

# Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
www.cagenweb.com/santabarbara/sbcgs/

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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.

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

Think back to the time you became involved in genealogy. For most of us, we probably learned the names of some ancestors we didn't know before, and perhaps we were able to attach some dates to them. Those were "golly, that's interesting" types of discoveries. What fun.

Another name here, another date there came to light, and before long we were on a path that would lead to more discoveries, some of which were the "oh m'gosh" type. Other discoveries came much less frequently but were more satisfying because they "broke brick walls" in genealogical parlance.

In our search for more names and dates of ancestors, we regarded treks to Salt Lake City to grind microfilm wheels, or to the Sahyun Library to look through books and stare at a computer screen as "research."

But research involves much more than the mere collection of data. It comprises in additional analysis and synthesis of the data, then drawing conclusions, and finally consideration of what it all means.

We must make judgments about the quality of the data, compare it with other data we or others may already have, ask if the information makes sense. This process in research is called "analysis." We dissect the information into pieces, look at each piece carefully. It is in this stage of the research we might find that the date of birth we have for a child precedes its parents' marriage date. Ah, either we have made a mistake, someone else has made a mistake, or we must find an explanation for an evident discrepancy. It is during this stage of our research that we generally formulate some hypotheses to focus the directions of our research effort.

We then test those hypotheses in the next stage of our research. We may need more information to support or reject some of the hypotheses, we may postu-

late that a particular mistake was made by a recorder, such as a census enumerator, as was quite common, or we may suspect that our ancestor was adopted or illegitimate, a fact that the family worked so very hard to hide.

Once we've verified each piece of information as well as possible, then we reassemble everything to see how well the whole fits together. Can we make up a family group sheet with birthdates in proper sequence and with sufficient time between each? Do we have reliable documentation for the parentage of a particular ancestor? There may be gaps, information may be incomplete, but at least we try to do as best we can with the available information and assure that it makes sense. This stage of our research is "synthesis."

Once we've pulled everything together and it makes sense, we are then permitted to draw some conclusions strictly from careful integration of the facts. The conclusions are only as good as the data and our analysis and synthesis of it. Once this stage is completed, we are permitted speculations, which is often the most rewarding part of our research, because if based on good work, we may be led to additional hypotheses or unforeseen conclusions.

In essence, then, in dealing with any scientific problem, our first step is to find all the information that can be discovered about it. The second is to coordinate that material with similar examples elsewhere, so that knowledge which may fail from one source may be supplied from another. The third step is to disseminate that information so that it will turn up more.

This is genealogical research, and like all research, it takes time. Its reward is that it develops over time; it develops our patience, intelligence, and our sensitivity.

*Arthur Gibbs Sylvester, President*

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I very much enjoyed the article about the 1919 Fiesta [*Ancestors West*, Vol. 33, Nos. 3 & 4, Spring/summer 2007, page 11] which dared to ask the question if it was actually the first annual fiesta, thereupon inspiring me to review the manuscript from my “Fiestas, Festivals and Parades” slide show.

A number of Grand Events in Santa Barbara’s past were referred to as fiestas, but annual they were not. Santa Barbara did produce a number of annual festivals – Rose Festivals through the 1880s, and the Flower Festivals of 1891 through 1896 – but they were not referred to as fiestas. As part of the Flower Festivals there was often an evening recalling the old Spanish days as the old songs, costumes and dances were presented. These were not always well received, however. The Spanish dances at the Arlington presented for President Harrison’s visit in April 1891 did not impress the local press which described the affair as “stupid,” and noted the sleeping members of the presidential party as the dances dragged on including one dance “to the tune which would prove fatal on a farm where old cows are wont to thrive.”

By the teens, there was a strong interest in remembering and preserving the “days of old Santa Barbara” and not only by the remnants of the old families but by newcomers who were keenly interested in the city’s past and just as keenly interested in creating a tourist attraction and revenue.

This Fiesta of 1919 certainly had all the hallmarks of Old Spanish Days – the mercado, historic parade, costumes, songs, dances and the promise of an annual event. However, ten months later (close enough to be annual) saw not a “fiesta,” but “La Primavera” (the spring) centered around a play written by Wallace Rice. The play was an outdoor pageant featuring over 300 dancers, singers and actors and held in a pre-County Bowl natural amphitheater below Garden Street between Canon Perdido and de la Guerra streets. The following year *primavera* was again the magic word and “La Primavera Festival” was held

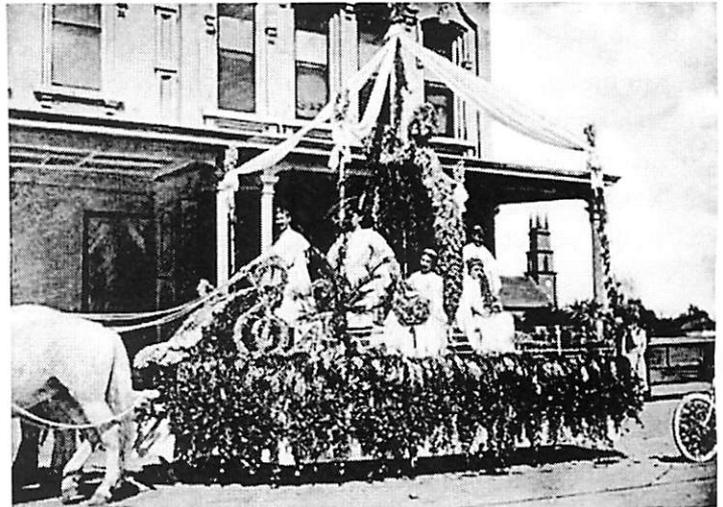
during “La Primavera Week” in April 1921.

The primaveras took a lot of manpower to produce (note the number of committees and the nearly 400 committee members for the 1919 event) and the enthusiasm of the producers waned. After a siesta of two years, an annual fiesta was established and Old Spanish Days has been with us ever since.

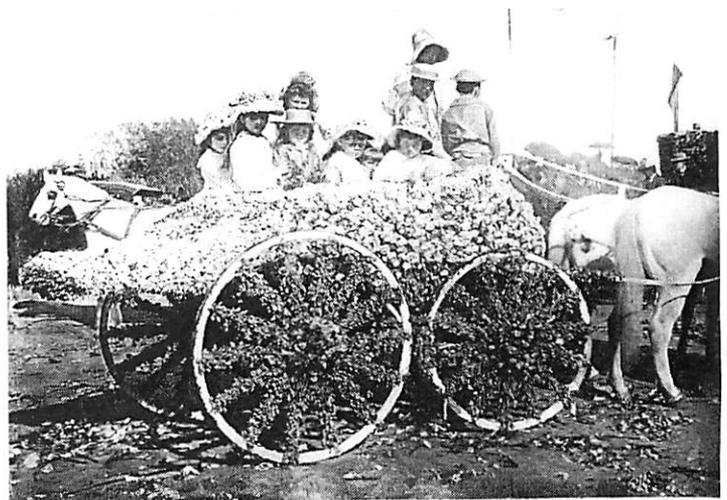
But in trying to actually determine which celebration was the first fiesta one may as well ask which came first - *¿el pollo o el huevo?*

*Neal Graffy*

P.S. I was glad to see that my “soul-mate,” William Wyles, was one of the committee members of the 1919 Fiesta.



THE MUSIC FLOAT



THE OLD WOMAN IN THE SHOE.

THE TWO BOYS ON THE FLOAT ARE ALLAN AND MALCOLM LOUGHEAD,  
AND ONE OF THE GIRLS IS THEIR SISTER .

*From John Fritsche's Postcard Collection*

## THE BELGIAN BARBARENO

By Heidi Arno, <heidila6@earthlink.net>

My son moved to the beautiful coastal city of Santa Barbara last year, and since then it has been my pleasure to visit frequently. It was one of those classic southern California days where October is no longer summer, but autumn seemed a long way off. While my son was at work, I shopped for shoes in the downtown area. On State Street, I noticed a plaque on a restaurant, denoting the building as part of an adobe built in 1857 by Agustin Janssens, a Belgian, and his wife, Maria Antonia Pico.

It turns out that Janssens was a true pioneer of both early California and the Santa Barbara area. His life began in Brussels in 1817. His father, Jean Pierre Gabriel Janssens, was born in Paris and served as a colonel in Napoleon's army. After Waterloo in 1815, the elder Janssens stayed in Brussels and became a public official. Still in Brussels, he married Marie Therese Deheuqueville, daughter of Antoine Deheuqueville and Catherine Endries Florimon(t). In 1825, Jean Pierre and Therese immigrated to Mexico, where Jean Pierre continued his civil service career as an official in the Mexican government. When Agustin was still young (the exact year is unclear), his father died and Agustin was sent by his mother to the Carmelite Fathers in Salvatierra and Celaya in central Mexico so he could receive an education.

During the 1830s, Europeans in Mexico generally thought of Alta California as the boondocks, an unsettled, unsophisticated backwater of little value. But Janssens, young and eager for adventure and opportunity, signed on to the Hajar-Padres expedition into the area in 1834. The colony started by the group was not successful, but Janssens remained in California working at various jobs in San Diego and Monterey and receiving a judicial appointment in San Juan Capistrano.

Accounts of what brought Janssens to Santa Barbara or when he arrived differ, but the beautiful Santa Barbara Mission church was the site of his wedding to Maria Antonia Pico, daughter of Vicente and Estafina Pico, on January 27, 1843. By the time of the wedding, the Pico family had been in Santa Barbara for more than 20 years. Vicente appears on

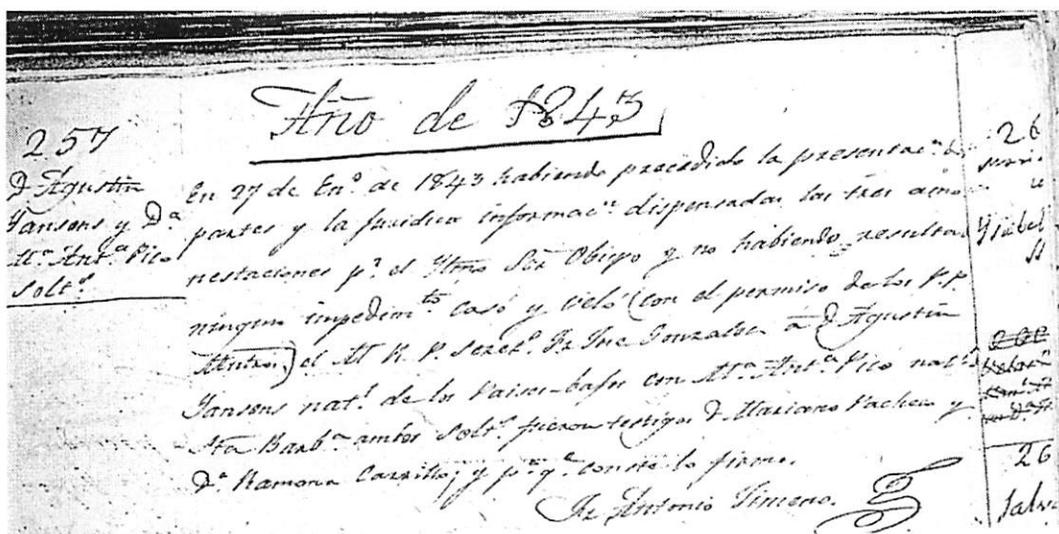
the 1823 militia roster.

Perhaps because of his education with the Carmelite Fathers, perhaps inspired by his father's government service, Janssens was drawn into civic affairs and government. Although he was not of Spanish descent, he was elected alcalde (Mayor) of Santa Barbara in 1845. By the mid 1840s it was becoming clear that the Mexican era would soon be ending. As a way of rewarding loyal citizens, the Mexican Government distributed land to those who could help their cause and Janssens was awarded Rancho Lomas de la Purificacion, more than 13,000 acres located in the Santa Ynez mountains northeast of Santa Barbara. Instead of serving as Mayor of Santa Barbara, Janssens decided to move his family to the ranch and concentrate on running it. He was not in the Santa Ynez area long before he was appointed justice of the peace. In 1846, one of his duties was to raise a militia to defend the San Marcos Pass area against an expected military expedition led by Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont which was on its way to capture the Santa Barbara Presidio. Aided by a rain storm, Janssens was able to prevent Fremont from stealing horses. The Mexican government retreated from the Santa Barbara area a short time later and surrendered California to the United States in January 1847.

Janssens continued to run his ranch and briefly participated in the California Gold Rush, working a claim on the Stanislaus River. Janssens became a US citizen in 1850. His family was growing. Five children, four boys and one girl, are listed on the 1860 census, with two more added in 1870. The children were baptized at the Santa Ynez mission, near the Janssens' ranch. During the 1850s, frequent attacks by Tulare Indians made living at the ranch intolerable for Agustin and Maria Theresa and they moved their family to the adobe at the corner of State and Figueroa Streets in Santa Barbara. According to the plaque on the building, they lived there until the 1870s. During his residence in the City of Santa Barbara, he served as Postmaster and was elected County Assessor and to the Santa Barbara City Council.

In early November, I took a drive from downtown Santa Barbara over San Marcos Pass to the property in the Santa Ynez mountains where Janssens once lived. Even today, driving over the winding mountain road to the other side of the hill is a step back in time. Except

for the road, the land is much the same as it was during Janssens' time, low brush on the dry side of the coastal mountains, used for cattle grazing in the spring and nothing the rest of the year. Janssens lived in interesting times. He experienced California's pre-Gold Rush culture and saw the area's transition from a pastoral Mexican



MARRIAGE RECORD FROM THE SANTA BARBARA MISSION ARCHIVE-LIBRARY

(USED WITH PERMISSION)

territory into bustling Americanization. In 1878, Herbert Howe Bancroft, a noted California historian for whom the University of California Library is named, sent his scribe, Thomas Savage, to record Janssens' life story of his early years. Scans of Savage's handwritten (in Spanish) manuscript, titled *Vida y aventuras en California de Don Agustin Janssens*, can be viewed on line on the University of California Library web site.

Suffering from failing health and poor eyesight in his later years, Janssens died in Santa Barbara on January 4, 1892. He and his wife are buried in prominent tombs at the Santa Barbara Mission cemetery.

The Merchants, Tradesmen & Manufacturer's Directory for Santa Barbara dated 1929 lists: Augustin J. Janssens, grocer. This could be either the eldest son of Agustin Janssens, who would then be age 84, or possibly a namesake grandson.

- Descendent information from the US Census, 1880 – 1930, and Social Security Death Index

The following references are available:

at the [Santa Barbara Genealogical Society](#)

- Tompkins, W., Santa Barbara History Makers
- Tompkins, W., It happened in Old Santa Barbara
- Tompkins, W., Santa Barbara County
- Sacramental Records of the Santa Ynez Mission
- Storke, Thomas, California Editor
- Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho

at the [Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library](#), 2201 Laguna St., Santa Barbara, California 93105:

- Sacramental Records of the Santa Barbara Mission.
- from the [Huntington Library](#), 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, California 91108, (626) 405-2100:
- Rolle, A., Review: [untitled] *The Life and Adventures in California of Don Augustin Janssens, 1834-1856* by William H. Ellison; Francis Price, *The Pacific Historical Review*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (May, 1954), pp. 178-179, Stable URL:<http://www.jstor.org/pss/3634301>

#### Acknowledgements

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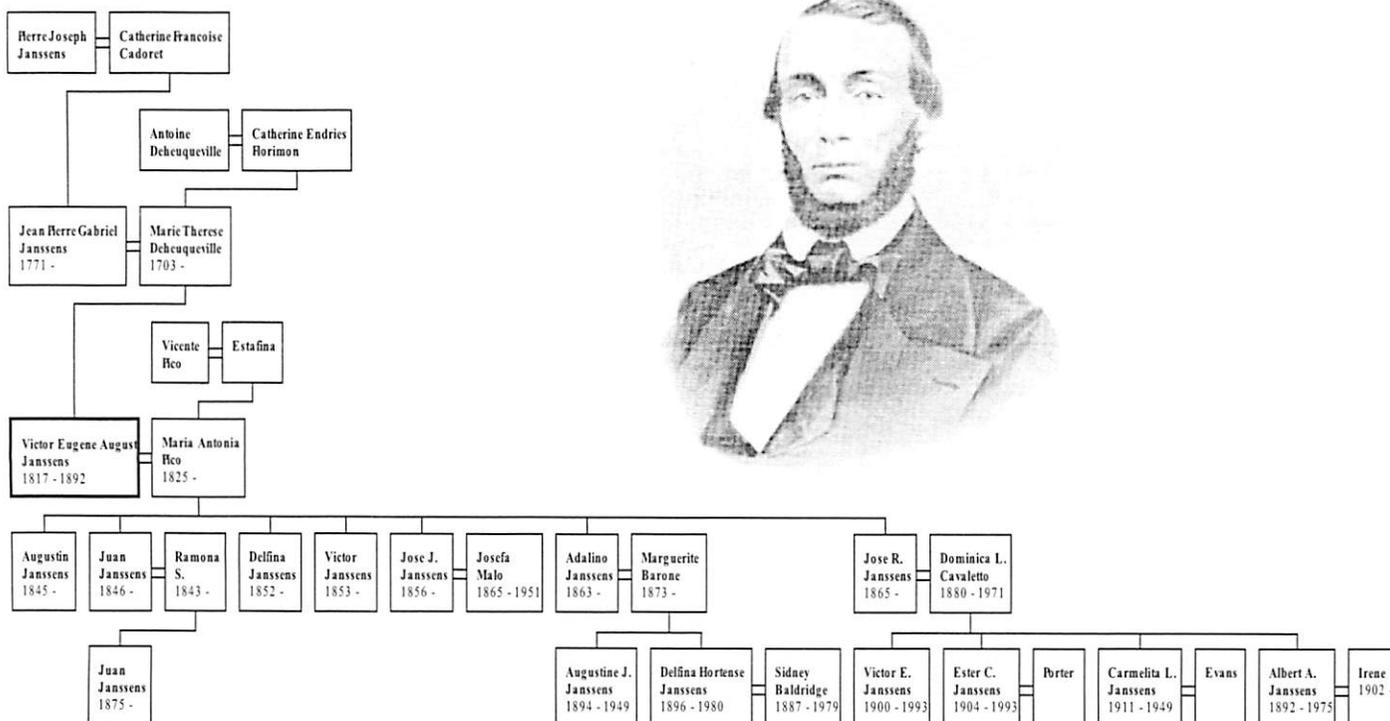
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- Gallez, G., Augustin Janssens, Retrieved Oct 9, 2007 from <http://home.scarlet.be/gallez.nic/Publications/Janssens1835.htm>

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Savage, T. (1878). *Vida y aventuras en California de Don Agustin Janssens*, University of California Bancroft Library retrieved Oct 15, 2007 from <http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb2k40074g/>

## Ancestors & Descendents of Victor Eugene August (Agustin) Janssens



### JOWBR NOW EXCEEDS ONE MILLION RECORDS

The JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Registry (JOWBR) now exceeds one million records. The total number of cemeteries in JOWBR is now 1,929 and total number of burials is 1,006,675. These cemeteries are located throughout the world. The extraction of the information from tombstones was accomplished by volunteers.

