

Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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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).

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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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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Something happened over the Christmas Holidays that I think is important for all of us and I want to share it with you.

My husband and I were honored to be the hosts of a family "memorial" for my mother's brother who died on November 21, 2005. Each year we hold a "gathering of the clan" so this seemed to be the best time for such an event to be held. All told we had 35+ people at our house to honor this wonderful man and to talk about him and tell what he meant to each of us. "Uncle Barney" was christened Wolcott Bernard Beck on June 11, 1920 in Roy, New Mexico. Barney was the third youngest in a family of 15. His two surviving sisters and younger brother, his daughter and son-in-law, his five grandchildren, his six great grandchildren, as well as various nieces and nephews gathered to tell just how Barney had touched their lives.

It was a wonderful day, lot of hugs, tears and stories but it wasn't until after viewing the video of the day that I came to a realization that I don't think many consider. We are always trying to get those interviews and stories from the eldest members of our families, as we should, but we are ignoring another real treasure and those are the stories the living members have to tell about their relationships with those members who are no longer around. It was along this vein that a fellow society member told me about the time all of her siblings got together to share stories about their father. Each shared anecdotes about their relationship with "the old man" and the result was a real revelation for each and a greater sense of just who that person was. This was exactly what happened with my family. It seemed everyone came away saying, "I didn't know that about

Uncle Barn" or "how come he never told me that story?" Well you get the idea. Now for those who have already figured this out and have already mined this wonderful treasure, good for you. But for those who haven't thought about this aspect of your family history, the next time your family gets together you may want to set some time aside and share stories about those family members who are no longer with you and see just what treasures will be revealed. And don't forget to record them.

Michol Colgan, President

FROM THE EDITOR

Our members have come through again contributing nine articles and eight submissions to this issue. Louise Evans' article about Margaret Curran was written after Louise enchanted Jan Cloud's class by telling us the story. I wanted to share her story with all our members.

Carrie Pardo's article about researching in Nebraska came about after she made a trip there last year looking for family. She ended up making a booklet out of it for her family. Don't we all wish we could just sit down and start writing our narratives as Jan has attempted to teach us.

John Fritsche is still finding local Santa Barbarans to write about. We are so lucky to have John so involved in Santa Barbara history and to share it with us. And B Jo Dake's Black Sheep stories are so entertaining. Keep the stories coming, B Jo. Cari Thomas enjoys surfing the Internet and joining List Serves and shares her know-how on using FamilySearch.org. The discovery of Charlie Walworth's fruit plates became a bonus to his genealogical pursuits.

Marjorie Wilser's story about Granny was written for a good friend, and Jayne Caldwell never fails when I ask her for material. Sandy Lewis certainly knows the treasures held at the Davidson Library at UCSB. She can teach us all a few tricks. Enjoy this issue, I certainly have enjoyed putting it together for you..

Dorothy Oksner, Editor

ALL ABOUT GYPSIES

By Jayne Craven Caldwell, SBCGS Member

If your crossword puzzle asks for a five-letter word for the original homeland of Gypsies, "Egypt" would not be the correct answer. (However, in their nomadic wanderings they were mistakenly thought to be from Egypt hence their name.)

Gypsies are an ancient race from the northwestern part of India where they most likely were in a warrior caste. (Their blood tests show similarities to those of that class today.) They pushed the Muslims out of India, but in turn six centuries later they in turn were also pushed out.

Gypsy history is mostly conjecture based on the oral history of the Rom (their name for themselves meaning "man") because they have no written language.

It is known their journey took them through the Caspian Mountains to Persia. The Book of Kings says ten to twenty thousand musicians were given to the Shah and he later ordered them to take their talents on the road. (Is it he who set them to their wandering life style?)

Through the Caucasus Mountains they went to Turkey where they spent the next 100 years. There they engaged in fortune telling, a talent they had brought with them from India. They were early psychologists perhaps, for they are adept at observing, listening, and looking into the eyes of those who come to them.

With the fall of Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire, they moved on to the Balkan Countries. For the next 300 years they were miserable and suffered hardship, surviving by their wits. During this time they honed skills suitable for their chosen lifestyle.

Metal work was (and is) widespread in India

and the Gypsy knew to salvage scrap metal, then using his findings to engage in tin and copper smithing. While in Romania their skills became recognized as valuable to that country. Their

reward? They were enslaved to keep them from moving on. It wasn't until the mid-1800s that Romania freed over a half-million Gypsy slaves. They once again were on the road.

In the Middle Ages they were living in the ghettos in Spain. It was there that their language was outlawed by edict of King Philip IV. In spite of that Romany persists to this day and is recognized as a proper language with its own rules of grammar. It is similar to Sanskrit. ("One" is "ek in Hindi, and "Yek" in Romany. The term for mother-in-law in Hindi is "sas" and in Romany it is "sasuy." "Kala" is the Hindi word for black. It is "Kalo" in Romany.) Conjunction of verbs, feminine ending of words, and the combining of two or more words follow the Hindi pattern.

Always there has been the need to blame someone (as the Jews found out in the 30s) and the host countries began calling Gypsies traitors and spies. They were hunted like animals and hanged on sight. Gypsy men were castrated; some were branded with "v" and imprisoned for two years. (If they tried to escape they were incarcerated for life.) Even worse, their children could be taken from them and sold for a few cents.

Laws popped up forbidding their buying provisions or even drawing water at the well. Their recourse was to steal if they were to feed their families. Stealing is a reputation that persists to this day.

In spite of the Industrial Revolution in Europe the Gypsy community resisted a wage-earning



(GYPSIES -continued on page 7)

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S FRUIT PLATES

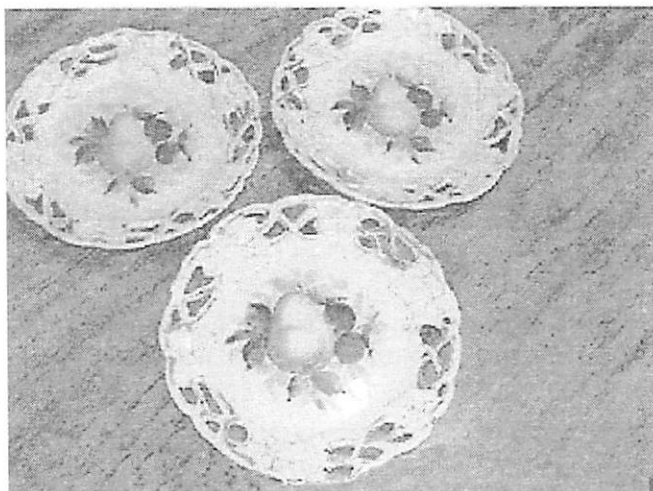
By Charles Walworth, SBCGS Member
<CAWalworth@worldnet.att.net>

In the course of writing up my family history, I discovered that my great-grandmother Jessie Louise Read Mosher (1848-1905), wife of Leander H. Mosher, apparently once owned a set of 12 fruit plates, by now antiques and spread across four states.

Having spent many years researching my ancestors, I reached a point several years ago where I felt I needed to document my findings for the benefit of others. I decided to write an account of the genealogy of each of my eight great-grandparents. As one of the first, I choose Leander H. Mosher (1844-1883), my paternal grandmother's father. Although born in Nova Scotia, Leander came from Rhode Islanders who had migrated to Nova Scotia in 1760 upon the expulsion of the Acadians by the British. Coming down from him, I had already documented my grandmother's descendants as part of a Walworth booklet I had produced and distributed to 100 Walworth cousins.

To complete Leander's genealogy, I wanted to carry his other descendants down to the present day. That meant contacting the children and/or grandchildren of his other daughter, my grandmother's sister, Mabel—stage name Mabel Montgomery. I had previously, while working in New York City years ago, visited the Performing Arts Research Center at Lincoln Center of the New York Public Library and read her press clippings. I learned that for many seasons she had starred on tour as Zaza, Zira, and Madame X. She won a 63 HP automobile in 1913 as the most popular actress in America.

Mabel had an interesting life. She was married four times: the first marriage ended in a divorce with a suit filed brought for alienation of affections, the second gave her two boys but left her a widow, the third ended quickly in a divorce naming a young chauffeur/babysitter. She married the chauffeur in 1920, and together they raised the



GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S FRUIT PLATES

two boys and lived happily until her death in 1942 in Honolulu, reported by *The New York Times* as induced by nervous shock from the bombing on December 7, 1941.

I had contacted Mabel's two sons back in 1980 and got family information from them. Unfortunately, I did not keep up with them. Then, in 2001, I figured I might locate them with the Social Security Death Index (which had proved useful on other occasions). Sure enough, both sons and their only sons had died. But, with the death locations given, I was able to track down the rest of Mabel's progeny.

In corresponding with one of Mabel's granddaughters, a question came. "Did I know who had painted the fruit plates?" When my mother died my sister and I divided up six fruit plates that had come down from our grandmother—my sister took three and I took three. Could these be the same fruit plates? The cousin e-mailed me a picture of her mother's three plates—the plates shown here—and they matched mine. I then confirmed with her sister-in-law that she had another three plates. Besides locating several cousins, I have accounted for an entire set of a dozen family plates once in New York City and now three each in Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee, and Alabama, a bonus sidelight to my genealogical pursuits.



GRANNY AND THE TWO-LEGGED NEWSPAPER

a Tale of Patagonia Oral Tradition
as told by Eliza Nevius and Elizabeth Austin

by Marjorie Wilser, SBCGS Member
<the3toad@macol.net>

[Eliza's granddaughter is my close friend, so I too am privileged to remember Eliza as Granny, who spent her retirement years in Santa Barbara. We are working to connect Lewis Lot Nevius and Eliza Curtis to their families in New Jersey and New York].

Patagonia, Arizona, around 1910, was a scrubby homesteaded patch with more cottonwoods than people. Small ranches and family farms peppered the desert, and distances forced homesteaders to ride horseback or drive farm wagons to town for supplies. Lewis Lot Nevius and his wife Eliza Curtis Nevius brought their young family to live in Patagonia in hopes of a prosperous future for the children.

Every rural community has its two-legged newspaper, known variously as a friendly neighbor, a busybody, or a gossip, depending on who tells the tale. In Patagonia, this woman, whose title remains but whose name was unrecorded, had said some unkind things about Eliza's friend and another neighbor.

Spunky Eliza could not let the the matter pass her by. If the rumor gained credence, the neighbors' friendship might tarnish Eliza's reputation by association.

In those days, it was common for neighbors to pool their orders from the Montgomery Ward catalog in order to take advantage of the lower prices given to larger orders. The next time Eliza and her friend got together over a catalog, one of them happened to notice a certain item and laugh over it. Eliza, to the end of her life, always denied having made the suggestion, claiming that either she or her friend might have said it first. Be that as it may, each woman spend an additional *ten cents* on her share of the order and went home feeling rather smug.

When the big carton finally arrived, the men

hauled it home on the buckboard and dropped it off at the closest farm for both wives to sort out their orders. The women pulled out their personal purchases, and compared the men's purchases to their list before returning to their kitchens.

They prepared well. On the plains they could easily observe their neighbors' comings and goings along the public road, so they already knew which day the gossip habitually rode into town to pick up her mail.

"And this very respectable young wife was wearing something only a certain kind of woman would wear . . . red stockings!"

Eliza's neighbor kept watch and made sure she was out hoeing her garden as the gossip rode by. Her skirts were tucked up out of the dirt while she worked. And this very respectable young wife was wearing something only a certain kind of woman would wear . . . red stockings!

The gossip, aware she was by now unpopular with this neighbor, said nothing and urged her horse on, anxious to share the shocking discovery with the rest of Patagonia.

The next farm on the road to town was the Nevius place. Sure enough, the gossip could see Eliza Nevius, a proper young matron, sitting under a shade tree, working on her mending. Her skirts were tucked up a bit to catch the breeze, and oh goodness, *she was wearing red stockings!*

Unheard of! Beyond shocking! The gossip could now hardly wait to get into town and tell the details of what she had seen. Eliza had the satisfaction of seeing the gossip's horse break into a trot and knew their plan was working.

But since Eliza and her friend were very proper young wives whom everybody knew would never do any such thing as wear racy clothing, and since each had dashed inside to stuff the evidence in her woodstove the moment the gossip was out of sight, the gossip's credibility was ruined. Patagonia had lost its two-legged newspaper.

BOOR

(GYPSIES -continued from page 4)

life, relishing their own simple way. In fact, they had contempt for the settled people and just kept moving about doing those things that they had learned to do.

Over the centuries the Gypsies maintained their own distinct culture. They look different ...they are of small stature, have light brown skin, very black hair, extremely white teeth and beautiful dark eyes. Their women wore bright-colored clothes. They are secretive, evasive, wary, and have the ability to "think on their feet." They have no desire to assimilate and cling to their own lifestyle and customs, although less in recent years than before.

In their wanderings Gypsies observed that religious pilgrims were treated with respect and helped along the way. They found it advantageous to let people think they too were pilgrims. They would adopt the religion if it suited their purpose, though today they are of the Christian faith.

There are many myths about these nomadic people. They definitely did not originate in Egypt. Nor do they eat babies. There is no "King" of the Gypsies, though they do have leaders in different parts of the world.

They have a rich and colorful culture and a Gypsy marriage is a festive occasion. A bride is selected for the young man and the two sets of parents agree on the dowry. The wedding lasts for three days and three nights. It is rare that a Rom would marry outside his culture, and if he does so, that person is considered "polluted" and rejected.

Weddings, of course, were celebrated and enriched by their wonderful music. In that genre they have contributed so much. These people have given us the violin, the tambourine and the cymbal. Their songs are of longing and yearning, handed down from generation to generation. Hints of Gypsy music are found in Spanish Flamenco, in Hungarian Rhapsodies, and even have crept into our own jazz and blues. Franz Liszt and Johannes Brahms incorporated into their compositions the music of the Gypsy. It follows that their dances were also beautiful, with rich hand movements (as in Flamenco dancing).

Family is important. They feel they are actually one family and watch out for each other.

In another time a Gypsy caravan was a sight to behold, for it was colorfully and profusely decorated on the outside. It held their worldly possessions and was indeed their home, and pulled by horses. Those bright colors were in sharp contrast to the dismal and bleak villages they passed through. It was obvious that "Gypsies are in Town." The colorful horse-drawn caravans are no more, having been replaced with sleek travel trailers.



PERSONALS FROM THE SANTA BARBARA MORNING PRESS, DECEMBER 18, 1917

Mrs. M. M. Potter is in Los Angeles for a few days.

Julius Meyers, who has been for some time engaged in the general merchandise business in Los Olivos, has bought the Ashcraft Food station at the Central market.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fitzgerald left yesterday for Philadelphia.

John Tatjes left Santa Barbara yesterday en route for Nevada City, Cal.

Miss Etta Thompson left yesterday for New York city.

