

Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
sbgen.org

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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Established in 1972, the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society incorporated as a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization in 1986. Its aim is to promote genealogy by providing assistance and educational opportunities for those who are interested in pursuing their family history.

Library: Sahyun Library at the SBCGS facility, 316 Castillo St., Santa Barbara.
Hours: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 10 A.M. - 3 P.M. Sunday 1:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.
Phone number: (805) 884-9909

Membership: Benefits include Tree Tips (monthly newsletter) and *Ancestors West* (semi-annually).

Dues are payable annually beginning on July 1st of each year:
Active (individual) - \$40; Family (2) - \$60; Friend - \$50;
Donor - \$75; Patron - \$150; Life - \$1000

Meetings: First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance Ave. at State St., Santa Barbara, California
Regular monthly meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month except August. Meetings begin at 10:30 A.M. and are preceded at 9:30 A.M. by sessions for Beginners, Help Wanted, Germanic research, DNA Single Interest Group (SIG), and Computer Help.

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Ancestors West

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The Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society 2010 Seminar
presenting

The Genealogy Guys

George G. Morgan and Drew Smith



HOW-TO Genealogy Seminar: Something for Everyone!

Saturday, 6 March 2010

9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Registration begins at 8:00 a.m.

Goleta Presbyterian Church

6067 Shirrell Way, Goleta (behind Fairview Center)

The HOW - TO Genealogy Seminar has something for everyone — a full day of lectures, book sales, displays, an optional gourmet box lunch, the "Something for Everyone" Raffle, and a LIVE ON-SITE PODCAST with George and Drew, answering your genealogy questions. There is the "oldest regularly produced genealogy podcast in the world," and you don't want to miss it!

Seminar Schedule

(Tentative schedule; program and times subject to change.)

Registration 8:00 a.m. — 9:00 a.m.

The Book and Sales Shop opens at 8:00 a.m.

<p>Welcome: Dr. Arthur Sylvester, President 9:00 Church Sanctuary</p>	<p>Special Keynote Speaker 9:15 — 9:45 Church Sanctuary</p>
<p>Session I 10:00 - 10:50</p>	<p>A. The Genealogist as CSI: Modern genealogists are like crime scene investigators - CSIs. They locate clues and evidence, employ proven methods, document and evaluate resources, and communicate their findings. This class provides a methodological framework for all types of research. (George G. Morgan)</p> <p>B. Social Networking for Genealogical Researchers: New technology tools provide exciting new ways to connect with other researchers. From blogs to wikis, Flickr to YouTube, Delicious to LibraryThing, and Facebook to Genealogy Wise, this presentation will provide a grand tour of many different categories of social networking tools that can add power and fun to research. (Drew Smith)</p>
<p>Session II 11:00 - 11:50</p>	<p>A. Bring 'Em Back to Life: Developing an Ancestor Profile. This class presents a method and a structured model for taking the details you collect about your ancestor and creating a biographical profile. Learn how to organize your research so it can become the basis for writing detailed biographical sketches about the people you are researching. (George G. Morgan)</p> <p>B. The Family History in Your Cells: Using DNA for Genealogical Research. Afraid to try DNA as a research tool because the science seems intimidating? This overview will explain how DNA relates to genealogy, what kinds of DNA tests are available, and how researchers can share test results with each other. (Drew Smith)</p>
<p>LUNCH at the Podcast Parlour Café Catered by SBCC Food Services 12:00 — 1:30</p>	
<p>Session III 1:30 - 2:35</p>	<p>A. All about the Census: Becoming an Expert. Census records are an essential and invaluable source for locating family over time, as well as for pointing to other primary records for other information. This seminar is essential for those who wish to improve their understanding of the Federal census records of all types and to hone their skills in working effectively with these important resources. (This class will end about 2:35) (George G. Morgan)</p> <p>B. Where is the Book with My Family in It? Before beginning their own research, good researchers seek out the research already done by others. Find out how to do an exhaustive search for books, periodicals, and other printed research material that may save you time in your own research. (This class will end about 2:20) (Drew Smith)</p>
<p>Session IV 3:00 - 4:00 Sanctuary</p>	<p>LIVE PODCAST with The Genealogy Guys! Bring your genealogy questions for The Guys to address during this live recording session of the world's longest running genealogy podcast!</p>



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

When to Turn to a Professional Genealogical Researcher for Help?

You've been on the track of Jane Doe, your great-great-grandmother for going on 10 years now. You've ground through miles of microfilm at the local Family History Center. You tried to improve your prospects by grinding microfilm at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. You've spent countless hours searching census records, vital records, land records, cemetery records, obituaries, and church records for virtually every likely state, county, and village to no avail. You've checked the DAR, Daughters of Union Veterans, Daughters of Confederate Veterans, Daughters of Indian Chiefs, Daughters of Death Row Prisoners, the Find-a-Grave site—all to no avail. You've entered her name into Google, eBay, FamilySearch.org, Ancestry.com and every other existing search engine. You've paged through books at the Sahyun Library, checked card files, sent postcards to every person with the Doe surname. You've traced all the collateral lines for clues and for living relatives. You've attended the SBCGS meetings, seminars, workshops, and Adult Ed classes—even picked the brains of Jan, Louise, and a host of other Society veterans—all to no avail. Did Jane Doe really exist? Did she fall from the sky? Now what?

You've done everything except go to the most probable locations where Jane is thought to have lived, because that has never been a possible option for you. It is expensive to travel these days, and what money you did have for travel you spent on the trip to Salt Lake City. You have responsibilities at home that do not permit you to leave, and why go to the towns when you've already searched their available records. What could you possibly learn or gain? What indeed?

The book of genealogical legends is packed full of anecdotes about the unexpected discoveries researchers have found on the shelves of local libraries, by walking the local graveyards, by talking with the local people. And even if they did go and were unable to find their John or Jane Doe, they always return to tell what a wonderful experience it was to walk the streets, visit the church, or enter the house experienced by

their ancestor.

So at last you get the hint, tip, or reach the last resort to engage the services of a professional researcher. How do you find one? How do you choose one? What can you expect it to cost? I guess everyone will have different answers, but after I finally concluded my Jane Doe never existed until she and her husband filed a mortgage when she was allegedly 30 years old, I contacted a professional researcher who practiced in the town where Jane spent the last 50 years of her life, let's say, Lockport, New York, a town I have never visited and consider it unlikely that I ever will. I rationalized that it will be cheaper to hire a researcher than to travel there myself, and besides, s/he ought to know where and how to do research in Lockport better than I.

I found the researcher listed in Lockport's local genealogical society's newsletter. I contacted him by e-mail and simply asked him what his fee schedule was to search several items I knew existed but had not been digitized—they needed to be read on-site. He replied that he wanted to know as much about the problem as possible. He wanted to know what I already knew. He wanted to know what sources I have already searched. I am glad he wants this information first, even before quoting his rate, because years ago I paid a fellow \$50 an hour to look for information that I couldn't reach. All he ended up doing for the \$150 I paid him was to look at the same sources I had already seen. That was a waste.

I gave the Lockport fellow all the information I had for Jane and then told him about three possible, one-of-kind sources of information—manuscripts, diaries, and cemetery records—that I knew existed, but which would have to be read in person. I wanted him to check them for me. And the result? He has a full time job and so far has not replied—either with what it will cost me, what he will do, or if and when he can do it, although we have gone back and forth with information and suggestions. He has suggested several possible sources of information of which I was unaware. Am I frustrated? No, I've been looking intensively for Jane for a couple years now, and I guess I can wait a few more weeks or months—but much longer, and then I must find a way to get to Lockport myself. Anyone know a good restaurant there?

Arthur Gibbs Sylvester, President

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

November 14, 2009

Dear Editor:

These are comments and additions for the previous issue, Vol. 35, No.3/4, "Extractions from the 1944 Santa Ynez Valley News - Deaths 1944:

P 51 – Los Alamos

The **CONFAGLIGAs** had moved their dairy from Solvang to Los Alamos at the present junction of Hwy. 101 and Alisos Road. Their home and barn are still intact, used now by the Kendall-Jackson vineyard operation.

P 68 – DEATHS – 1944

MRS. ANNIE **BUELL** - daughter of John P. and Margaret (Rector) Smith. Annie m. Linus Buell, son of Rufus Thompson "RT" Buell and Helen **Olin**. Annie's children: Frank b. 1893 m. Sadie **Tunnell**, Ada b. 1895 m1. Kenneth **Edison**, m2. Robert **Silver-ton** and Edward "Eddie" b. 1898. Linus inherited the NE section of the Jonata Rancho.

BENJAMIN F. COONS – Some of the land he sold (as agent for the L.A. Archdiocese[?]) became the town of Santa Ynez and the farms north of the resulting town. The east 10,000 acres of Rancho Jonata had gone back to a SF bank, and this eventually became Buell Flat and the town of Solvang. Coons probably did not "own" this property but acted as the sales agent. Relatives still in Santa Barbara.

ALONZO "Lonnie" CRABB - Lonnie represents the consummate SY cowboy image. He worked numerous Valley ranches and was later constable. He is always shown with a 10-gallon, high hat and a beer in his hand enjoying a cool one with friends at a SY saloon. He was always on the lookout for poachers spearing steelhead out of season – a \$50 fine.

Joseph **Chapman** was "captured" at Monterey not Refugio and was not a "pirate."