JewishGen suggests that as family historians visit ancestral towns or towns in your current country of residence, they should consider recording data from the Jewish cemeteries and/or photographing all the tombstones in the cemetery or landsmanschaft plot and submit it for inclusion in JOWBR.

You can search the JOWBR database at [www.jewishgen.org/databases/cemetery/](http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/cemetery/). A list of cemeteries in the 40 countries already included can be found at [www.jewishgen.org/databases/Cemetery/tree/CemList.htm](http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Cemetery/tree/CemList.htm). JewishGen also hosts the International Jewish Cemetery Project whose mission is to catalogue every Jewish burial site throughout the world. It is

a project of the of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies. It is located at [www.jewishgen.org/Cemetery/](http://www.jewishgen.org/Cemetery/).

*Nu? What's New? E-zine of Jewish Genealogy from Avotaynu Vol. 9, No. 10. April 27, 2008*

### MISSOURI OPENS DIGITIZED RECORDS SITE

Missouri has launched a kind of one-stop shop for finding digitized historical records, abstracts and indexes from the state archives as well as libraries, universities, historical societies and other repositories throughout the state.

The Missouri Digital Heritage Initiative divides collections by subject area (some record sets appear under multiple topics). Genealogical material is mostly in the Family and Faith category, but you'll also want to explore Military Records, Newspapers, Sports and Recreation and other topics. (To see a lineup of all the record sets, click All Collections at the bottom of the Collections main page.)

What will you see? Read more at the website <http://www.sos.mo.gov/mdh/>.

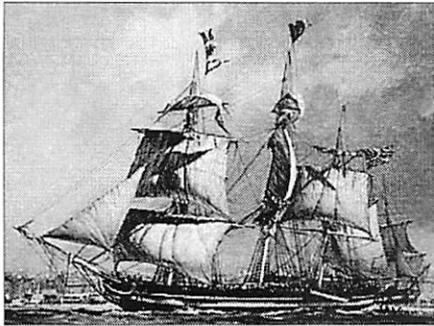


FIGURE 1  
MERCHANT PACKET SHIP 1800S

AN EXCERPT FROM  
**THE HISTORY OF THE  
BERNARD MCCULLOUGH FAMILY  
OF IRELAND, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO,  
ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA**

By Tom McCullough, SBCGS Member  
<gtmccullough@comcast.net>

Part of  
**Chapter Three  
Bernard and Mary (Clark) McCullough**

**THE LITTLE CHERUB**

The *Little Cherub* was a three-masted, square-rigged ship under the command of Captain Richard Sanders. She lay moored alongside the quay in Londonderry town, in the province of Ulster, Northern Ireland one misty day in the early fall of 1825. On the next outgoing tide, she would set sail for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in far off America.

Aboard her on that voyage was a twenty-four year old farm laborer named Bernard McCullough. He was my family's first McCullough ancestor to America. He arrived in Philadelphia on board the *Little Cherub* on November 16, 1825.<sup>1</sup>

The *Little Cherub* was built at Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania in 1804 and was owned by Mr. Samuel Welsh of Philadelphia.<sup>2</sup> She would have resembled the ship in FIGURE 1 above. When bound from Ireland to Philadelphia, "The principal port of departure for the early 19<sup>th</sup> century emigrants from Ulster was Londonderry."<sup>3</sup> Shipping companies specialized in the Londonderry to Philadelphia route. Nearly everyone who wanted to go from Northern Ireland to Philadelphia would sail from Londonderry.

The ship's manifest lists the names of fifty-nine passengers. They range in age from sixty years down to little two-month-old John "Cherub" McClung, who was very likely born at sea early in the voyage and, as was customary, they named him after the ship. This tells us that it probably took about two months to cross the Atlantic to America. This was slower than average for a crossing at the time.

In FIGURE 2 we see part of the top section of the manifest which reads, "MANIFEST of all the passengers on board the Ship *Little Cherub*, Rich Sanders is Master from Londonderry berthen 246 Tons and owned by S. Welsh of Philadelphia and bound to Philadelphia." The newborn baby John "Cherub" McClung is the last name on this part of the manifest and his first name was abbreviated as Jno.

The *Little Cherub* had two decks, weighed 246 tons and was 86.6 foot long by 25.8 foot wide.<sup>5</sup> To get an idea of her small size, the frigate *HMS Surprise* seen in the 2003 movie *Master and Commander* and now docked at the Maritime Museum in San Diego, California is about twice her size at 500 tons.

Printed and Sold by John Bieren, No. 92, South Second Street opposite the Merchants' Coffee-House—Philadelphia.

**PART OF MANIFEST** of all the Passengers taken on board the Ship *Little Cherub* burthen  
of *246* Tons and owned by *Samuel Welsh* and bound to *Philadelphia*  
of *Londonderry*

NAMES.	SEX.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	To what Country belonging.	Country of which it is their intention to become Inhabitants.	Number and Names of Passengers who have died on the voyage.
<i>Jno McClung</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>35</i>				
<i>Eliza W. McClung</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>30</i>				
<i>Rich. M. Welsh</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>5</i>				
<i>William M. Welsh</i>	<i>female</i>	<i>5</i>				
<i>Samuel M. Welsh</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>2</i>				
<i>J. Cherub McClung</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>2m</i>				

FIGURE 2  
Top Part of the Ship's Manifest<sup>4</sup>

Merchant ships in the emigrant trade like the *Little Cherub* carried lumber and grain from America to England and Ireland. The ship's carpenter would use some of the lumber to build 6-by-6-foot bunks in the cargo hold to house steerage passengers for the return trip. These wooden bunks provided a space about two feet wide and six feet long for each passenger and were usually two tiers high on a small ship like the *Little Cherub*.

The scene on board the *Little Cherub* in 1825 would have been much as we see in FIGURE 3 below. In addition to her passengers and crew, the *Little Cherub* also carried a cargo of 155 tons of salt and 20 tons of coal on this voyage.<sup>6</sup>



FIGURE 3  
Below Decks, Irish Emigrant Ship<sup>7</sup>

A little refrain from an old Irish emigration folk song can tell us something about how conditions were onboard the ship that brought Bernard McCullough to Philadelphia 180 years ago. I have taken the liberty to change the names of the ship and the captain from the original song.

*I have signed on the Yankee sail'n ship  
Little Cherub is her name  
Sanders is the Captain of her  
And they say that she's a float'n hell<sup>8</sup>*

Bernard left Ireland before the Potato Famine. That terrible disaster occurred about 25 years later, from 1846 until 1851. Another of our Irish ancestors, Nicholas Basquill, arrived in America in 1848 during the famine. That is another chapter in our story.

Our ancestor Bernard is listed on the last line of the manifest section shown in FIGURE 4. Onboard the

*Little Cherub* with Bernard there were eight other McCulloughs also shown in FIGURE 4 ranging in age from four to thirty-two. From how they are listed, it is difficult to determine their relationship to one another. One of them was an eighteen-year-old colleen named Mary McCullough. Could this be Bernard's wife?

We know that Bernard's wife was named Mary. Her maiden name was Mary Clark. I think this shipboard Mary is about five years too young to be Mary Clark. Later records show Bernard's wife to be close to the same age as he was. This could be the right one, but we have no proof of it.

The strongest argument against this colleen being our ancestor Mary is because of when Bernard and Mary's first child was born. She was born in Philadelphia in 1828, three years after the voyage. At that time, the first child was usually born about one year after the marriage. Therefore, if they were married about 1825, when the ship sailed, they should have had a child sooner. If they did, perhaps that child might have died in childbirth, which was common then. I think Bernard and Mary were married in Philadelphia about 1827, but perhaps they were married in Ireland. We have not yet found their marriage record.

The ship's manifest lists their names as "McCulloch." Spelling variations were quite common with

Joe McCulloch		30
Joe McCulloch		10
Ann McCulloch	Female	32
Cathie McCulloch		8
Miche McCulloch	Male	5
Clara McCulloch	Female	4
Phelia McCulloch	Female	31
Clara Progan		30
Mary McCulloch		26
Henry McCulloch	Male	18
John H. Ball		19
Phelia Gillen		20
Mary McCulloch	Female	15
Malcolm McCulloch	Male	28
Bernard McCulloch		24

FIGURE 4

Part of the Manifest

Bernard is at the bottom and Mary (?) is third from the bottom.<sup>9</sup>

many immigrant names. I have used the name “McCullough” from the beginning of this story because that is how our ancestors spelled it later when subsequent generations became literate. Later records state that Bernard was illiterate. He probably could not spell or write his own name. The ship’s purser would write the name the way that it sounded to him. Also in many cases, passengers did not know their birth date. In those times children usually came along rapidly one after another and often, no record was kept of their birth dates. The parents often knew only the order of birth but not the exact dates.

### The Atlantic Crossing

The route to America, which the majority of sailing ships took at that time [FIGURE 5], was dictated by the prevailing winds and currents. “For those crossing the Atlantic at most times of the year, even from England and northern Europe, the best route, with the best weather and the most dependable wind, was usually close to the one used.”<sup>10</sup>

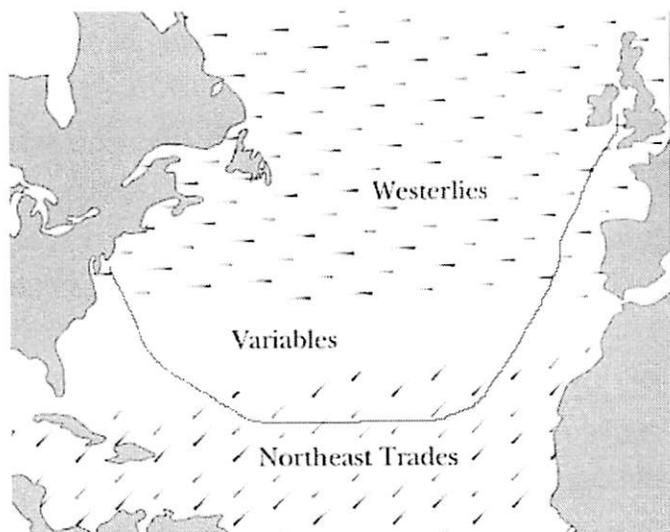


FIGURE 5  
Early 1800s Transatlantic Sailing Route<sup>11</sup>

Strong prevailing west winds called “The Westerlies” blow straight across the ocean from America to Europe. The square rig ships of the time could not easily sail into such headwinds. Thus, they were forced to sail south until they were off the Northwest Coast of Africa. Then they could take advantage of the

Northeast Trade Winds to carry them across the South Atlantic. Once across the Atlantic Ocean, they could sail north up the American coast with the Westerlies blowing from their left (port or larboard) quarter.

Some ships choose to sail the northern route close to Iceland and Greenland. This was a shorter route, but the risks from icebergs, cold and headwinds made it more perilous. In addition, they had to sail against the current of the Gulf Stream if they used the northern sailing route. We do not have an actual record telling which route the *Little Cherub* used on this voyage.

The trip usually took from 25 to 60 days depending on the weather, the route and the condition of the ship. Living conditions were generally appalling for those who had to travel in steerage class, which most did. A few very unlucky ships lost up to 40% of their passengers to sickness, but most fared better. The manifest states that no one died aboard the *Little Cherub* during Bernard’s journey. Perhaps she was indeed a little angel.

### Arriving in Philadelphia

After the difficult and dangerous trans-Atlantic voyage, the *Little Cherub* would have entered the mouth of Delaware Bay and sailed the last 100 miles north up the Delaware River to Philadelphia. They arrived there on November 16, 1825. Even though most of the passengers were haggard, sick and hungry after two months at sea, they would be elated now that they had left the perils of the Atlantic behind and a new life awaited them ashore.



FIGURE 6  
Dancing Below Decks<sup>12</sup>

While sailing up the Delaware estuary, with land on both sides and smooth waters beneath, someone

likely picked up their fiddle and began to play a lively tune. Even though most were worn out and tired, a few couples might have summoned up the energy to dance a lively Irish jig. Perhaps Bernard joined in. The following verse from another Irish immigration song tells the story of how they must have felt. I have changed the name of the river and the port from the original song.

*We sailed our ship up the Delaware River  
To the wild Atlantic we bid farewell  
At Philadelphia where we landed  
There we had our tale to tell*

*We're the poor the huddled masses  
We have crossed the lonely sea  
Left the old world for the new world  
Left the old ways to be free<sup>13</sup>*

Sailing upstream against the current of the Delaware River, the ship's helmsman might have steered her at a shallow angle approaching the Philadelphia Immigration pier. As she neared the pier Captain Sanders likely began to shout orders to the ships crew, "Heave and make fast the port bow-line." The forward-most line on the left side was tossed to men waiting on the dock who tied it to the mooring post. "Loose all sails," cried the captain, which caused the ship to lose way and drift astern with the current.

Swinging like a pendulum on the taut port bowline and propelled slowly astern by the river current, the ship swung lightly up against the pier. "Heave and make fast all port lines," bellowed the captain. When that was done he ordered, "Lower the port-side gangway." The *Little Cherub* was home again, home from the sea. Her fifty-nine Irish immigrant passengers had arrived in their new homeland.

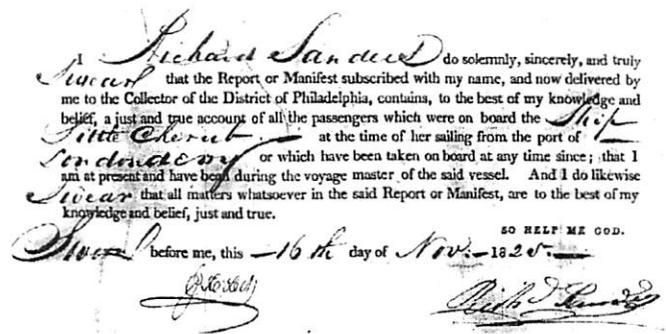


FIGURE 7  
Port of Philadelphia Arrival Report<sup>14</sup>

The Philadelphia port authorities came quickly up the gangway to inspect the manifest and the arrival report [FIGURE 7] before the passengers could disembark. The arrival report states, "I Richard Sanders do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear the Report or Manifest subscribed with my name, and now delivered by me to the Collector of the District of Philadelphia, contains, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just and true account of all the passengers which were on board the Ship Little Cherub at the time of her sailing from the port of Londonderry or which have been taken on board at any time since; that I am at present and have been during the voyage master of the said vessel. And I do likewise swear that all matters whatsoever in said Report or Manifest, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, just and true. SO HELP ME GOD. Sworn before me, this 16<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. 1825."<sup>15</sup> It bears the signature of Captain Sanders and the port authority. Bernard and his fellow pilgrims could now go down the gangway and stand on solid ground for the first time in two months.

**Author's Note:** I have been writing a book about my McCullough family since taking a class given by Jan Cloud in the fall of 2005 at Adult-Ed in Santa Barbara. I try to write at least one hour most days. Some days it is zero and some days I write 5 hours or more. I have at least 1000 hours into the book at this time. I hope to go to print this year (2008).

If you have any questions or just need encouragement, please do not hesitate to contact me at e-mail ([gtmccullough@comcast.net](mailto:gtmccullough@comcast.net)) or phone 805-934-0340. I suggest that you pick one couple that you like and write their story. That is what Jan had us do and I have not stopped since.

What you see here is only a short excerpt from one chapter to show the style that I chose to use. You can do any style you like because you are the author. But do it now! If not now, when? If not you, who? Good luck.