Misses Katherine Wilson and Norma Davidson will motor to Los Angeles today. Miss Davidson will spend the holidays with her parents in Santa Monica. Miss Wilson returns to Santa Barbara.

C. H. Rachford of the district forester's office, formerly supervisor of the Santa Barbara national forest, will arrive here today and will immediately leave for the upper Santa Maria river section with Supervisor J. R. Hall to give attention to grazing permits.

Miss Ruth Young of Seattle is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Janssens of 213

(PERSONALS continued on page 9)

GENEALOGICAL TREASURES AT THE DAVIDSON LIBRARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SANTA BARBARA

By Sandy Lewis, UCSB Librarian and SBCGS Member
<sandylewis@yahoo.com>

The UCSB Libraries' collections contain many resources of value to family history researchers. Unlike public libraries and genealogical society collections, we do not keep these materials in a special room. You will have the most success if you use the catalog, Pegasus, to search the collection. You don't need a password to use Pegasus from your home computer at www.library.ucsb.edu/. Below are two collections held by the UCSB Libraries that genealogists will find useful.

DRAPER MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

The collection covers the history of the trans-Allegheny West, which includes the western areas of the Carolinas and Virginia, parts of Georgia and Alabama, the Ohio River Valley, and the upper Mississippi Valley. The period covered dates from the 1740's to the 1830's. The collection has 500 volumes, which are arranged into 50 series. Some of the titles are Illinois Papers, Kentucky Papers, and other titles are named after the subject of the volume: Daniel Boone, Tecumseh, and George Rogers Clark. The collection includes correspondence, interview notes, extracts from newspapers and other published sources, muster rolls, transcripts of official documents, and more.

The collection encompasses 136 reels of microfilm and several guides. The collection is located on the first floor of Davidson Library in the Government Information Center. See Microfilm Area E151 .W5

The main guide to the collection is the *Guide to the Draper manuscripts* by Josephine L. Harper. See Microfilm Area Z6616.D72 H37 1983. This guide is also available in the Sahyun Library at the Santa Barbara County Genealogical

Society, 136 Castillo Street, Santa Barbara, California. Go to www.cagenweb.com/santabarbara/sbcgs/.

There are other guides for specific papers of the collection:

Calendar of the Tennessee and King's mountain papers of the Draper collection of manuscripts. Madison, The Society, 1929. See Microfilm Area E151 .W48

Calendar of the Kentucky papers of the Draper collection of manuscripts. Madison, The Society, 1925. See Microfilm Area E151 .W47

Preston and Virginia papers of the Draper collection of manuscripts. Madison, The Society, 1915. See Microfilm Area E151 .W495

Descriptive list of manuscript collections of the State historical society of Wisconsin. Thwaites, Reuben Gold. Madison, The Society, 1906. See Microfilm Area E151 .W49 and Main Library E151 .W49

To read more about this collection, visit the Wisconsin Historical Society at www.wisconsinhistory.org/military/drapper/

CITY DIRECTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

The UCSB Libraries also have a large collection of city directories on microfilm and microfiche. The guide to using this collection is located in the microfilm area on the first floor of Davidson Library: *City directories of the United States, 1860-1901: guide to the microfilm collection.* Woodbridge, CT: Research Publications, 1983, c1984. Microfilm Area Z5771.2 .C58 1984

This set of microfiche was published in four segments and UCSB has the first segment, which are directories published before 1860. The fiche is filed in alphabetical order by city. The guide is also arranged alphabetically by the name of the city and will tell you if that city has a directory that was filmed for the first segment. This call number for this collection is Microfiche E154.5 .A2. Santa Barbara is not included in this microfiche collection but in a different collection on microfilm.

The collection of Santa Barbara city directo-

ries will be found at Microfilm E 154.5 .C48. The Libraries' holding include the years 1886-1888, 1904-1924, 1926-1946, 1948-1949, 1951-1960.

Microform readers, printers, and scanners are also located in this area of the Davidson Library. If you have questions about the collection, please contact Sandy Lewis, sandylewis@yahoo.com or see the Libraries' guide for Genealogy Research: www.library.ucsb.edu/subjects/genealogy.html.



ALL CENSUS YEARS FOR SCOTLAND NOW ONLINE

With the recent launch of the 1841 Census for Scotland, ScotlandsPeople is pleased to announce that all available Census indexes are now on line. (Please note that we are currently working through a few remaining outstanding district issues).

We are also working hard to improve your service by publishing further data sets, adding more infrastructure and deploying a new payment gateway. Look out for more information about these developments in a future update.

Many Thanks
ScotlandsPeople
www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

Wills & Testaments

Searching the wills & testaments index is free and it costs 5GBP (approx. 7EUR or 9USD) to view any document.

Old Parish Registers, Statutory Registers and Census

It costs 6GBP (approx. 8EUR or 11USD), to search the Old Parish Register, Statutory Register and Census indexes in the database. This gives you 30 "page credits" and allows access for a period of 7 consecutive days (starting from the time your credit card payment is authorized),

however many times you log on and off in that time. If you download 30 pages before your 7 consecutive days are up, you can buy a further 30 page credits for 6GBP, and your access time is extended for a further 7 consecutive days. You will not lose your existing credits when your 7-day session is expired; when you buy more credits they will simply be added to your existing credits.

[Ed.— Even though this is a fee-based service, the rewards are great (and cheaper than hiring a professional or going to Scotland yourself). For around \$100 US, I was able to obtain by mail copies of the actual registers of my great-grandmother's and her family's marriage and birth records.]



(PERSONALS continued from page 7)

West Figueroa street. Miss Young has visited in Santa Barbara on frequent occasions during recent years.

Augustine Janssens, who has been in the army hospital at Camp Kearny for several days on account of measles, is reported much improved, but it is feared he will not be able to take advantage of a promised furlough for Christmas, which he expected to spend with his parents here.

Dr. and Mrs. George Lutton have taken one of the Conrad cottages in the upper end of town and will reside permanently in Santa Barbara. They formerly lived at Los Olivos.

John E. Tracy of Milwaukee, Wis., is expected to arrive in the city this evening to spend the Christmas holidays with his sister, Miss Mary H. Tracy, dean of the State Normal school, residing on Olive avenue.



ALL THE MARBLES

By *Ashleigh Brilliant*

www.ashleighbrilliant.com

In the early months of 1946, when I was 12 years old, I had a very short but vivid experience of becoming rich and famous. I have never until now made public this bizarre episode in my life.

With my parents and sister, I was in the process of moving back to England from Washington D.C., where my father had held a British government post since 1941. After leaving Washington, but before sailing from New York, we stayed for several weeks with my Canadian grandparents in their apartment in my mother's hometown of Toronto. There, I was enrolled, for less than a month, (March 4 to April 2, 1946)—and very much against my will—in the nearest public school.

I had several reasons for intensely disliking this situation. For one thing, I had actually been briefly and unhappily deposited in that very same institution, Brock Avenue School, once before—seven years previously, when I was five. Back then our exile was just beginning. (We had come over from England without my father on a visit to Toronto in 1939—but the outbreak of war in Europe had prevented our return.) I had been to nursery school in London, but this was darkly different. I still have a painful memory of standing there in the playground, during recess on the first day of school, clinging to the chain-link fence, looking out, and feeling like a prisoner. Two of my fellow-prisoners came over and asked, "What grade are you in?" When I told them First grade, they told me that they were in Third, and disdainfully walked away.

There were two more Toronto apartments, and two other schools, before we moved to Washington. But now, in 1946, the war was over, and we were at last going home. I had fantasized about this return all through my childhood, but the reality was very unsettling. It was hard enough to leave a whole familiar American world, and soon have to face a totally unfamiliar one in Britain.

But why must I be made, in between, to go back to the same Toronto school I'd hated before, when we were about to leave again anyway? And to compound the injustice, my sister, during this period, was allowed to remain school-free!

This account is based partly on my memory, but also on the skimpy but sometimes revealing daily diary, which I had begun to keep two years previously. I'm glad I have the diary to remind me of how many ways my unhappiness manifested itself, throwing a minor tantrum and locking myself in the bathroom on our first night in Toronto because I didn't want to be made to sleep with my young cousin Howard; taking chocolate bars from my Grandmother's ice-box without permission; breaking a radio which my Uncle Amy was working on in his repair shop; tearing off a piece of the wallpaper in my Grandparents' apartment.

But it was my mother and father I was really angry at, for forcing me to go to Brock, where I felt totally out of place, and was appalled by the foul language and rough behavior I encountered. To punish them, I refused even to talk with them about events at school for which I was in turn punished by being deprived of my usual Saturday trip to the movies. But in my second week at the school, I found a peculiar way of fighting back against my whole miserable situation.

All the boys at that school were crazy about marbles. I didn't play any of their marble games, but, being a stranger, and arriving in the middle of a term, I was naturally the object of much curiosity and was constantly being approached and asked questions about myself. At some point I must have become tired of this and told somebody, maybe as a joke, that I would answer his question in return for a marble. To my surprise, he gave me one. I tried this again, and soon discovered that people would actually pay me marbles for answering questions. Somehow this grew, and word must have got around quickly that there was a kid who would answer any question for a marble. Because after that, whenever I appeared on the playground, I was surrounded by a crowd of kids, all eager to pay marbles to ask me ques-

tions, or to hear my answers to those of other people. It became an exciting, and—in marble terms—very lucrative, commercial activity, which lasted for the rest of my brief Brock Avenue career.

Unfortunately I didn't record, and can't remember, any of the questions I was asked. You and I will just have to imagine the sorts of things kids might come up with in these circumstances. I also don't remember what rules I may have concocted, or whether I ever had to give any marbles back to dissatisfied customers. But even at that age, I must have had some kind of talent as an entertainer, because my pockets were soon bulging with marbles, and before long, I had hundreds of them. I was marble-rich! Day after day, I took my haul back to my grandparents' apartment, eventually filling several large jars, but (still angry at my parents) never explaining how I had acquired them.

There was also, however, some danger in becoming so wealthy so publicly, especially being also Jewish—and soon there were indications that things were getting out of hand. Three days after starting what I called my “marble business,” I wrote that there was a lot of “anti-Semitism” at that school. In the following week: “There are always crowds around me. A boy almost broke my neck, giving the excuse that I insulted him.” Four days later, I was involved in two fights, getting a hurt hand and a cut leg, though both incidents were “unintentional, and none of my fault.” The next day I “suffered numerous insults and torments.”

I was probably lucky that we left Toronto as soon as we did. Unfortunately, I had no way of turning all my loot into cash before then. When we departed for New York on April 4, I was made to leave all the marbles behind, and I have no knowledge of their subsequent fate. Nor do I remember ever telling my parents the real story about what had been going on at school.

But there was one other event in this affair which I do remember with startling clarity, probably because it gave me my first taste of feeling truly famous. Nothing was ever said to me directly or officially by anybody in authority at

that school; but one day in English class, the teacher, to illustrate some point of grammar, wrote this sentence on the blackboard:

*The foolish children give marbles to
the boy in the playground.*

✻

LDS FHL DIGITIZING BOOKS AND MICROFORMS

By Barbara Algaze <barbara@jgsla.org>

I have been asked on numerous occasions whether (and when) the Salt Lake City-based Family History Library will be converting their resources to CD or digital format.

The latest is that they are presently planning to convert all of their microforms to digital images. They have been working on it since September of 2005 and are presently projecting that they will have the project completed in six years (more or less). As the materials are scanned, they will be put on their website for all of us to access.

In addition, they are also digitizing published family histories—starting with those that are out of copyright. About 5,000 were on-line as of September 1st and they are digitizing about 100 volumes per week. [See www.lib.byu.edu]

As the material goes on-line, they are creating links from the material to the digitized website. You can do a preliminary hunt by following these directions:

Go to [www.familysearch.org]
Click on Family History Library Catalog
(one of the tabs on the top of the page)
Click on Author Search
Type in Potter, then Lucy
Click on Potter, Lucy Closson Austin
Click on the title
Scroll down to red, which says “To view a digital version of this book, click here.”

[Source: JGSLA Dates and Updates, March 2006,
Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles]

Article from "The Morning Press"
Santa Barbara, California
30 Jan 1918:

NOTICE TO ALL ALIEN ENEMIES

All alien enemies are requested to heed the contents of the following communication, which has been received by Chief of Police Kelley from the United States Marshall:

"Chief of Police:

"Sir: You are hereby notified that the registration of German alien enemies is fixed within this district to commence at 6 a. m. on February 4, 1918, and to continue on each day successively thereafter between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. up to and including the 9th day of February, 1918, at 8 o'clock p. m.

"Copies of the general rules and regulations governing such registration will be forwarded to you.

"Persons required to register—All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German empire or imperial German government, being males of the age of 14 years and upwards who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

"Request all daily or weekly newspapers published in your city to publish a notice stating that German alien enemies are required to be registered, and the days and places at which registration is to take place, and to repeat the publication of such once daily or weekly, as the case may be, in every such daily or weekly newspaper issued in your city up to and including the last registration day, and to supplement such notice by an additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

"The various forms will be distributed to the chief registrars in cities by the United States marshals of the districts and to the registrars in non-urban areas through the post-office department. The United States marshals will be furnished with a reserve supply of forms for distribution to any registration officer on application. (Signed)

"F. WALTON,

"United States Marshal."



Article from "The Morning Press"

Santa Barbara, California

20 Feb 1918:

[Note: Listings are in exact order as in article
which is in rough alpha listing by first letter.

Some additions are included after "Z".

All family names have been capitalized by transcriber-2006]

NAMES OF ENEMY ALIENS IN THIS CITY ARE PUBLISHED

Under instructions from the United States Marshal, the local police yesterday gave out the names of the 81 enemy aliens registered in Santa Barbara:

ALEXY, Matthew, 27 East Ortega street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BRUNES, Frederick Henry, 125 West De la Guerra street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BRONGIER, Adolphe William, 1826 Ladera street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BAKER, Fred, Central hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BAENKE, William, R. F. D. 2, Box 158, Montecito, Cal.
BENTEL, Paul Franz, 326 Chapala street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BARENS, George, Montecito, Cal.
BERGMANN, Joseph John, R. F. D. 3, Goleta, Cal.
BURCKHARDT, Frederich August Carl, 311 West Valerio street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BOHME, Richard, El Mirasol hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
BERENS, Henry August, El Mirasol hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
CARSTEN, Paul, 1334 State street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
DEGENHARDT, Bro. Hippolytus, St. Anthony college, Santa Barbara, Cal.
DAMKOHLER, Fredrich Gottfried, Potter hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
DIEBEL, Horst Herbert, R. F. [sic] 3, Goleta, Cal.
DIEDERICHS, J. F. W., R. F. D. Box 247, Santa Barbara, Cal.
FUNKE, Friedrich Alexander, 932 Spring street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
GOETZ, Siegfried, Gregory place, Mission canyon, Santa Barbara, Cal.
HOPF, Alfred Otto, 610 West Carrillo street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
HALBECK, Wilhelm, Montecito, Cal. (Taylor & Owen.)
HARMS, John, East Haley street, (500 block), Santa Barbara, Cal.
HOPF, Robert, 1516 San Andreas street, Santa Barbara [remainder missing]
HABERLE, Fritz, Modoc road, Santa Barbara, Cal.
HOPF, Arnold Emil, 1516 San Andreas street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
KALILE, Frank, 332 1/2 State street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
KNAB, Paul Ludwig, 1332 De la Vina street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
LADE, George, 521 State street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
LION, Fred, 122 East Haley street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
LONITZ, Rudolf Martin Curt, 719 California street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
LASARZIG, Rudolf, 910 De la Vina street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
LEHILLING, Karl Gofflich, 1334 State street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
MAIER, Thomas, 132 Castillo street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
MILLER, Conrad, 608 West Ortega street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
MEYERS, Adolf Hugo Franz, 934 State street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
MYLNEK, Peter, 226 West Arrellaga street, Santa Barbara, Cal.