MRS. FRANCIS **CRAIG** – The Craigs had a station on the corner adjacent to the Red Barn, William ran the "stage" to Gaviota after Felix **Mattei**. Edna Craig played piano for a local combo at Red Barn dances.

Local kids frequently found and sampled the liquor bottles stashed in the bushes outside the dance hall.

Kathleen "KATE" **DONAHUE** - A twin, Kate was one of 10 children of Thomas James and Mary Agnes (**Condron**) Donahue. The Donahues were managers of the Santa Ines Mission and had property on the bluff overlooking today's River Course. Kate attended Professor Summers' Ballard Academy, SYVUHS and, in 1910 Santa Barbara Normal School. She taught at Pecho (in S.L.O. County), Tepusquet, Refugio, S.F., Pleasant Valley, Ojai and Nipomo schools. She did not marry.

RAYMOND SAMUEL/Samuel John FOXEN – Raymond was the [?] last child of Benjamin and Eduarda (Osuna) **Foxen**. The eventual division of Benjamin's Tinaquic Rancho does not reflect a section going to him. Benjamin did not assist the "US Army" but helped supply Fremont's rag-tag troops. The Gaviota ambush myth is hogwash and the Native Daughters of the Golden West plaque at the rest stop should be corrected.

CHARLES ARTHUR GOTT – One of six children of Peter 1845-93 and Mary Arinda (**Shuler**) Gott. The Gotts were early Los Olivos residents with a small home across the street from the Berean Church. Charles m. Mary Gertrude **Lane** and they had two children: Arthur (kids- Leroy and Charlie) and Richard (kids- Stephen, Richard and Lisa). The state gave California counties funds for rodent control (say squirrel and gopher poison). To collect 25 cents the farmer was required to show a tail or a head!

DR. W.E. LEONARD – Dr. Leonard had been gassed in the war and was chronically ill. He began an adobe across from the Ballard Adobes but never finished it. The partial building was finally torn down.

MRS. EFFIE May (**SHANKLIN**) **LEWIS** – daughter of William Ervin Shanklin 1839-1915 and Nancy Maria Estelle (**Cox**) 1846-1918 Shanklin who were married in 1862 and had six children. William served in the Civil War and moved to Marin County in 1863, LA County in 1874 and to Ballard in 1880. In 1895 Effie m. Walter Asa "Doc" Lewis in Ballard and they had two children: Walter Ervin and Maude Annell.

Her brother, Lowell, was a long-time reporter for L.A. newspapers providing all the Valley gossip.

JOHN CHARLES MARRE – Daughter, Leona, and son Pompeo were legendary Valley characters noted for their prodigious strength. The Marre ranch was north of the Bar-Go.

FRANK OCHOA – Frank Gabriel Ochoa was born 3 January 1885. Son, Charlie Ochoa, was later head of the SY Chumash group and daughter, Mrs. Juanita **Centano** was a noted basketmaker.

JAMES “Jim” WALTER SNODGRASS – Son of James D. 1847-97 and Mary Ann (**Graham**) Snodgrass. Jim m. Lottie Naomi “Oma” **Summers**. Jim worked in Guadalupe then in S.L.O. on lower Higuera raising sugar beets then at Betteravia as a Field Foreman at Oso Flaco. Jim and Oma’s children were: Roberta “Bobbie” (delivered by Dr. **Luton**) who m. a **Canet** and lives in Cayucos, Velda and Sue; Sue was postmaster in Cayucos.

An item I do not remember being mentioned is the use of funeral home records to help complete a family genealogy. Many are now in computer databases and, hopefully, gladly printed for the needy.

From Jackson, CA <tutupapanorris@yahoo.com>

[An index to McDermott-Crockett Mortuary, Santa Barbara, records from 1911 through 1972 is online at www.sbgen.org under the “Databases” tab. Funeral homes include L.E. Gagnier, Eppel & Kurtz and various McDermott and Crockett owners. Images are available upon request to <ox@silcom.com>—Ed.]

November 5, 2009

Dear Editor:

Researching my father’s family is my biggest challenge. He was born in Northern Italy to an Austrian mother and an Italian father. His parents married in 1878, had a son in 1879 and another son in 1881. In those years my grandfather was working at a stone quarry on the Island of Corsica. In 1883 he was killed in an accident there, leaving my grandmother with the two little boys and pregnant with a third son, my

father.

According to the Bible and European tradition, she was then to marry any unmarried brother of her late husband. There was only one, and he was in New York City. Sometime after my father was born, she and the three little boys sailed from Genoa to New York in 1884. They married and my great uncle became my step-grandfather! They subsequently had five daughters.

Ironically the three Italian-born boys all remained in the U.S. for the rest of their lives. And all the New York born girls eventually went to live in Italy. We don’t know why. As a result I have cousins in Lucca (and why there, no one knows), that I didn’t know existed until a couple of years ago.

From Jeanne Mangin Warden, SBCGS Member.
(My father changed his name from Mangini to Mangin when in his late teens, but that’s another story.)

FRATERNAL HERALD-BRATRSKY VESTNIK DEATH INDEX NOT JUST FOR CZECHS!

by Delia Cathrun Bourne

Mutual aid societies, also known as benefit societies, have been around for centuries and were the precursors of the insurance industry of today. Often based on a shared occupation, religion, geographic location of origin or ethnic background, these societies provided educational benefits and aided members in time of illness, economic crisis or death. By making regular contributions, members ensured aid and protection for themselves and their families in time of need.

The Zapadni Ceska Bratrsky Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Association) was one of the many mutual aid societies that sprang up throughout the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries. Organized in 1897, it originally accepted only men of Czech ancestry as members, but quickly changed to accept women, and later removed any ethnic requirement, becoming the Western Fraternal Life Associa-

tion in 1957.

Its monthly publication, *Bratrsky Vestnik*, initially was published in Czech, then in a mixture of Czech and English starting in the 1940s, and eventually all in English.

Each issue included a Payment of Mortuary Claims list enumerating each death benefit paid. The association kept a card index of these payments and the few obituaries that were published. This index was microfilmed by the Eastern Nebraska Genealogical Society in the early 1990s.

Each card on the microfilm notes the name of the deceased, date and place of death, lodge number and the year he or she had become a member. Some cards include additional information, such as occupation, age or cause of death. For example, Mary R. Juarez, who joined in 1981, died September 28, 1983, in Cushing, Oklahoma, at age 46. Frank Jesina, a 65-year-old salesman and member since 1921, died of heart failure May 5, 1936, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A death claim was paid for him in June 1936. The microfilm also includes a list of the lodges by number, providing each lodge's name, location, date organized and status in 1991 (active, disbanded or merged). Also provided are lists of the lodges arranged by state. The heaviest concentrations of lodges were in Nebraska (36), Wisconsin (35) and Minnesota (22), but there were five lodges in California, and even one in Fairhope, Alabama that was still active in 1991.

The Genealogy Center owns this set of seven microfilms (cabinet 66-B-7), as well as a printed copy of the explanatory material and lodge lists titled *Name Index, July 1897-July 1991, Fraternal Herald Bratrsky Vestnik* (973.004 N15). Although this is a wonderful source for Czech relatives scattered across the continent, remember that all comers were accepted in later years.

[Cari notes that perhaps if someone were to write to the Allen County Public Library and asked for photocopies of a family name, or even all names beginning with T (or whatever) in the index, the librarians may be willing to do that for a relatively small donation.]

From Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library
No. 68, October 31, 2009

Submitted by SBCGS Member, Cari Thomas

WHO WAS MRS. ELIZABETH PATTERSON?

By Karen Harris, SBCGS Member
<karen.harris.roark@gmail.com>

On November 8, 2009, my husband, Paul Roark, and I attended the Heritage Sunday service at the Unitarian Society of Santa Barbara. Rev. Aaron McEmrys, during his sermon, referenced his interest in pouring through the archives and reading minutes of the Board of Trustees meetings. He noted that one name appeared frequently during the 1920s and 1930s—Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson. He described her participation in discussions during these board meetings and wondered who was she? After the service, I volunteered to do some research to determine who she was since I have become an avid family history researcher and member of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society.

The research process began with a review of the 1920 Census for Santa Barbara City, and an Elizabeth Patterson and her three children, Harriet, Elizabeth and Wallace were found living on Islay Street along with their cook. With this family constellation in mind, the 1910 Census for Pasadena revealed, not only Elizabeth and her children, but the name of her husband, Eugene, her parents, John and Clara McWilliams and her sister, Grace and brother John. Reaching back further to the 1900 Census, Elizabeth and Eugene were living in Minnesota where he was employed in wholesale groceries. Since the 1890 census was destroyed, I checked the 1880 census and found Elizabeth living in Illinois with her parents and another sister, Annie. Her father was a merchant in dry goods.

Ancestry.com has, in addition to the Census records, a number of very useful databases including California Voter Registrations which listed Elizabeth at the East Islay address and later as a resident of the El Encanto Hotel. The website has ship records, and I found that Elizabeth and her son Wallace traveled from France to the port of New York; the record included their birthdates, which is quite helpful.

The Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society has a website which includes cemetery and funeral records for the County. I found a death date for Eugene L. Patterson; however, they were not buried here.

One of my favorite databases on Ancestry.com is their historical newspapers which provided a reference to a second marriage of Elizabeth's daughter, Anne. This mentioned not only her new spouse, but her previous husband who was now deceased. In addition to ship records, Ancestry.com also has passport applications that included the one for her first husband.