Tom McCullough

### (Footnotes)

- <sup>1</sup> Passenger Lists of Vessels arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1882. Micro-publication M425, Roll #3, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- <sup>2</sup> Boston Ship Registers, 1829, Vol. 28, Pg. 148, ordered online at [www.mysticseaport.org/library/services/researchorder.cfm](http://www.mysticseaport.org/library/services/researchorder.cfm)
- <sup>3</sup> Raymond D. Adams, *Ulster Emigration to Philadelphia 1803-1850*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD 1992
- <sup>4</sup> Passenger lists of Vessels arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1882. Micro-publication M425, Roll #3, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- <sup>5</sup> Boston Ship Registers, 1829, Vol. 28, Pg. 148, [www.mysticseaport.org/library/services/researchorder.cfm](http://www.mysticseaport.org/library/services/researchorder.cfm)
- <sup>6</sup> *New York Shipping & Commercial List*, November 19, 1825
- <sup>7</sup> Edward Laxton, *The Famine Ships*, Henry Holt and Co., New York 1996, Painting by Rodney Charman
- <sup>8</sup> *The Leaving of Liverpool*, Traditional Irish Song
- <sup>9</sup> Passenger lists of Vessels arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1882. Micro-publication M425, Roll #3, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- <sup>10</sup> Dean King with John B. Hattendorf, *Harbors and High Seas*, Henry Holt and Company, New York, 2000
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid
- <sup>12</sup> From the *Illustrated London News*, July 6, 1850, viewed at <http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/FAMINE/ILN/Tide/Tide.html>, on 4/17/2008.
- <sup>13</sup> *Staten Island Hornpipe*, Traditional Celtic Song
- <sup>14</sup> Passenger lists of Vessels arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1882. Micro-publication M425, Roll #3, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- <sup>15</sup> Ibid.



## BOOKS ON SCOTLAND ONLINE

ElectricScotland.com is all about the history of Scotland, Scots, Scots-Irish, and people and places of Scottish descent around the world. You can see the list of some 150 publications, some of which are multi-volume sets, at <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/books.htm>.

In the header you'll find the Google search engine, which you can use to search ElectricScotland.com and find any references to names on the site. ElectricScotland.com also has a complete section on Scottish and Irish clan and family histories.

ElectricScotland.com has the three-volume "Domestic Annals of Scotland from 1561 to 1748" and is currently

publishing *The Scottish Nation*, which is a biographical history of Scotland. You'll also find the multi-volume *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*.

In addition to all of this you'll find major publications dealing with Scots in Germany, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, America, and Canada, to name just a few. The first four volumes of the Scotch-Irish Society of America (about 1890), which has lists of members, some of which include brief bios, has also been published online.

Thanks go to Ventura County Genealogical Society Newsletter, December 2007, for this gem.



## NEW CANADIAN GENEALOGY SEARCH ENGINE

Three major archives in Canada have created a consolidated search engine that permits their online databases to be searched in one step. The groups are Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BanQ), Library and Archives Canada (LAC) and the Council of Provincial and Territorial Archivists (CPTA) of Canada. The site, called "That's My Family" ("Voici ma famille" in French) is located at <http://www.voicimafamille.info>. The site is similar to many of the functions at the Stephen P. Morse One-Step site in that it does not have a search engine but instead uses the search engines at the three facilities and filters the results back to the user as a single search. The search can take a while because it actually is searching a number of sites consecutively to find information.

You can do surname searches as well as topical searches. Searching for "Jewish" produced 1,169 results. Some of the sites use fuzzy logic to provide results. Searching for "Mokotoff" produced results in British Columbia for a family named Makortoff. Searching for Tartacki yielded results for people named Tack.

For additional information and analysis see Dick Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter located at [http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans\\_online\\_genealogy/2008/04/thats-my-family.html#more](http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2008/04/thats-my-family.html#more).

From Nu? What's New?

The E-zine of Jewish Genealogy From Avotaynu, <http://www.avotaynu.com/nu/V09N10.htm>



## FINDING MY GRANDMOTHER

By Margaret Anne Newman Les, SBCGS Member  
< maamles@yahoo.com >

Probably in 1963, while visiting relatives in Pennsylvania, Aunt Evelyn Newman gave me the oil painting of roses, three colors of roses; actually eight of them placed in a bowl on a table. "Your Grandmother Minerva Newman painted this when she was a young girl," she told me. I didn't quite know what to think of that, since no one had ever mentioned my Grandmother Newman, and this was such a gift she was giving me. As she put it, I was the oldest granddaughter and should have it. It is framed in a gold tinted frame with the date of 1885 on the back on the iron works holding it together with the initials M.T.B. '94. (Her full maiden name is Minerva Thirza Baxter.)

Why don't we ask questions that are obvious when we are children, or even when we've grown to adulthood? Does it hurt to admit ignorance about a grandmother no one ever mentioned? I'm speechless, but kind enough to at least say I'll treasure it and wonder how I'll get it back to California while traveling with three kids in a Pontiac, pulling a pink, pop-up camping trailer. We wrap it quietly and later go through some other old papers found in a trunk in Canton that later seem to have been connected to Minerva's life.

The picture travels safely across the country from Pennsylvania and is eventually hung gently among many paintings done by other relatives on my husband's side of the family and photographs taken for

possible publication by my brother, Tom. Although my parents had done some genealogy of their families, I had never paid attention to them. My brother Stu had seemed interested in the 1970s but he seemed to only follow the surname Newman, man, to man, to man. (The women always get lost, don't they!) He did have a cemetery picture of Minerva T. Newman's headstone in the town where my father had grown up.

When I finally had time to get into genealogy and was encouraged to take what I knew and go with friends (from SBCGS) to Salt Lake City Family History Library it was fate ... or Minerva ... that encouraged me to go and find her. This is now 35 years after I was given the pictures and both my parents and my husband have died. I did have some curiosity with some of the data that Stu had found and the story that perhaps our grandparents were married in New York where Grandfather Carroll G. Newman had worked at that time as a telegraph operator.

My first thought was to find some marriage records in New York with my grandfather's name or the Throgg's Neck Presbyterian Church on them as that also was part of the family lore. I found marriage records on three microfilm reels. I decided to gamble and look at the middle one (or was it a gamble?) Within 10 minutes on that middle reel the marriage license was found for Minerva T. Baxter and Carroll Newman. My friend sitting next to me reading ships logs said I turned beet red and was speechless when I found it. I knew then that Minerva was on my shoulder.

They had married in 1901 when they were both in their 30s in Westchester County, New York, later to become The Bronx. This wonderful document had her full maiden name, her birthday, her parents' names including her mother's maiden name.

With that information I was able to find her in the 1870 and 1880 census with siblings and parents, but could never find her in the 1900 census so that is still a mystery. However with the information I had and a new computer, I put some queries out in the area and within two months had some great leads.

The best lead was from a cousin who had recently moved to California. (We discovered this fact about the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> time we emailed information.) He had a copy of the 1976 *Bronx County Historical Society Journal* with an article "Westchester Township & the

Baxter Family.” This article added six more generations of the Baxter family from Minerva.

What ever happened to Minerva is only partly answered by stories from a few letters found in a family Bible and some more research in the Pennsylvania records. After still wondering why we never heard of her in the 1930-50s, I found out she had died in an institution in Pennsylvania in 1923 where she had been since 1906. She was admitted within six months of the birth of my father and it is my suspicion from other family stories this was a case of post-partum depression, which had no treatment in 1906.

Why is it that during this time I became involved in a post-partum depression group that discussed the history and current state of treatment of this hidden disease? This group went on to work to increase awareness of PPD and gave workshops around California and beyond. Why is it that no one would ever talk about my talented, beautiful Grandmother Minerva? If only these roses could talk.

The packaged picture that had traveled from Pennsylvania to California is now back in Maryland. My sister has had it cleaned and varnished for a total of \$60. Now that seems to make the priceless picture even more beautiful. I wonder what Minerva would think of the history of art from when she was young girl more than a hundred years ago.

#### **About the Author**

Anne Newman Les is a native Californian born in Riverside, one of five children. She is a graduate of California State-Northridge, and a retired 8th-12th grade math teacher. Anne recently moved to Livermore to reside with her daughter and family. Her family names of primary interest are Newman, Les, Panek, Baxter, Emery, Walters, Covert, Freeman, Ullman, Swiatek and Gibb, but she laughingly says there are many other names of interest.

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## **FROM GENEALOGY GEMS:**

News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 47,

January 31, 2008

*Submitted by Cari Thomas*

### **Why Microtext?**

*by Don Litzer*

Microfilm and microfiche, collectively called “microtext” at the Genealogy Center, have long been valued as low-cost, reliable, standardized, and preservationally stable storage media for document images. The Genealogy Center has been able to purchase, accumulate, and make available millions of otherwise unavailable or unaffordable records through a microtext format. However, as computers and the Internet have heightened expectations for ease and speed of information access, to some researchers microtext seems archaic, dowdy and cumbersome. Should genealogists still care about microtext?

Microtext images may be the closest a researcher can get to a document’s original. In some cases, as with the 1900, 1910 and 1920 U.S. federal censuses, whose original copies were destroyed after filming, microfilm is literally the best available copy.

It is also erroneous to presume that any digitized image is an optimal rendition of an original. The collective utility of U.S. federal census images produced by Ancestry.com (in grayscale) and Heritage Quest Online (in black-and-white) testify that no one method is always best. Individual scanned pages may bring out faded text in one section, but thus render another section in readable-detail possibly recoverable in the microtext image. It may require the efforts of a persistent researcher to discover that a scanned image is of suboptimal quality.

A case in point is the New York State Census Collection, digitized by Ancestry.com and held, in large part, by the Genealogy Center in microtext format. A search for “Sally Casselman” at Ancestry.com’s basic Historical Records search screen will lead you to page 2 of the 1892 census for Busti District, Chautauqua County, New York, where Sally is enumerated. The names immediately to the left of Sally’s are impossible to read—on Ancestry’s scanned image. However, on the microfilm of that same document, those persons are identifiable using the Genealogy Center’s

S-T Imaging digital film viewer. The 58, 31, 28, 5, and 3-year old persons identified only as "Stoddard" in Ancestry's every-name index are revealed as Orlando J., Merle C., Mary, Clayton, and Abbie Stoddard. The twelve persons following the Stoddards, omitted from Ancestry's index altogether, can also be identified, including Hulda Carlson, age 17, domestic, born in Sweden. Since another 17-year-old Hulda Carlson, born in the U.S., is enumerated only two pages later in the same district, a Carlson genealogist searching for western New York ancestors might be confused and misled.

For the above reasons among others, while digitization provides an important tool for accessing original documents, it is extremely likely that microtext resources will continue to be a source of authoritative information, critical to the compilation of solid genealogical research, well into the future.



## ARCHIVING THE INTERNET

Thanks to a generous grant from the Mellon Foundation, Internet Archive completed a two-billion-page web crawl in 2007. This is the largest web crawl attempted by Internet Archive. The project was designed to take a global snapshot of the Web.

Special thanks to the memory institutions who contributed URLs to the crawl. The crawl began with 18,000 websites from over 60 countries.

<http://www.archive.org/web/web.php>

<http://archive.bibalex.org>, the Internet archive at the New Library of Alexandria, Egypt, mirrors the Wayback Machine. Try your search there when you have trouble connecting to the Wayback servers.

Browse through 85 billion web pages archived from 1996 to a few months ago. To start surfing the Wayback, type in the web address of a site or page where you would like to start, and press enter. Then select from the archived dates available. The resulting pages point to other archived pages at as close a date as possible. Keyword searching is not currently supported.

## BIRMINGHAM & MIDLAND SOCIETY FOR GENEALOGY & HERALDRY

31 January 2008

TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS IN  
WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

A brand new guide to help family historians research their ancestors in Worcestershire, England has recently been launched by the Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy & Heraldry (BMSGH).

'Tracing your ancestors in Worcestershire' is a guide to all the parishes of the old county of Worcestershire as it was prior to the reorganization of local government in 1974. The format to the guide is based on the widely acclaimed 'Tracing your Ancestors in Warwickshire', which can be found on the BMSGH website, <http://www.bmsgh.org/parish/warw/tyaiw/tyaiwintro.html>.

Information contained in the guide lists each parish in alphabetical order, outlines what sources are available and where they are held. It also gives general information on the location of the parish, neighboring parishes with, in some cases, photographs of the parish church. Other information can include details of Poor Law records, school records and details of other types of records that can be of help to the researcher.

This work is of major interest to the family historian with family roots in the county of Worcestershire and can be viewed either by the going to the BMSGH website and following the link or by going to [www.worcesterbmsgh.co.uk](http://www.worcesterbmsgh.co.uk).

Further information can be obtained from Jackie Cotterill, General Secretary, BMSGH email: [gensec@bmsgh.org](mailto:gensec@bmsgh.org).

The Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry covers the three old counties of Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcester with over 4,000 members worldwide. We have branches in Birmingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Burton, Wolverhampton, Kenilworth, Bromsgrove, Stourbridge, Worcester and London. Full details on the Society can be found on our website at [www.bmsgh.org](http://www.bmsgh.org).

## CZECH RESEARCH— WITHOUT SERENDIPITY? NO WAY!

By Elizabeth (B Jo) Dake, SBCGS Member  
<bjodake@cox.net>

Frustrated with my Czech ancestry research, in 2002 I went to Mesa, Arizona, to seek help at the regional meeting of CGSI (Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International). I was a little late in arriving at the banquet meeting and found all the tables full. Finally, I spotted a table way in the back that had two seats available. I sat down. Within minutes a young man came and sat down beside me. We introduced ourselves. He was Tom Zahn, an American married to a Czech girl, living in Prague where they ran a mom and pop business, P.A.T.H. Finders International: Personal Ancestral Tours and History, researching family history and taking clients to visit ancestral villages. Tom explained the difficulties Americans have researching Czech ancestors.

In 1620 the aggressively Catholic Austrian Hapsburgs at the battle of White Mountain defeated the independent protestant Bohemian kingdom, forcing their new subjects to become Catholic. In order to keep track of their new subjects for tax purposes, in the 1640s the Hapsburgs instituted record keeping in every parish of each birth, marriage and death. Because the Czech Republic was not subjected to the total devastation of World Wars I and II, those records are still available, although now in regional repositories rather than the village parishes. Those repositories present problems of their own.

Once the place of birth of the ancestor is known, the correct repository can be found. Then an appointment must be secured; when the day and time are assigned and you have presented yourself at the repository, you then have two hours in which to do your research. Which records are you seeking? Birth? Marriage? Death? For which time period? Perchance you find just the records needed, can you read Czech? Old Czech? German? Old German? Latin? Old Latin? Not I, said this Little Red Hen.

At \$25 an hour it seemed like an incredible bargain to pay Tom and Marie's professional researchers to ferret out the mysteries of Czech genealogical research, needing only the village of my ancestor's

birth and approximate birth date. Ay, there's the rub! I knew Grandfather's birth village and date, as well as the town Grandmother's mother Antonia Pecka came from, but Grandmother's father, Joseph Dusil's place of birth was a mystery, because everything he signed in this country stated Place of Birth: Bohemia. My first experience with serendipity had led to Pathfinders' successful research of the Severa and Pecka lineages. Now I would need incredible good luck in the Dusil search.

With redoubled efforts I poured over citizenship application and real estate records, marriage, death and burial records, and even wrote to Czech language newspapers and magazines of the period to see if there were obituaries of Joseph Dusil, hoping for a birthplace listed. Nothing. Finally, I obtained a Family Search film of passenger records from Hamburg. There, sailing for New York on 1 May, 1855 was the *Elise Rübcke*, Capt. R. Boysen at the helm; among the passengers was a group of 14 Bohemians from Vamberk, including Josef Dusil and Antonia Pecka. What was she doing in Vamberk? She was born in Rychnov. I excitedly e-mailed Tom and Marie, so their researchers could start working.

Not long after, I went to Bend, Oregon, to visit my younger daughter. Every morning it is my practice to do 20 minutes of yoga and stretch exercises. In the little room where I was staying, there simply wasn't enough floor space for the exercises. So I went down into the living room. When I had finished the routine, I went over to the bookcase to visit my old friends, for when we had broken up the big old family home in Cedar Rapids, I had divided the library between the two girls. There was a book I knew had belonged to my grandfather, and I took it out, thinking someday I really would like to read it, when I noticed a little book next to it. When I removed it I saw imprinted on the front cover the words *My Trip Abroad*. Hm-mmm. I opened it and immediately knew it was my mother's diary of her family's trip abroad in 1907 when her father took the whole family to Europe for a year following her graduation from high school and her brother's graduation from college. She had told me about the trip, and I wondered what she said about Grandfather's village. I leafed through and read that part, then turned the page and the words leaped off the page: ". . .and then we went to Synkov where Grand-

father was born” Omigod! There it is. I ran upstairs to JoAn’s office where she was working. “Can I use your computer?” “Yeah, sure.” I sent Marie an e-mail telling her what I had found . . . did it make sense? The reply came: Yes, it makes a lot of sense. Synkov is a little village not far from Rychnov and also Vamberk. Serendipitously the Dusil genealogy was about to become untangled.

CGSI was planning their first-ever annual meeting/tour to the Czech Republic and Slovakia in September, 2005. JoAn and I were signed up for it, and we would stay over to have Pathfinders take us to see our ancestral villages. Fate had other plans for me. I was in a serious car accident in July, 2005. With three of my four limbs in casts, my dream trip was canceled.

In the fall of 2006 serendipity arrived in the improbable form of the Elderhostel catalog. A two-week walking tour was scheduled for June, 2007, in the Czech Republic. I immediately enrolled. In the winter I started conditioning myself with daily 5+ mile walks.

The tour itself was delightful: only ten participants, charming hotels awaiting us, walking in beautiful areas of Moravia and Bohemia, visiting cultural and historical gems. I stayed over by myself in Prague’s Old Town for six days, pigging out on museums, plus two day trips out of town with Marie and Tom. JoAn arrived after her teaching stint in Germany, and for 5 days Marie took us to see our ancestral villages.