MIELKE, Gustav, 217 South Elisa street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 NICKELSON, William Frank, 605 Sutton avenue, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 OESCHLER, Richard, El Bosque road, Montecito, Cal.
 PLUMER, Diedrick Herman, Miramar, Montecito, Cal.
 PREUSS, Ernest Carl, Hope ranch, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 PESTOR, William, 335 East Valerio street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 ROBER, Theodor, 321 Santa Barbara street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 REINSCH, Paul, 319 Santa Barbara street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 RECHNER, Karl Frederick, 1123 East Ortega street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 RECHE, Henry William, Potter hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 ROSKOP, Fred Konrad, 1125 San Pasqual street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SIEBENLIST, Carl, El Bosque road, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 STINS, Anton, Arlington hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 STEIN, Gotthold Reinhard, Warren court, Mission ridge, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SIEVERT, Ludwig Charles, 310 Cacique street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SCHAUER, Karl, 721 California street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SAHM, Otto Eugene, 529 Wentworth avenue, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SCHMICH, Albert, Crocker ranch, R. F. D. 2, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 STAIGER, Paul G., 319 West Arrellaga street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SCHMITTER, Gustave N. M., Eucalyptus Hill road, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SUDBRACK, Hugo, Arlington hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SEXAUER, Hermann Frederick, 1120 Milpas street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 SCHERZER, Hugo, 121 West Carrillo street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 STARKE, Carl Robert, 1315 Puente Gordo street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 VERHASSELT, Reinhard, 308 West Cota street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 WOLFF, Arthur Fred, 1424 De la Vina street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 WOHRLE, Jacob, 524 Santa Barbara street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 WERNER, Wilhelm, Crocker ranch, Montecito, Cal.
 WEIST, Peter, 310 State street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 WIESHAYER, Longinus, Old Mission, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 ZAHLKE, Henry, Montecito, Cal., R. F. D. 2.
 SEUFF, Hans, Arlington hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 BOESSEUROTH, Herman Gustav, 3422 Columbus avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 DOTZEL, John M., 1701 Portland avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 DICKS, Bruno Frank, 3253 Girard avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.
 GOLDBACK, Wolfgang, 75 Taylor street, New York, N. Y.
 GROSSMAN, Ferdinand Frederich Max, transient.
 HECK, Michael, San Francisco, Cal., Co. F. E. Attwalt.
 KAMKA, Frank F., Hotel Phillips, Los Angeles, Cal.
 KRAMPITZ, George Franz, Los Angeles, Cal.
 KOCH, Jean, 3524 Portland avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 KLIMITZ, Richard Emil, 1600 Linden avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 KOCH, Oscar, 2716 Oliver avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 MINSEL, Carl Robert, 3620 Pillsbury avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 THIECK, William A., 4824 Upton avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
 SCHEIDEMAN, Henry August Gustav.

[Transcribed by Cari Thomas (cjmt); proofreading assistance by David T. Thomas, May 2006]

PITTSBURGH/ALLEGHENY COUNTY MARRIAGE RECORDS AND FAMILYSEARCH.ORG

By Cari Thomas, SBCGS Member
<western37@cox.net>

PART ONE

There were two methods discussed lately on PAALLEGH-L for Pittsburgh marriage records via LDS/Mormon holdings. Let's see if I can make these two searches easy. These are detailed, walk-you-through-it directions. The same procedures can be utilized for Allegheny County or anywhere else.

Those of you who already know the how-tos, can skip this, though you might just find something you haven't discovered! Conversely, perhaps you'll find I've missed an important skill, too, and can let ME know! So here goes:

A) Searching for marriage records on microfilm through the LDS Family

History Library (FHL) Catalog:

1. Go to <<http://www.familysearch.org/>>
2. Click on yellow tab "Library" at center top
3. Under the blue "Library" click on "Family History Library Catalog"
4. BOOKMARK this page (or make it one of your "favorites") for future searches!
5. In blue buttons at right, click on "Place Search"
6. In "Place" box, type "Pittsburgh;" click "Search"
7. Note a Pittsburgh in Canada and Tennessee!...but we want "Pennsylvania, Allegheny, Pittsburgh;" click on that one.

This page gives you all of the TOPICS of holdings the LDS has on OUR Pittsburgh. While you're here note there are 52 topics, but only the first 50 show. If you need to see the last 2 topics, click on "View next..." For some localities, like NYC, there may be hundreds of topics.

Say there are 520; and you're looking for a topic like "Newspapers" which might be about halfway down the list; you can also utilize the bottom box: "Get topics from number ___;" type in "260" and skip the A-Ms.

Before we leave this page, note two things: "View Related Places" at top will take you to listings for Allegheny County. But remember that going there takes you away from the Pittsburgh pages. ALSO, note "References" (3rd box down page) which shows you that Bellefield and Manchester have other records on the topic, and Bloomfield and Dallas are included in these City of Pittsburgh topics.

However we're looking for Marriage Records, i.e. Vital Records, which is the last topic on the page we have open right now.

8. Click on "Pennsylvania, Allegheny, Pittsburgh - Vital Records"

Here you have the 12 "Vital Records" TOPICS in the LDS Pittsburgh holdings, including what we're looking for: "Ministers' returns of marriages performed in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1875-1909"

9. Click on that topic. The new page gives you information on these records. ALSO note at top is a white button "View Film Notes." Click on that.

10. HERE is all the information you need to order (or find) the microfilms of these marriage returns for the City of Pittsburgh between 1875 and 1909. Note, again there are more film listings than the page can hold. To access records from July 1908 through the end of the records, click "Next..." button at bottom. Note also that at bottom is a clickable link to a "printable version of this page of listings.

To search another location.... go to that bookmarked favorite: the LDS FHL Catalog search page. OR if you didn't bookmark it before, go directly to < > and BOOKMARK it THIS time! Note now that you can also search the catalog by Surname, Keyword, Title, Author, Subject, or Call Number. This last Call Number is strictly for the books held at the Salt Lake City FHL. Ah, you noticed, I left one out: Film/Fiche Search.

I use this search anytime I find a film I want to

order. Why would I use this AFTER I've found my film? Because many times, films have MORE than one SET of records included. Right now I have a film at my local FHC, which has several Gloucester County NJ records, but look what else is on the film:

LDS FHL microfilm #0850324 Film/fiche search results:

*Item 1 Genealogical data of the Springer family Simpson, Hazel B. (Hazel Burrough), b. 1888

*Item 2 Stow and others, 1600-1800s Stewart, Frank H, 1873-1948

*Item 3 John Wood of Rhode Island and his early descendants on the mainland Clark, Bertha W. (Bertha Winifred), 1875-1965

*Item 4 Revision of original manuscript relating to Anthony Woodward, 1657-1729 Woodward, Evan Morrison

*Item 5 Some early Finns and Swedes in Gloucester County, New Jersey

*Item 6 Unrecorded deeds (Gloucester Co., New Jersey) Daughters of the American Revolution. Red Bank Chapter (Pitman, New Jersey). Genealogical Records Committee

*Item 7 Index to the passenger lists to the United States from Oct. 1, 1819 to Sept. 30, 1820 Hill, Henry A., Mrs.

*Item 8 Marriage records, 1700-1899: from New Jersey Archives, Vol. XXII Gloucester County (New Jersey). County Clerk

Had I ordered the film JUST for the "Unrecorded Deeds" Item #6, and quit looking at the film when I got to passenger lists, I'd have missed seeing and researching through Marriage Records 1700-1899 in Gloucester County.

PART TWO

What a coincidence—I was in there last night searching and noted the batch and source — Batch # M746466, source call # 1299320

This is the Minister's returns of marriage performed in city of Pittsburgh 1875-1909. Be

sure when entering the batch # to change your settings to U.S. and Penna.

Above is the posting that I think confused quite a few of you, for this reason: it does NOT refer to the Catalog search!

B. I believe the above is one of the lesser-known treats on the familysearch website. It is a twist to the IGI search. So let's see how Ruth Sprowls <sprowls@ncweb.com> utilized her information, to research an INDEX of these same 1875-1909 records. For those of you who want to know if YOUR people are on that index, here we go.

1. Go to the homepage (Bookmarked, too, right?) www.familysearch.org

2. At top, click on yellow tab "Search"

3. At left, under "All Resources" click on "International Genealogical Index" (IGI)

4. On this IGI search page, since we know the batch # and film # (Ruth noted this as "source call # in her email at top) we can go directly to the index of this record set.

So, drop to the bottom of the search boxes. Under Region, use the pull-down menu and select "North America", under country select "United States," under State select "Pennsylvania." Type in Ruth's "Batch Number:" "M746466," and under "Film Number" type in Ruth's "1299320." Click on Search.

5. Up pops the index for "Minister's returns of marriage performed in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1875-1909."

Note first that there are 200 listings per page. There are an unknown number of listings in the full index, but at 200 per page, and alpha indexed, it's pretty easy to scan the pages for names.

The first listing is for John Drokoon A??kley, born in Allegheny City, married on 11 Feb 1880 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania to Jennie Kountz. If you click on Jennie's name, you find that she was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania (and of course, even after you find your people in the index, you'll want to get the film so you can see the actual image).

NOW NOTE that at the bottom of either one of their two records (John's and Jennie's) is

found "SOURCE INFORMATION": the Batch Number and the "Source Call No" (in this case a microfilm) for this record. On most if not all IGI search results, you will find these same bits of source info.

AND once you've found someone on some other listing in the IGI, you can access the source index just exactly as you found THIS index.

In other words, if my ancestor was William Charles Brook, and I searched for him on the regular IGI search page, and came up with his marriage to Rachel B. Kimsirins, I just might yell.... HEY, that's the RIGHT William! Taking the batch number and source (film) number from the bottom of his record (and especially noting that he was born in Washington County, PA, I pull up the full batch of indexed marriage records and right before William, I'd find "HAEATIS LAYD BROOKS" born Washington County, marrying "Sarah FLAMIEGAN." WOW! How much do you want to bet I'd have never found William's brother OR his bride with a search on the IGI, under those spellings? Well, I MIGHT, but would I?

However, none of my family names appear in this index, even though I have the City of Pittsburgh marriage return of my great-grandfather William Lewis McQuaid being married to Elizabeth SHOOP in 1879 by J. K. Melhorn, pastor at Grace Lutheran Church, 82. S. 7th St, 29th Ward, on the Southside. WHY? Because he's listed in the prior film source #1299319, which has the 1879 index. And plugging in the next film #1299321 with the same batch # comes up blank.... so I dropped the batch # and tried just the film #. It brings up the NEXT index for 1881! Hmmm, I've just learned something new, too!

OK, I've taken you step-by-step through two valuable resources from the LDS www.familysearch.org website. Good luck to all...and thanks for your patience in reading through all of the verbiage!



OUTCRY FOR RELEASE OF ITS RECORDS CONTINUES

In an editorial titled "A Holocaust Denial," a leading American newspaper has demanded that the International Tracing Service in Arolsen, Germany, make their vast collection of Holocaust-related data available to the public. The *Washington Post* accused the International Committee of the Red Cross and the German government of conspiring to prevent historians from gaining access to the world's largest Holocaust survivor archive. The editorial claims that the German government's concern about privacy is not directed toward the privacy of Holocaust survivors but to the privacy of the relatives of camp collaborators. The complete editorial can be seen at www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/03/24/AR2006032401684.html.

Meanwhile, an online petition for release of the ITS record has begun. You can add your name to the more than 2,300 signatures already on the petition at www.petitiononline.com/itsopen/.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum had previously made a public demand for the release of the records. Yad Vashem in Jerusalem has a significant portion of the ITS records on microfilm which it acquired in 1955. For more than a year they have been digitizing these records along with the rest of their archival collection, but they have made no commitment to place them on the Internet.

The holdings of the International Tracing Service are one of the most valuable sources of information about the fate of people, both victims and survivors, caught up in the Holocaust. Their records place an individual at a specific place and time during the Holocaust period. They claim to have 40 million such pieces of information. Their sources, to name a few, are deportation lists, concentration camp death lists, ghetto records and post-war refugee records.

[Source: Avotaynu, What's Nu!, Apr. 9, 2006]

Submitted by Sandy Files, SBCGS Member

SEARCHING IN GREELEY AND HOWARD COUNTIES, NEBRASKA

By Carrie Pardo, SBCGS Member

I had often thought of going to Greeley and Howard Counties in Nebraska to see the area where my great grandfather, John Varey, homesteaded and my great-great grandfather, Francis Marion Hawkins, and his family homesteaded. Since I planned to join the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society on their trip to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. I thought I would combine the trips. That is just what I did.

John Varey was born about 1849 in Cherry Burton, Yorkshire, England, the son of an agricultural laborer, John, Senior and his wife Mary Watson Varey. He lived either next door to or with his grandparents, John Watson and Jane Baker Watson. John Watson was a machine maker as was his oldest son; however, his other sons, including Thomas, worked in agriculture. John Varey had several brothers and sisters. Two of his brothers, Thomas and Noah probably left England with him. Joining the three brothers was their uncle, Thomas Watson. All four were bachelors. I don't know if they went first to Canada or the United States. However, Thomas and Noah had homesteads in Manitoba, Canada. The homestead of Noah is still in the family and is designated a Historic Farm. John and his Uncle Thomas homesteaded near Scotia in Greeley County, Nebraska. In 1876-77 John was the Sheriff of Greeley County. Did he have a six-shooter? Who knows? Perhaps he gave up being Sheriff when he married Malinda Francis Hawkins who lived near Elba in Howard County, adjacent to Greeley County. They were married in Howard County on December 6, 1878.