A Google search found a scholarship established on behalf of Eugene Patterson by his wife; the Van Etta Genealogy which included the family of Mr. Patterson, his children, their spouses, and some of their children; and two memoirs by a stepson of Anne's second husband who had remarried after her death.

Returning to the newspaper database, I discovered a number of articles about Elizabeth's children and their spouses. Her daughter, Elizabeth married the actor George P. MacReady and later Reginald Morgan who, after their divorce, married Kay Summersby who was General Eisenhower's driver while he was living in England during World War II. An obituary found for her brother, John McWilliams, mentioned survivors including Julia Child. Was this the Julia Child of *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*? A subsequent article written several years later about the talented host of the French Chef confirmed that she was indeed his daughter and Elizabeth's niece.

Ancestry.com also has military records which included a World War II Army Enlistments. Elizabeth's son, Wallace entered the service as an Aviation Cadet in the Army Air Corps.

A review of the California Death Index listed Elizabeth Patterson Morgan and the Social Security Death Index listed Elizabeth Patterson and her daughter, Elizabeth, and son, Wallace. But, after gathering all of this information, was this Elizabeth?

Several genealogy websites permit their users to post family tree information which can be useful, but is not always accurate. Sometimes these postings can be helpful in providing clues for further research. I found a death date for Elizabeth and a first marriage date for her daughter, Anne. Armed with all of this information, I visited the County Hall of Records and the Santa Barbara Public Library to review the Santa Barbara newspapers on microfilm; it was there that I found the answers to solve this puzzle.

The wedding announcement of Harriet (Anne) Patterson and her first husband, William J. Farrington

reported the name of the clergyman who officiated at the ceremony, Rev. Lewis C. Carson, pastor of the Unitarian church.

The news of Eugene L. Patterson's death was headline news on the front page on April 4, 1924. For three consecutive days, the newspaper covered his death, the coroner's inquest and the funeral held in Santa Barbara. Mr. Patterson literally dropped dead after driving a golf ball off the tee on the tenth hole at the Montecito Country Club. He was 53 at the time and due to the nature of his death, a coroner's inquest was held which determined that his heart had failed. The funeral service, held at the home, was also conducted by Rev. Lewis C. Carson. At his request, Eugene's body was cremated and his ashes were dispersed in Pasadena. The newspaper devoted significant attention to him because he had recently chaired the successful Community Chest campaign and in 1922 chaired the Lobero Theatre building fund. He was a prosperous businessman who was President of the Patterson Land Company with offices in Bismarck, North Dakota. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota.

*An obituary found for her
brother, John McWilliams,
mentioned survivors
including Julia Child.
Was this the Julia Child of
Mastering the Art of French Cooking?*

The obituary printed in the February 26, 1970 edition of the Santa Barbara News Press:

"Mrs. Elizabeth McWilliams Patterson, 95, a longtime resident here, died yesterday evening in her home, 1900 Lasuen Road after a lengthy illness.

She was born in Odell, Illinois, in 1874 and attended Ferry Hall School in Lake Forest, Illinois. In addition, she attended Stanford University and the University of Chicago, receiving her teaching degree. She taught school in Mankato, Minnesota.

She is the former Elizabeth McWilliams and was married to Eugene Lester Patterson in 1898. They lived in St. Paul, Minnesota before moving to Cali-

fornia in 1919. Mr. Patterson, a former president of the Santa Barbara Community Chest in the early days, died here many years ago.

Mrs. Patterson had been active in various community endeavors: Community Chest and the Board of Social Agencies in early years.

She has also been on the board of Neighborhood House and the League of Women Voters. She was named an honorary trustee of the Santa Barbara Museum of Art where she served on the board of directors.

Mrs. Patterson was one of the founders of Alexander House at Los Olivos and Santa Barbara Streets and more recently was the founder of the memorial Rehabilitation Pavilion of the Santa Barbara General Hospital.

She had been active in the American Friends Service Committee, the Democratic League, and the Santa Barbara Group of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Patterson has also been active in the Unitarian Church, serving as a former trustee; and devoted much of her time to the public library.

She was a member of the Little Town club of Santa Barbara and a former member of the Cosmopolitan Club of New York City.

She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Patterson Morgan of New Canaan, Connecticut; and a son, Wallace Patterson of Union City; 10 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Memorial services will be held at 11 AM Saturday in the Unitarian Church with Rev. James Dace officiating.

Friends may remember the Memorial Rehabilitation Pavilion of Santa Barbara General Hospital in memory of Mrs. Patterson. Welch-Ryce Associates are in charge of arrangements."

Sounds like our Elizabeth?

A PAIR OF MAGAZINE ARTICLES NOW AVAILABLE AT THE SAHYUN

by Cari Thomas <western37@cox.net>

Thanks to Helen Rydell's friend, Barbara Silver, you can now read about the International Tracing Service (ITS) and its massive, once secretive and almost inaccessible archive of Holocaust-era collections. Both articles are from the Winter 2009 issue of the magazine Reform Judaism.

1) On pages 41-47 is "History Held Hostage," written by Paul Shapiro, director of the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum [USHMM] <http://www.ushmm.org/> located at 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW, Washington, DC 20024.

Director Shapiro discusses the ITS, located in Bad Arolsen (west of Kassel), Hessen, Germany, where millions of WWII-era records have been stored, including those collected by Allied forces following the liberation of forced labor areas and concentration camps, those from displaced person [DP] camps run by the Allies, those from the 'occupation years' in Germany and Austria, and other record collections placed there through these last more than 60 years.

The article tells of the "at least 50 million Holocaust-related documents dealing with the fates of more than 17 million people," which were still "hidden away there under lock and key" more than half a century later.

Describing them, Mr. Shapiro writes, "Some of the collections are massive: 101,063 Gestapo arrest records from the city of Koblenz, for example. Others are tiny, but poignant, such as the list one of Oskar Schindler's Jews typed to record the arrival of the 700 men and 300 women Schindler saved at his factory in Brunnlitz." He also mentions, among others, "... 450,000+ displaced persons case files, plus resettlement documents and emigration records, totaling more than 15 million pages."

Throughout the article Mr. Shapiro details the discouraging, hopeful, frustrating, and finally joyful events from his entry into the fray in 1998 to the 28 November 2007 successful ratification (by the last of eleven democratic governments: the USA, Israel, and nine in Europe—represented on the International

OBITUARIES

Commission governing the ITS) to open the archive at Bad Arolsen and make these records truly accessible to researchers. "So far, more than 100 million digital images of ITS documents have been transferred to the USHMM," and to Israel, Poland, and Luxemburg.

Within this first informative article are also two inset goodies: Most important to genealogists is the four-part inset on "Researching Family Holocaust History" listing details, addresses, URLs and other contact information for your use. "Facts Make You Free" is a personal witness by Aron Hirt-Manheimer, who, last March, was able to access from the ITS the record of his own 1948 birth in the Feldafing DP Camp as well as records of his father's internment from Auschwitz to Mauthausen, and further post-war records of the family until their emigration to America.

2) The second article, pages 48-50, was written by Dan Fleshler, a public affairs strategist and author of *Transforming America's Israel Lobby—The Limits of Its Power and the Potential for Change* (Potomac Books, May 2009).

In "The Jews Who Lived Among Us," Mr. Fleshler discusses some of the efforts made by today's non-Jewish German people to document and restore Jewish communities lost to Hitler's regime. He also writes of the annual Obermayer German Jewish History Awards <http://www.obermayer.us/award/>, a USA-based award which honors these German efforts.

Fascinating articles on fascinating topics. Find the white binder at our Sahyun Library in the Ethnic section in the Family History Room.

*All publicity is good,
except an obituary notice.*

*Brendan Behan, (1923-1965)
Irish playwright*

*It's not that I'm afraid to die,
I just don't want to be there
when it happens.*

Woody Allen (b. 1935) on death and dying

One of the projects that I do is to read and put obituaries from the Janesville Gazette of persons from Walworth County in books for our library. Many of the obituaries follow the same format and to me it is obvious that they are actually written by funeral directors using information given by family members. Is that what we really want? After all, the obit is our last gift to those who we leave behind, so make it personal. I also read obituaries from other newspapers and it seems that each one has some differences. When we were returning from a recent trip to the east coast we came through the Amish area of Ohio, so I picked up a local newspaper. Of course I read the obituaries. I noticed that three of the obituaries had photographs of couples. I assumed that these were situations where both people died at the same time. However, upon reading the obits it was only one of the couple that had passed. This apparently was something that was done in this area. I thought what a great idea.

*After all, the obit
is our last gift
to those we leave behind,
so make it personal.*

Whether the other spouse had predeceased or not it presented a better recognition of the deceased.

As I see it, it is not morbid to prepare your own obituary. It is a way of insuring that you will be remembered in the manner you desire and that the items important to you will be complete and correct. So take the time to write it now and leave it with someone who will be responsible for its publication, whether that be your spouse, child, relative or funeral director.

Paraphrased from the Walworth County (MI) Genealogical Society Newsletter (used with permission).

*Submitted by Jim Friestad, SBCGS Member
<ronjim@cox.net>*

HIGHLIGHTS OF DOCTOR THOMAS JOHN BARNARDO'S WORK WITH DESTITUTE AND ABANDONED CHILDREN IN LONDON, ENGLAND 1867 TO 1905.

