches are free of charge.

The site also offers Advanced Searches: the ability to search the database using more fields. An Advanced Search allows everything that a Quick Search allows, plus the ability to search by gender, age upon arrival, and destination. The site states that Advanced Searches are "ideal for scholars and those interested in genealogical research." An Advanced Search costs \$45.

Unless you are searching for a very common surname, I suspect that the free Quick Searches will suffice for most genealogists.

Castle Garden.org is a great resource for educators, scholars, students, family historians, and the interested public. The site currently has 10 million records in its database, with another 2 million records yet to be entered. Donations are

solicited to help maintain this site for all.

For more information about the online Castle Garden immigration database or to search the records yourself, go to <http://castlegarden.org>



Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 20, October 31, 2005, *and reprinted here with permission.*

TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR VETERANS QUESTIONNAIRES

By Timothy Dougherty

In 1914 and 1915, Dr. Gustavus Dyer, Archivist of Tennessee, sent a questionnaire out to all known Tennessee Civil War veterans. In 1920, John Trotwood Moore, Director of the Tennessee Historical Commission, circulated a revised questionnaire. By 1922, some 1,650 had been returned. Collectively, this series of documents became known as the "Tennessee Civil War Veterans Questionnaires." Fortunately for the researcher with a Tennessee Civil War veteran, the Genealogy Department owns a microfilm copy of this gem.

The responses of the Federal interviewees are grouped in alphabetical order (by surname) on the first reel, and those of Confederate veterans are arranged in the same fashion on the remaining eight reels.

The veterans interviewed came from all social classes, and answers range from the curt and barely literate to the reflective and erudite. Many questionnaires were returned with appended pages of information.

Legibility of the responses varies. Some are typed and nearly as clear as the day they were composed. Others are more difficult to discern, being in faded ink or pencil, or traced in the shaky scrawl of the aged. Most, however, fall some-

where within these extremes.

The content of the interviews helps paint a portrait of the veteran and his turbulent times. Although not every veteran answered each of the forty-six questions, most seem to have approached the task with some degree of dedication. Questions include age, birthplace, parent's names, and occupation. The interviewee listed the unit with which he served, named those in his company he remembered, and chronicled his experiences during the war. Also included are questions regarding ancestry, schooling and conditions in the community, and sketches of his life before and after the war.

The questionnaires also examine whether or not the parents owned slaves, and probe the general tenor of relations between slave-holding and non-slave-holding families. The responses are an interesting and often contradictory barometer of the times. For example, many of those interviewed reported that slave-holders and non-slave-holders existed in communities on friendly and equal footing. However, some responses drew quite a different picture. In William Landon Babb's own words, for example, "the slave holders was always elevated above the common man," and "always moved in circle to them selvs thinking themselvs on a hiar plane than the laboring man." And his words echo many others.

www.FriendsOfAllenCounty.org.

[This collection is a fascinating source for genealogical and historical research. Printed transcripts of the completed questionnaires are also available in five indexed volumes at call number 976.8/M2/DYE/V. 1-5 in our SBCGS Sahyun Library. Submitted by Jan Cloud, SBCGS Member]

PENCILS IN THE CIVIL WAR

By Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS Member

If you have in your possession a letter written by a relative serving in the Civil War and it is written in pencil, read on...

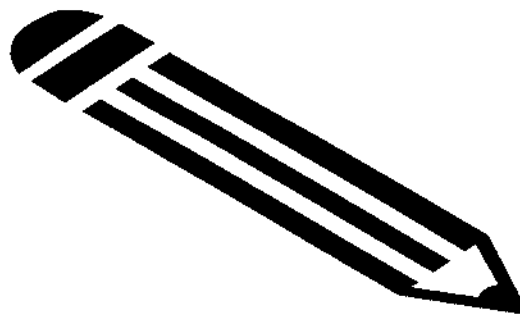
A quill pen and ink made of pokeberry juice were standard writing tools before the Civil War. Once the war began it was soon realized this was a highly impractical means for charting maps, writing messages and preparing orders.

What to do? Joseph Dixon came to the rescue with his "graphic writing stick"! This "new" idea had actually been around almost a half century but had never achieved popularity. Dixon, in the early 1800s had conceived this novel idea when he was but thirteen years old. As he grew up he saved his money and when he was twenty-three years old created the first pencils and built a small factory to produce them. However, few were sold and he was on the verge of bankruptcy.

The order from the Union Army saved the day. By the end of the war they had become commonplace and were a "way of life."

Only one change has been made to the original design, that in 1876 when an eraser was added.

(In case you are a-wonderin' about pokeberries, they are the juicy purple fruit of the pokeweed plant whose purple root is also used in medicine; and this tall herb's young asparagus-like shoots are edible.)