The Louisiana Purchase gave the United States thousand of acres of land. To settle this land, various homestead acts were passed. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided for a person to own 160 acres of land without paying for it, if certain conditions were met. They had to pay a filing fee of about \$4; they had to be a United States citizen; and they had to live on the land and

improve it, usually by farming for five years. Both John and Thomas became United States citizens. All the land had been divided into township and range, and then divided into sections. 160 acres is a quarter (1/4) of a section. John Varey's land is designated as SE 1/4 of section 14 township 17N range 12W; Thomas Watson's NE 1/4 of section 14 township 17 N range 12W; Francis Hawkins' SW 1/4 of section 1 township 15N range 11W.

Malinda Hawkins probably moved with her family to Nebraska about 1871. Only her youngest brother Calvin, who was born in 1872, was born in Nebraska. Her sister, Lucille, and other brothers, Horace E., Henry M. and Robert were born in Illinois. Malinda was born in Iowa in 1861. Her father, Francis or F.M. served in the Civil War from Illinois. His Civic War Pension File contains dates and places of medical examinations because he applied for an invalid pension due to his many ailments he claimed he had as a result of serving in the army. He finally received his invalid pension. After the Hawkins sold their homestead in 1894 they may have moved to St. Paul and later to North Platte, about 100 miles away. While living in North Platte Francis left his family, moving to Lincoln, Nebraska then to Mexia, Limestone County, Texas where he died in 1905. Mary Jane applied for part of his invalid pension after he deserted the family and did receive a portion. After Francis died she received a widow's pension. She died in 1910 in North Platte. Their son, Henry M., died in 1899 and is buried with his mother in the North Platte City Cemetery. Also buried in the same lot is Susie Ann, wife of Samuel Hawkins. Samuel R. Hawkins was the informant on Mary Jane's death certificate. So I guess Robert changed his name to Samuel! I think Horace E. changed his name to Elvis H. That is how he is listed in the 1910 Census. I have not been able to find any more information on Elvis, Samuel or Calvin.

John and Malinda lived in a frame house on his 160 acres next to his Uncle Thomas Watson, who never married. Thomas lived in a house of part logs and part dug out. John and Malinda had five children, Gilbert Clarence (1879-1964), my grandfather, John (ca 1882-ca 1893), twins, Zenus

(1883-1961) and Zella (1883-1975) (who was named after John's sister) and Ann (ca 1887-1920s). In 1891 they sold their land and that of Thomas Watson (who died in 1886), which John had inherited, and moved to Oklahoma Territory (later the state of Oklahoma). John died in 1892, and his wife Malinda in 1930. John, Malinda, their children John and Ann are buried in the Fairlawn Cemetery in Oklahoma City.

On May 11, 2005 I left San Luis Obispo for Grand Island, Nebraska via Los Angeles and Denver. Because a rainstorm grounded the flight to Grand Island, I stayed over night in Denver, and the next morning flew to Grand Island. As we neared Grand Island the ground beneath us looked like a wetlands area. Once on the ground I picked up my rented car - an automatic. At the first stop sign I put my foot on the brake thinking it was the clutch and to my surprise the car stopped with a jerk.

My plan was to find a restaurant for lunch and then drive to St. Paul, Howard County (not to be confused with St. Paul, Minnesota), where I was staying. Did I ever get lost in Grand Island! After driving around I finally found a Kentucky Fried Chicken. I asked the way to Edith Abbott Memorial Library and was told to stay on the street outside the restaurant. Which I did! At the Library I didn't find information on Howard or Greeley counties. Many of their books in the genealogy section were on New England. The street outside the Library also led to St. Paul.

Approaching Howard County where St. Paul is located, the terrain changed from flat land to rolling hills. I entered the town of St. Paul and found my motel without difficulty. After my sandwich from Subway for dinner, I went walking around the small town. Across the highway and six sets of rail road tracks is the main part of town. Dominating the area is a water tower with the town's name on it.

At the town park is a plaque honoring Hall of Fame pitcher Grover Cleveland Alexander, who was born in Elba in 1887 and died in St. Paul in 1950. Across the street is a Baseball Museum, which was closed. I came back on Saturday and it was again closed, but the owner of a clothing

store across the street noticed I was taking a picture and opened it up for me. It is a small, well designed museum. A large area is devoted to Hall of Fame pitcher Grover Cleveland Alexander who was born in Elba in 1887 and died in St. Paul in 1950. He played between 1911 and 1930. Another area is devoted to Major League players Bob Gibson, Richie Ashburn and Dazzy Vance who are from Nebraska. Along one wall are plaques and/or pictures of Nebraska baseball players who have played at least one inning in the Major Leagues.

St. Paul has an impressive three storied stone court house sitting at the back of a large area of green lawn. Near the sidewalk is a military display consisting of a Civil War statue and various stone monuments.

Across the street was a collection of old buildings, The Howard County Historic Village. There is a church, railroad station, schoolhouse, general store, blacksmith shop, and Post Office. Everything was closed. I learned later that the buildings are open from Memorial Day to Labor Day. I was there before Memorial Day. By chance, I did get to see the inside of the railroad station. I had brought lunch items from the local supermarket and parked the car to eat them by the station. Some people came out of the station and asked if I needed help. I said no, that I had just chosen this spot to eat lunch. After talking awhile one lady gave me a private tour of the railroad station. It was an old station that had been moved to the site. It contained two waiting rooms - one for men and other for women. The Howard County Historical Society was working on the display for the summer season.

The next day I returned to the court house and walked up the large staircase to the second floor to the Assessor's Office. I had read that this is where old school records are kept. At the office I made my request. Yes, there were school records in a back room, and over the door in the back room was written Superintendent of Schools. I was shown large sheets of paper, some in plastic sleeves. There were not too many records from the 1870s but I did find a record dated April 10, 1876. F.M. Hawkings had enrolled his children:

Malinda F., age 16, with her sister, Lucille M., age 7, and brothers, Horace C., age 12, Henry M., age 10, and Robert C., age 5, (Calvin apparently was not old enough to go to school). This is the first time I had seen the names together. What was interesting was that the homestead Section, Township and Range were given as the students address.

At the assessor's office I learned from a staff person that the Hawkins homestead is considered prime agricultural land. Before I left home, I had found on the Internet a topographical map of the area. I asked about a ridge along the North Loop River. He said that it was a canal used for irrigation. I was surprised to learn that irrigation was used in Nebraska. But I thought I had seen irrigation equipment driving along the highway.

After my visit to the Assessor's Office I drove to the town of Greeley, the county seat of Greeley County. Their court house is another three story impressive building. Their military display is new and is a low wall with bricks with servicemen's names on them. Again I climbed a large staircase to the second floor, this time to the county judge office. I was told that the office was closed from noon to 1:00 p.m. So I planned to eat lunch and come back.

Across the street in a small wood building was the public library. It was open but it didn't have books specifically on Greeley County. I asked where there were some restaurants for lunch. I was given names of three bars that served lunch and choose Frogger's--Finn's Bar. I felt a little odd for I was the only woman among the 10 men. But it was nice to sit down and have a hamburger and coffee. Later a woman came in and walked toward the kitchen. I saw her, again, in the Sheriff's Office. Her ancestor was Luke Finn, a Sheriff for 10 years, serving several years after John Varey. However, the sheriff's office contained no information on early sheriffs. Next to the sheriff's office the Greeley Historical Society has on exhibit early memorabilia and pictures of early residents. I didn't see any Vareys.

Before I went back to the county judge office I toured the town. The houses sat on large lawns

without fences, the same as I have seen in other Midwest towns. One church was a large imposing brick building with tall spires. The business area was quiet.

Back at the court house I went to the county judge office and asked for the probate file of Thomas Watson, John Varey's uncle. Thomas Watson's name in the probate file index did not contain the usual information of Libra (book) and page number, but just a page number. The clerk thought maybe it might be in the first ledger but she could not reach the book. She asked if I could ask the custodian, who was outside mowing the lawn, to see if he could get it down. I finally found the custodian who came up to the office and got the massive ledger from the very top shelf. I found the probate file and made copies with my digital camera. Because the ink is so faded it is impossible to read. I wanted to read the probate file to see if his nephew had sent \$10 to Thomas' sisters and brothers as his will had instructed.

Because I was talking about my great grandfather, John Varey, who had been sheriff in 1876-77, the custodian, found a ledger of County Commissioner's minutes. At the July 16, 1877 meeting, John Vairy, Sheriff, (spelling of names in the 1800s was not standardized) was issued a warrant for services. Again I got out my digital camera and took a picture. This one was legible.

I was talking with someone in the county clerk's office, and she said they had school records. Copies had been made from the original ledger sheets because they were so fragile. She asked if I wanted to look at them. I did! In 1887 John and Malinda Vary enrolled Gilbert, age 7, my grandfather, John, age 6, and Calvin Hawkins, age 14, Malinda's youngest brother. I guess John and Malinda needed help, so Calvin was sent to live with them. In the next few years John, Zenith and Zella were enrolled but not Calvin. As in Howard County, the section, township and range were given as the children's address.

I also stopped by the assessor's office and got a copy of a recent plat map of the area where John Varey and Thomas Watson had homesteaded.

Next, I headed for Scotia, the town near where John Varey and Thomas Watson had home-

steaded. I went to the Library, which was closed. I walked around the corner and found someone working in an auto repair shop. He volunteered to phone the librarian. The librarian's daughter came and opened the library. It was very small. She showed me a book that had celebrated Scotia's Centennial 1873-1973, which I looked through. I found the name of F.M. Hawkins who had built the first gristmill in Scotia in 1880. I wondered if that was my great-great grandfather who had homestead in Howard County down the road outside of Elba. I thank the librarian's daughter and walked across the street to look at the methodist church.

Since no one seemed to be at the methodist church, I took a few pictures. A few years ago I sent a letter asking if anyone by the name of Varey had been a member. They sent back a ledger copy with John Vairy's name with the notation "re-moved to O.T." (Oklahoma Territory). At that time I didn't know to ask about Thomas Watson.

I left Scotia on the highway to Elba. On the way I looked for the road to Mt. Hope Cemetery where Thomas Watson is buried, but didn't find it. I continued down the highway to Elba. There are just a few buildings, dominated by a large brick church. This may have been the road that John Varey used to go to the Hawkins to see Malinda, his future wife. But perhaps not because both homesteads were on the other side of the North Loop River.

Saturday, after my continental breakfast at the motel, I went up to the St. Paul Public Library. This was a new facility, probably about five years old. There were some books on Howard County. One had been published within the past year which I glanced through. Sometime I will order it through the inter-library loan system so I can have a longer time to look at it.

I thought I would drive to up to Scotia and try harder to find the cemetery where Thomas Watson is buried. The drive to Elba and Scotia is a very pretty one along the North Loop River. I stopped at a vista point to take pictures of the scenery. Across the river were rolling hills where I think the Hawkins homestead was located. I stopped at Chalk Mountain where chalk was actually mined.

The kind you used to write on a blackboard. As I got near Scotia I went very slowly to try to find the road to the cemetery. One road looked like it might be the one! But it had no sign. I drove up the hill and down the road and there was the Mt. Hope Cemetery. Thankfully, this cemetery is well maintained. After a search, I found the grave of Thomas Watson. The gravestone was about three feet high. I could read his name, the date he died (March 11, 1886), and his age (66 years), but not the verse that was written on the stone. The site overlooked Nebraska farmland, far from his birthplace of Cherry Burton, Yorkshire, England.

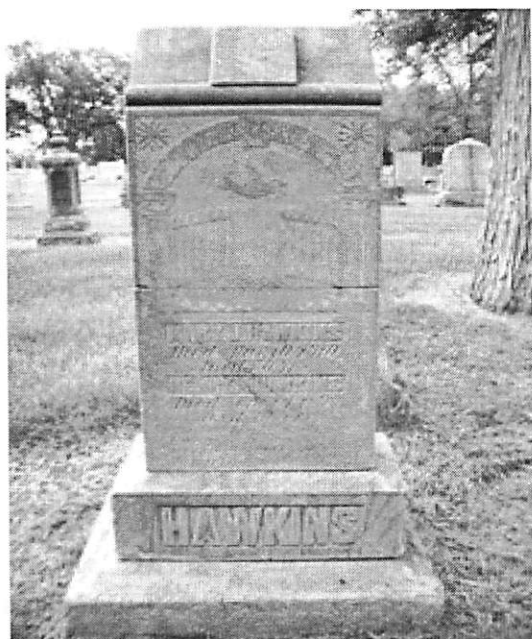
Sunday morning it was time to leave St. Paul and go to Lincoln, the capitol of Nebraska. I was going to be clever and use the remote to open the trunk of the car. Instead I hit the alarm button and woke up people. One person came out and helped me turn off the alarm. Thank goodness! Making my grand exit I left to see Dannebrog, the Danish Capitol of the world. This little town was made famous by Roger Welch, who for many years had his "Postcard From Dannebrog" on the CBS program "Sunday Morning." The main street into town is named for him.

The next detour was to the Stuhr Museum of the Prairie Pioneer in Grand Island. It is a 200-acre site with about 100 buildings. Over 60 of them are 100 year-old restored buildings. The Stuhr Building exhibits the pioneer life from 1860 to 1910. Another building had Indian artifacts and old west memorabilia. There was also an 1890 Railroad Town with costumed townspeople in the stores. There are restored houses to tour, including the house where actor Henry Fonda was born. Inside the Stuhr Building a birthday cake was being served in celebration of his 100th birthday. I had a piece and remembered the pictures I had seen him in. After touring the houses, a general store, blacksmith shop, flour mill, etc. I left down Highway I-80, which is very flat, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska.

I had wanted to spend two days researching at the Nebraska State Historical Society. I phoned the Historical Society Monday morning and found out they were not open on Mondays. So I played tourist and visited the Historic Haymarket, a turn-

of-the-century warehouse district that in recent years has been renovated and revitalized. It is much like Old Sacramento with shops and restaurants. There was what looked like the original Lincoln Railroad Station. The area was quiet and shopkeepers told me Mondays are not busy. After lunch in a coffee shop I headed for quilt shops. I went to about four I had found listed in the phone book. All were different as they are on the Central Coast. I added to my fabric collection, too.

Tuesday morning I was at the facility when the door opened. I looked at their books first. One listed the cemeteries of North Platte. This is the town where Mary Jane Hawkins died in 1910. In the North Platte City Cemetery book was listed not only Mary Jane but Henry M. Hawkins, who had died in 1899, and two other Hawkins, Susie Ann and Mary L. I was sorry I had decided not to go to North Platte. However, at the Family History Center in Salt Lake City, Utah one of the members of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society, Dorothy Oksner, said she was going to Nebraska and she took pictures of the gravestones and sent them to me by e-mail. I'm very



HAWKINS HEADSTONE
PHOTO BY D. OKSNER

thankful to her for doing this.