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

PRELUDE

When I was researching how a nine-year-old girl came to America in 1895 without a parent or any relative that I could identify, I became aware of the efforts of Thomas Barnardo. I finally found a girl, whom I thought was she, on a passenger ship that arrived in Canada in November 1895. In looking at the ship's entry for the girl, I noticed she was one of many young girls who seemed to be grouped with one older girl for about every seven to eight younger girls. Paging back towards the start of the passenger list, I found the term "Barnardo Girls" at the start of this long list of young girls.

A Google search soon turned up the extraordinary humanitarian work of Doctor Thomas John Barnardo.

THE STORY

Thomas John Barnardo was born on July 4, 1845 in Dublin, Ireland, the son of John Michaelis Barnardo of Sephardic Jewish origin, and his English wife, Abigail who was his second wife.

Barnardo was educated at St. Patrick's Cathedral Grammar School where he was seen as eloquent and argumentative. He did not pass his public examinations, and at the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a wine merchant.

In 1862, at the age of 17, he joined an evangelical sect called the Plymouth Brethren, a religious group which became a passion for him. He joined his mother and brothers who were also of this faith and taught Bible classes in a Dublin Ragged School, thus beginning his exposure to children who could not afford to attend public schools. Ragged schools provided free education for the poor.

In 1862 he met Hudson Taylor who was a pioneer missionary in China. He became enthralled at the prospects of missionary work in China. Taylor



DR. THOMAS JOHN BARNARDO

encouraged him to study in the medical field for his service in China.

In order to study medicine, he left Ireland and in 1866 moved to East London which was a poor section of London. He continued to teach the Bible and taught in a ragged school in East London.

Early in his time in London (1867) he had his first visit to a "lay site" which greatly affected his

life's decisions and thus he decided to abandon his desire to go to China. A "lay site" was any place where unwanted children found shelter for the night, which was usually an abandoned house or commercial building. A favorite place was any building with a warm chimney that they could snuggle against. But the site could be just about anywhere that provided some sort of shelter and safety in numbers.

It was this visit that caused him to decide to stay in England and help the poor and destitute children. One evening after preaching, as the crowd left, a young boy remained. The young boy asked if he could spend the night in the church building. Barnardo tried to get the boy to go home to his mother, only to be told that the boy had no parents. Barnardo asked where he normally slept. The boy, named Jim Jarvis, told him at a "lay site," a term with which Barnardo was not familiar. The next evening Barnardo and Jim visited such a site and there it was that Barnardo made two decisions, 1) to abandon his thoughts of going to China, and 2) combine his evangelical work with housing and schools for the unwanted children. Jim Jarvis as a young adult later joined with Barnardo to work for the youth of East London.

One needs to remember at the time period of 1860 and for many more years the age of industrialization of England was taking place and many persons from the rural areas flocked to London to find work. But instead they found very little work and what work



GIRLS' MODEL HOME BARKINGSIDE, ESSEX

that was available to the unskilled was with very low wages. Also there was a cholera epidemic in 1868 which killed some 5,548 persons, primarily because of the poor sanitation and drinking water in London. Thus many children were without one or more parents or were simply abandoned by the parent(s).

In 1868 he gained the support of banker Robert Barclay whose funds allowed the opening of Barnardo's first cottages, one for boys and one for girls. This same year he began his medical training at the London Hospital in White Chapel at the age of 23.

One of Barnardo's first efforts was to establish the East End Juvenile Mission in 1870 when he leased a house for 99 years. It was at this time that a major event occurred when a young boy by the name of "Carrots" was turned away since there was no room. The next morning he was found frozen to death. At that time Barnardo posted a sign on his home: "No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

By 1872 he had established a "ragged" school, an employment agency, a mission church, bought a children's magazine, and purchased more than a dozen properties. He was a brilliant speaker and fundraiser. His ability to accomplish such doings was bolstered by his evangelical preaching which in turn brought donations. He bought the Edinburgh Castle located in Limehouse (see photo), and turned it into a coffee house and mission church accommodating some 3000 persons at a time. This action attracted support from rich evangelicals. His oratory skills allowed him over the years to gather some three and a quarter million pounds sterling for his programs.

In 1873 Barnardo married Syrie Louise Elmslie who shared his passion for evangelicalism and

philanthropic work and who was to be at his side throughout his life time. As a wedding present they were offered a rent-free, 15-year lease on some land upon which they then built a home for themselves and a home for 60 girls.

In 1874 he started a photograph department in the Stepney Boy's Home leading to the photographing of every Barnardo child. Photos still exist in the home office of Barnardo Society. The photos became known as the "before and after photos" since the first was taken when the child arrived and one after a few months in the care of the Barnardos. These photos were sold and raised significant money for his work. A few years later he was forced by authorities to halt the before and after photos. He then simply produced "identification photos" for his purposes. (If you should have a Barnardo child in your line, you should contact the society as they offer photos of children when a direct family member shows proof of lineage.)

In 1874 Barnardo opened the first in a network of "Ever Open Doors" centers which became the first all night refuge centers for destitute children. It was essentially a drop in center much like we have in Santa Barbara but limited to children.



EDINBURGH CASTLE IN LIMEHOUSE

In 1876 he opened the Copperfield Road Ragged School and by 1896 there were some 1,075 children attending the ragged school. This same year he qualified as a doctor.

By 1878 he had set up some fifty orphanages in the London area and his "Ever Open Door" facilities were filling to capacity. It is at that time he began to contemplate sending children to the British colonies.

By 1880 he had completed the village home for girls in Stepney which housed over 1000 girls. The

village consisted of some 90 cottages. The Barnardo's seventh child, Marjorie, had Down syndrome, and thus he set up a home for the "feeble-minded" children. He would later go on to set up homes for disabled children.

He was among the first to organize mass charity giving, even to organizing a campaign for more fortunate children to donate to continue his work. (To me this was much like our March of Dimes programs in our schools for polio.) As a way to lessen the need for more homes in 1882 he sent his first 51 boys, with more to follow, to Canada.

1883 was a fortunate year as a millionaire by the name of George A. Cox offered Barnardo his choice of some homes Cox owned in Peterborough for destitute children.

Beginning in 1886-87 the "boarding out" of children to rural England areas and to Canada began. This was essentially placing children in foster homes that were deemed to be "good and respectable" families. Families were paid five pounds per month, but interestingly he had a rule that no widow could be a foster parent if the five pounds represented most of her income. He wanted families that were interested in the welfare of the children rather than viewing the money as a source of income.

In 1892 he opened the Liverpool "Ever Open Door" center for children who were "waifs and strays."

Technical training in some one of fourteen handicrafts was carried on in the homes and given to every boy capable of learning the craft. Girls were instructed in domestic service or in dress making. He was a firm believer in teaching the children to be good citizens, religious, and capable of earning their way when they left the orphanage, usually around the age of nine.

When Dr. Barnardo died in 1905 at the age of 60, there were nearly 8,000 children in 96 residential homes he had established. Of those, some 1300 children had disabilities. More than 4,000 children were boarded out, and 18,000 children had been sent to Canada, Australia and other colonies.

Indeed he was a leader in setting up nonprofit charitable organizations for the betterment of unwanted or destitute children. His work was a model that has been imitated in countless countries and still continues in England in his beloved society.



BABIES' CASTLE HAWKHURST, KENT

In its obituary notice the *Daily Mail* wrote of him as "A Real Empire Builder. Starting in a slum, he became a real empire builder, whose influence and work reached the shores of the Pacific. Beginning with one miserable young Stepney waif he became the father-in-charity of 60,000 of the fatherless and destitute. These would have filled the workhouses and the prisons. He transformed them by the thousands to makers of the great Britain beyond the sea."

RESEARCHING BARNARDO RECORDS

If you believe a relative could have been a Barnardo Child or perhaps was sent abroad by one of the many other organizations, I would suggest a Google search for Barnardo Society to locate the forms they request you to use in contacting them. The forms are not lengthy, but the important thing is to firmly establish that you are a direct descendent or the only living distant relative of the person you are concerned about. They are very concerned about privacy issues. Certainly in my mind it is worth the effort as the Barnardo Society also houses the records of the following organizations:

- The Children's Aid Society
- Macpherson Homes
- Marchmont Home
- Liverpool Sheltering Home
- Sharman's Home

If you can establish a "hit," consider asking and paying for a photo of the child you are inquiring about. To read more about the Barnardo efforts I would suggest reading *Barnardo* by Gillian Wagner, a copy of which will be or is now in the SBCGS Sahyun Library.

(continued on the following page)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT ENGLISH CHILDREN SENT ABROAD

Quite a different picture of the shipping of children is evident when looking over a much longer time frame. Some 130,000 children were shipped to various parts of the British Empire over some 300 years with the first group shipped to Richmond, Virginia in 1618. The last group was sent to Australia in 1967.

Child migration to the colonies was a way to populate the colonies with “British stock” and was considered a source of cheap labor.

Dr. Barnardo was accused of trying to convert Catholic children to his ideology. He later agreed in a court case to turn Catholic children over to the Catholic Church.

Over the years, resentment grew in Canada due to the some called “influx of ragged children.” Dr. Barnardo had to defend his program in Canada, but eventually received approval from the Canadian government after a lengthy investigation.

Dr. Barnardo’s efforts certainly contained religious training, and during his life time he fought many battles with atheists who wanted the religious aspects removed as Barnardo did receive some financial aid from the British government.

During WWII the homes in London were closed and the children sent to estates that were far removed from the destruction that was to take place in London.