Fields of white poppies, golden wheat and barley, enormous elderberry bushes laden with white blossoms, rolling hills – eastern Bohemia vividly reminded us of eastern Iowa. In two of our villages we were met and escorted by the mayors to see the homes (some of them are still standing even though our ancestors arrived in the U.S. some 150 years ago) and learn about the town’s history – one had records going back to 1008 A.D.

Back home, it took me three weeks to put together the two photo albums of the trip. I was still all fired up, so started to write and finish putting together the genealogy of my grandmother’s side of the family. How do I make a genealogy interesting and perhaps even entertaining enough to keep eyes from rolling? I had written about our family Black Sheep and her two Black Sheep husbands, and decided to continue in that

vein, questioning which side of Grandmother’s family the Black Sheep gene came from. For four months I was anchored to the computer, writing and scanning. A quick trip to Cedar Rapids to celebrate a friend’s 80<sup>th</sup> birthday gave me the opportunity to do just a bit more research on the Dusil family, coming back with more tidbits to use.

One morning when I came home from my daily workout at the Y, there was a DHL package on my doorstep. I had ordered nothing. Lisa usually sent things via DHL, but I had just talked to her on the phone a couple of nights before and she had not mentioned that she was sending me anything. Strange. The package was heavy. It was an old, old photo album. I opened it. The Dusil family album! I had known it existed, for Mother’s cousin Stella had told me about it. Stella died in 1980 and I had briefly wondered what happened to the photo album. Lisa had fallen heir to it when Mother died in 1990 and Lisa had to clean out Mother’s apartment. What treasures! Pictures of family members I had only read about. And there was our Black Sheep as a baby and little girl. One picture is worth 1000 words? 119 of them spared how many trees? Black Sheep and Other Peckas and Dusils became a reality, thanks to serendipity.



## VICTORIAN OCCUPATIONS

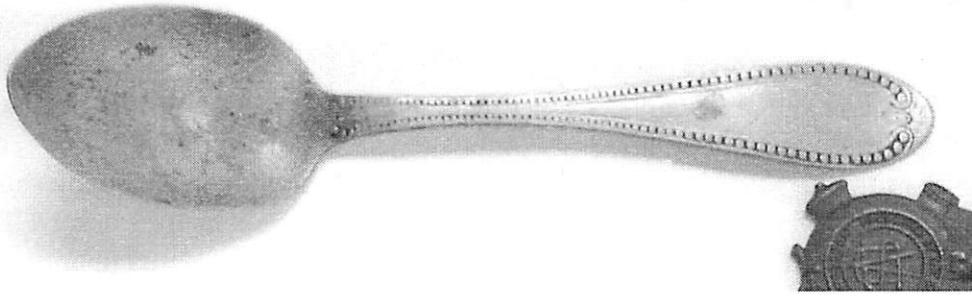
Was your Victorian ancestor a cat meat seller? Or perhaps an amen man. Or perhaps a brasiler. Here is a list of websites that will help you find out what it all means. Another value of a list such as this is that you might finally discover what the name *Clouter* as well as many other surnames mean.

[www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1845/condition-working-class/](http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1845/condition-working-class/).

This one has French occupations as well as English and Irish occupations.

<http://rmhh.co.uk/occup/index.html>

*From Ventura County Genealogical Society Newsletter, March 2008.*



## THE SPOON

By Margie Park Ramirez, SBCGS Member  
<Margie2e@cox.net>

There's nothing special about the spoon. It could be overlooked or never missed. It has dents and scratches. Dull silver in color. Around the edge are small circles stamped on the handle. The top of the handle is a worn mark that can't be made out. Spoon bowls should be perfect in shape. Not this spoon. Its bowl is out of shape and speaks of much use. How many hands have held this old odd-shaped spoon?

It came to me from my grandfather, Clarence Nelson Ballard, just prior to his death in 1958. Mother had been to visit with him in San Francisco during his last illness. Grandfather and I were not close yet; he gave the spoon to Mother to give to me. I was 18.

I loved the spoon the moment I saw it and have cherished it through the years, moved from place to place, raising daughters, losing parents, just life in general.

This little spoon has a history. It was carried and used by Robert Nelson Tabor during the Civil War. He enlisted at the age of 26, joining his brother, John Clark Tabor, in the Wisconsin Infantry, 12th Regiment Company H. Their brother, Oscar Garner Tabor, was already serving in Wisconsin Infantry 12th Regiment Company B.

Did Robert grab the spoon out of a kitchen drawer? Whose kitchen? Did he buy it from a store knowing he would need a tool to eat with? He wasn't married when he enlisted, so it was not from his own home. How old is the spoon?

The men of the 12th became to be known as "The Marching Twelfth" because they marched and marched all over. They marched from Wisconsin to Kansas. William Enderby, Company H, wrote his parents:

*"You must excuse me for not writing sooner, but I could not for we left Camp Leach on 2nd*

*July and started marching for Humboldt. The distance was 75 miles. It took us 8 days to march it for the roads were very bad and weather was very hot so we had to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and start before it got very hot."*

The 12th Wisconsin in 1863 saw action during the Vicksburg Campaign. The spoon was there also. Was it kept in Robert Nelson Tabor's pants' pocket? Perhaps in a knapsack or a bag tossed over his shoulder. Uniforms became shabby after 400 miles of marching.

They kept marching and the spoon was there during every engagement. The Regiment was in pursuit of General John Bell Hood. General William T. Sherman led the command to Richmond . . . and there was the 12th . . . and the spoon. All the way to Atlanta, they marched.

If this spoon could talk what stories it would tell. Were there times when the spoon was not used because there was no food? Men huddled around a campfire telling stories of home and the spoon heard those tales.

April 9th 1865— General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses Grant.

April 15th 1865 — President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

April 29th 1865— the Wisconsin 12th was marching to Washington.

May 23, 1865— the Grand Review. The Army of the Potomac marched in review down Pennsylvania Avenue and passed the White House. President Andrew Johnson looked down on these battle-scarred veterans and the little spoon was there.



## THE WILLIAM REED FAMILY MURDERS AT MISSION SAN MIGUEL, 5 DECEMBER 1848

By Ynez D. Haase

*Before recounting the murders of the William Reed Family at Mission San Miguel and aftermath, I should first like to give my appreciation to a gentleman—a Franciscan priest—whom I knew and who perhaps did more to save Santa Barbara History than anyone other person:*

*Fr. Maynard J. Geiger, O.F.M., PhD. (1901-1977) had specialized in Spanish and Hispanic American Colonial History. From 1937 until his death on 13 May 1977, he had been archivist of the Mission Santa Barbara and Historian of the Franciscan Fathers of California. He was responsible in organizing and expanding the Mission Archives and Library. His Calendar of Documents of the De la Guerra Papers: a typescript Index of 75,000 pages of Documents (four volumes) is perhaps his largest hand written contribution.*

*It is an extraordinary compilation of communication between people within the provincial California community to and from members of the De la Guerra family. For those who may want to venture into the realm and realities of the past—then read about many things: of barrels of fish and wine, gossip (indeed there was), births, marriages (and marital problems among the very best of families), of drunkenness, deaths and murders. This I had done and came across the tragedy at Mission San Miguel. (Folder #831)*

Mission San Miguel Arcangel<sup>1</sup> sat next to an isolated section of the main road between San Francisco and Santa Barbara, a little over thirty-six miles north of San Luis Obispo, past the present cities of Atascadero, Templeton, and Paso Robles, in San Luis Obispo County, where 160 years ago six men<sup>2</sup> viciously and brutally murdered eleven people: four men, two women, four children, and one unborn child.

### THE VICTIMS

1. WILLIAM REED, an Englishman, who had served two years as a second pilot on the *Kaniu*, rechristened the *California*, which sailed for California and arrived there in May 1837. Not much is known about his activities, except that in 1846 he, Petronilo Rios and M. Garcia purchased from Governor Pio Pico the Mission San Miguel property.<sup>3</sup> That same year he married
2. MARIA ANTONIA DEL CARMEN VALLEJO (b. 8 April 1827) natural daughter of Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and Maria Rosalia Avila.
- 3 & 4. Their two- or three-year-old son and Maria's unborn child.
5. JOSE RAMON ALTA GARCIA VALLEJO<sup>4</sup> (b. 11 March 1827), Maria's half brother and natural son of Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and Ana Maria Avila (Maria Rosalia's sister). Jose was older by about a month.
6. JOSEFA OLIVERA,<sup>5</sup> as midwife, had come to help Maria Antonia with the birth of her baby.
7. JOSEFA'S fifteen-year-old daughter
8. And her four-year-old nephew
9. A sixty-year-old Indian servant
10. And his six-year-old nephew, and
11. The Reed Family's black cook.

### ARRIVAL

About three o'clock in the afternoon of December 4, 1848, six men—Joseph Lynch, Peter Quin, Peter Remers, Bamerry, a man called Mike, and John, an Indian—arrived at Mission San Miguel. They were welcomed, given food and drink, and invited to stay the night. That evening William Reed told the group about selling his sheep on his recent trip to the mines for a handsome profit in gold.

### THE SLAUGHTER

Around ten the next morning (5<sup>th</sup> of December)

the six left but talk among them generated around the gold Reed had, so they returned to the mission a short time later and spent the rest of the day there. That evening (Lynch said seven or eight and Remers said ten) the butchery began when Bamberry went outside and brought in some firewood and an ax. After feeding the fire he went back and again stood behind Reed. Moments later with the ax in hand he struck Reed several times on the head. Indian John finished by stabbing Reed (this was declared by Lynch and Remers) then Lynch said that Remers went into the kitchen and killed the cook. (But Quin and Remers said Bamberry struck the cook on the head with the ax.)

Both Remers and Lynch claimed that Mike (and Quin added Bamberry) went into the room where the women and children were with ax, cutlass and double barrel fouling piece in hand, killed the women, dragged the two little boys (Josefa's four year nephew and the old Indian's six year old nephew) out from under the bed and killed them. Lynch said Quin split the Indian boy's head open. Remers declared that Mike and Bamberry shot the old Indian. But Lynch said it was Remers who killed the old Indian by striking him on the head with the ax.

The bodies were all dragged out and piled up in the carpenter's shop. Finally, Reed's two- or three-year-old son was knocked in the head by Indian John. Apparently, for some reason, Bamberry had handed the boy to John to kill.

Before leaving, the six went into Reed's room, drank his wine, broke open his chests, took all the money and gold plus silk shawls, dresses, jewelry, and left about one-half hour after the slaughter.

#### ESCAPE ROUTE

The six left San Miguel either about 7:30 or 8:30 or 10:30 that night and camped (according to Remers) twenty-three or twenty-four miles south of San Miguel (probably in the neighborhood of present day Atascadero).

Afraid for his life, Indian John left the group when the six camped about four miles south of San Luis Obispo on the second night. On the third night (the 7<sup>th</sup> of December) the five met a dragoon mail carrier and another mail rider going to Monterey at Rancho Los Alamos, where they stayed the night. On the forth

night, apparently, they stayed near Las Cruces but had no food for themselves or horses. They went through Gaviota Pass and stopped at José Ortega's ranch on the fifth night; then to Dos Pueblos on the sixth day (10<sup>th</sup> of December), travelled all night past Cieneguitas,<sup>6</sup> and came close enough to see the church towers (the moon wasn't quite up), and through town to hear a man singing. About 1 a.m. on the seventh day (11<sup>th</sup> of December), they camped about one or two miles south of Santa Barbara and left later that morning.

#### THE PURSUIT

On 7 December, 1848, *Alcalde* John N. Price of San Luis Obispo dispatched Trifon Garcia and several volunteers to Santa Barbara with a warning stating that a horrendous crime had been committed at San Miguel and requested help to hunt down these men.

Apparently, Garcia arrived sometime before the 10<sup>th</sup> of December because Cesario Lataillade and his fourteen civilians had posted themselves at Cieneguitas to wait and intercept the five armed felons. They stayed the night waiting but the next morning (the 11<sup>th</sup>) learned the felons had gone past Santa Barbara and were heading south. Around one in the afternoon Lataillade and his volunteers caught up with the five a half mile west of Ortega Ranch.

#### THE CAPTURE (11 December 1848)

The five were ordered in Spanish and English to lay down their arms and surrender. Bamberry and Mike bolted, ran and commenced firing, fatally wounding Ramon Rodriguez, who in turn killed Bamberry. Mike made for the beach and ocean, and drowned. Remers, Quin and Lynch surrendered and were brought into Santa Barbara and "jailed" under close civilian guard in a vacant room in Alpheus B. Thompson's house.<sup>7</sup> It offered the best "cell" in town!

#### INTERROGATION AND TRIAL

Questioning of prisoners began on the 13<sup>th</sup> of December and was completed on the 14<sup>th</sup> after Quin finally came forth with his confession.

The jury was selected from the citizens of Santa Barbara on the 24<sup>th</sup> of December, convened on the 26<sup>th</sup>, found the prisoners guilty of the murder of the Reed household and sentenced them to be "shot to death" between the morning hours of eleven and twelve on the 28<sup>th</sup> of December. Sentence was carried out.

## CIVILIAN VOLUNTEERS IN PURSUIT OF THE FIVE MURDERERS

Cesario Lataillade, Leader  
Antonio Rodríguez  
Tomás Valle  
José Rodríguez  
José Olivera  
Juan Pablo Ayala  
David Streeter  
Juan Leiba  
Francisco Lugo  
Valentin Cota  
Charles Heffernan  
Eugenio Lugo  
Frederick Schultterks  
Antonio M. Villa  
Venudo-"Deer"- Ramón Rodriguez' nickname

## MEMBERS OF THE JURY

Pablo De La Guerra (President)  
Enrique (Henry) S. Carnes (Secretary)  
Luis Burton  
Gaspar de Orefia  
Carlos Heffernan  
Ricardo Ridley  
Carlos Carrillo  
Daniel Hill  
Francisco De La Guerra  
Joaquin Carrillo  
Anastasio Carrillo  
Tomás Robbins

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> San Miguel was the sixteenth California mission, established, not by Fr. Serra, but by his successor Fr. Fermin de Lasuen, O.F.M., in 1797. Since 1857, it has been administered by the Franciscan Order. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December, 2003, the church was severely damaged, almost to a state of collapse by the San Simeon 6.5 earthquake.

<sup>2</sup> Most of what is known about the killers and the bloody slaughter at San Miguel Mission is from the three prisoners on trial for the murder of the Reed household:

PETER REMERS (Irish, age 21) Bancroft "thought" Remers was Peter Raymond of the N.V. Vol. 47<sup>th</sup> who had murdered John R. Von Pfister, agent for the *California Star*, at Sutter's Mill on October, 1848. (Bancroft, *History of California*. IV, 775 & V, 691.)

PETER QUIN (Irish, age 20) "... deserted from the *Warren* in company with two marines and three sailors, and arrived at the Mission of La Soledad in the company of Peter Remers— there joined a party consisting of three men—Lynch, Bamberry and Mike ... " (at one point in Quin's confession, Henry Carnes, Secretary for the jury panel wrote that, Quin "... was so confused and disoriented that it was almost impossible to get his meaning ... "

In a letter written by 1st Lt. Edward C. Ord to Col. Richard B. Mason, Military Governor of California (until February, 1849) dated the 6th of May of January 1849, Monterey, California, stated:

"I wrote to Capt. Long the Commanding Officer of the Navy in this port, an account of the apprehension of two sailors— Quin and Remers and the death of a third, Bamberry, all of whom had deserted from his vessel (the *Warren*). . . "

JOSEPH LYNCH (German, age 28) started from the goldfields in company of three men: two American miners and one Irishman called "Mike" (or Bill) who arrived at Mission Soledad about three weeks after leaving the "diggings." One night Mike (or both) killed the two miners and divided the gold between them. On their way south, they stopped at San Juan Bautista Mission and bought two horses. Arriving at Soledad, they met five men: three sailors (of whom two were later prisoners and the third shot during the fight just west of Ortega Hill) and two marines who elected not to go and one Indian, named John, who joined the group.

JOHN, THE INDIAN—purely speculation on my part, so bear with me and consider this—To begin with, Samuel Brannan, a Mormon elder, who, around the first of May, 1848, swinging his hat and holding a bottle of gold dust, publically announced on a street in San Francisco that gold was discovered along the American River. The rush for gold was on!

Later that same month one of the first vessels to be deserted by its crew was a Hudson Bay Company ship at anchor in San Francisco Bay (Bancroft, *History of California*— VI, 61 fn. 19). According to the declaration of Peter Quin:

". . . The Indian had a colored handkerchief, red, blue, white and green around his head . . . " And that he had" . . . two white blankets under him on the horse; one had yellow and white stripes. —had pretty long hair, no beard nor mustachio—about twenty or twenty-five years- old—about five feet ten inches in height—had no shoes on . . . "

The colors and stripes were (and are) traditional Hudson Bay blanket colors (called point blankets). Could it be that John was a trapper for Hudson Bay, who deserted the company's ship and found his way south to Mission Soledad where he joined the five? Then, on the second night after the San Miguel murders, fearing for his life, left the group and disappeared.

One tale relates as seeing him years later as an old man at San Miguel. I don't think he was fool enough to stay anywhere near San Miguel, let alone any other mission, but high-tailed it out of the country. He had escaped punishment or death, or had he?

<sup>3</sup> Rios' claim was later rejected and the Catholic Church claimed and patented the thirty-four acres of the mission proper on 2 September, 1857. (Robert G. Cowan. *Ranchos of California*. 510 (p. 85))

<sup>4</sup> Neither Lynch, Quin, or Remers mention Antonia's twenty-one-year-old half brother, José Ramón. Was he there?