The Historical Society has a large microfilm collection including early newspapers. I didn't

look at these but looked at records from Howard and Greeley County. The reason I mentioned counties so often is that these are how records are kept. I found assessment records for Greeley County that listed both John Vairy and his uncle, Thomas Watson. There are categories for cattle, hogs, sewing machines but not firearms. (I still want to know if John had a six-shooter). In 1880, John Vairy had 2 horses, value \$100, 3 cattle, value \$28, 4 hogs, value \$8, 1 wagon, value \$30, 1 watch or clock, value \$3, sewing machine, value \$10, value of agricultural tools \$35, total value as found by assessor \$214. He lived in School District #1, Road District #7. His labor tax was \$3. Thomas Watson's total value found by the Assessor was \$416. He had 2 horses, value \$60, cattle 5, value \$45, hogs 2, value \$43, value of agricultural tools \$8, amounts of credits other than of Bank, \$300. In 1886, a year after Thomas Watson, died John Vairy had 7 horses, value \$200, 20 cattle, value \$100, 60 hogs, value \$490, 2 wagons, value \$20, sewing machine, value \$3, agricultural tools, value \$450, amounts of credits, \$100, total value \$628.

Howard County had a microfilm of tax records but the microfilm quality was poor and I didn't find Francis Hawkins.

The Historical Society is closed between noon and 1 p.m. After lunch, I visited The Museum of Nebraska History which was nearby, their exhibits were divided into three areas: The First Nebraskans (Native American history), Nebraska Joins the Union (fur trade, trails west, Fort Atkinson, statehood) and Building the State: Nebraska, 1867-1916 (agriculture, ranching, business, ethnic heritage). It was a well-designed exhibit. Too bad the school children on a field trip that day didn't pay more attention to what they were seeing.

This was the end of my Nebraska research. Wednesday morning I was off by plane to Salt Lake City and the Latter Day Saints Family History Library. When I got home, I started researching the Eastmans. I learned that Al's great grandfather, Albert B. Eastman, died in Omaha, Nebraska in 1893. I should have planned to go to Omaha. Well next time!

Land Entry Files:

Francis M. HAWKINS. SW quarter, Section 1, Township 15N, Range 11W; contains 160 acres Homestead Application No. 7152; Final Certificate No. 1879 Grand Island, Nebraska

John VAIRY. SE quarter, Section 14, Township 17 N, Range 12W; contains 160 acres Homestead Application No. 6191; Final Certificate No. 4282 Grand Island, Nebraska

Thomas WATSON. NE quarter, Section 14, Township 17N, Range 12W; contains 160 acres Homestead Application No. 4543; Final Certificate No. 3170 Grand Island, Nebraska

Civil War Pension File:

Pensioner - Mary J. HAWKINS; Veteran - Francis M. HAWKINS. Certificate No. 614.687



THE MCKIRDY INDEX OF SCOTTISH DEATH RECORDS

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>.

The McKirdy Index is described as "an Analytical Genealogical Finding Aid to the Statutory Registers of Death for Scotland 1855-1875." This online database enables genealogy researchers to locate death records of Scottish ancestors. Some of the data listed shows details that date from the mid 1700s, given that death entries for someone who died in 1855 aged 80-100 may show their parents.

Wayne McKirdy, a Wellington, New Zealand, genealogist, has spent the last decade manually entering 310,000 Scottish death records into this electronic database. He was inspired to create the searchable digital archive during his own research into his Scottish heritage.

"I was researching my own family and looked

at one of the registry entries and saw there was a lot of information. But unless you know the person and can find the right document, it just gets missed," he says.

The data has been extracted from the Statutory Registers of Death for Scotland, 1855-1875, and has been done so with the permission of the Queen's Printer for Scotland and HMSO. The Data extracted is Crown copyright as well as copyrighted to the McKirdy Index Limited. The data may be reproduced for private and personal use only unless permission is granted from the Crown and McKirdy Index Limited.

The McKirdy Index is a "for pay" site. You may search for names free of charge. The search will tell you whether or not there are names in the database that match your search criteria. However, to look at the record details, you must sign up and pay a fee:

* Bronze Membership - \$5.00 New Zealand dollars (\$3.34 U.S. dollars) for three months with basic search results only, no location details displayed.

* Silver Membership - \$9.00 New Zealand dollars (\$6.02 U.S. dollars) for three months with detailed search results. Silver members also can search by location.

* Gold Membership - \$15.00 New Zealand dollars (\$10.03 U.S. dollars) for three months, or \$45.00 New Zealand dollars (\$30.09 U.S. dollars) for twelve months. Gold members can perform detailed search results and can search by location. Gold members also can view the complete details including all named persons on each entry.

For more information about the McKirdy Index, look at www.mckirdyindex.co.nz

Mr. McKirdy also plans to digitize the Scottish marriage registers from the same time period.

A follow-up post from Roger:

Note that there is (currently) a restricted list of Counties available - it does NOT cover all of Scotland and are the only ones available:

Bute 1855 to 1875; Clackmannan 1855 to 1875
Kinross 1855 to 1875, Lanark 1855 to 1857
Peebles 1855 to 1875; Perth 1855 to 1856
Selkirk 1855 to 1860; Sutherland 1855 to 1875

WHO IS MARGARET CURRAN?

By Louise Evans, SBCGS Member
<lmeoriole@cox.net>

That is a question members of my family have been asking since 1943. That was the year my great-aunt Lucy revealed to my mother the information that always had been kept from my father during his life. He had never questioned the story that his mother died when he was just eighteen months old. He knew her name was Margaret Curran and that she had been born in Chicago. My recently widowed mother was told in hushed tones that Margaret had not really died and that the elder members of my father's family felt that someone should be aware of this fact in case she ever turned up. This was a shock as the Mahons were such upright and correct people.

Finally, sixty years later I realized I wanted an answer to the question above. In September 2004 I signed up for Patsy Brock's beginning course in genealogy. It was a surprise to find so many others interested in family history. We were given basic instruction in charting family and searching for unknown facts but I had no luck finding birth, marriage or death records for Margaret, nor a birth record for my father or his sister.

This whetted my appetite for Jan Cloud's class, which dealt in genealogical problems. With a reunion coming in June I hoped to be able to tell family members about my search. Thus in February 2005, I presented my problem to the class. Aside from her name and place of birth, there was a family rumor that her father had been a district attorney. This was all the information I had, but the class came up with great ideas. The best one was from Helen Rydell who suggested the Chicago Tribune Archives. She even started the search. Most of the information that follows is from the Chicago Tribune Archives located in the Godfrey Library.

Jackpot! The first of many articles naming Margaret was on May 16, 1900. Her sister, Dollie, identified Margaret as wearing diamonds stolen along with other property from the home of

O.W. Potter on Lake Shore Drive. Margaret was identified as the wife of Joseph Mahon, former Assistant City Attorney (that's Grandpa). More information was given in the next day's newspaper. At this time Dollie identified Bert Monroe and James Leonard as the "porch-climbing robbers." The Tribune reported as follows:

"Margaret Mahon is the wife of ex-Assistant Attorney Joseph Mahon. Eight months ago Mahon and his wife parted. Then Monroe won Mrs. Mahon's affections. Soon she began to appear in new and costly garments, wearing diamonds and gold chains about her throat."

Now I knew why Margaret was never mentioned by her in-laws. That staid and sober family must have been horrified by the unwelcome publicity. It was about this same time that Joseph was granted a divorce from Margaret on grounds of adultery with three men, none of whom was Bert Monroe.¹ Grandma certainly cut a wide swath, but more was to come.

On October 18, 1900, the Tribune reported:

"Margaret Adams is the innocent name given by Mrs. Maggie Mackey, wife of Bert Mackey, alias Frank Clark, alias Bert Monroe. She was arrested last night. Bert Mackey is the taller of the two porch-climbing robbers arrested a week ago, whose record is not less than half a dozen convictions for burglary. His wife was Maggie Curran, daughter of a well-known politician.

"The arrest of Mrs. Mackey, who was Margaret Curran, was made on charges of larceny. ... Police Captain Campbell stated, 'We now have the principals and

secondary members of a successful gang of robbers under arrest, with plenty of evidence against them.' ”

Margaret, down graded to Maggie, was indicted on three charges of receiving stolen property on November 21, 1900. Bail was set at \$1,000 for each charge. On November 23rd a plea of not guilty was entered. On December 3 the charges were “stricken off, etc.”² There were no newspaper articles referring to the arrest or dismissal of charges. I suspect family influence in the dismissal of charges.

Now it is time to explain the family influence. Margaret’s father was identified as Hugh “Chick” Curran, boss of the 10th ward in Chicago. The Tribune articles pertaining to Chick put Margaret’s tale to shame. They start with an entry on March 22nd, 1891, with the announcement that Hugh Curran was selected as Committeeman for the 10th ward. On May 12th the “Democratic City Committee received and placed on the roles” Hugh Curran among others. On October 4th, 1893 he was named a delegate to the Illinois State Democratic Convention along with his brother Frank and his sons-in-law James Hussey and Joseph Mahon. (There is grandpa again.) They were four of twelve delegates from the 10th ward.

In March 1894 Hugh submitted the low bid for cleaning and sweeping the streets in both the 9th and 10th wards. Then in April, he was at a meeting with then Mayor John Hopkins to discuss the implications of indictments of election officers in the 29th ward “on account of crooked work at the polls last December.” Efforts were to be made to prevent recounts in the 29th, 1st and 10th wards. On April 29th indictments were returned by the grand jury against some judges and clerks in the 29th ward. It seems that 258 votes were cast by 7AM in the 8th precinct with the polls opening at that same time. It was noted that the jury was also going to consider the 10th ward where “the frauds committed were even more startling than in the 29th.” There was no further information on grand jury reports so I assume charges were not brought at that time.

In June of that same year the Tribune reported on “Dirt on the West Side.” “Hugh Curran is another slothful scavenger.” He is accused of lax work, causing the neighborhood to be contaminated by dirt and filth even though he is accruing \$3,300 to keep the area clean. By June Mayor Hopkins is concerned about County Commissioners of the “saloon variety” such as Hugh Curran who receive \$2,000 annually for their two year term. The mayor was not having luck replacing these men by “business-men.” Nonetheless Hugh Curran and Joseph Mahon are again delegates to the Democratic Convention in Springfield.

Remember the Pullman strike in Chicago in 1884? Our Hugh was a deputy U.S. Marshall protecting Santa Fe property. Sixty special deputies were sworn in and furnished with weapons and ammunition.

“The only trouble after the arrival of the officers came when two toughs assaulted an employee of the road and were chasing him.....Deputy Curran did not think it worthwhile to arrest them, but contented himself by literally kicking them outside the yards. He ‘assisted’ them across several tracks and finished the job by knocking them both down with two well-placed blows.”

Hugh’s city influence continued to serve him well. Despite the poor report in June, in September he was re-appointed scavenger in the 10th ward. In January 1895 several scavengers lost their appointments, but the 10th Ward was “looked at closely.” His duties as deputy marshal continued as well. In June receivership of a distillery was questioned pending a Supreme Court decision. Hugh was placed in charge with half-a-dozen employees sworn as special deputies. Talk about the fox guarding the hen house! Five days later there was supposedly a raid on the distillery. A scow on the adjoining Chicago River attempted to land. Shots were fired from both the river and the distillery, but no one was injured or captured.

Marshall Curran was assigned to investigate the affair and he determined that the raid was real.

Hugh, more often referred to as "Chick" in the Tribune, continued his political career with fights for control of the 10th ward. There were battles over votes and elections with Chick and "his gang of thugs" usually taking control. At one point Chick as Secretary of the County Central Committee of Democrats introduced "boy orator Billy Bryant" (AKA William Jennings Bryant), who gave a speech in favor of bimetallism. This was nine months before his "Cross of Gold" speech.

Chick was firmly in control of the 10th ward in 1897 and was part of the Contingent that went to New York in support of Tammany Hall. While not relevant to this story it is interesting to note that the train on which the Chicagoans traveled had a box car which was used as a club car. The group paraded down Fifth Avenue wearing top hats, frock coats and carrying furled umbrellas as the New Yorkers cheered.

But in March 1898 control was slipping out of Chick's grasp. The March primary saw "slugging" in the 10th ward even though the Democratic machine was voted out. In June Curran beat back an opponent, but there was a new Republican Mayor, Carter Harrison. Chick sent his brother George to the convention in Springfield and his brother Frank to represent the 10th ward in the new Tammany Club of Chicago. Mayor Harrison stated that his own men would supplant everyone not loyal to him. Chick is marked for retirement. On July 10 however, the Cook County Democratic Convention declared in favor of Hugh. Just one week later the city hall faction refused to recognize some of the former delegates. Chick climbed onto the platform and started a fight. Chairs were broken over several heads. That same month he and his brother George were indicted for ballot box fraud.

Meanwhile there was the dog pound fiasco. On April 7 Chick was named keeper of the city dog pound. This was probably a sinecure to compensate for the lost election. Then on July 30 he announced that the pound was bankrupt and would be closed. The next day he said he could keep "that great and worthy institution" open so

long as city hall does not keep "pardoning the prisoners in the pound."

On October fourth, Hugh and George Curran and others were on trial for interfering with a challenge and intimidating voters in the 10th ward during the March primary election. On October fifth "Curran defends himself." On the sixth he and all others are acquitted. The final item in the Chicago Tribune about Hugh Curran is a brief obituary to announce his death on August 20, 1901.

In Carter Harrison's biography, *The Stormy Years*, p. 295, he speaks of the fifth congressional District. "Among the Irish every grownup was a leader, or potential leader or someone anxious to lead. Like men of Cork they could not be kept down. Ganging up on Republicans were Joe Bidwell, Chick Curran and the long-tailed Currans."

By this time I was also successful in finding the Currans in census records. In 1870 Hugh was living with his mother Margaret, a charwoman, and his brothers, George and Frank. In 1880 he was already married. Living with him were his wife, Mary A(nn) and three children, Margaret, George and Rose. He listed his occupation as teamster. The 1900 census was confusing. On June 4 Hugh was counted living in Chicago with his daughter Rose and her husband James Hussey. His occupation was listed as teamster. Then June 5 he was at a different address with wife Mary A. and ten children: George, Katie, Dollie, Frank, Hugh, Grace, Agnes, John, Earl and William. Katie and John are not found anywhere else, but on a later census Mary Ann indicates 14 births and 12 living children. His occupation was "ranchman." Later I found another 1900 census record. On "13-19 June" Hugh and Mary A. and the ten children were identified as living in Vermont Township, Edmonds County in South Dakota. Hugh's occupation was "stockman." So much for the accuracy of census records.

It is a wonderful story and more than I ever expected to find. Then I found another gem on rootsweb. At the suggestion of other genealogists I had posted Margaret Curran and Joseph Mahon early in my search, but never got a response. Then

in March I was idly checking my entry again and on a whim entered Hugh Curran. There was an entry asking for anyone with Information on Hugh "Chick" Curran to respond. I immediately contacted the person and got a quick reply saying that their Margaret Curran had been married to John O'Connell. I knew it had to be the same family and was puzzled. The next day I got another response. An aunt remembered that Margaret had been married before! She remembered that Margaret's sisters had berated her for not attending the funeral of one of her children. I deduced that the funeral was for my father in 1942.