Sources for this article are from private letters to the Barnardo Society concerning the young girl I am researching and the aforementioned book *Barnardo* available in the Sahyun Library. And of course from some of the many Internet sites to which Google can lead you.

Note: Postcards are from the collection of the author.

[See the Book Review of *New Lives for Old, The story of Britain’s child migrants*, by Kershaw and Sacks, in this issue, which discusses the history of the movement and other various homes and programs involved. —Ed.]



DOÑA BERNARDA RUIZ DE RODRIGUEZ SANTA BARBARA’S FORGOTTEN HEROINE

by William G. Lockwood, SBCGS Member, <wglproductions@aol.com>

It might be safe to say that most people who live here in Santa Barbara have never heard of Doña Bernarda Ruiz, and that they would be pleasantly surprised to learn that she is California’s long lost Pocahontas.

Bernarda’s story resonates with all the elements of classic literature. Hers was a triumph of personal courage over a violent adversary who posed a threat to her people. Her legacy is the civil peace that endures between Anglo and Hispanic cultures in our state. Lost in the turbulence of her times, however, she’s been all but forgotten.

Partially obscured by shrubbery, a commemorative plaque at 819 State Street marks the spot where, on December 27, 1846, Bernarda first confronted her nemesis—Lieutenant Colonel John Charles Frémont, U.S. Army. Their meeting would prove to be a rendezvous with destiny.

For the Hispanic settlers of Alta California, as it was then called, 1846 had been yet another year of conflict. Four of their revolutions in the previous twelve years had been brutally crushed by the Mexican authorities before they finally succeeded in ousting Governor Micheltorena. Their leaders, however, were now at each other’s throats, preparing for a civil war.

All of which was why the United States and Britain both had designs on what was arguably the most desirable parcel of real estate on the planet—one hundred and fifty thousand square miles of magnificent mountains and fertile valleys, sparsely populated by settlers of many nationalities who longed for political stability.

Under threat of expulsion from the territory, a small group of American settlers revolted and proclaimed the independent “Bear Flag” Republic of California at Sonoma. Frémont, who was in the area at the time with his topographical corps of about sixty men, decided to support them and called for additional volunteers. After 400 ethnically diverse frontiersmen responded, he led the *California Battalion* on a march south to Cahuenga to confront the forces under General Andrés Pico. En route, a severe winter rainstorm turned the steep trail leading down the San Marcos Pass into a river of mud. Many of their heavily burdened horses and mules were swept to their deaths—a logistical disaster. To replenish and recuperate, Frémont decided to bivouac his men on the outskirts of Santa Barbara for a week.

Ethnic bitterness was rampant on both sides. A local don, Pablo de la Guerra, had vowed, “we will cut the throats of every American who dares to set foot on Santa Barbara soil.”¹ Rumors were spreading that Frémont was seriously contemplating the destruction of the pueblo because all its able-bodied young men had joined up with General Pico.

Once his battalion was settled, Frémont and his aides rode into town to select their headquarters. The San Carlos Hotel on State Street—now the Coffee Bean and Tea Leaf cafe—suited their needs. Living in the adobe next door was Doña Bernarda Ruiz de Rodriguez. A lesser woman would’ve hidden behind her window curtains. Not Bernarda. The blood of Spanish conquistadors ran in her veins. Through an influential relative—Don Jose de Pico—she was able to arrange a meeting with the formidable American field commander.

Bernarda had learned through Don Jose that Colonel Frémont was planning to bring his wife to California to raise their family. She felt that he, as a prospective father, might agree with her on some issues that were critical indeed.

Correctly evaluating the strengths and weaknesses on both sides of the conflict, Bernarda had reconciled herself to the inevitability of the American acquisition of her homeland. She was thereby determined to appeal to Frémont’s responsibilities as a parent, and, to persuade him to respect the rights of the people he was in the process of conquering. If he were to trample on their heritage and claim their property as the spoils of war—as conquerors had done

throughout history—there would never be an end to the hostilities. Neither of their families would ever be safe from harm.

For more than two hours, a devoted husband and a widowed mother of eight children from differing cultures who’d never met argued the fate of millions yet to be born in what would come to be known as the Golden State. Doña Bernarda’s compassion and foresight would carry the day. It would be forty years, however, before Frémont—whose life was strewn with such adventures—gave credit to whom it was due in his *Memoirs*:

In the interview I found that her object was to use her influence to put an end to the war, and to do so upon such just and friendly terms of compromise as would make the peace acceptable and enduring. And she wished me to take into my mind this plan of settlement, to which she would influence her people; meantime, she urged me, to hold my hand, as far as possible. Naturally, her character and sound reasoning had its influence with me, and I had no reserves when I assured her I would bear her wishes in mind when the occasion came, and that she might with all confidence speak on this basis with her friends.²

When Colonel Frémont gave his battle-ready battalion the order to resume the march south, Bernarda—escorted by Don Jose—decided to accompany them to make sure the headstrong young colonel would live up to his word. It would also afford her the precious opportunity to see her four sons. As the two armies approached each other on the plain of Cahuenga, Bernarda and Don Jose rode ahead to meet with General Pico—Jose’s cousin. They were able to persuade him to negotiate with Frémont at a nearby farmhouse.

Surrounded by high-ranking officers with gold-braided epaulets on their shoulders and sabers on their belts, Doña Bernarda was the only woman at the conference table. To a man, the officers were intelligent, articulate, and of proven courage. It was Bernarda, however, who had no professional career at stake, no superiors to answer to, no trophies to garner,



DOÑA MARIA BERNARDA RUIZ
DE RODRÍGUEZ, Ca. 1877

SANTA BARBARA HISTORICAL MUSEUM COLLECTION

and no personal vendettas to settle. She alone had the best interests of the common people in mind. She alone had sons on the field of battle. Her presence would prove to be crucial to the outcome.

If Frémont is to be taken at his word, the noble sentiments found in the

Treaty of Cahuenga

agreed to that day may be primarily attributed to a stay-at-home mom—Doña Bernarda Ruiz of Santa Barbara. The conflict in Alta California was brought to an end “without the least semblance of vindictiveness. No punishments were threatened or provided; conciliation was its pervading spirit.”³

Entire books have been written about far lesser achievements. Yet, the mention of Bernarda’s name draws blank stares from the patrons sitting in the fashionable cafes along State Street these days. “Bernarda who?” The catalog on computers in the Santa Barbara public library system do not list her name, nor is she found in any of the encyclopedias on the shelves. In the 1939 *History of Santa Barbara County*,⁴ which runs 900 pages, our Pocahontas, or Sacajawea, if you will, doesn’t rate so much as a footnote.

None of which is to say that Bernarda should be pitied. Her sons and daughters kept her in her glory with many grandchildren. What a comfort it must have been to her heart to have done what she did to bring peace to their world. She, more than anyone else, knew how easily it could have gone the other way.

Even at an advanced age, Doña Bernarda could make her presence felt. One of her young neighbors,

Katherine Bell, happened to have been born on the same day as one of Bernarda’s grandsons. When the boy died of a lingering illness, the old woman was devastated. Not long before Bernarda herself passed away, Katherine stopped by to see her:

The moment she recognized me, she clung to my hand and asked: ‘Do you remember that you were born on the same day and hour as my Belele?’ I told her that I had not forgotten. Bending down as I kissed her venerable head, I said: *Un beso por Belele* (a kiss for Belele). Into her eyes, dim and darkened by the clouds of well-nigh a century, there came a meteoric light so brilliant, a radiance over the aged face so holy, that I stood awed, as before one who for the moment had been vouchsafed a look within the Eternal Gates.⁵

We are left to wonder if General Pico, Colonel Frémont, and the other officers around that conference table at Cahuenga came away with the same impression.

(Endnotes)

¹ Walker A. Tompkins, *Old Spanish Santa Barbara: From Cabrillo to Fremont* (Santa Barbara: McNally and Loftin, 1967), p. 48.

² John Charles Frémont, *Memoirs of My Life* (Chicago: Belford, Clark, and Company, 1887), p. 600.

³ John Walton Caughey, *California* (New York: Prentice-Hall, 1940), p. 282.

⁴ Owen H. O’Neill, *History of Santa Barbara County: Its People and its Resources* (Santa Barbara: Meir, 1939).

⁵ Katherine M. Bell, *Swinging the Censer: Reminiscences of Old Santa Barbara* (Hartford: Finlay Press, 1931), p. 66.

PICNIC IN THE OAK HILL CEMETERY IN BALLARD, CALIFORNIA

The following stories were told on October 24, 2009 in the Oak Hill Cemetery to a crowd of 85 guests. A panel of SBCGS researchers scoured the archives for personal stories, and the actors furthered the research and wrote their own scripts. Lunch was served at the Santa Ynez Valley Museum afterwards.

The event was co-sponsored by the Santa Ynez Valley Museum.

MY NAME IS FELIX MATTEI

Written and portrayed by Gary Shumaker, SBCGS Member <shumakergary@hotmail.com>



PHOTO BY SUE COOK

I suspect you have heard my name before, and for that I am very pleased and proud. My family's name is associated with good

times and a lot of good people as well as the oldest continuously operating restaurant in the valley.

If you will forgive me a little if I brag, but I am very proud of what I was able to accomplish in my time; I am an example of what America is really all about.