5 According to Marie E. Northrop, María Josefa Nicolasa Cota, wife of Martín Olivera, was “buried,” meaning perhaps a funeral mass on 15 May 1869, Los Angeles Plaza Church. *Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California*. III, p. 54.

6 For some time Anastacio Carrillo had a corral for cattle to be slaughtered at Cieneguita before he petitioned for a grant in 1849. It was described as being on the northern margin of the main road to Santa Inez. It had been occupied by the Indian Juan Pablo, deceased. (*Transcript of the Proceedings in Case No. 328-Anastacio Carrillo, Claimant vs. The United States, Defendant, for the Place named Cieneguita, 1849.*) It was known as a “rest stop” for travelers and their horses.

7 Thompson’s house had served as a U.S. Army garrison headquarters, commanded by Captain Francis J. Lippill, during the U. S. occupation of California. Lt. Edward Ord reported that the “. . . prison rooms . . . were without doors and with open windows.” (*Letter, 1st Lt. E.O.C. Ord to 1st Lt. W. T. Sherman, 3<sup>d</sup> Arty, 10th Military Department, dated January 20, 1849, Monterey*). (Letter courtesy of Scott Frankenberg, Watsonville, CA).

## MANUSCRIPTS

Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, *Vita of Maynard J. Geiger, O.F.M., Ph.D.*

Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, *De La Guerra Papers*, Folder #821 (The Tragedy at Mission San Miguel)

ACTA, 16 pp. (In Spanish)  
(Minutes of the meeting of Santa Barbara residents held at the house of Mr. Thompson on 12 December 1848.)

JOSEPH LYNCH, examined 13 December 1848, 12 pp. (In English)

PETER REMERS, declaration, 13 December 1848, 8 pp. (In English)

PETER QUIN, declaration, 13 and 14 December 1848, 11 pp. (In English)

Mutnica, Dolores, *Genealogy of Provincial Spanish-Mexican Families in Northern California*, pp. 1174-5. [This may be Dorothy Mutnick. -Ed]

## GOOGLE BOOKS

Have you used “Google Books” yet? I am probably a late-comer, and you may already know about this, but it has some really excellent features.

Simply put “Google Book Search” in your browser, and then in the search window type in what you’d like to search for, such as Battle of Fort Griswold. Google Book Search will list numerous publications about Fort Griswold and the Battle of Groton Heights.

You can then click on a book, and in the case of *The Battle of Groton Heights: A Collection of Narratives...* you will see the actual pages and can page down and read the book. The words you request, such as “Battle of Fort Griswold,” will be highlighted in yellow. Additionally, in the right column of the display, you can search for the book in libraries nearest you by putting in your zip code, and you can search several book sellers for a copy to purchase. There is an “About this Book” page with summaries of the contents.

By creating a password, you can click on “My Library” and add the book to your “library shelf.” You can add a “label” to help you list them by subject, such as “Samuel Allen” (he was killed at the Battle of Fort Griswold) or simply the location. In the “My Library” section, your books are listed and can be opened with a click. On the left side of that section is a listing of books, sorted by your subject labels. “Your” books will be waiting in “your library” until you revisit them. Neat!

A word of caution: If a book is still under copyright, it will not be fully readable. In that case, only a snippet opens, based on the topic you type in the search window. But it again will link you to a library near you, where you can get the book, or to a book seller. I am very enthusiastic about Google Book Search and I bet you will be too. And it is FREE!

*Thanks to Pat Thomas, President, Conejo Valley Genealogical Society’s newsletter, The Genealogist, November 2007.*

## ALL TOO HUMAN

By William G. Lockwood, SBCGS Member  
<WGLProductions@aol.com>

When all we have are the names of our distant ancestors, and perhaps some cold, hard facts about when and where they were born, our natural impulse is to place them on pedestals as paragons of virtue. After all, didn't we inherit our innumerable positive qualities from them through their genes? How then, could they have been anything other than noble personages?

Further research, however, will sometimes reveal that they, like everyone else, were vulnerable to temptation. Amateur detectives that we are, uncovering deep, dark family secrets is one of the guilty pleasures of genealogy.

My great-great-grandparents, Thomas and Ellen (Pease) Edwards, immigrated to this country from England in 1867. I first found them in the 1880 US census. His age is listed as 55 and hers as 48—difference of seven years. At the time, I took this information at face value, for I had no reason to suspect otherwise. Digging deeper, I found them in the 1861 British census. His year of birth is estimated at 1826, and hers at 1827—a difference of only one year.

At first, I thought the six year discrepancy was nothing more than a clerical error, common enough in such records. Then an image of me as Sherlock Holmes flashed across my mind.

There I was, on a dark winter's night, making my way on foot at a brisk pace through the heart of London. Moonlight filtered down through the gothic spires that loomed over me. Horse drawn carriages clattered along the cobblestone boulevards as a fog-horn moaned on the riverfront. The collar of my trench coat was turned up against the weather, which left it to my deerstalker cap to identify me as the debonair sleuth.

Suddenly, I stopped and pulled my favorite briar pipe from between my teeth. The truth of the matter had struck me. "By Jove, I've got it!" I said in my best crack-of-doom baritone, albeit to no one in particular. Mrs. Ellen Edwards, one of my very own maternal forbearers, had deliberately misrepresented her birth year to the American immigration officials in order to pass herself off as a younger woman. Such duplicity! Could that have been why I'd never heard her name mentioned in our family?

I've since learned that it wasn't unusual for immigrants to be less than forthcoming about their backgrounds, often for reasons beyond mere vanity. Once they'd settled in this country, many of them, including at least one of my ancestors, undoubtedly went all the way to their graves assuring themselves that they were taking their prevarications, petty or otherwise, with them. It never occurred to them that a busybody descendant like me might one day follow the paper trail all the way back through the generations and inadvertently expose them. Elementary, my dear Watson!

None of which is to say that I think any less of my great-great-grandmother. Quite the contrary. Her little white lie happens to be the only thing that I've been able to learn about her personal life. How can I help but warm up to her for her frailty?

## WALDSEEMULLER MAP

When German Chancellor Angela Merkel visited Washington, DC several months ago, she brought a very special gift to donate to the U.S. Library of Congress. It was a map drawn in 1507 by Martin Waldseemuller, a cartographer living in St. Deodatus in the Duchy of Lorraine (today Saint-Die-des-Vosges, France). This map is the first one discovered that designates a country named "america."

James Billington, Librarian of Congress, declared the map to be the "crown jewel" of the Library's collection and profusely thanked Germany for allowing such a treasure to be sold to the U.S. Library.

You can examine pictures of this wonderful map online at: [www.germany.info/relaunch/politics/new/pol\\_Waldseemueller](http://www.germany.info/relaunch/politics/new/pol_Waldseemueller).

This map was one panel of twelve in the original map that was titled "Drawing of the whole earth following the tradition of Ptolemy and the travels of Amerigo Vespucci and others." The name "America" was written across the part now recognized as South America.

The original Waldseemuller map was lost for many years, though there were printed copies available. Finally, the original was rediscovered in 1901 at the Waldburg Castle in Wolfegg, Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany.

*From the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, March 2008*

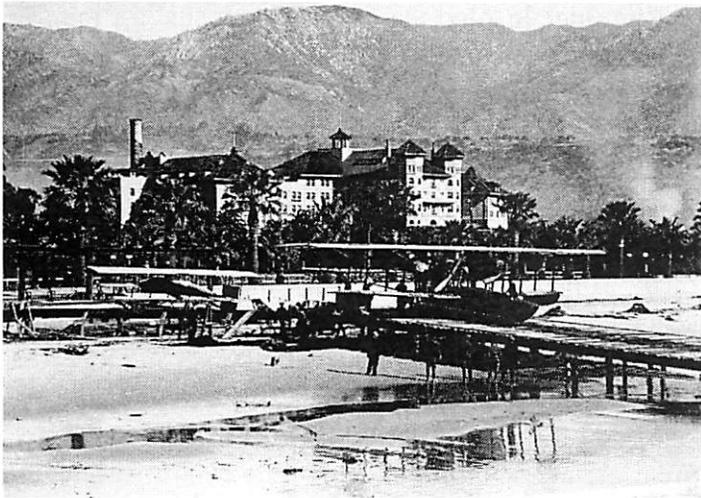


FIGURE 1

## 1916 to 1921 THE LOCKHEED BOYS USED THE BEACHFRONT FOR THEIR FLYING BOATS

By John Fritsche, SBCGS Member  
 <jcfritsche@cox.net>

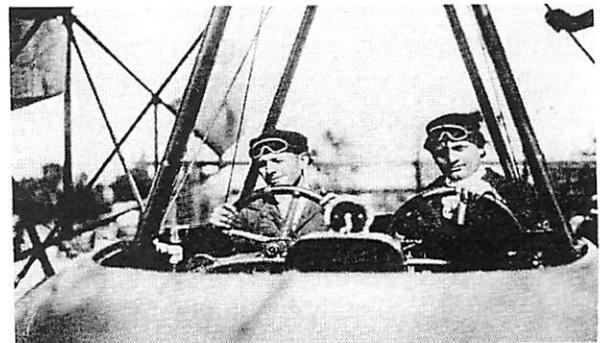
Lockheed, the giant aviation and aerospace conglomerate, was born in a small garage at 101 State Street in Santa Barbara, California. In 1916, two brothers of Scottish descent, Malcolm and Allan Loughhead, (later "Lockheed"), returned from San Francisco. They had previously lived in Santa Barbara as young children in the early 1890s with their mother, Flora Haines Loughhead, who was a writer with a Santa Barbara newspaper. Auto mechanics by trade, Malcolm and Allan rented some space in the garage and machine shop from William Rust to build flying boats. In the Bay Area they had built a small seaplane, their second, and named it the Model "G" to show an aura of "experience." They used it to fly paying passengers in and around the Bay Area during the 1915 Pan-Pacific Exposition. In FIGURE 1, the Model G is shown on the left, at the foot of Bath Street.

With the money they earned and some more they raised by 1917 in a stock offering, the Loughhead

Aircraft Manufacturing Company was formed. During World War I, they employed over 75 people filling an order for three Curtis-type HS-2L Scout planes, but none for the Loughhead F-1 shown in Figure 2. The Curtis design was selected because the government wanted to standardize. The F-1 did not sell after World War I either, even after the conversion of it to a land plane that they planned to fly to Washington D.C. in three days. It crashed in Arizona and was trucked back to Santa Barbara to be converted back into a seaplane to fly tourists around the Santa Barbara area and out to the Channel Islands.

The two brothers along with Jack Northrop, who had joined the organization as a draftsman, envisioned a small plane that could be flown cheaply enough to become an every man's "sports" plane. The S-1 had wings that could be folded and thus trailered to an owner's garage and housed. The plane was of a unique plywood-molded construction that they obtained a patent for and which was destined to become a standard method of producing high performance aircraft in the coming years. The plane was to sell for \$2500, but they never received an order for one. They had spent \$30,000 bringing the plane into production, and ultimately this loss was a major cause of the firm to go bankrupt.

The market also was glutted with war-surplus planes, especially the JN4 trainer, the popular "Jenny" at give away prices. The price of tourist tickets plummeted to as low as \$2.50 per passenger as returning pilots soon brought competition, and the company found itself in dire financial straits. In 1921 it ceased to be in business. It reorganized in 1927 and went on to produce the famous Vega aircraft in Hollywood that was so popular with celebrities such as William Post and Amelia Earhart. During the depression it again closed its business only to be reconstituted under different owners in World War II.



The Loughhead brothers in the cockpit of their F-1 flying-boat. Malcolm is in the starboard seat and Allan in the port. (Lockheed)

FIGURE 2

498. PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION  
 LOUGHEAD HYDRO AEROPLANE  
 CONCESSION No. 405  
 Form M 21-9X \$ 20.00

This Certificate that Malcolm Loughhead has this day paid to the LOUGHEAD HYDRO AEROPLANE the sum of Five Dollars, and for his self, his estate and those claiming under him hereby assumes all risk of every nature and description for injury of whatever character or however produced, in embarking, flight, or disembarking from the HYDRO AEROPLANE, and hereby waives all claim against Allen H. Loughhead, and John J. Meyer, operating said Hydro-Aeroplane, and against the PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMPANY.

In Consideration Whereof, said Malcolm Loughhead has this day been carried in said Hydro-Aeroplane in a flight from the PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, to San Francisco

Witness Our Hands, this 20th day of November, 1915.

AMOUNT PAID  
 \$5.00 \$10.00 \$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00 \$30.00  
5 \$5.00  
Malcolm Loughhead

## LOUGHEAD [LOCKHEED] EMPLOYEES FROM ABOUT 1916-1922

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	OCCUPATION	SPOUSE NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
Austin	Leonard E.	Machinist			
Belmont	A. W.				Financial representative.
Christoffsen	Silas	Pilot		Rear of 312 State St.	Also called mechanic and in charge of women who sew fabric on plane.
Church	Arthur P.	President		Coronel St.	Replaced Burton R. Rodman per Morning Press 1/23/1920.
Dawson	William Leon	Company Secretary	Etta A.	Los Colibis, Puesta Sol Rd.	Ornithologist. Known as the Bird Man at christening of the F-1.
Eaton	Charles F.		Florence	1511 Bath St.	
Edmondson	Harold A	Mechanic		2229 Bath St.	
Edwards	Alfred	Treasurer		San Leandro Lane	
Ferneau	A. H.	Assistant Pilot F-1A flight			Possible first name is Aaron.
Flint	Leon G.	Mechanic F-1A flight			
Frame	Fredrick W.	Mechanic	Glady's T.	129 W. Pedregosa	411 Anacapa in 1920. No wife listed.
Hammond	Gardner	Mechanic			Brother of George F.
Hammond	George F.	Mechanic		Montecito	
Hammond	B. F.				
Hammond	M. P.				
Heyl	Maud F.	Bookkeeper		1514 Anacapa	
Holt	Alfred B.	Mechanic		28 W. Gutierrez	
Hopkins	John "Hoppy"				
Houghton	Howard				
Hunter	Ben				Original worker. L. A. Times
Jay	Ken				Original worker. L. A. Times
Jensen	Alfred				
Keeler	Fred	Mechanic			Original worker. L. A. Times
Kellogg	Alfred E.	Inspector		326 Anacapa	
Ledford	Roy (Leroy)			1001 San Andres	
Lindley	Dr. Willard P.			Montecito	He was a significant investor as he signed the incorporation papers of June 12, 1917.
Loughead	Allen H.	Vice President	Dorothy E.	2417 Fletcher Ave.	
Loughead	Malcolm	Secretary		122 1/2 W. Valerio	Eunice at 230 5 <sup>th</sup> Ave in 1920 [Quinto St.]
Lougheed	Victor Sr.	Advisor on aircraft design			A half brother to Allan and Malcolm, and last name spelled with "heed" not "head."
Low	Fred G.	Mechanic		407 W. Sola	<i>(continued on page 26)</i>

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	OCCUPATION	SPOUSE NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
Masterson McCarthy	William W. K. B.	Watchman	Maude	333 W. Cota	
Meyerhoffer	Orvar (Otto) Sigurd T.	Pilot F-1A flight			May be just an investor as he signed the incorporation papers of June 12, 1917
Miller	Howard P.	Mechanic		208 Palm Ave.	P may be C,
Morley	F. H.				
Mott	Edward L.	Carpenter	Clara	1516 Castillo	
Nichols	Harry				
Northrop	John K.	Draftsman	Inez H.	328 Victoria	
Oviatt	Edward	Director			From 6/19/1918 photo
Purcell	Samuel	Flight Instructor			
Rodman	Burton R.	President	Isabell	329 De La Vina	
Russell	William R.	Foreman		1720 State St.	Son of  William Rust.
Rust	William L.	Mechanic	Ethel V.	1720 State St.	
Seymour	Horace J.	Mechanic	Jennie	110 W. De La Guerra	
Smith	Harry B.	Mechanic	Francis	829 Milpas	
Taylor	Charles L.	Director			Listed as a heavy investor in 4/19/1918 The Morning Press newspaper. Residence at 3152 Chapala in 1920.

## A PROFESSIONAL HISTORIAN SHARES RESEARCH TECHNIQUES

By Mary E. Hall <mehall@cox.net>

Dr. Patricia Cohen: On the Trail of Edgar Allan Poe's "Beloved Physician": An investigation of love, sex, death, adultery, and murder in 19th-century New York.

Many of us are ardent, but amateur, family historians. What we lack in discipline, we make up for in enthusiasm!

Dr. Patricia Cohen is also an enthusiastic research historian, but she is also skilled in applying thoroughness, rigor and discipline to her projects that have resulted in numerous publications, including *"The Murder of Helen Jewett: The Life and Death of a Prostitute in Nineteenth-Century New York"* (Knopf, 1998).

On Saturday, May 17, Dr. Cohen will share with us her professional research techniques, by way of her current research project into the life of a medical practitioner and water-cure doctor in New York City who nursed Edgar Allan Poe's wife through her final illness and remained friendly with Poe after his wife's death. While fairly well-known to Poe scholars, the doctor's background history has heretofore been overlooked.

In addition to deploying a resourceful scholar's focus and organization skills, Dr. Cohen engages a genealogist's curiosity in researching her subjects—contacting descendants, searching titles of buildings and wills from the surrogate's court, and accessing archived newspapers—to piece their stories together. Early indications are that Dr. Cohen is uncovering a very complex and interesting life story, set in mid-19th century New York City. She will be sharing with us not only her *modus operandi* for methodically uncovering this (and other) historical gems, but also giving us a "sneak peak" into a story that will breathe new life into not only the doctor, but also possibly Poe as well.