Many e-mails followed. My correspondent is Dan Hogan of Porterville California. Also living in Porterville is his father, Dan Hogan, Sr. who is my second cousin. His grandmother and mine were sisters. At this point information came in a flood. My father, who always regretted the lack of relatives, had 17 first cousins! Dan forwarded much information as well as a family picture with Margaret, parents and eight siblings. (See accompanying photo.) The picture was supposedly taken in 1895, but that might not be right as Margaret was married and had a child by that time. This is one of many inconsistencies found as I compared my information with other family members.

I visited Porterville and met my cousins Dan Sr. and Dan Jr. The elder remembered his Great-aunt Margaret as being very strict and with a violent temper. It seems as though he was afraid of her. This behavior agrees with testimony given at the time of the divorce when Margaret was accused of outbursts of fury as well as throwing a cup at Joseph. Jeanette Miers of Tucson is the aunt who provided the fact of Margaret's first marriage. She is also my second cousin and remembers Margaret as being forceful, and with a temper that scared many people. She also remembers that Margaret bought a farm so that her brother Frank would have a place to "dry out." Margaret adopted her sister Dollie's daughter Stella as well as providing a home for her sister Rose's two daughters after Rose's death. It gave me satisfaction to learn there was good as well as bad about Margaret.

It is fascinating to learn all these facts about



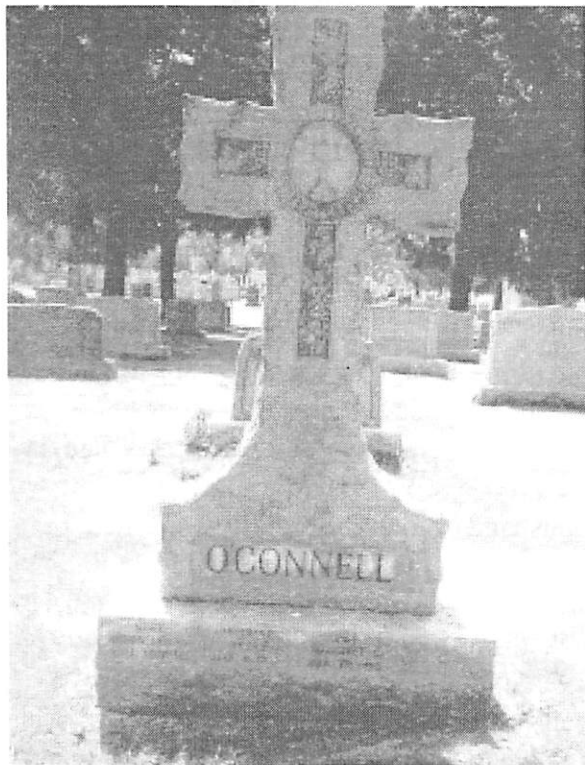
THE CURRAN FAMILY

my grandmother, but I still feel sad to think that she lived in Chicago all those years while her son and grandchildren lived nearby. I can't help but wonder if she followed the few family items about us in Chicago newspapers. She might have, since she knew about the death of her son.

I learned some more information through later census records. In 1910 Margaret was living with her husband of four years, John O'Connell. Living with them was their adopted daughter and Margaret's two youngest brothers. Although her husband was identified in family stories as a lawyer, on the census his occupation was "keeper" in a "café." I was unable to find anyone but Stella in the 1920 census. In 1930 Margaret and her husband were running a boarding house and had her mother and brother Frank living with them. I found it interesting that Stella and her husband also kept a boarding house in the same neighborhood.

Do you remember the reunion I mentioned earlier? The 50 or so family members who attended were fascinated by these unknown relatives. The teenagers were especially pleased to have such scandalous ancestors. While I was in Illinois for the gathering, I met with five more Curran family members who had never heard of my branch of the family. I was also able to visit Margaret's grave. (see accompanying photo.) One side of the tombstone indicates Margaret, her husband, and her niece Agnes Hogan (mother of

Dan Hogan Sr). In thrifty Irish fashion the other side of the tombstone is dedicated to her brothers Frank and Hugh (jr) and Hugh's wife Della. I also visited the graves of Chick and his wife Mary Ann. I was able to verify the correct location, but unfortunately there were no markers of any kind in that plot. When I finally returned to California I was able to meet another member of this huge family who has also done some research. There are now four of us gathering data.



O'CONNELL HEADSTONE

There are sidebars to this story that are equally interesting. Remember Dollie? After rattling on her sister, she left Chicago and gave birth a daughter nine months later. There is no knowledge of any husband. The child Stella was born in South Dakota where Margaret's brother had a ranch. After being adopted by Margaret, she in turn adopted a granddaughter of Rose's.

Then there is Rose's story. By 1900 she had married James Hussey and later gave birth to two daughters. James had been identified in Tribune articles as a "Street Car Robber." After being released from one of his prison sentences in 1910 he attempted to reconcile with his wife. There

was a confrontation on Michigan Avenue in Chicago where Margaret interfered. Rose did not want to go with her husband and Margaret tried to help her.. James pulled a gun and aimed it at Margaret. Rose stepped in and was shot. The family story was that she was killed in this confrontation, but she didn't die until 1913. James was killed in the course of an armed robbery in 1932 and Margaret was the person who tried to hush the scandal.

Remember Hugh the U.S. Deputy Marshal? Family lore has him in that position in South Dakota. If that is true, that might be how he achieved the same position in Chicago. The South Dakota history is confusing. Hugh's obituary stated that he lived his entire life on Chicago's west side, but family records have at least one of his children being born in South Dakota. Yet this is in conflict with both 1900 census records. Another family story is that Chick's wife Mary Ann hated living in that state so she burned down their house, enabling the family to move back to Chicago. It seems unlikely that they could have been living in South Dakota in 1893 because grandma married grandpa in that year and it is doubtful if he was ever in SD.

Another family story has Hugh serving in the US army during the Civil War, but there is no record of him serving in an Illinois outfit. However, George and Frank Curran were both in a Chicago regiment. Since Hugh had brothers and sons with these names, there is a good possibility that these were his brothers.

Meanwhile there are vexing questions about the marriage of Margaret and Joseph. The divorce papers indicate that they were married on Christmas day in 1893. It seems a strange day for a wedding. Was the Curran family living in Chicago? How did the quiet lawyer meet and marry someone as forceful as this daughter of a politician? Is there a possibility that his family might have encouraged the match with the idea of furthering Joseph's career? The best guess for the birth of their eldest child is October 1894. This is only a guess as she always fudged her age and no record of birth has been found. The only other child was my father, born March 12, 1898.

As with other family histories, the more information we get the more questions arise. I thought I would be able to move on to another branch of my family, but the Currans provide me with such intriguing information I can't leave them alone. I was pleased to get such great help from Jan, Alex, Cari and others in class. The group continues to encourage me in what might turn into an obsession. Isn't that what most genealogy is?

1. Copy of divorce record obtained from the office of the Chicago City Clerk
2. Arrest records from the office of Chicago City Clerk



WISCONSIN RESEARCH AT THE AREA RESOURCE CENTER

From the Walworth County Genealogy Society Newsletter. Notes from a lecture by Karen Weston of the Area Resource Center UW- Whitewater. "Where we came From, Where we are and Where we are Going"

The Area Research Center, a cooperative venture between the University and the Wisconsin Historical Society, is one of thirteen centers located throughout the state that contain local government records.

About the ARC located at Anderson Library at UW-Whitewater, 800 W. Main St, Whitewater, phone# 262-472-5520 archives@uww.edu. <http://library.uww.edu/COLLECTN/arc.htm>.

Information can be found on the State Historical site www.wisconsinhistory.org. The network was established in 1960's to provide easier access so everyone didn't have to go to Madison.

To go to the ArCat records you go to www.wiscinsinhistory.org/libraryarchive/arcat/.

We have the courier system so we can borrow certain items from other places in the State.

At the ARC you only have to pay for copies there are no other fees or memberships.

We have information on Rock, Jefferson and Walworth Counties. Manuscripts- Papers of

private individuals, corporations, civic groups, Public records, Special collections, local histories, Plat maps, and indexes.

Archival Collections can be found at <http://arc.library.wisc.edu/>.

Finding aids –

Register

Abstract of collection

Biography of an individual, History of an organization

Donor and Processor information

Restrictions

Box List

Current Projects are:

Walworth County deeds index

Walworth County Court cases index

Rock County court cases index

Rock County deeds index

Custer and Caswell collections

UW is digitizing <http://library.uww.edu/COLLECTN/arc.htm>. You may go to this site to find out where in Wisconsin there is an ARC.

Submitted by Jim Friestad, SBCGS Member

This and past issues of

Ancestors West

have been produced by

FedEx Kinko's
Office and Print Center

*South Hope Avenue
Santa Barbara*

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH LIBRARY

This library is located in Janesville, WI.

The Society houses records past and present for the Seventh Day Baptists. On the way of life and the people, they focus on the history of the Sabbath and of the Sabbath-keeping Baptists. SDB's originated in England in 1650. The first church was in Newport, RI in 1671. By the 1900's they had reached the west coast.

The Library serves as central depository and archives for the Seventh Day Baptist Church. The library is a good source for anyone searching relatives that were Seventh Day Baptist.

Some SDB's were in Walworth, WI. 1843. Joseph Crumb, Dr Henry Clarke and Nathan S. Basset were Sabbath keepers. In 1843-44, Elders Stillman Coon and Daniel Babcock met with the growing group in Walworth. And in 1845, an SDB society was formed.

Stillman Coon was called to be the first pastor in 1847 after serving the church since 1843. By 1871 membership had grown to 175 and a new building was constructed by 1874.

The library welcomes visitors but if you wish to do any research please call in advance so that they may get some of the records in advance.

Pastor Nicholas J. Kersten "Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society Research Library"

3120 N. Kennedy Rd. PO Box 1678,
Janesville, WI 53547-1678
Phone # 1-608-752-5055
sdbhist@seventhdaybaptist.org

Note: There is no longer a Seventh Day Baptist Church in Walworth.

Permission to publish was granted by the Walworth County, WI Genealogy Society.
<http://www.walworthcgs.com/>

Submitted by Jim Friestad, SBCGS Member

BLACK SHEEP REESE

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



"Reese DeTilla!" was the immediate response to my long-distance phone call made in pursuit of the 2nd husband of Mother's cousin Florence. I knew Florence died of cancer in Saguache (sa-WASH), Colorado. From the Internet I'd gotten the phone number of the county court house, and from them the number of the editor of the local paper, who kindly looked up her obituary and copied it for me. He in turn had sent me to the little historical museum, and the volunteer who answered my phone call became my jackpot.

"My brother knew him when he was a little boy and Reese was an old man. All the kids loved him because he didn't mind their hanging around his blacksmith shop."

*"So...we have a picture of
the town drunk with
bad breath;
and watch your back,"*

Since I was planning on driving to Santa Fe to see the opera, I decided to also drive 3+ hours to Saguache, population: < 1,000. The volunteer and I set up a time to talk together, and she promised to try to find more information for me.

The big day arrived. I met first with the editor of the weekly paper, and then went to the tiny museum for the appointment. Her brother is now retired, living in Florida (so no help there), BUT her husband remembered him well: Reese lived on a ranch outside of town before moving into town in later years. The kids asked Reese why he always carried a gun in his boot; the response: a guy beat him out of a trip to South America, and if Reese ever saw him, he'd kill him. The gun continued to fascinate the children, and they asked him if he actually could use the gun. His response to that? He hauled out the gun and shot off the head of a hapless chicken nearby. Some kid's

(REESE continued on page 35)

ELIZABETH E. MASON NOT RICH, BUT ARTISTICALLY TALENTED

A Story of an Early Santa Barbara Woman
Who Would Become a Leader in the
Preservation of the History of
Western Indians and
Santa Barbara Historical Places

By John Fritsche, SBCGS Member

In the year 1910 Elizabeth E. Mason and her parents came to Santa Barbara to visit her mother's two sisters, May Kellogg¹ and Emma Hardacre.² The family was apparently so impressed with Santa Barbara as they ultimately moved to Santa Barbara in 1921 where they bought property for the family home in what was in those days was the 2300 block of Rancheria, now known as Oak Park Lane. This property over the years was to be known by the postal addresses of 2323 Rancheria.

Elizabeth was born June 9, 1880 in Jacksonville, Illinois to William Longfellow Mason and Julietta J. Chamberlain. The Mason family immigrated to America from England in 1854 and settled in Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois about four years later. The Chamberlains were also of British origin but had resided in Massachusetts since the 1600s, moving to Jacksonville in 1832.

Elizabeth Mason had studied art in New York at the Art Student League (1899-1901) and later worked as an artist/designer at the Craftwood Shops (1914-1917) located in Manitou Springs, Colorado. She began her Santa Barbara professional life with office work that she could quickly obtain. But soon she was to begin her work in the art world in Santa Barbara that would lead to her work being exhibited through out the world.³

She was a talented artistic lady who happened to be living in Santa Barbara when the June 25, 1925 earthquake struck at 6:30 am. Her place of employment was in the 800 block of State Street that was heavily damaged from the quake. The earthquake forever changed the design and feel of Santa Barbara. Pearl Chase and others



ELIZABETH MASON AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON PARTY

took up the task of zoning ordinances and preservation of historical places. With her artistic talents, Elizabeth quickly became involved in these preservation efforts.

Quoting from her obituary in the June 14, 1953 *The Morning Press*, "As a sculptor and historian she was well known for the many historical markers she designed and placed about the Santa Barbara area. Many dioramas of anthropology and history subjects created by her are now on display at the local Museum of Natural History, as well as the noted Smithsonian Institution in Washington; the Field Museum in Chicago, Illinois; and the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, California." By way of note, two of her dioramas of the 1930s are still on display at Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

A great story surrounds her accurate depiction of the natives. A renowned anthropologist by the name of John P. Harrington was in Santa Barbara doing research on the Chumash Indians and excavating around the Hotel Potter located on Burton Mound on West Beach. Somewhere in the 1924 to 1928 time period it is rumored that he posed in the buff for her so she could get the body muscles and configuration correct for her diorama figures. Indeed such a picture is along side one of her dioramas in the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. But he is seated behind a large bowl and we will never know for sure—buff or loin cloth.

Continuing from her *Morning Press* obituary,

“She was a founder and historian of the La Cumbre Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and curator of the Santa Barbara Historical Society.” Additional words of praise from news articles following her death detailed her work as an individual with the following:

“Santa Barbara should do something with the ‘foundation’ Miss Mason left worthy of its quality and importance. She did not leave millions or acreage or fine buildings. She did leave that which deserves money, land, and structure as evidence of its appreciation, as means for its use and as opportunity for its inspiration to produce.”