I came to America from Switzerland with nothing but a dream and the promise of a better life. Through hard work, I achieved more than I could ever have imagined. One of my sons was a confidant of the President of the United States, one of my granddaughters went to Cornell, my youngest son, Bert, became the President of an oil company. And what is more, all of this honor and achievement I reflect on came to me, an immigrant who arrived in this country with only a promise of a job and a dream of a better

future.

Isn't that what America is all about—the dream of opportunity—the dream of a good life?

You may not know too much about Switzerland but it is a small country compared to America. I was born in 1853 in a very old town called Cevio which is close to the Italian border. Cevio was small then, it is small now and has not changed in any significance for the hundreds of years it has been in existence and probably never will. Almost all of the young men, who were born in my generation, left the city to find work, either in America or Australia. Unless you have money, education and position, you leave. My public school education was over when I was fourteen years old. I could speak German, Italian and Spanish but that does not mean I could enter the medical profession as my father had done nor did I have the artistic talents of my brother Valenti.

My mother's brother, Uncle John Traversi, was in California. He may have gone there for the gold but he now owned a dairy farm in Marin County. When I left Switzerland at the age of 18, I had the promise of a job. I took everything I owned, set out and landed in New York in 1869.

Looking back now, I cannot believe it all happened. I took the train from New York only one week after the last spike was set at Promontory, Utah. The train stopped for wood, water, and vast herds of buffalo but it successfully traversed an untamed continent and a tired and dirty immigrant teenage boy from Switzerland arrived in San Francisco.

I worked for my uncle for awhile then went to work on a dairy farm owned by the Steel Brothers in San Luis Obispo.

My formative years were spent on dairy ranches, around cattle and horses. I learned how to handle animals; I knew how to train teams of horses. It was necessary in my life to learn those things. I think I was good at it—so good at it that I could make money raising cattle and horses.

After working for others for over ten years, I bought a spread of my own close to San Luis Obispo. I then sent for my younger brother Louis and my sister to come to America. I also found a wonderful wife, Lucy. We were married in 1879.

When I met Lucy, I was also managing a hotel in Cayucos for Eugene Bianchini. Lucy did the cooking. We had borders and a successful business there;

we also operated a ranch and dairy just a little north of Arroyo Grande. Four of our five sons were born in Cayucos.

One day while driving a string of horses in to sell in Los Angeles, I stopped close to Rancho Los Olivos.

While there, it came to my attention that there was going to be a need for a hotel in this area. There was already a stage stop and rest area in Ballard for the people who came over Gaviota pass on their way to the rail head in San Luis Obispo. I had knowledge that the Pacific Railroad was going to lay track in this area very soon.

I took the chance, bought land close to where I thought the train terminal would be and built a hotel. Actually, it was nothing more than a tent with a kitchen and a few cabins. Soon, however, we built a clapboard two story building and called it The Central Hotel. When the railroad did finally come to the area, the terminal was across the street. The railroad, however, built it's own hotel on a hill overlooking the new city of Los Olivos which they named Hotel Los Olivos. I think it was because my Lucy was such a good cook that most of the railroad passengers came down the hill to our place for dinner. After Hotel Los Olivos burned down, we took the name. Business was very good for us. My fifth son, Bert, was born in Los Olivos. As our business grew we added more space to the original building then added more guest houses and out buildings.

We served fresh trout from the Santa Ynez River and Alamo Pintado Creek. The fish were so abundant that we had it as a side dish with every meal. We served local wild game—turkey and venison as well as the good beef from our ranches in Los Olivos and San Luis Obispo. There were fresh flowers on the tables from our gardens as well as the vegetables and fruits we grew ourselves with the help of the first irrigation system in the valley. We had fresh milk from our dairy and cheese from our own processing plant. Lucy ran the kitchen with a succession of good helpers. When they were not in school, my sons worked in the hotel or on the ranches. When he was ready and the time was right, my oldest son, Fred, managed the Los Olivos hotel. While he did that I managed the Alamo Pintado in Ballard, the College Hotel in Santa Ynez and the Hotel Arthur in Lompoc. Our business was a family business. Bert, my youngest, was the one who went off to a university; he studied geol-

ogy at Stanford. Eventually, he became the president of the Honolulu Oil Company. At a young age, my son Clarence went to Paris to study art; he became an accomplished and well known portrait painter. Charles, a middle son, was also an artist and operated a successful cutlery business on State Street in Santa Barbara; he lived there with his wife Lorraine. All of my sons married good women and they were successful but there were never any grandsons, just lovely grand-daughters.

I will tell you a little secret about our hotel. We did not serve liquor in the hotel until after Lucy died in 1923. She was one of the founders of the Women's Christian Temperance movement in this area. Besides our guests could buy whatever they wanted next door. They came to our hotel for the hospitality and good food. We had the Potter Hotel crowd here as well as the growing numbers of people who owned automobiles and drove over the same passes the stages once used.

It is sad that the state of California, in 1916, decided to build the highway so far from our town. People did not drive here anymore or as often as they now did to new communities of Solvang and Buellton.

Sometime in the thirties, we changed the name of the hotel to Mattie's Tavern. The railroad continued service to Los Olivos for quite awhile. I was not around to see them pull the track.

Lucy had passed away in 1923, and I left the family seven years later. It had been such a wonderful time for me. I had been the Justice of the Peace, a Mason, an Elk, a member of the school board, a good father and a respected and successful businessman. I had had the opportunity to offer hospitality to great men such as Joe Kennedy who also had fine sons. I had come here with nothing but a dream, from an old to a new vibrant world. It could only have happened here—in America.

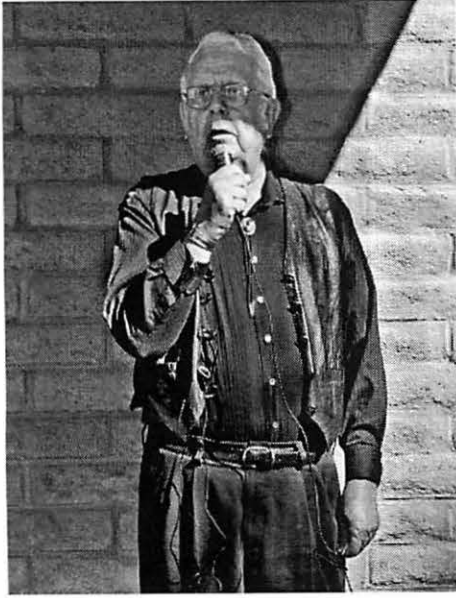


PHOTO BY SUE COOK

GEORGE WHITELAW LEWIS FOUNDER OF BALLARD

*By Jim Friestad,
SBCGS Member
<ronjim@cox.net>*

I was born in 1829 in Lakeport, NY. Lakeport is on Oneida Lake, and the last time I was there it was in almost the exact center of the

state. Oneida Lake is part of the Eric Canal System and is the largest lake in the state that is completely within the boundaries of the state.

My parents, Henry and Permelia Shaver Lewis, were both from New Jersey. How they got to New York I'll never know. But it seems they didn't stay in New York too long, and then they were on their way west. Following the American dream—I guess some of that wore off on me too.

About the time I was 20 I took off for the west and ended up, several years later, here in the Valley about 1856. Got me a ranch with the fancy name, "El Alamo Pintado," or for you Yankee folks, "The Painted Cottonwood." Seems the ranch had a tree that the Chumash used to paint ceremonial signs on. Besides running the range, I also worked as a land surveyor.

I liked the Valley quite well but in 1862, I had to travel to Sonora, Mexico to handle some business dealings I had going on down there. Compared to the Valley here, Sonora was a pretty wild place and totally lawless, but Sonora was a great place to make a lot of money fast. There was a tremendous amount of land speculation going on but it was getting to be a pretty dangerous place to live. Since I figured it would take several years to get things straightened out down there, I asked my good friend, William N. Ballard, to take care of things while I was away. Will Ballard, besides agreeing to run my ranch, was also the superintendent of the stagecoach line that ran between San Francisco and Yuma down in the Arizona part of the

New Mexico territory.

Ballard had built a halfway house for the stage run, which previously had no stop between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara. Ballard's station, consisting of his home, a dining room for passengers, and a Wells Fargo Express office was established in 1860. This was where I first met my good friend, Tom Coe, who was a top-notch stage coach driver who regularly drove the route. Tom lived up in Los Alamos. Every time I saw him he always had a yarn to spin. Like the time in '86 when, during heavy rains, the Santa Ynez River ran bank to bank, and the stage became mired in mid-stream. The driver and his two passengers, both women, were about to be swept down stream when the stage turned turtle, but a group of horsemen saw the situation and rode out and rescued all three. Later he was one of the first to drive the stage on the new route over San Marcos Pass, but that's a story for another time.

After I had been in Sonora for much longer than I had planned, I heard that William Ballard had taken quite ill and that Charles LaSalle had had to take over the operation for Ballard. As Ballard's health worsened, he sent east for his betrothed, Cynthia Lunceford, and they were married as he lay on his deathbed. Cynthia's family was well established in Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois but in later years most of them moved to California, primarily in the San Luis Obispo area.

When I heard of this situation with Will and his passing, I decided to wrap up my Mexico operation and head back home where my heart really was. A respectable time after returning, Cynthia, Ballard's widow and I were married. I decided to stay here with my new bride and to run the station and develop my large land holdings. Our first daughter, Mildred, was the first American child born in the Valley. About the same time, I decided to lay out a town to encourage more people to move into the Valley. I named the town Ballard in honor of my departed friend.