A University of California, Santa Barbara Professor of History, Dr. Cohen specializes in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century U.S. History and U.S. Women's History. In addition the highly regarded book about Helen Jewett's brutal murder (and subsequent sensational trial of the accused former lover), her publications include the soon-to-be released *"The Flash Press: Sporting Male Weeklies in 1840's New York,"* co-authored with Helen Horowitz and Timothy J. Gilfoyle (University of Chicago Press) and *"A Calculating People: The Spread of Numeracy in Early America"* (University of Chicago Press).

See Calendar on back page for meeting particulars.

## THE INDIANA JONES OF GENEALOGY

By William G. Lockwood, SBCGS Member  
<WGLProductions@aol.com>

As I was surfing through my family tree on the Ancestry.com website recently, I noticed that one of my obscure 36th great-grandfathers—Makhir I (Thierry) ha-David, Count of Autun, a.k.a. Makhir Theodoric—was born about 715 in Babylon, Iraq. Whoa! Wasn't Babylon the Las Vegas of ancient times, a party town that never sleeps and all that? When I clicked on the “Newell, Popper, Budinsky, Stanley, Guyon, Moatti, Bitoun, Le Baut” webpage, (ID 102261),<sup>1</sup> I found the following notations:

- About 752, sent to France by the Caliph of Baghdad, Abul Abbas Al-Saffah, after Pepin “the Short” requests a Jew of the line of David.
- Also called Theodoricus I, Judiarch of Narbonne, a ranking Jewish leader.
- His ancestry is one of the great lineages of antiquity. Ancestry for Theodoric is taken from Augustan Society Charts. (Chart R2 “Sasanians to Exilarcs”).

I'd never heard of the Augustan Society, so I downloaded its website and found what appears to be a very prestigious international historical and genealogical organization.<sup>2</sup>

At any rate, Grandpa Theodoric would marry King Pepin's granddaughter, Aude (Aldana) of Austrasia. And it turns out that his “great lineage” wasn't an overstatement.

With the tracking point of my trusty laptop, I was able to trace his line of my long lost ancestors all the way back to King David of ancient Israel (my 98th great-grandfather, if I've done the math correctly) and his lady friend, Bathsheba<sup>3</sup> who were immortalized on the silver screen by Gregory Peck and Susan Hayward. As a young shepherd, David slew the evil giant Goliath to save his people. He was also the 6th great-grandson of Moses,<sup>4</sup> the Charlton Heston character who parted the Red Sea and was given the Ten Commandments to behave himself.

I happen to be descended from David and Bathsheba through their son, King Solomon<sup>5</sup> and his wife, Princess Nicauli (Tashere) of Egypt,<sup>6</sup> who was

descended from a whole line of Pharaohs, the guys who built the pyramids for Elizabeth Taylor. One of them, Akhenaton IV<sup>7</sup> was married to Queen Nefertiti, a bust of whom graces the main branch of our public library right here in downtown Santa Barbara. How's that for a small world?

Nefertiti was the aunt of Tutankhamen,<sup>8</sup> which makes him my cousin, going back 33 centuries. He's famous for the gold portrait mask of him found in his tomb in 1922, as well as the indignant retort that has since been hurled at those who've become a bit too arrogant: “Who do you think you are, King Tut?”

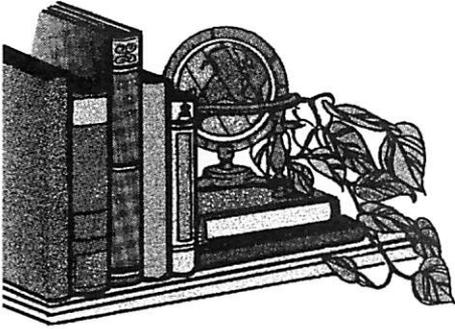
All of which is consistent with the discernable Ring of Solomon that appears on the palm of my left hand, just below the joint of my index finger. If any credence is to be given the art of palmistry, the ring indicates that I have access to divine knowledge.<sup>9</sup> (I'd rather have access to financial knowledge, but none of us gets to choose the genes we were born with).

Other branches of Grandpa Theodoric's lineage, if you will further forgive the shameless name-dropping, trace back to:

- Ramses<sup>10</sup> - considered by most historians to be the greatest of the Pharaohs, builder of colossal monuments (mostly to himself), and father of approximately 100 children. (Who's your daddy?)
- Alexander the Great<sup>11</sup> - the student of Aristotle who spread the beauty and wonder of the Hellenic arts and sciences to the far-flung territories he conquered.
- King Priam of Troy<sup>12</sup> - who also fathered approximately 100 children, some of whom (Cassandra, Hector, Paris, and Troilus) would inspire enduring masterpieces of literature.
- Cymbeline, King of the Britons<sup>13</sup> - title character of a play by William Shakespeare, a copy of which was placed in Tennyson's coffin, as requested in his will.
- Claudius I - Emperor of the Roman Empire<sup>14</sup> who invaded the British Isles.
- Emperor Han Guang Wudi (Liu Xiu)<sup>15</sup> of the 400-year Han dynasty of China.

All to whom I have difficulty relating because I've never lived in a castle or a palace or a pyramid. Nor have I ever been adorned with gold accoutrements. Nor have I ever had reverential servants waiting on me

*(Continued on page 50)*



## NEW IN THE LIBRARY

*Compiled by Gary Matz*

### **NEW IN THE LIBRARY (2//20/2008)**

*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 Genealogical Research at the DAR, Washington, DC. By Grundset, Eric G. 1997. [929// D27/ Gru].

Complete Dictionary of English and Hebrew First Names. By Kolatch, Alfred J. 1984. [929.4// D4/ Kol].

Creating Family Newsletters; 123 Ideas for Sharing Memorable Moments with Family and Friends. By Floyd, Elaine. 1998. [929// D28/ Flo].

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Instructions for American Servicemen in Australia 1942. By United States. War Department. 1942 (2006). [940.53// M2/ Uni].

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Instructions for British Servicemen in France 1944. By Political Warfare Executive. 1944 (2006). [940.53// M2/ Pol].

Langenscheidt's Standard German Dictionary; German-English, English-German. By Messinger, Heinz. 1993. [423// A5/ Mes].

To Our Children's Children: Preserving Family Histories for Generations to Come. By Greene, Bob. 1993. [929// D28/ Gre].

### **UNITED STATES**

List of Lodges Masonic, 1976. By Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co. 1976 & 2005. [973// C4/ Pan/ 1976 & 2005].

Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, Births and Deaths 1924-1932. By Bowen, Jeff. 1996. [973// F2/ Bow].

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Index to the 1852 California Census, The Gold Rush Census. By Southern California Genealogical Society. 2005. [C979.4/ / X2/ Sou/ 1852].

Investigations at the Pioneer Cemetery (CA-SBA-759/H) Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, California. By Lebow, Clayton G. 2007. [979.4/ Santa Barbara/ V3/ Leb].

Mountain View Cemetery, Pasadena, California. By Schulz, Margaret J. 2003. [979.4/ Los Angeles/ V3/ Sch].

San Mateo County Naturalization Series. By San Mateo County Genealogical Society. 2004. [C979.4/ San Mateo/ P4/ San].

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## **CONNECTICUT**

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## **GEORGIA**

Cemeteries of Telfair County Georgia. By Coleman, Moses M., Jr. 1999. [975.8/ Telfair/ V3/ Col].

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- Burials, Bond County, Illinois, 1875-1915. By Anthony, Nelda Neer. 1986. [977.3/ Bond/ B3/ Ant].
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- Historical Kaskaskia. By Reyling, August. 1963. [L977.3/ Randolph/ H2/ Rey].
- Obituaries and Register of Deaths Copied from Greenville Advocate, 1858-1899. By Anthony, Nelda Neer. 1985. [977.3/ Bond/ B3/ Ant].
- Shelby County Independent, Index, Aug. 6th, 1874 Through Oct. 6, 1876. By Edwards, Judy Rosella. n.d.. [977.3/ Shelby/ B3/ Edw/ Index].
- War of 1812 Bounty Lands in Illinois. By Walker, Lowell M. 1977. [977.3/ / R2/ Wal].

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- Peopling Indiana: The Ethnic Experience. By Taylor, Robert M. 1996. [977.2/ / H2/ Tay].

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- The History of Dallas County, Iowa, Containing a History of the County, its Cities, Towns, etc.. By Union Historical Company. 1879. [977.7/ Dallas/ H2/ Uni].
- Lee County, Iowa, Births Book A 1880-1885. By Iowa Genealogical Society. 1987. [977.7/ Lee/ V2/ low/ bk A].
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- Finney County, Kansas, Obituary Abstracts and Death Notices, 1879-1999. By Powell, Katherine Kelley. 1988. [978.1/ Finney/ B3/ Pow].
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- 1890 Special Veterans Census for Eastern Kentucky. By Wells, Charles C. 2000. [976.9/ / M2/ Wel].

## **MAINE**

- Androscoggin County. By Maine Old Cemetery Association. 2006. [C974.1/ Androscoggin/ V3/ Mai].
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- Early Narraguagus River Families of Washington County, Maine, v. 1&2. By Lamson, Darryl B. 2002. [974.1/ Washington/ D2/ Lam/ v.1-2].
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Picton's Cemetery Inscriptions: Franklin County, Maine. By Maine Old Cemetery Association. n.d.. [C974.1/ Franklin/ V3/ Mai].

Vital Records of Bangor, Maine, v. 1: Birth Records, v. 2: Death Records. By Thomas, Michelle E. 2002. [974.1/ Penobscot/ V2/ Tho/ v.1-2].

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## **MARYLAND**

Free African Americans of Maryland and Delaware from the Colonial Period to 1810. By Heinegg, Paul. 2000. [975.2/ / D2/ Hei].

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

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## **MICHIGAN**

Centennial Vulcan, Michigan, 1872-1972. By Kirschner, Roxanne Calliari. 1972. [977.4/ Dickinson/ H2/ Kir].

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The Streets of St. Louis. By Magnan, William B. 1997. [977.8/ St. Louis/ H2/ Mag].

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Old Settlers' History of York County and Individual Biographies. By Lett, John. 1913. [978.2/ York/ H2/ Let].

## **NEVADA**

Boulder City Cemetery, Boulder City, Clark County, Nevada, 1942 to June 2000, v. 1&2 A-Z. By Greene, Diane E. 2001. [979.3/ Clark/ V3/ Gre/ v.1-2].

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## **NORTH CAROLINA**

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## **RHODE ISLAND**

Runaways, Deserters, and Notorious Villains from Rhode Island Newspapers, v. 1: The Providence Gazette, 1726-1800. By Taylor, Marueen Alice. 1994. [974.5// B3/ Tay/ v.1].

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

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Edgefield County, SC: Family Cemeteries & Death Notices from the SC Baptist Newspaper. By Old Edgefield District Genealogical Society. 2003. [975.7/ Edgefield/ B3/ Old].

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Index to Virginia Estates, 1800-1865. By Pippenger, Wesley E. 2003. [975.5// P2/ Pip/ v.4].

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Married Well and Often, Marriages of the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1649-1800. By Headley, Robert K., Jr. 2003. [975.5/ Lancaster/ V2/ Hea].

## **WASHINGTON**

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More Obituaries from Ontario's Methodist Papers, 1873-1884. By McKenzie, Donald A. 2001. [971.3/ B3/ Mck].

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Fenni-2: More Finns Among Us, a History of the Finns in America. By Jura, Art. 2005. [947.1// D4/ Jur].

## **FRANCE**

Genealogical Gazetteer of Alsace-Lorraine. By Thode, Ernest. 1986. [944// E7/ Tho].

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## DIGITAL ARCHIVE OF NORTHERN NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

The Northern NY Library Network provides free access to a collection of historical newspapers at [news.nnyln.net](http://news.nnyln.net). The database is searchable one newspaper at a time. There are currently 27. If your family lived in northern NY, or visited, or attended SUNY at Oswego, you may be in for a pleasant surprise.

*From The Jewish Genealogical Society Newsletter, JGSLA Dates and Updates, February 2008:*

## USHMM FORM NOW ON INTERNET

*Nu? What's New?*

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum is now accepting requests for searches of the ITS records. A form is available on the Internet at [itsrequest.ushmm.org/its/getting\\_started.php](http://itsrequest.ushmm.org/its/getting_started.php). The site notes that priority will be given to Holocaust survivors and their immediate families.

*From The Jewish Genealogical Society Newsletter, JGSLA Dates and Updates, February 2008:*

sometime.

Well, by 1854, William and I pre-empted some farmland in Carpinteria. I took care of the truck garden and William and John farmed. Ten years later William and I moved there. He never married, so I kept house for him. None of the boys signed up for service during the War, and I was just as glad. My boys had to stay and help the family get by. Just before we moved to Carpinteria in 1862, Martha Jane had her big to-do. She up and married John Nidever, nephew of Capt. George. With all our friends and Captain Nidever's family, that was the social event in Santa Barbara County. My son Thomas waited until after we moved to find his bride. He married Martha Benn, whose father was on the school board in Carpinteria. Nothin doin, that had to be a big wedding too. Mr. Benn secured the Courthouse on December 24th, in the evening, and we had the very first Christmas tree in Santa Barbara County as decoration. What a lovely sight.

We were always happy with our Methodist gath-erin here, and we helped start up the church. In the early days we met under a big oak tree at the Caldwell place. Them were busy years. I always found things to set my hand to do—laundry in the sea was refreshing during the summer, but awfully cold any other time! I boiled soap, killed chickens, and kept the stove hot and ready. Since the boys were all farming, I also fetched in all our firewood. I'd get up early, take Martha, and ride to Montecito, where I could fell a small tree and chop the wood before riding home again with my prize. I insisted that we would always go well-dressed in public, so my riding costume was for side-saddle and Martha was dressed nicely, too. That girl learnt a lot following me all over, and Carpinterians later knew her for her hospitality and old-fashioned cooking. She did me proud.

I passed on in 1895, but I spent my last years in contentment, my children successful and me liv- ing with my Marthy and John Nidever. Them twelve grandchildren, and nine from Thomas, kept me just as happy as when I played with my own little pioneer babes by the shore of the sea in 1853.



**Howe Sayers Deaderick**  
(portrayed by Gary Shumaker)

*He was born in Jonesboro, Tennessee on 18 May 1875; died in Carpinteria, California 28 Feb 1959. Howe Deaderick arrived in Carpinteria with parents, Lt. Col. James G. Deaderick and Lizzie Sayers Deaderick, in 1884 after Ellen Dickenson Thurmond told Lizzie that Carpinteria had no thunderstorms. He served as county supervisor (16 years) and Chamber of Commerce member. When the auto was gaining popularity, he led construction of many roads and bridges, including the causeway from Ventura to Carpinteria. He promoted naming of streets in Carpinteria after trees ("Maple, Elm, Holly, Linden").*

Howe Sayers Deaderick was born in Jonesborough, Washington County, Tennessee on 18 May 1875. That same year the last federal troops were withdrawn from the occupied southern states of America; Ulysses S. Grant was President of the United States.

Howe was the second child of Colonel James Galitzen Deaderick and Elizabeth (Lizzie) J. Sayers. Howe's sister Ella Howe Deaderick was thirteen years his senior. There were no other children born to Colonel James G. Deaderick and Elizabeth (Lizzie)

Elizabeth. Howe's mother died in Carpinteria in 1888. Colonel Deaderick did not remarry and he died in Carpinteria in 1918.

Howe's mother, father and sister came with him to California in 1882. The family rode a train from Jonesborough to Los Angeles, California where they changed trains then traveled on to the city of Newhall in the Central Valley where they could board a stage to Carpinteria, California. Train service did not come to Carpinteria until 1887.

The Deaderick family occupied a home on Santa Monica Road which still stands in the same location. Howe attended a school on Santa Monica Road. As it was the custom of the time, the school included grades one to eight. He left the Carpinteria area after his education and returned to Jonesborough, Tennessee. It is possible that he worked for one or more of his uncles who were in business in Tennessee. He also worked and lived in Alabama for a period of time. His early work career involved "strip mining" and lumbering. Sometime prior to 1901, he met his future wife Margaret (Mimi) Huey who had been born in Bessimer, Jefferson County, Alabama in 1880. Howe Sayers Deaderick married "Mimi" in Jonesborough, Tennessee on February 19, 1901. After their marriage, the young couple traveled to Carpinteria, California where they took up residence.

Howe operated a hardware store on Linden Avenue for a short period of time but sold his interest to the Hickey brothers who then retained Howe as the manager of the business. Howe also maintained a walnut grove in the Carpinteria area and later planted lemons. In the years that he lived in Carpinteria, he was very involved in the local Chamber of Commerce, fraternal organizations and several businesses. Eventually, he was elected to the County Board of Supervisors and in that capacity served his community for sixteen years.

Howe and Margaret had two male children: Moreland MacAdory who was born in 1902 and James Howe who was born in 1904. They also conceived two female children but neither of the girls survived their infancy: one female child was born in 1906 and one in 1909. Mimi lived a long and active life in Carpinteria; she was ninety-one years old when she died in 1971. Howe preceded her; he died in 1959.