The article continues “...the work she did with too little assistance and too little appreciation.”

In searching for the story of her life, the following information was taken from the Santa Barbara newspapers and city directories with perhaps the most telling of her devotion to her art and historical work is found in the entries for 1944 thru 1949 where she is listed as a telephone operator at Cottage Hospital. In another document it was stated she worked as a night operator so she could continue her artistic and civic work.

From the city directories we learn that in 1932 she was an instructor at the Santa Barbara School of Arts. In that same year, when the Santa Barbara Historical Society was formed she was appointed Secretary.

During the depression she taught Work Progress Administration (WPA) classes on art, painting and woodcarving.

In 1940 she is listed as Curator of the County Museum located in the tower of the County Court House.

In 1943 she was elected as Curator for the Santa Barbara Historical Society and also appointed to the Scope, Plans, and Advisory Committee for the society.

Her works as a sculptor led to the production of many bronze plaques, which the writer has located and photographed. There are undoubtedly more as she was commissioned amongst others by the Native Sons of California, the La Cumbre

Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Santa Barbara Chapter of the Daughters of American Colonists.

Plaques created by Elizabeth that the author of this article has located and photographed are:

1928 A plaque thanking David Gray for the contribution and construction of the East Beach Pavilion. The plaque was dedicated on December 15, 1928. This plaque is located on the ocean side of the pavilion and just west of the café.

1929 A plaque commemorating the arrival of General Fremont to capture Santa Barbara and his stay at the St. Charles Hotel. This plaque is located on a wall in the Paseo Nuevo Shopping Mall. The dedication date was August 15, 1929.

1930 The two located on the two cement pillars at the entrance to the harbor breakwater honoring Major Max C. Fleischmann and others who developed the breakwater and thus the harbor. The dedication date was June 30, 1930.

1930 Three sidewalk plaques at the Guard House, El Cuartel; the Presidio at the NE corner of Santa Barbara St. and Canon Perdido, and at the driveway at the Rochin-Birabent Adobe at 820 Santa Barbara St. The dedication date for all three plaques was August 9, 1930.



VIEW OF THE DAM BUILT IN 1805 PLAQUE

1931 A plaque located in the Santa Barbara Botanical Gardens at Overlook Point overlooking the Mission Dam. It commemorates the completion of the dam in 1807 by the Mission Indians. This is one of her more complex designs. The plaque was a donated by the La Cumbre Chapter

of the Daughters of the American Revolution of which Elizabeth was a member.

1933 A plaque for the Ralph Hoffman memorial Loggia at the entrance to the Children's Wing at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

1934 A plaque depicting the Ventura Aqueduct whose dedication was held on June 16, 1934. The plaque was placed on the last remaining section of the aqueduct at the Canada Largo exit on the highway between Ventura and Ojai. The plaque is now missing.

1935 A plaque marking a section of the Mission Aqueduct in the City of Santa Barbara Mission Park. This plaque is located at the upper end of the Rose Garden in front of the Mission. The dedication of the plaque given by the Daughters of American Colonists was June 17, 1935. This was the first of many plaques donated by the organization.⁴

1953 A plaque at the Grist Mill in the Upper Mission Gardens located next to the reservoir. The dedication date was May 18, 1953 just prior to her death. The plaque was a gift from the Daughters of the American Colonists. Elizabeth was a member of this local chapter.

Unknown Date. A plaque within the dining area of the University Club honoring Mr. Frederick Saltonstall Gould.⁵ This was a commissioned work paid for by Mrs. Clara Hinton Gould honoring her husband. This work is not signed as Elizabeth's usual manner was for Elizabeth to sign her name in the lower right corner of her plaques. This plaque was dedicated in 1921 or later.

Two plaques have been identified in articles but their location is unknown.

Unknown date and location. A plaque, mentioned in the writings of Stella Haverland Rouse, was created to depict Burton Mound as it was in 1870. The whereabouts of this plaque is unknown. Interestingly, Elizabeth was also an avid historical writer for *The Morning Press*, which was a forerunner of today's Santa Barbara News-Press.

Unknown date and location. A large plaque she designed for the School of Art of Santa Barbara and depicted in a picture of her and the plaque in

the autumn and winter 1994 quarterly *Noticias* of the Santa Barbara Historical Society.



MISSION AQUEDUCT PLAQUE

In addition to her work with the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History and the Santa Barbara Historical Society, Elizabeth was a founding member of the La Cumbre Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She traced her mother's Chamberlain line to a Francis Borden Dennis in her claim to membership. He was reported as the Commander of the Privateer *Harlequin*. Her lineage is recorded in her application dated June 17, 1904 and assigned the National Number of 48304.

She also was a member of the Santa Barbara Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists. She petitioned to join in the early 1940s and is listed as a Chapter Regent for the time period of 1941-1943.⁶ The Santa Barbara chapter was formed on November 9, 1928 by Mrs. Elmer Whitaker.⁷

Elizabeth and her mother were charter members of the local ET chapter of the P. E. O. International (Providing Educational Opportunities for Women)⁸ which provides for advanced educational opportunities for women. The local chapter was dedicated on July 12, 1926. In addition she was active in the First Congregational Church located at 2101 State Street that she joined on March 27, 1921.⁹

As an artist she prepared the artwork drawings for Gin Chow's First Annual Almanac, which was published in 1932. Readers may remember

his famous prediction of a Santa Barbara earthquake just before the June 25, 1925 earthquake destroyed much of Santa Barbara.

In addition to her many works, she produced her own Christmas cards on penny postcards. The original printing blocks for many of these cards are in the custody of the Santa Barbara Historical Society. These cards show a personal side as many depict her and her "twin" Pekinese dogs. Other cards depict her reverence for the military. During the war years she devoted her cards to the remembrance of our military personnel and our freedom. She had worked with disabled military personnel after World War I while living in Colorado.

Elizabeth Mason, who never married, died on June 13, 1953 at the age of 73 and was cremated at the Santa Barbara Cemetery, and her remains sent to the Diamond Grove Cemetery in Jacksonville, IL. Elizabeth's mother preceded her in death, dying on December 12, 1929 and her father passed away on November 1, 1931. Both parents were cremated at the Santa Barbara Cemetery and their remains sent to the Diamond Grove Cemetery. All three are now buried in the Chamberlain plot which was purchased by Juliette's parents. In 1946 William and Juliette's remains were moved to the Chamberlain plot. Elizabeth must have authorized the movement. One assumes that she wanted the family together as she was the last of the immediate family.

Closing remark: This article is a result of answering "A Random Act of Kindness" request for help from Kate Johnson, Judy Caper, and Steve Batty of Colorado who found a photo album containing Chamberlain and Mason photos. The author is especially grateful for Kate Johnson's genealogical notes about the family.

END NOTES

^[1] May Chamberlain married Florentine Leslie Kellogg in 1873 and shortly thereafter moved to Goleta, California. He became a prominent Goleta land owner. The family and many descendants are buried in the Goleta Cemetery.

^[2] Emma Hardacre is buried in the Santa Barbara

Cemetery. She died March 19, 1930.

^[3] A proposal document from the Ministry of Agricultural, Agricultural Museum in Cairo, Egypt was located in the archives of the Santa Barbara Historical Museum. The proposed contract was for models of specific grapes grown in California.

^[4] The Daughters of American Colonists installed the following plaques and markers:

1. A plaque along Cabrillo Boulevard commemorating Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands in 1542. This plaque was stolen and now a ceramic plaque is in its place.

2. A plaque marking the location of a large Sycamore tree on Milpas St. The tree was used to hang a lantern for sailors attempting to dock at Santa Barbara.

3. A Court House plaque in memory of Governor Gaspar de Portolola who camped in the area on August 18-20, 1769.

4. A plaque on the eastside of the 800 block of Santa Barbara Street marking the southeast boundary of the Santa Barbara Presidio.

5. A plaque in the El Paeso marking the arrival of the ship *Alert* in January 1836.

6. A plaque at the present Post Office marking the southwest corner of the Presidio.

7. A plaque at the top of San Marcos Pass along the old road commemorating the march over the pass of General Fremont to liberate Santa Barbara.

8. A plaque on the east side of the 800 block of Santa Barbara St. marking the site of the Sloyd School which was to become the beginning of the University of California at Santa Barbara.

9. A Camino Real Bell placed in front of the Santa Ynez Mission. This bell was identical to those originally placed along US Highway 101 marking the route of the Padres to the various missions.

The above information about the plaques was taken from a journal scrapbook of the Daughters of American Colonists. The journal is the property of the Santa Barbara Historical Society.

^[5] Frederick Saltonstall Gould was born January 1, 1853 and passed away in Santa Barbara January, 1920 according to the records of the

Santa Barbara Cemetery.

[6] The information came from a directory of the organization and was found in the archives of the Santa Barbara Historical Society.

[7] Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker's home was the former home of a Mexican soldier, Naciso Canedo, who received the adobe as settlement for his back wages when the Mexican government was unable to pay him and other soldiers of the Presidio their wages. The Whitakers remodeled the home and named it Casa del Presidio. The home is now part of the museum located at the Santa Barbara Presidio.

[8] The P.E.O. was founded on January 21, 1869 by seven young women on the campus of Iowa Wesleyan College in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Today the P.E.O. has grown to over a quarter of a million members in chapters in the United States and Canada. This information is from the P.E.O. International website.

[9] The date is taken from the church records.

1944-48 NY PASSENGER LISTS AT THE LA FHL

Barbara Algaze, JGSLA Librarian
[barbara@jgsla.org]

Thanks largely to the generosity of JGSLA members, the Los Angeles Regional Family History Library now has an (almost) complete set of the NARA series M1417:

“Index (Soundex) to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at the Port of NY, 1944-48”
FHL # 2,241,252 — 2,241,344.

Until now, we only had access to New York Passenger arrivals up until December 1943—these new indexes make the set complete until July 1, 1948. What is interesting about this series is that they are not completely limited to 1944 - 1948 arrivals; there are cards for people who had arrived as early as 1883, all the way up to arrivals dated 1922.

So, if there are New York passenger arrivals that you STILL have not been able to find in any of our other indexes, check these out. One thing to note: the microfilms are VERY hard to

read. They are fuzzy and badly copied. However, they are there and who knows what you will find. Also, if you DO find a person's card, the numbers are quite confusing. They have a number, then a dash then another number, then a dash. and then another number. The LAST number is the number of the manifest; the first two numbers are the page and line number to find the individual. The cards do have a date of arrival, so that makes finding the correct microfilm easier.

Please note: they are NOT located near the OTHER 1906 - 1943 indexes. They are on the same wall; however, they are shelved sequentially with the other NARA films, under M1417.

[Source: JGSLA Dates and Updates, April, 2006. Jewish Genealogical Society of Los Angeles]

XXXX

(REESE continued from page 30)

mother had chicken dinner for the family that night. Reese reportedly drank too much. A tough guy, he boasted he'd never been in a dentist's office in his life. If his tooth ached, he'd pull it out himself. So...we have a picture of the town drunk with bad breath; and watch your back.

Fact-checking time. Evaristo M. DeTilla (Reese) was born 19 July 1878, in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, the son of Joseph and Hannah DeTilla. Joseph DeTilla was born in France; his father was born in France and mother in Spain, which may explain the names bestowed upon Evaristo and his brother Celesto.

The 1920 census discloses Reese and Florence and daughter Ray were living in western Kansas. Florence died on 24 August 1927. Her obituary mentioned they had made their home at the DeTilla ranch ten miles from Saguache for the past five years. Ray, by the time her mother died, was married to Henry Kirschmer and still living in the same Wallace County of western Kansas, and had two little boys. Reese died 1 October 1959, age 81.

So many gaps, so many tantalizing tidbits, so few leads... so now where?



NEW IN THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Ted Demiston

NEW IN THE LIBRARY (2/24/06)

Editor's 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.

GENERAL

American and British Genealogy and Heraldry, 1982-1985 Supplement. By Filby, P. William. 1987. [929/ / A3/ Fil/ supp].

Benjamin and Vladka Meed Registry of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, v. 1-4. By United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 2000. [305.892/ / D4/ Uni/ v. 1-4].

Dating Twentieth Century Photographs. By Pols, Robert. 2005. [929/ / D27/ Pol].

Genealogical Jargon for Family Historians. By Raymond, Stuart A. 2005. [423/ / A5/ Ray].

Writer's Guide to Everyday Life in the 1800s. By McCutcheon, Marc. 1993. [973.5/ / H2/ Mcc].

UNITED STATES

America Heraldic, a Compilation of Coats of Arms, Crests and Mottoes of Prominent American Families Settled in This Country Before 1800. By Vermont, I. de V. 1965. [973/ / D6/ Ver].

Ancestors of American Presidents. By Roberts, Gary Boyd. 1995. [973/ / D2/ Rob].

Burke's Presidential Families of the United States of America. By Burke's Peerage Limited. 1975. [973/ / D5/ Bur].

Everyday Life in Colonial America. By Taylor, Dale. 1997. [973.2/ / H2/ Tay]

Everyday Life Among the American Indians. By Moulton, Candy. 2001. [973/ / F3/ Mou].

Township Atlas of the United States. By Andriot, Jay. 1979. [929/ / E7/ And].

Victorian America: Transformations in Everyday Life, 1876-1915. By Schlereth, Thomas J. c1991. [973.8/ / H2/ Sch].

ALABAMA

Marriage and Death Notices from Barbour and Henry Counties, Alabama, Newspapers, 1846-1890. By Foley, Helen S. 1999. [976.1/ Barbour/ B3/ Fol].

Tracing Your Alabama Past. By Davis, Robert Scott. 2003. [976.1/ / D27/ Dav].

ARIZONA

Arizona Territorial Marriages, Graham County, 1881-1912 and Greenlee County, 1911. By Arellano, Fay L. 2002. [979.1/ Graham/ V2/ Are].

ARKANSAS

Northwestern Arkansas Death Record Index, 1914-1948 (4 vols): Benton, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy, and Washington Counties. By Allen, Desmond W. 1996. [976.7/ Benton/ V2/ All/ 1914-1948]. (4 vols.)

CALIFORNIA

The Arlington. By Corwin, Bruce C. 1981. [979.4/ Santa Barbara/ H2/ Cor].

California Colony, Genealogy, Land Grants, & Notes of Spanish Colonial California. By Castro, Doris Shaw. 2004. [979.4/ / H2/ Cas].

The Great Flood, Ventura County, January 1969 February. By Pyle, Russ. 1969. [979.4/ Ventura/ H2/ Pyl].

The Lobero Theatre Chronicles, 1924-1984. By Reeves, Harold E. 1990. [979.4/ Santa Barbara/ H2/ Ree].