The little red one-room schoolhouse was built in 1883. (Some people claim it was yellow at one time.) Before that classes were held in my granary, and then they moved into an empty saloon, complete with a large sign over the door: SALOON.

I lived out the rest of my life, with my wife and daughter, Mildred, in this beautiful place and departed this life in 1896.

ALICE DELANO DE FOREST SEDGWICK

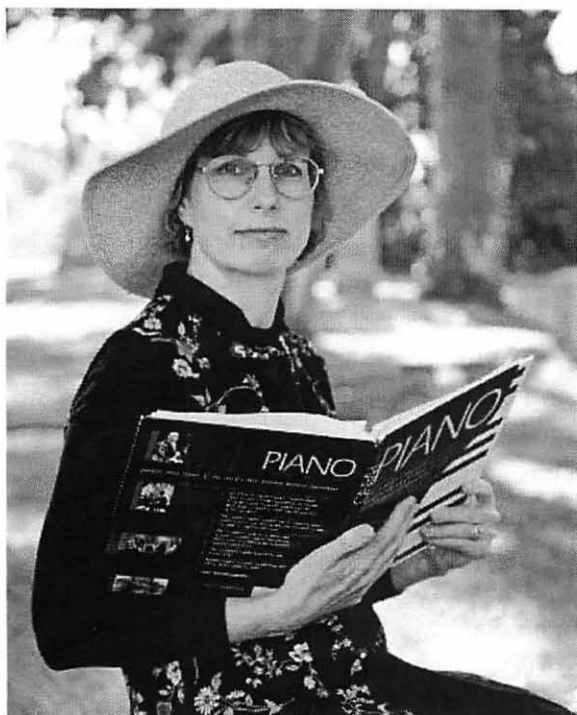


PHOTO BY SUE COOK

By Karen Harris, SBCGS
Member

<karen.harris.roark@gmail.com>

I am Alice de Forest Sedgwick, Duke's widow. Duke was a family nickname; his given name was Francis Minturn Sedgwick. Lying next to me is our daughter, Mrs. Edith Sedgwick Post. In the 1960s, Edie was an associate of that so-called artist, Andy Warhol, and appeared in a couple of his amateur movies. She modeled for Vogue magazine and was, according to our son Jonathan the inspiration for Bob Dylan's song, *Just like a Woman*. Like so many young people during those tumultuous times, she found herself using drugs and could not stop. Eventually, our daughter came home for treatment. While Edie was hospitalized here, she met Michael Post and they married in 1971, but four months later she was found dead of a drug overdose in their apartment in Santa Barbara.

Edie had always been a troubled child; she developed an eating disorder during her adolescence and had spent time in various treatment facilities ever since. In the late seventies, a lengthy book was published, entitled *Edie*, which was quite explicit about her life in New York City and raised tawdry

questions about our family. Fortunately, Francis was spared all of this having died in 1969, two years before her death.

There is a mistaken belief that being born into a family of wealth and privilege will guarantee a happy and carefree life. Instead of living a fairy tale, there were times when my life resembled a soap opera. As a parent, one expects that you will not outlive your children, however, before Edie died, we lost two of our sons.

Our second son was named after his father, but we called him Minty. He was a very sensitive person who did not care for life on our ranch. He was a terrible disappointment to us because, after attending Groton, he was not accepted at Harvard. He went to Berkeley and later into the Army. He suffered terribly from depression and was hospitalized several times. During his last stay in 1964, Minty was found dead in his room, where he had hanged himself.

Our eldest son, Robert, was a very talented artist. After his sophomore year at Harvard, he was in and out of mental hospitals. In fact he was in the same facility when Minty died. After that episode, Bobby was able to pull himself together and do some postgraduate work. Then on New Year's Eve, he drove his Harley Davison motorcycle into a bus in New York City and died in January of 1965. My husband scattered the ashes of both of them at our ranch property.

I met Francis through my older brother Charles; they were classmates at Groton. Our family was visiting England when Duke was working for a bank in London, having graduated from Harvard in 1926. At that time, I was considered a beauty, although later in my mid-twenties, I had a middle ear infection which required surgery that damaged some of my facial nerves, and I lost my ability to smile normally ever since. Some people have said that Francis was interested in me because I came from a wealthy family. Now the Sedgwicks were a distinguished family, with an impressive colonial heritage, but they were not as financially successful as mine. After Duke and I fell in love, he returned to the United States and was hospitalized for a second time at an institution in Massachusetts where he was diagnosed with manic depressive psychosis; this condition is characterized by dramatic mood swings, extreme behavior, self-centeredness, and grandiosity. Dr. Millet thought

the condition was hereditary and advised us not to have children since there were emotional problems along the Sedgwick ancestral line. Perhaps because of his diagnosis or in spite of it, we had 8 children in a period of 14 years after our marriage in 1929.

Following our marriage, we moved to California, having purchased a lemon grove in Goleta. Duke always saw himself first as a rancher, but he had a great interest in fine arts as a student, collector, philanthropist, and an accomplished sculptor. Some of his work is on display in Santa Barbara: the equestrian statue of Dwight Murphy on his Palomino at the Earl Warren Show Grounds, Saint Barbara at the Historical Society and St. Francis at the Mission. Duke also wrote two novels which were published, although they were not well received.

I came to this marriage as the daughter of Henry Wheeler de Forest, a very successful lawyer in New York City. He worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad and later became Chairman of the Board. Our family visited California in his private railroad car. His position provided two homes for our family, one in the City and the other was an estate on Long Island called Nethermuir where I learned to ride. After my father's death, Nethermuir was donated for scientific research and renamed Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories in 1942.

The de Forests were French Huguenots who fled France for Holland and later came to the New World with the company to establish New Amsterdam. My mother was Julia Gilman Noyes. Her family tree included the famous colonial figure, Anne Hutchinson, and a Colonel in the American Revolution, Joseph Noyes, from Rhode Island. My parents had four children. My older sister, Julia, was married to a Captain in the Army Air Corps from the First World War, not the Second, but the First; she died a few months ago. Henry Junior died at 13, and Charles died in Palermo, Sicily while on his European tour having just graduated from Yale.

I was educated at Miss Nightingale's School in New York and studied piano at the Juilliard School of Music. This led to my later affiliation with the Music Academy of the West. Our youngest daughter, Suzanne, plays the piano wonderfully well. By the way, we have three other daughters, Alice, Pamela and Kate, along with nine grandchildren.

After my father died, we moved to the Santa Ynez

Valley having purchased the Rancho Corral de Quatt where we raised cattle and later found oil. We then purchased the Rancho La Laguna De San Francisco, a property consisting of about 6000 acres. It was our intention, perhaps inspired by parents' generosity, to donate this land to the University of California; however, Duke and I disagreed about how this was to be done. He wanted the entire property donated, whereas I thought our children should share in this inheritance. It has taken quite a while to sort out the details, and it has not been finalized at the time of my passing.

As a child, Duke lived in Santa Barbara with his parents Henry Dwight Sedgwick, and Sarah May Minturn. They also had four children, but only Francis and his older brother, Robert, survived to manhood. His mother died when he was 15 and his father remained single until his early nineties when he married a woman who was over 40 years younger than he was! My husband did not like her and did not approve of this marriage. Duke went so far as to write her a letter and told her to stay away from California.

It was a challenge being married to Duke, but I must confess he was terribly handsome. I was not blind to his attraction to the other women. In fact, it was one of his female friends from here that convinced him to become a Roman Catholic. His funeral service was at the Mission in Santa Barbara. Duke's name is not on the headstone here. At his request, his ashes were scattered on the property of our beloved ranch. So here I am with Edie.

CAROLINE STUBBS

*Written and portrayed by Cari Thomas, SBCGS Member
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Clara? Clara? Are you awake?

Oh! Oh! No, I'm not Clara, I'm Caroline Stubbs; Clarissa, as I always called my twin, must be still asleep. She and I sleep together under this same stone, and have ever since "they" moved us here from the old family cemetery on the Buell Ranch. It's been rumored among us since then, that our first resting place was paved over, PAVED OVER, as another parking lot for that Andersen's "Electrical Cafe" . . . Oh, but they



PHOTO BY SUE COOK

DID have such wonderful pea soup!

Well....Clarissa and I were the 5th and 6th of eleven children of Mary Margaret and William Stubbs in a little village called Worthing in Sussex, England. We were born in 1833. Yes, I'm 93! Our 3rd younger sister is here, too. Dear Ellen's really the reason my twin and I are here. Ellen married Jimmy Budd and after their sweet Emily was born in 1868, they emigrated to Pennsylvania. When my niece Emily was 24, Rufus Thompson Buell (who was 65!) came from his ranch in California to Titusville and married her! They had FIVE children between 1892, when they married, and 1899. Clarissa and I were very fortunate to come and live at the ranch for our elder years. We helped care for those darling little children: little Rufus Jr, Walter, Glenn, Odin, and darling little Gertrude. Most all of them - and their spouses and some of their children are also here. You're surrounded by Stubbs, Budd, and Buell!

But I really want to tell you more about that rascal Rufus Buell! He was born in Vermont in 1827 (six years before me!) and in 1853, on the steamer Yankee Blade traveled around the horn to San Francisco where he became a jack of all trades. He tried gold mining, read law and edited a San Francisco newspaper. He also married his #1 wife, a gal named Caroline! They ended up in Point Reyes where he worked as a farmhand, started a dairy farm, and divorced Caroline. (But with that name, she just couldn't have

been the one at fault!)