While living in Carpinteria from 1901 to 1959, Howe was instrumental in several significant milestones of the area's development. As a member of the

Board of Supervisors, he was involved in the planning and construction of many roads and bridges throughout the county. For a period of time, prior to the Great War, Howe and the Board of Supervisors contracted with Andrew Sattler and the Higgins's Mine interest to provide asphalt and material for the construction of roads in the Goleta and Carpinteria area. The Coast Highway was about to be built through the area and paving material was a much needed commodity. With adroit management, the honorable relationship between the Higgins' Mine and the Board of Supervisors, there was established a very favorable and cost effective means of road construction which proved to be profitable to all parties involved. Roads were built and the mining of the cold tar became a viable business. The roads constructed would be a ... "lasting testimonial to the tenacity, foresight, knowledge and practical ability of one Supervisor. Most any man can dream of great achievement, but it is the exceptional man who changes the moonshine of dreams into stubborn abiding facts." —Carpinteria *Valley News*, March 7, 1913.

While serving on the School Board of the Carpinteria District School, which incidentally was the same school he had attended when he first came to the area, Howe was largely responsible for the creation of what is now known as the Carpinteria Unified School District. Along with the Board members of the Aliso and Rincon Schools, Mr. Hickey and Mr. Ballard, the combined Boards sought a means of combining the administration and operation of all three schools under one scheme of management. Their plan eventually resulted in a new school as well as one of the first Unified School Districts in California. The result of their effort may not have been a popular at the time but it did result in many innovations not the least of which is the precedent setting act of hiring a married female teacher. Such a procedure was not condoned and most uncommon up to this period of time in education.

Sometimes the best of intentions and diligent work does not result in a desired result. Howe Deaderick sought to have changes in the community that did not always come to fruition. When George F. Wright laid out the streets of Carpinteria in 1887, he chose to name them for various trees such as Hemlock, Linden and Palm. It was obvious that those trees did not exist in any significant number on Carpinteria's streets and Howe wanted to change that with a concerted plant-

ing of trees. After a major effort to get the residents of the streets to plant the various species of trees on their street, Howe gracefully accepted the fact that no one was interested. Sad to say there are no palms on Palm Street or ash trees on Ash Street. It was a good idea that did not happen. Needless to say, Howe Sayers Deaderick's effort to improve his community far outweighed any acts that failed.

In that he lived from the time of Grant's administration to that of Eisenhower's, Howe Sayers Deaderick experienced some of the most intense periods of American history. He was active in his community, raised a fine family and died an honored and loved man.

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**Nancy "Nannie" Beatie Dickenson Franklin**  
(portrayed by Emily Aasted)

*Born in Grayson, Washington, Virginia, 10 Aug 1850; Died 5 Aug 1950 Los Angeles, California. The Franklin family arrived in Carpinteria in 1870 to start a new and more prosperous life after the Civil War. Nannie and Meshack were one of*

*three couples that included her sister, Ellen White Dickenson (bride of Gideon Edward Thurmond), and cousin, Lua Rosamond Dickenson (bride of John Richards Franklin), who all married the same night in December 1869. These closely related Southern families intermarried and contributed to the gracious lifestyle of Carpinteria.*

I am Nannie Beatie Dickenson Franklin. I was born in Grayson, Washington County, Virginia in the Appalachian foothills on Aug 10, 1850—that was 11 years before the War of the Northern Aggression. My families were wealthy people who owned and lived in a beautiful southern plantation with a lovely tree-lined driveway and Negro servants to do all of our housework and farming. It was a happy carefree childhood surrounded by our big family and friends until the beginning of the War when I was 11 years old. As a young teenager I lived through the War and saw my plantation home used by the enemy as the Union army headquarters for General Grant. The war was devastating for most of our family and friends. My husband Meschack's family home was destroyed while he and his brothers fought in the Confederate army. Two of his brothers were killed, and Meschack and his brother Ed were both injured. Meschack was only 14 when he joined the army. Many of our families were very close, including mine and the Franklins and the Thurmonds, and we young folks were great friends.

In 1870 three couples of us from these families were married—all on the same day, Nov 23, 1870. Meschack and me, my sister Ellen and Ed Thurmond, and our cousin Lua and Dick Thurmond. We had all decided to move west to Carpinteria where my brother-in-law Richard Franklin already lived. He encouraged us by telling us about the good weather, scenery, fertile soil and that there were no thunderstorms here. It was quite an adventure for us to travel west. We spent 10 days on the train to Sacramento, then traveled 10 days by river to San Francisco, and finally went by ship to Santa Barbara. There was no wharf then, so I remember that we were rowed ashore through the waves and were met by my brother-in-law. He took us by horse and buggy to Carpinteria. We all bought homes and farms for \$50 an acre, a great bargain we thought.

What a time we had learning to do our own house-

work and cooking. Remember we were raised with Negro servants to do all the chores, and we wore only the finest fashions. It was hard and lonely for us at first and we missed our families and servants. The first time we had to do the laundry we three brides happily did our wash in the ocean. We knew some folks washed laundry in rivers, so water is water we thought. Bad idea! After that we followed cousin Lua's lead and traded some of our fine clothing and jewelry with our neighbors to teach us to cook and wash. We were much envied for our latest fashions, so that plan worked well.

My sister-in-law, Belle Franklin, started what is now the Women's Club, and then it was the Literacy Society. Carpinteria was a sophisticated town and I really think we helped inspire the women here.

Shack and I lived here for 13 years and had 5 children here. Our first child, William, died very young at the age of two. He is buried here. Our next door neighbors were the Thomas Cravens family who had a son George that later married my daughter Grace. In 1883 we moved our family to Saticoy to farm. Saticoy was the most productive area in California then and very healthy. Meschack had been in poor health, and we thought that this move would help him. With my family money we bought 50 acres near what later became the Saticoy golf course. Sadly in 1886 my husband died there. He was only 40 and left me with 5 young children from ages under 1 to 13 years old.

Two years later I married Henry P. Webb, a widower and a fine southern gentleman, who we knew when we all lived here in Carpinteria. We were known for our lovely home which reminded me of my beautiful childhood home. It was surrounded by groves of walnuts, apricots, prunes and we farmed lima beans, and it had a tree lined driveway. Henry died young also after only 8 years of marriage in 1896. He is buried here, as is my mother who died the same year as Henry.

Less than one year later I married W.H.A Thompson of Saticoy. This marriage didn't last long, and in Sept 1899 W.H.A sold to me, for one gold coin, the house on California Street in Ventura. It was a lovely home and stood where the freeway later covered it. The children and I lived there for six years. Later I took back Meschack's name of Franklin. By 1906 I had sold my home. My children and I moved to Los

Angeles where three of my unmarried children lived with me for the rest of our lives. We lived on 9<sup>th</sup> Street, which was a well-to-do area in Los Angeles near the old flower market. I died there in 1950 at the age of 100 and was buried here next to my husband and my family. My daughter Grace married George Cravens and some of their descendants still live here in Carpinteria.

I lived through three wars, lived 50 years after the death of my second husband, and saw the invention of so many things such as the automobile, airplanes, telephone, radio, and television. Looking around I am surrounded here by so many of our interconnected families, just like when I grew up.



**George "Bert" McLean**  
(portrayed by Alex Grzywacki)

*He was born 1 Dec 1872 in Cordova, Rock Island, Illinois; died 1 Jun 1963 Carpinteria, California. George McLean first came to Carpinteria by train in the year 1878 at age six with family. Son of Baptist Minister Rev. T. G. McLean, Bert was a lifelong bachelor and a popular ladies escort. He was known for his "Fruit*

*and Flower” photography which graced the seed catalogs and packets for the Burpee Company; a successful realtor and Carpinteria “booster.”*

My name is George Gilbert McLean. My friends called me “Bert.” I was born on December 1, 1872, in Cordova, Illinois. Buried here next to me is my father, the Reverend Thomas George McLean. He was a Baptist minister and the pastor of the Carpinteria Baptist church.

Father served in the Civil War and was in the First Illinois Light Artillery. And buried next to him is my mother, Ellen Jane Gilbert. She was a graduate of the Rockford Seminary in New York. She was very active in many aspects of Carpinteria social affairs and wrote “factual and glowing” articles for eastern newspapers telling about the lives of the Carpinterians and the beauties of the valley.

My father moved our family to Carpinteria in 1878, when I was just six years old. Life was very casual and unhurried and literally a small boy’s paradise. We didn’t wear shoes the whole year ‘round.

Once my big sister, Ellen, my little brother, Robert, and I were watching a large heard of sheep and longhorns that were passing on the road, bound for Los Angeles. Suddenly, three of those longhorns came charging after us. Well, we ran like hell and jumped clean over our corral fence. We never told mother about that, but somehow she never had to tell us again to not play in the road.

I remember one winter it rained so hard, and the road was so muddy, that the stage couldn’t make it to the relay station. So the driver asked our mother if they could all stay the night. He and his passengers were welcomed with true Carpinteria hospitality. One of the passengers was a tall, blue-eyed, blonde girl about a year or two older than me. Man, she was a looker! I didn’t sleep much that night!

In those early days the only public means of travel was by stage coach. Freight was shipped by water and the east end of our town was covered with live oak trees, and millions of ducks and geese congregated in the slough.

Well, as a boy of 10, I would hunt gophers for spending money. I got five cents for each one I killed. Then every few weeks, we would pack up our wagon and go up to Santa Barbara for supplies.

My passion in life was photography. I loved to record our local history. Some of my many hundreds of photos were of the workers digging out the asphalt on our local beach, the agricultural crops and equipment, the school house, and as much of early Carpinteria life as I could photograph. I took many photos for the seed companies to be used on seed packets and in flower catalogs.

One time when I was walking past the Caldwell barn, I noticed their milk cow, Alice, was up to her old tricks again. They called her “Alice Beppo.” Alice had her head down inside the apple barrel. So I got out my trusty Kodak and called out, “Alice!” When she raised her head up, the barrel had locked onto her horns. I got the photo of a lifetime! In the summer of 1916, that photo was featured in life magazine. The caption read, “In a barrel of trouble. Cow swiped the apples and the barrel convicted her on circumstantial evidence.”

As the years went by, I became very much involved in the community. I was vice president of the lemon growers association, secretary- treasurer for the walnut growers association and trustee of the school district.

In 1917, I started a real estate and insurance business. And to the surprise of the people of Carpinteria, I partnered up with Miss Lottie Sheppard. Yes, you heard me correctly, a woman! That sure gave people something to talk about. It was strictly business in those days.

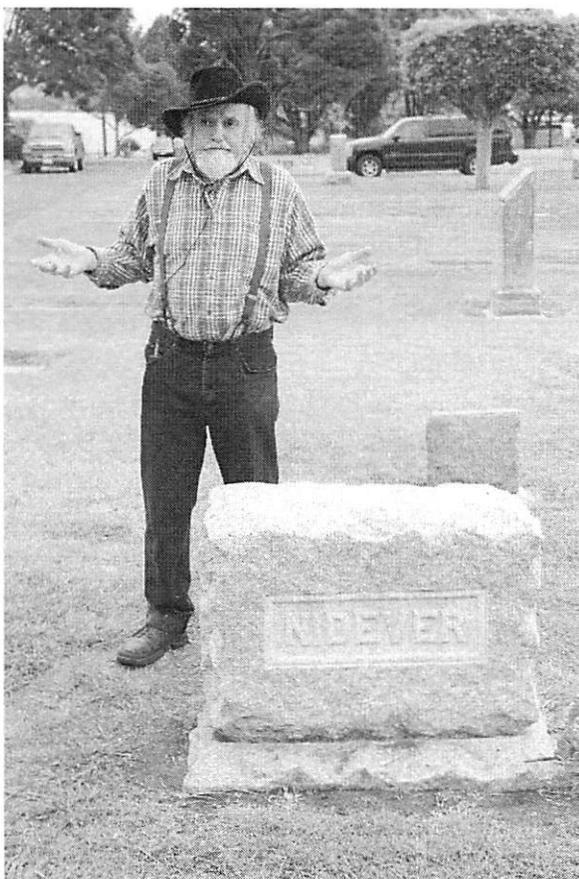
I never did marry, but I was considered a favorite escort for many of the single women in our community.

Well, I lived 90 wonderful years here in what I called paradise. The only regret of my life is that I never did see that pretty, blonde girl again.

On my desk I had a plaque that read: “Remember that your treasured photographs are your permanent record of not only what you did during your life, but who you were.”

I left this life knowing my treasured photographs will tell people what I did and who I was.

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(Continued on following page)



**John Marion Nidever II**  
(portrayed by *Ted Patchen*)

*Born in Little Rock, Arkansas 1837; died 1912, Carpinteria, California. John Nidever II walked with family from Texas to Santa Barbara County following a team of oxen over nine months. He was the nephew of George Nidever, the infamous fur-trapper who "rescued" Juana Maria, "The Lone Woman of San Nicholas Island." He married a girl he'd met when she was six years old and he was seventeen. Nidevers were ranchers and charter members of the Carpinteria Methodist Church on Maple street.*

I'm John Marion Nidever, but that was Pa's name too, so I'm John Marion the Second. I was born back in Arkansas in 1837, though my memory of anything that happened there is pretty hazy 'cause Pa moved us to Lamar, Texas, when I was only 3 years old, where he joined the Texas Rangers and at the same time ran a little spread of 680 acres. Now I know what you're thinking. Six hundred and eighty acres aint no little spread, but around Lamar you need about 8 acres per head to raise cattle so we was just scraping by, and Pa decided we could do better up in

Oregon. So, after a year of getting ready we was on our way with everything we was allowed to bring with us loaded on an ox cart, and we walked the whole way.

For nine months we was walking. In the afternoon we had to let the oxen graze for three hours so the trip wasn't so much tiring as boring. But I got no right to complain 'cause the Callis family we met in Santa Barbara had come from Houston three years before, and they had it a lot rougher than we did. And they was headed by the widow Callis who brought the wagon in all the way raising a two- year-old baby girl to boot! Now that widow Callis is some kind of woman!

Anyway, we was in Santa Barbara visiting my uncle George, Pa's younger brother, and we was only half way to Oregon! Well, after two weeks Pa figured out that this place was at least as good as Oregon so why go on? I'd already figured that out as soon as we got there.

Now this was in 1854 and California had been a state for four years. America had taken California from Mexico who took it from Spain who took it from the Indians, and I suppose they took it from the animals. But I don't think much money changed hands on any of the deals, so the winner just took it from the loser. Now, when America took the land around Santa Barbara there was Californios living on most of it, and they was all claiming they had Spanish land grants. Well, some did and some didn't and the courts had to straighten it all out. But the courts were in English and the Californios mostly spoke only Spanish, and maybe some of them didn't get a fair shake but America ended up with lots of land and not too many Americanos were here yet. So Pa got 200 acres for 50 cents an acre in Carpinteria. Now I'm talking prime land you could raise a head and a half per acre on. Well that would be 300 head on 200 acres. That's a little high year round, but in the springtime counting doggies we had that many in a good year.

And that brings me to the saddest event of my life and even sadder for Pa and I guess you'd have to say it was a sad day for Carpinteria too. Now, I'm not proud of it, but I'm not ashamed of it either 'cause I don't know how we could have done any different. Anyway, Americanos and Californios had been getting along pretty good most of the time, speaking different languages and going to different churches, so not always together but getting along until August

of 1859 when we got into a mess, and Pa and me was right in the middle of it. Now, when we came to Carpinteria, there was a lot of crime here and having been a Texas Ranger that tore Pa up inside, so he organized the vigilantes to put the fear of God into most of the hoodlums, but the worst of the lot was a man named Francisco Badillo who had been sent here in chains, when California was a colony of Mexico, for crimes he had committed there. Now he'd had plenty of warnings but didn't change his ways.

Then one day one of the young Badillo kids came running to Sheriff Heath saying that their dad had been hung in an oak tree by their cabin. Well, when the sheriff got to the tree with Francisco and his oldest son hanging there, there was a fair size crowd, mostly Californios, gathered. Just then my brother, George, rode by, and a kid says "There's one of them now." Someone in the crowd shot George who fell off his horse, and the rest stabbed and beat him and would have killed him if the Sheriff hadn't stopped them. But the Californios were really ready for big trouble. So the sheriff arrested Pa and Bill Callis and a couple more and that riled up the Americanos. Then he arrested the four who had beat up George who was still in bed close to dying. They were all sent to Santa Barbara for trial, and in those days it was normal to have the juries half Californio and half Americano. There was two trials and the results were both the same. No bill, whatever that means, and everybody went free but nobody was satisfied, and for many years the Americano-Californio bond was pretty strained. It was the saddest event of my life and even sadder for Pa, and I guess you'd have to say it was a sad day for Carpinteria too. But in my personal life if that was the worst, the best followed soon after. You remember the two-year-old baby girl the widow Callis brought from Texas? Well, when I first saw her Martha Jane was a pretty little girl six years old who grew into a pretty big girl and then a pretty lady and then I married her. Then we had twelve lovely children, the widow Callis moved in with us and we all lived happily ever after.



**Christina Lieb Pyster**  
(portrayed by Lydie Patchen)

*Born 1849 in Baubeuren, Wuerttemberg, Germany; died 1919, Carpinteria, California. Christina Lieb married John Pyster born 1840 in Bavaria Germany, died 1915 in Carpinteria, California in 1870. Sister of Adam Lieb, Christina Lieb stayed on the East Coast five years then came to Half Moon Bay, California. The Pysters associated with Bailards. Christina arrived in Carpinteria about 1869 and married John Pyster in 1870. John Pyster bought a Ranch in the Franklin foothills and fulfilled an immigrant's dream after only 11 Years in America. A photo of Christine Lieb Pyster is at the Carpinteria Historical Society.*

Oh, what a beautiful morning. I am Christina Lieb, I'm the wife of John Pyster, who is a farmer. I am from beautiful Blaubeuren in Wuerttemberg, Germany. Wuerttemberg is in the southwestern corner of Germany along the Rhein. Wuerttemberg is known for the Black Forest, cuckoo clocks, Black Forest cake and the Rhine and Mosel wines.