100 Years Santa Maria Style, 1905-2005. By Cappon, Sally. 2005. [979.4/ Santa Barbara/ H2/ Cap].

Santa Barbara's "Rosie the Riveter" and Her Male Counterparts: Vega, Lockheed, and Douglas Aircraft Company's Manufacturing Plants and Activities in the City of Santa Barbara, 1943-1945. By Fritsche, John. 2005. [979.4/ Santa Barbara/ D4/ Fri].

Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California. Volume III. By Northrop, Marie E. 2004. [E979.4/ / D2/ Nor/ v. 3].

COLORADO

Baca County, Colorado, Index of Marriages, May 30, 1889 - December 27, 1919. By Millican, Valorie. 1995. [978.8/ Baca/ V2/ Mil/ index].

From the Grave: A Roadside Guide to Colorado's Pioneer Cemeteries. By Wommack, Linda. 1998. [978.8/ / V3/ Wom].

The Homestead Years, Bent County, Colorado: Index to Homestead Claims. By Millican, Valorie. 1999. [978.8/ Bent/ R2/ Mil/ index].

HAWAII

Hawaiian Furniture and Hawaii's Cabinetmakers, 1820-1940. By Jenkins, Irving. 1983. [979.9/ / U2/ Jen].

ILLINOIS

Combined History of Randolph, Monroe, and Perry Counties, Illinois. By McDonough, J. L. & Co., 1883. [977.3/ Randolph/ H2/ Mcd].

Finding Your Chicago Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide to Family History in the City and Cook County. By DuMelle, Grace. 2005. [977.3/ Cook/ D27/ Dum].

Illinois, McLean County Cemeteries, v. 14-1, St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, A Through H. By Creasy, Al. 1985. [977.3/ Mclean/ V3/ Cre/ v. 14-1].

Index to the Obituaries and Death Notices Appearing in the Dziennik Chicagoski, 1890-1919 (3 volumes). By Hollowak, Thomas L. c1984. [977.3/ / B3/ Hol/ 1890-1919]. (3 vols.)

INDIANA

Cedar Grove Cemetery Inscriptions, South Bend-St. Joseph County, Indiana. By Szymarek, Gene Stachowiak. 1987. [977.2/ St. Joseph/ V3/ Szy].

Polish Marriage Applicants, St. Joseph County, Indiana, 1905-1915. By Szymarek, Gene Stachowiak. 1988. [977.2/ St. Joseph/ V2/ Szy].

St. Joseph Polish Cemetery Inscriptions from the Old Section (Indiana). By Szymarek, Gene Stachowiak. 1987. [977.2/ St. Joseph/ V3/ Szy].

IOWA

Cemeteries, Volume 1 - Book 5, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. By Botna Valley Genealogical Society. 1982. [977.7/ Pottawattamie/ V3/ Bot/ v. 1-bk 5].

Des Moines County, Iowa, Naturalization Record Book 1, 30 August 1872-6 March 1882. By Des Moines County Genealogical Society. 1989. [977.7/ Des Moines/ P4/ Des/ 1872-1882].

Naturalization Index, Des Moines County, Iowa, 1849-1857. By Des Moines County Genealogical Society. 1983. [977.7/ Des Moines/ P4/ Des/ 1849-1857].

KANSAS

Kansas Tidbits From Midwest Historical & Genealogical Registers. By Stout, Jerry, 1992. [978.1/ / B3/ Sto].

MAINE

Maine Cemetery Inscriptions, v. 2-5, Kennebec County. By Maine Old Cemetery Association. 1999. [974.1/ Kennebec/ V3/ Mai/ v. 2-5].

MARYLAND

Maryland Privateers, War of 1812. By Huntsberry, Thomas V. 1983. [975.2/ / M2/ Hun].

MASSACHUSETTS

History of Easthampton, its Settlement and Growth; its Material, Educational, and Religious Interests, Together with a Genealogical Record of its Original Families. By Lyman, Payson W. 2002. [974.4/ Hampshire/ H2/ Lym].

Southbridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records to 1850. By Holbrook, Jay Mack. 1981. [974.4/ Worcester/ V2/ Hol].

Vital Records of Sandwich, Massachusetts, to 1885, v. 3 index. By Kardell, Caroline Lewis. 1996. [974.4/ Barnstable/ V2/ Kar/ v. 3 index].

Webster, Massachusetts, Vital Records to 1850. By Holbrook, Jay Mack. 1980. [974.4/ Worcester/ V2/ Hol].

MICHIGAN

Enduring Poles (Michigan). By Milostan, Harry. 1977. [977.4/ / H2/ Mil].

Gniezniki: Pioneer Polonians, Facts & Fables. By Milostan, Harry. 1984. [977.4/ / H2/ Mil].

Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Wyandotte, Michigan. By Downriver Genealogical Society. 1988. [977.4/ Wayne/ V3/ Dow].

150 Years in the Hill and Dales, (Michigan), v. 1. By Hillsdale County Historical Society. 1976. [977.4/ Hillsdale/ H2/ Hil/ v. 1].

Parisville (Michigan) Poles: First Polish Settlers in U.S.A.? By Milostan, Harry. 1977. [977.4/ Huron/ H2/ Mil].

MINNESOTA

A Guide to Family History Resources at the Minnesota Historical Society. By Minnesota Historical Society Reference Staff. 2004. [977.6/ / D27/ Min].

MONTANA

Courage Enough: Mon-Dak Family Histories, Richland County, Montana. By Jarvis, DeLyle. c1975. [978.6/ Richland/ D2/ Jar].

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Newspaper Abstracts 1990's, v. 6, 7. By Sones, Georgene. n.d. [978.2/ / B3/ Son/ v. 6, 7].

Nebraska Newspaper Abstracts, v. 1, a Computer Index to Names and Events Abstracted from Selected Nebraska Newspapers, 1880 series. By Sones, Georgene. 1984. [978.2/ / B3/ Son/ v. 1].

NEVADA

Nevada Military Place Names of the Indian Wars and Civil War. By Rathbun, Daniel C. B. 2002. [979.3/ / E5/ Rat].

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New England Vital Records from the Exeter News-Letter, 1853-1865 (2 volumes). By Chipman, Scott Lee. 1994. [974.2/ Rockingham/ B3/ Chi/ 1853-1865]. (2 vols.)

The Towns of the Monadnock Region (New Hampshire). By Stephenson, Robert B. 1994. [974.2/ / H2/ Ste].

NEW MEXICO

Rememberance/ Recordacion, The Spanish Colonists that Arrived in Santa Fe, 23 June 1694. By Esquibel, Jose Antonio. 1994. [978.9/ Santa Fe/ H2/ Esq].

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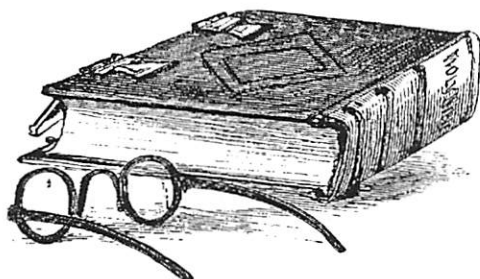
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BOOK REVIEW

“Forensic Genealogy,” by Colleen Fitzpatrick, Ph.D, published by Rice Book Press, Fountain Valley, CA 2005, \$26.50, 220 pp. Softcover through Amazon.com

This reference covers various aspects of DNA genealogical research; locations, periodicals and reference materials, events, and, how to construct family and cultural profiles. Dr. Fitzpatrick draws clear distinctions between paternity, police detective work, and genealogical research. Further, she covers the types of genealogical DNA research, and discusses MRCA (most recent common ancestor(s))making it easy for the reader to understand. Her text carefully describes the types of charts she uses for evaluation and analysis.

With research tools Dr. Fitzpatrick suggests and demonstrates to the reader there are some exciting new ways to analyze photos, mine databases, and evaluate the results. She has recommended several online resources for the reader to look further into genealogical DNA.

I highly recommend this text if this is a topic you're interested in pursuing, watch for the newer revised text due out shortly.

Reviewed by Susan Mendenhall

BRITISH RECORDS - FREE UNLIMITED SEARCH, PAY FOR SCANS OF ORIGINAL RECORDS

By Sue Fowler
sue@fowler89.fsnet.co.uk

I have been asked to let you know that on March 28th www.theoriginalrecord.com went live which will give you access to some extremely rare and interesting documents, books and records for you to view.

The site has been launched with just 10% of the scans of 2500 historical books and records which have been surname-indexed for genealogists. Searches are free and unlimited, and there is no subscription; the site is funded by pay-per-view of the scans, which you can access direct.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE RESULTS OF
10 YEARS OF CAREFUL INDEXING

www.theoriginalrecord.com - Will help you to access historical records which have not been accessible before.

The initial loading of records has been chosen to give a general, national coverage, and be of most use to people searching rare names, or for one-name studies, such as;

The Gentleman's Magazine started in 1731, and carries copies of birth, marriage and death announcements for London and provincial newspapers, as well as civil, military, naval and ecclesiastical appointments, until the 1860's.

The Annual Register, the European Magazine, the Monthly Magazine, London Magazine, Westminster Magazine and so on also carried similar notices, while religious denominations had their own monthly publications, such as the Arminian or Methodist Magazine.

For the period 1826 to 1860 we have complete runs of bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution of partnerships notices which are all indexed, so creditors, trustees and solicitors can also be traced.

For the 16th and 17th centuries we have Acts of the Privy council and State Papers.

As more localised records, Scottish and Irish material, as well as records from British India

and the colonies, together with manuscript sources, are added it should become, in time, an essential research tool.

Register your Wish List - Anyone using the site can leave a wish list of their particular interests, and we will e-mail you as suitable entries are found in the new material being loaded each week this will help you to keep abreast of useful new records going on the site.

All the material has been surname-indexed in England, by hand - no OCR!

Although the site is in its infancy we are hopeful that it will be of interest to your members, and that you will put details of it on your website/magazine.

We have had a surprisingly encouraging response so far but please let us know what you think of: www.theoriginalrecord.com.

You may be interested to know that we have added new records onto www.theoriginalrecord.com this week as follows:

Norfolk Fleet of Fines 1192 -1214
Chester Archdeaconry marriage licences 1606-1680
House of Lords Papers 1699-1704
State Papers Domestic 1670-1678
Gentleman's Magazine 1800,1812-1815, 1850
CCJs, Bills of Sales, Partnerships Dissolved,
Bankrupts and Insolvents 1880-1881
Scottish Bankrupts and Insolvents 1880-1881
Irish Bankrupts and Insolvents 1880-1881
Imperial Calendar 1907



TOMBSTONES

Harry Edsel Smith of Albany, New York:

Born 1903—Died 1942

Looked up the elevator shaft
to see if the car was on the way down.

It was.

In a Thurmont, Maryland, cemetery:

Here lies an Atheist

All dressed up

And no place to go.

On the grave of Ezekial Aikle
in East Dalhousie Cemetery, Nova
Scotia:

Here lies Ezekial Aikle, Age 102.

The Good Die Young.

In a London, England cemetery:

Here lies Ann Mann,

Who lived an old maid

But died an old Mann.

Dec. 8, 1767

In a Ribbesford, England, cemetery:

Anna Wallace:

The children of Israel wanted bread,

And the Lord sent them manna.

Old clerk Wallace wanted a wife,

And the Devil sent him Anna

In a Ruidoso, New Mexico, cemetery:

Here lies Johnny Ycast.

Pardon me

For not rising.

In a Uniontown, Pennsylvania, cemetery:

Here lies the body of Jonathan Blake.

Stepped on the gas

Instead of the brake.

In a Silver City, Nevada, cemetery:

Here lays The Kid.

We planted him raw.

He was quick on the trigger

But slow on the draw.

A lawyer's epitaph in England:

Sir John Strange.

Here lies an honest lawyer,

And that is Strange.

John Penny's epitaph in the Wimborne,

England, cemetery:

Reader, if cash thou art In want of any,

Dig 6 feet deep; And thou wilt find a

Penny.

In a cemetery in Hartscombe, England:

On the 22nd of June,

Jonathan Fiddle went out of tune.

Anna Hopewell's grave

in Enosburg Falls, Vermont:

Here lies the body of our Anna,

Done to death by a banana.

It wasn't the fruit that laid her low,

But the skin of the thing that made her

go.

On a grave from the 1880s in Nantucket,

Massachusetts:

Under the sod and under the trees,

Lies the body of Jonathan Pease.

He is not here, there's only the pod.

Pease shelled out and went to God.

In a cemetery in England:

Remember man, as you walk by,

As you are now, so once was I.

As I am now, so shall you be.

Remember this and follow me.

To which someone replied by writing
on the tombstone:

To follow you I'll not consent

Until I know which way you went.

Submitted by Laurel Smith, SBCGS Member

SURNAME INDEX

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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

JUNE 2006

June 14, Wednesday, Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Honors Luncheon, honoring Emily Aasted, Jim Friestad and Marj Friestad. Santa Barbara Old Mission, Friars Lounge. Contact Sandy Files at 805-684-7339 or <dsfiles@silcom.com> for more information. Reservations required.

June 17, Saturday. Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. The June meeting will have as its focus the very talented writer and teacher Dr. Emily Teipe of Fullerton College. Her research and writing has been on the topic of **Women in the Revolution**.

JULY 2006

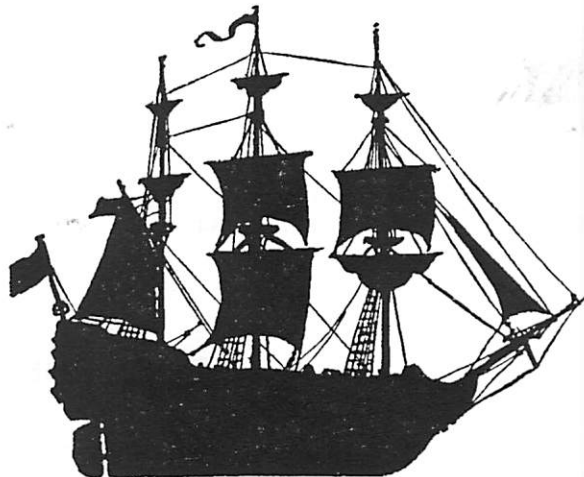
July 11, SBCGS sponsored bus trip to Los Angeles FHC library. Call Ruby at 805-683-1188 for reservation and information.

July 15, Saturday. BIFHS-USA's 18th annual seminar will be held at the Veterans Memorial Complex in Culver City. Renowned author-lecturer-researcher John M. Kitzmiller II will bring us up to date on the latest aids for genealogical research in Britain and Ireland. See: www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/ for registration and information.

July 15, Saturday. Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara, CA. Program: TBA

AUGUST 2006

August 30-September 2, Boston, MA. FGS and NEGHS "Conference for the Nation's Genealogists" will be the largest genealogical event ever held with more than 370 educational opportunities in classes, workshops, and luncheon presentations. See: www.fgs.org for more information.



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