MORE ABOUT BLACK SHEEP FLORENCE

By Elizabeth Dake, SBCGS Member
<bjodake@cox.net>



Just as one black sheep stands out in a flock of white sheep, so does that renegade member of the family that does not adhere to standard conventions. Florence Lhotka couldn't take it any more. Her sickly mother had died when she was nine, her father paid more attention to his horses than he did to her, AND the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair beckoned. Overwhelmingly. When she arrived at the Fair, she joined Col Zach Mulhall's Wild West A young cowboy in the troupe soon asked her to marry him, but she thought he had no future, so she turned down Will Rogers in order to marry champion cowboy and bronco buster Sam Scoville. We've all heard of Sam Scoville? Yeah, right. Did they ride off together into the sunset to live happily ever after?

Fact-checking time: census records so far show nothing of Florence Lhotka or her father James before 1910. Florence and Sam Scoville were married on Nov. 19, 1904 in St. Louis, Missouri. Their daughter, Raymond Roberta, was born in 1905 in Wyoming. According to the 1910 census, they were living in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where Sam worked as a drover. Also living at their house was a boarder, Reese DeTilla, a ranch hand.

I knew from the family story that she later married Reese DeTilla, but didn't know what happened to Sam Scoville. Was Florence a widow? Were they divorced? More fact-checking was in order. Google found two references to Sam Scoville: one, a review of a 1913 vaudeville performance of Sam and his wife, Goldie, rope spinning and shooting, noted they were members of the famous touring 101 Wild West Show; the other was a long 1931 article about early rodeo performers, including Sam Scoville. There was a suggestion in one article that only the influence of his rancher boss kept Sam out of legal trouble from his early escapades. I could find nothing after 1910 in the records about him.

Was he perhaps in prison? I contacted the

Wyoming State Archives. It must have been a quiet day for them when my letter arrived, for the timely reply was: Samuel Scoville was a brakeman in Cheyenne on the railroad (1907), operated his own dray service (1908-1909), and was a driver for Wyoming Lumber & Supply Co. (1910), and in 1911-1912 had moved to Laramie; all of this information from the city directories. Florence and Samuel were divorced in 1910.

Curiosity got the better of me; I sent for the divorce records. Discounting the legalese, it makes interesting reading: agreement not to request alimony, Sam refused to obey court order to support the kid, tried to sell household furnishings to avoid payment of child support, accusations against him of physical and emotional abuse plus frequenting houses of prostitution. She was granted a divorce September 19, 1910. According to her obituary, she and Reese were married September 10, 1910. Yes, you read that right. Hmmmm. . . A little hanky-panky perhaps?



ANABAPTIST, MENNONITE and AMISH QUERY

SBCGS Member, Joan Landis Bahm, is interested in finding other SBCGS members who have Anabaptist, Mennonite and Amish ancestry.

Please email her after December 31, 2005 at darwinandjoan@earthlink.net with the following: Names, religion and town of origin in Europe.



GONE BUT STILL AVAILABLE

Ever want to view a previous version of an Internet web page? Thirty billion web pages have been permanently recorded and can be viewed by going to www.archive.org/web/web/php and then entering the URL of the web page. You will be able to view many previous versions of the page, with some going back to 1996 when the facility began recording them.

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SBCGS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Order publications listed below from the Society's Sahyun Library, SBCGS, PO Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303, attention: Emily Aasted.

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. \$10.00 p&h \$3.20

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JANUARY 2006

January 28, Saturday. Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. Program: Hawley Roddick, Executive Director of Boehm Biography Group, will give a PowerPoint slide presentation called "Telling Your Story in Books and on Video DVDs."

Help groups begin at 9:30; general meeting begins at 10:30. Park in upper lot off Constance. See our website for program details at www.cagenweb.com/santabarbara/sbcgs/. Change of date this month only.

FEBRUARY 2006

February 18, Saturday. Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. Program: TBA

MAY 2006

May 3, SBCGS members will travel to Salt Lake City to research at the FHL. Contact Jim or Marj Friestad for more information at <ronjim@cox.net>

The Morning Press - September 18, 1890

Our streets are in fine condition due to the constant sprinkling during the summer months. This has not only made living pleasant in the city, but will greatly lessen the annual cost of street upkeep. All of which proves our contention that street sprinkling is the most economical method of street repair.

Santa Barbara with its open front to the sea from Castle Rock to Booth's Point is destined to become world-noted even more so than at present. Natural beauty of our seafront, surpassing all other beach resorts is largely due to the view from the beach and the encircling hills and mountains.

The Morning Press - September 18, 1915

Two automobiles filled with "Boyland" students, accompanied by Pryus, Hopkins and two instructors, leave today for the exposition at San Francisco. They go over San Marcos pass, will camp on the Santa Ynez river, and hope to complete the journey north in three days, camping out wherever convenient.

Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society
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