I came from a small village where my family has lived for hundreds of years. I know everyone in the village, and to many of the village people I am related. My father was a weaver, so was my grandfather, and we lived in the same house where my father was born.

It was Adam Lieb, my oldest brother, who had left first in 1854 for America and who returned with the wildest stories you ever have heard. He told about buffalos and Indians, deserts and mountains. He actually was digging for gold and found some. Can you believe it? Now he was saying the land was so cheap, and they were even giving land away. It all sounded so fantastic, but Adam convinced my parents, that we as children had a better future in America. He had returned to get married to his sweetheart and left again with his new wife to America.

The life was harsh in that time. For several years in a row the crops had failed, and due to the industrialization many people were suddenly without a job.

I wanted to leave, so did my younger brother, Christian. I could hardly wait to leave; I was only 15 years old as I left. We were leaving with an organized group from our village and the surrounding villages.

As the date to leave came closer my emotions were very mixed. I felt suddenly sad; will I ever see my parents, my brothers and sisters again?

The ride to Bremerhaven to was an adventure itself, for most of us it was our first and last boat rides on the Rhine. Oh, it was beautiful and we were singing and laughing as we were watching the landscape with the many castles passing by, desperately hiding our fears for the biggest adventure of our life.

We changed to horse and wagon in Cologne, and finally after several days we arrived in Bremerhaven to board the ship to America.

Our sail to America was a nightmare; the sea was rough and stormy. The quarters were scanty crowded and smelly and the food was awful, and I was most of the time seasick.

Suddenly after about five long weeks on the water, I heard shouting. We all rushed on deck. "America! America ! I see it! I see it! Look there it is Castle Garden!"

The harbor was bustling with hundreds of boats, mostly sailboats, and at the shore were thousands of people it seemed from every country of the world. They

were shouting and waving.

Oh, I cannot describe my emotions, this mixture of excitement and fear; fear of a country that I did not know, fear of a language, which I did not speak. I started crying.

I searched the crowd? What happens if Adam will not be there?

Then I saw him waving, "Christina, Christina, over here." Here I was in America.

Ah, you want to know about my husband, John? John emigrated in 1858; he was only seventeen years old. He worked the first five years on the East coast in New York, in Wisconsin on a farm, and left then heading west, he landed in Half Moon Bay, where he rented 200 acres from Andrew Bailard. I think he had met Andrew already in New York and they traveled together, but I am not sure about it. My husband is not much of a talker. Andrew Bailard was also German; he was from Baden Wuerttemberg and John came from Bavaria. The Bailards moved to Carpinteria in 1868, and as John heard about how fertile the land is and how fantastic the weather is the year around, he decided to move there too. He moved here in 1869 and bought 199 acres in the Franklin hills by Casitas Pass. Here I met John and we got married in 1870. He was so proud; after only eleven years in America his dream had come true. We named our ranch Los Banchos meaning the banks.

We had five children: John, George, Oscar, Benjamin and Katharine.

Do you hear a knocking? That is John. He said, "Christina, don't talk so much."

*(Continued on following page)*

## YAD VASHEM DATABASE

I periodically go back and check on databases that I have visited. This week I went back to Yad Vashem. [www.yadvashem.org/](http://www.yadvashem.org/). We have a cousin who sent in pages of testimony on my husband's family. When I accessed the database and clicked on one of the postings, I then clicked on the original document to read what our cousin had posted. To my surprise, she had entered the name of the father of my husband's grandmother, so now I have one more name to add to our family tree. So, be sure to click on the document (graphic on left hand side) to see what info was posted.

*Charlotte Rutta in JSGLA Dates and Updates, February 2008.*



**William H.C. Wyles**  
*(portrayed by Neal Graffy)*

*Born February 1, 1856, Oswego, New York; died 23 January 1946 Santa Barbara, California. William Wyles arrived in Santa Barbara in 1889 to regain health. He left home at 14 and with no apparent education past age 14 secured responsible jobs - running a grocery store, managing a hotel, director of a bank. Despite failing health at 30, he lived to be 89 (thanks to Santa Barbara climate?)!! Avid collector of Civil War, Lincoln, and westward expansion memorabilia now at the University of California, Santa Barbara.*

I'm somewhat surprised that all you are all coming out here to visit me because I don't consider my life to have been all that extraordinary. But it's kind of funny that my passion and admiration for someone whom I considered to be an extraordinary man—for his time and I hope for all time—has in turn led to my notoriety—if you can call it that..

We do have a few things in common.

We were both born in February.

We both lived in a log cabin.

We were both alive at the same time although he was 47 when I was born, and I was only 9 when he died.

Now I was born in New York in 1856, and not long after I was born our family moved to Flushing Village, Michigan, then a grand metropolis of a little over 1,000 souls where my father hung out his shingle as a lawyer.

Dropped from final presentation—Flushing was well named – it's surrounded by water—the Flint River borders the town on the west and south, and just a few miles north, east and west are Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie.

A few years later we moved to Corunna, Michigan, about 20 miles away, where my father took up a new occupation as teacher.

He died when I was 16. But by this time I'd already been gone from home two years. I struck out on my own when I was 14, headed to Chicago where I got a job at the Illinois Central Railroad. Everything moved through Chicago—and I heard the stories of the west—goods and people heading there and coming back.

The West was where I wanted go—a place where everything and anything seemed possible!

I took a vacation—the Santa Fe had just got a line down to Colorado Springs so that's where I went and ended up working on a cattle ranch for three months in New Mexico. It wasn't quite what I had expected, but when I returned to what I thought would be the safety of my desk in Chicago I was different. I'd been more than bitten, the bug was under my skin.

Two years later I had to go again.. This time I headed to North Dakota. The railroad line there ended in Bismarck some 900 miles from Chicago. "Not far enough" the bug told me and so I took a little steamer some 600 miles or so up the Missouri River to Fort Benton. If you could call this civilization, then by God this was just about the end of civilization

Course I soon found myself needing a job. A feller asked me if I could herd sheep. "You bet," I told him. Now I couldn't have pulled a humbug such as this in Chicago—but this was Montana! Anything and everything was possible!

I did all right, I herded sheep for five years, they never complained, so I was able to keep that job. Wasn't so good as a baker. It was early spring, cold as the dickens and my partner suggested I go out-

side the tent, fire up the little stove and make some bread. Well I'd never made bread before . . . seen it done though . . . hell, this was Montana! This was the West! Everything and anything is possible! So I got the baking powder, kneaded the dough and ended up baking a fine loaf of rock. Like I said . . . the sheep never complained.

I moved on. Joined a cattle outfit headed to Judith Basin . . . got \$40 a month . . . the drive was okay but just like in New Mexico when it came time for the roundup I lasted a couple of hours. I just wasn't cut out for that line of work. I ended up over in Helena at a grocery for \$100 a month but by now I'd had my fill of the west and headed back to Chicago and ran a hotel for a few years.

I was only 30, but my health was not too good. I'd heard of a place out in California which was gaining a reputation as a health resort so that's where I went—Santa Barbara . . . couldn't get further west than that. My timing was pretty good. Not long after I got there, the San Marcos Hotel needed a manager, and now I had a job.

Next block up from the San Marcos was the Arlington Hotel. Best Hotel between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was the declared club-house of a hard drinking, hard-riding group of guys that called themselves the Arlington Jockey Club. A good number of them were from the best and wealthiest families in the town. The Jockey Club eventually changed their name, bought a lot over on Chapala and Figueroa and built a clubhouse. I was a charter member. You'd probably never know that the stately Santa Barbara Club—still there by the way—was founded by some of the wildest characters around.

I'd changed a bit myself. Got married—that'll settle a feller down—to Fanny Harrington, a Chicago girl, and, my youthful heroes of the old west had seemingly faded in my vision, perhaps as the west was tamed . . . But another of my heroes had not, he'd grown in stature since his death and I became fascinated with his life.

It was my log-cabin, February birthday soul mate—Abraham Lincoln.

I set out to buy every book written about him as well as pamphlets, photographs, copies of speeches, and there were many alive still that remembered him and I pursued it all. My collection soon outgrew my

little home in Santa Barbara so in 1928 I went to the Santa Barbara College, which was up on the Riviera and talked to Clarence Phelps, the president. They agreed to take my collection and called it the "Lincoln Library Collection." And over the years I continued to buy and donate more. I might also add, by this time I was one of the Directors over at the First National Bank.

Well, that trip out west to regain my health worked wonders. I stayed here another 60 years—well I did go to China doe a spell, did some ranching here in Carpintería, but I'll leave those subjects alone. My jaw hasn't moved this much in five decades so I gotta give it some rest.

Oh yes one more thing before I go—another change—my Lincoln Collection. It's now at University of California here in Santa Barbara—covers an entire floor of the library there and more. Finest Lincoln study center in the nation—people come from all over to study and research there. They renamed it too, from the Lincoln Library Collection to the William Wyles Collection. Not bad for an old sheep herder!

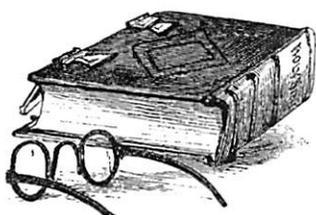
## SURNAMES [a history]

The time when families adopted surnames varied according to the area where the family lived. In most areas in Europe in early centuries a person had only one given name. If there were two or three persons with the same given name, they would be identified as the "son of ---" their father's given name. For example, John would be John Henrich's sohn, or mary, Henrich's tochter. This was somewhat complicated by the custom of naming children for the grandfather, the father, the father's brothers, etc. This system worked fairly well in small villages. As villages grew in number and size, adoption of surnames became more important.

If there were too many Johns and Henrichs, the person's trade might be added—Backer or Becker (baker), Zimmermann (carpenter), Eisenhauer (ore miner), Schroder or Schneider (tailer) Fischer (fisherman), Schmidt, (blacksmith), Weber (weaver), Muller (miller), Schafer (shepherd, Bauer (farmer), Meier (estate supervisor), Richter (judge).

Schleswig started requiring surnames in 1771 and Ostfriesland did likewise in 1811.

*From the Immigrant Genealogical Society Newsletter, December 2007*



## BOOK REVIEWS

### CITE YOUR SOURCES!

A book review by Sheila MacAvoy Block

*EVIDENCE EXPLAINED: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* by Elizabeth Shown Mills, Genealogical Publishing Company 2007; 885 pages; \$49.95

This book will answer the questions that have confounded you when citing sources in your family history narrative. It is an addition to Ms. Shown Mills work in her book *Evidence!* and her handy laminated reference sheet, *Quick Sheet—Citing Online Historical Resources Evidence! Style\** published in 2005. Not for light reading, this tome is a reference text which needs to be used a bit in order to familiarize the researcher with Ms. Shown Mills' method.

There are many source citation styles. The Chicago Style, which is commonly used in the Social Sciences, including History, is the nearest to Ms. Shown Mills method. Others, such as APA (American Psychological Association) or CBE (Council of Biology Editors), are obviously not suited to the writing of family histories or of articles on the subject of ancestral research. But even in the Social Sciences, there are differences which can only be attributed to the compilers personal idiosyncrasies.

*Evidence Explained* is arranged in a series of 12 chapters. Titles of chapters go from Evidence Analysis through Fundamentals of Citation to Church Records, to National Government Records and ending with Journal Articles: Print Edition, to name only a sample. Interleaved at the beginning of each chapter are gray colored pages which summarize the contents of the chapter following. Every chapter has as its first entry a section titled "Basic Issues," wherein the author defines the challenges to follow. Each Chapter provides, for the particular evidence type, the recommended styles of Source List Entry, First (Full) Reference, and

Subsequent (Short) Note. Following the gray pages, Miss Shown Mills elaborates on each source citation, reference, and following note, giving examples and exemplars that cover anomalies

Suppose that in the narrative of your family you would like to mention a particular piece of Irish point lace embroidery, currently in your possession, that was a piece of personal property distributed to you before an ancestor's death. This book will show you how, as follows:

In §3.25, p. 138-139, **Basic Format, Family Artifacts**

#### **Source List Entry**

McCarthy Family Collection, Privately held by Sheila MacAvoy Block, [Address for Private Use] Santa Barbara, California. 2007.

#### **First Reference Note**

1. Irish Point Lace Collar, McCarthy Family Collection, privately held by Sheila MacAvoy Block [Address for Private Use] Santa Barbara, California. 2007. Brought from Ireland in 1920 by Agnes Burke Nicholson Cameron, maternal Aunt to Mildred McCarthy, as a gift. Collar is of good/fine quality Irish Point Lace measuring 34" at the outer edge, of white cotton crocheted in patterns of leaves and rosettes, in perfect condition. Creator unknown. The collar was given to Sheila MacAvoy Block by her Aunt, Mildred McCarthy Hofmann, before Mrs. Hofmann's death in 1998.

#### **Subsequent Note**

11. Irish Point Lace Collar, McCarthy Family Collection.

*(Continued on following page)*

There are guides for everything from citation of podcasts to funeral home records that you have actually seen and copied information from, not to mention digitized material on the web and microfilm/microfiche sources. There is an Appendix A consisting of a Glossary of terms and an Appendix B consisting of a Bibliography of other Citation Systems. The Index is, as you would expect in this type of book, fairly generalized, though adequate.

If you are concerned about documenting your research in a scholarly fashion, this book is an excellent volume to add to your library. An electronic version of this 885 page book is available in PDF format from Footnote.com for \$24.95. The Sahyun Library has a copy of the book on the shelf now.



## **BUILDING A CEMETERY DATABASE FOR THE CARPINTERIA CEMETERY DISTRICT**

The Carpinteria Cemetery is approximately 158 years old, and was established as a Cemetery Association for the pioneer families of the valley. In 1913, the Cemetery became a Special District Cemetery and now operates under the auspices of the County of Santa Barbara to serve the residents of the Carpinteria Valley-Summerland Area.

About 1990, Jayne Caldwell and other members of the Santa Barbara Genealogical Society discovered that the Carpinteria Cemetery had incomplete and missing records of burials since its beginning in about 1850. The members walked the cemetery listing headstone inscriptions, which were written on index cards. In 2005 member Connie Williams put all of these cards into a database that was then uploaded to the society's website. We then discovered that the cemetery did not have a computerized database, so we volunteered yet again in 2007 to update and expand the information. Members currently working or have contributed on the project include Emily Aasted, Sandy Files, Kim Fults, Gary Matz, Diane Nelson,

hand and foot. Nor have I ever had voluptuous concubines waiting impatiently for me in the back room. How can I help but feel cheated? With such ancestry, however, Grandpa Theodoric would've been perfectly cast as the lead in an Indiana Jones movie. All of which is why I will be submitting my pedigree, my resumé, and an imprint of my left palm to Steven Spielberg.

### End Notes

1. Loren, J. K., Ancestry World Tree Project: "Newell, Popper, Budinsky, Stanley, Guyon, Moatti, Bitoun, Le Baut," ID 102261, Updated 2007-12-10  
<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=lorenfamily&id>
2. The Augustan Society, Inc., <http://www.augustansociety.org>.
3. Loren, "Newell, Popper, Budinsky, Stanley, Guyon, Moatti, Bitoun, Le Baut," ID 120168.
4. Ibid ID 102106.
5. Ibid ID 101171.
6. Ibid ID 102105.
7. Ibid ID 102097.
8. William H. Harris and Judith S. Levey, eds., *The New Columbia Encyclopedia*, 4th edition, (Columbia University Press, 1975), p. 1902.
9. *Psychic Markings: Ring of Solomon*, [http://www.handanalysis.com/psychic\\_rings.html](http://www.handanalysis.com/psychic_rings.html)
10. Loren, "Newell, Popper, Budinsky, Stanley, Guyon, Moatti, Bitoun, Le Baut," ID 102069.
11. Ibid ID 103199.
12. Ibid ID 101267.
13. Ibid ID 102357.
14. Ibid ID 101056.
15. Ibid ID 120735.

Dorothy Oksner, Bruce Rickborn, and Helen Rydell. The project is less than 50% complete, and we need more help in database input. Work can be done at home on a PC or Mac. Please contact the project leader, Dorothy Oksner at <ox@silcom.com> or phone 805-455-1521, or 805-684-3048.

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(Does not include New in the Library, Book Reviews or the Loughead Employee List)

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# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## MAY 2008

May 17, Saturday, 10:30. Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara. Program: UCSB Professor Patricia Cohen, Ph.D, On the Trail of Edgar Allan Poe's "Beloved Physician:" An investigation of love, sex, death, adultery, and murder in 19th-century New York.

## JUNE 2008

June 21, Saturday, 10:30. Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society meeting at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara. Program: Scoundrels, Saints & Spice! See more program details at [www.cagenweb.com/santabarbara/sbcgs/program/htm](http://www.cagenweb.com/santabarbara/sbcgs/program/htm).

June 27-29 Burbank, California The Southern California Genealogical Society has set the dates for its 39th Annual Genealogy Jamboree. More information about this event can be found at the society's Web site [www.scgsgenealogy.com/](http://www.scgsgenealogy.com/).

## AUGUST 2008

August 7-9, Thursday-Saturday, Queen Mary Hotel, Long Beach, California. British Isles Family History Society - U.S.A. 20th Annual Seminar, "Sail Into Your Past Aboard the Queen Mary!" See more at: [www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/seminar](http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/seminar).

## SEPTEMBER 2008

September 3-6 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The 2008 FGS Conference "Footprints of Family History." Hosted by FGS and local genealogical and historical societies in the Philadelphia area. More information, plus registration is available at the society's Web site [www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org).



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