By 1865 RT was in Salinas with not only a dairy farm but also a meat market, making his way up in the world! THEN he came to Santa Barbara County and became a really BIG rancher. The San Carlos de Jonata Rancho had been an original Spanish Land Grant given to the Covarrubias and Carrillo families of SB in 1845 when Pio Pico was governor of Mexico; it was just less than 27,000 acres when RT bought into it in 1867. The ranch stretched from the Santa Ynez River north to Zaca Station, and from the Santa Inez Mission to several miles west of Buellton. A year later, RT went back to Vermont to make his cousin, Helen Goodchild, wife #2. They had 5 children, but only the eldest, Linus, lived past childhood. Two of their little boys are right over there...that little double white marker beside the lane. I never knew exactly how little Arthur Buell died in 1887; his marker says "Slain by the hand of criminal might..." but no one, not even RT, would talk about that in later years. It's still a mystery to me.

Oh, I forgot to tell you, there had been a HUGE drought in 1877 and by 1890 RT had to let 1200 acres go — to the bank that held the mortgage on the ranch; that included the rich, bottomland called the Buell Flats. That property was bought several years later by three Danish-Americans, and in 1911 the pretty little village of Solvang was created on what had once been the south-east corner of the Buell Ranch, the San Carlos de Jonata Rancho.

On the western end of the ranch was the Buell homestead which was like a village itself. We had our own blacksmith shop, a cheese factory, a general store, a dairy house, AND a postmaster, Emily's brother William Budd. William petitioned the government to have the ranch "town" made a real town. And in 1920 it became Buellton.

But 1920 was a terrible, just horrible year for me. On the 14 of July of that year, my dear, darling twin, Clarissa perished in a fire that started upstairs in the main ranch house and burned it down. There are different versions of how the fire happened, but Clara's told me she was climbing the stairs to bed, holding her candle, and stumbled. They just could not reach her in time and she was gone. Oh.....I hear her calling. I must go. I'm sorry.....

GRACE LYONS DAVISON



PHOTO BY SUE COOK

*Written and portrayed by
Emily Aasted,
SBCGS member
<eaasted@cox.net>*

My name is Grace Lyons Davison. I was born in a log cabin in Jefferson, Pennsylvania on February 9, 1875. My grandparents came from Ireland, Scotland, and England. My papa was Samuel Lyons, and he worked

in the coal mines; and my mama, Myra, was a school teacher. I remember my mama giving my papa a bath every night to wash off the coal dust from the mine. I always wanted to be a teacher like my mama, and I can remember playing school with sticks and stones as the students. One day I saw some toads and thought they'd make grand students, so I gathered a bunch in my apron and put them down in nice rows just like students at school. When I started to read the opening prayer, just like the teachers did, the toads started to move around, so I tapped them with my switch, just like the teachers did. Well, those toads puffed up and hopped away, ruining my great idea for pretend students and it was back to sticks and rocks for me.

In 1882, when I was five years old, papa's brother-in-law wrote and told him about how nice California was, and that we should move here. So, my parents sold all their belongings, because they could only bring 500 lbs of luggage. We came by train, a long trip, and then by boat from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and then in a stern wheeler, landing at Gaviota. It didn't have a wharf until three years later. When we landed it was December, and the land was parched and brown. Papa wanted to turn around and go right back to Pennsylvania, but mama said NO. She said that we had given up everything to come and had come too far. The first night we slept on grain sacks, but the next day we traveled to Ballard to my uncle's house. In the spring time when the land was green,

Papa was happy that we had come.

My parents soon bought 20 acres of land and built a three room house. We had newspapers on the walls, a wood stove in which mama baked wonderful bread. Papa made a table and chairs, and beds with straw mattresses. Mama made rag rugs for the rough floors. And papa hauled water from a well in Ballard. Papa did the mail run on his horse from Ballard to Buellton and Los Alamos, and mama baked bread, sold eggs, butter, chickens and turkeys.

In 1885 papa sold our first home and bought a bigger one nearer to town. It had real wall paper and a wooden sink with water direct from the well at the foot of the hill. We kids pumped the water uphill through a pipe which led to a storage barrel outside the kitchen. Mama had fresh water whenever she wanted it. Papa became a judge; he married people right in our front room. And, he served as the dentist.

That same year the Davison family moved here. The father, Gus, was a blacksmith and their son, Edgar, was the man I later fell in love with and married. He was 16 and I was 10, so he only saw me as a kid until later.

We kids went to school in Ballard. The first school was in Mr. Lewis' granary and the second was in an old saloon, complete with a "Saloon" sign hanging outside. In 1883, a drought year, when the men didn't have much to do, they built a real school building for us. It had white plastered walls, a roof that didn't leak, a blackboard, and desks. We carried water from the nearest neighbor, everyone drinking from the same bucket. The school was used for Sunday school, church and the Saturday night dances. We unscrewed the desks so we could dance and then early in the morning the men put them back for church.

When I finished 9th grade I went to school in San Luis Obispo for 2 years of high school. Finally when I was 18 I went to Santa Barbara to take my exam for my teacher's certificate. Finally I had my teacher's certificate, and I was in love with the man I would marry. Because we couldn't get married until Edgar earned enough to support a wife, I ended up teaching school for 10 years.

Edgar and I married in 1902 in the church that both of our fathers had helped build. We had to wait four years until he earned enough from his job as a forest ranger to support a wife. When we married he earned \$75 a month, which had to pay for all his ex-

penses. We took the few things we needed, including a cat to kill the wood rats that invaded our cabin every night. Edgar had built a simple cabin for us, but we lived outside under a maple tree except in storms because of the wood rats. We lived in Fir Canyon, about mid-way between Lake Cachuma and Zaca Lake. The air was sweet and clear, and we ate beans, canned tomatoes, biscuits, Mulligan stew, and fish. We had three sons while living there, each born at home and taken to the mountains when four months old. I have rich memories of those days. We left there when it was time for the boys to go to school.

When we returned to Ballard, Edgar became the caretaker for the cemetery and landscaped it. There's a monument here in his honor. The land had been donated by my father and two other men. I loved living here. Edgar and I had four sons and a daughter here and later nine grandchildren. I wrote two books and many articles about Ballard. I'm buried here with Edgar and between two of my children, my parents and Edgar's parents.

I love this cemetery. It is such a lovely day!

(Two more stories will be presented in the next issue)

[Oak Hill Cemetery in the Santa Ynez Valley is located at 2560 Baseline Avenue, Ballard, California. Phone: (805) 688-4035. The earliest record of a burial was that of Dr. Gillespie in 1883. A link to burials from 1883 to 1974 can be found at <http://sbgen.org/DataBases.php>. —Ed.]

PHOTO BY DOROTHY OKSNER



THE AUTHOR AND HIS GREAT, GREAT GRANDFATHER'S TOMBSTONE

MY FAVORITE ANCESTOR William George Lumsden

by Marshall Lumsden <melumsden@gmail.com>

Everybody has his or her own unique slant on an individual family history. For example, the author of a family history told me once that anybody who starts to dig into his or her own ancestry gets “hooked on” one particular forbearer. Sure enough, when Alice Lumsden Brown captured my interest with all the wonderful research and writing she had done on the Lumsdens of Louisa County, Virginia, I got hooked, too. My favorite ancestor was our great-great-grandfather, William George Lumsden. He died almost thirty years to the day before I was born. He was my grandfather's grandfather, and despite the fact that I never met him, I have come to feel that I almost have a personal relationship with him. William George (those given names echoed through generations of Lumsdens) lived entirely in the 19th century. He was, the second of seven children, born on September 23, 1806, in Louisa County, Virginia, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson and on the very day that the Lewis and Clark expedition reached St. Louis on their return from the northwest. He died on May 18, 1892, at age 85, in Murrayville, Illinois, during the term of Benjamin Harrison. His wife, Lucy Keeling Lumsden, born a year earlier than her husband, outlived him by a year. They are buried in Bethel Cemetery, just west of Murrayville, their large headstone situated on a slight rise overlooking farmland that William George among other pioneers helped to convert from the prairie almost two hundred years ago.

William George's father, William George Sr., was a brick mason in Virginia. Records show that he had worked on an early restoration of James Madison's estate at Montpelier. In 1818, when William George was fifteen years old, his father moved the family to Todd County, Kentucky, where they cleared land for farming. I have been told that they took the new national pike, the first federally-funded highway, which was completed to Wheeling, West Virginia, in that year. Later, it would extend 800 miles, although it never reached its original goal of St. Louis. In any case, it was a vast improvement over the rugged trail established by Daniel Boone through the Cumberland Gap, which had served as the road west until then. The journey was apparently not a lonely one. Contemporary accounts describe the road as a continual parade of wagons and riders with inns and roadhouses along the way. From Wheeling, they followed Zane's Trace, formerly an Indian trail that had been recently widened and improved for wagons, including some stretches of "corduroy" log roads, and then a ferry across the Ohio River to Kentucky. In Todd County, William George attended classes in a country schoolhouse where for a short time Jefferson Davis was one of his schoolmates. At the age of 17 he began to learn the trade of tanner.

In 1823, William George Sr. died, bequeathing his farm and possessions (which included three Negroes) to his widow, Nancy, with the provision that on her death the property be divided equally among the surviving children. On August 31, 1831, William George married Lucy Keeling, and their first child, Susan, was born the next year. In 1835, now with a young child, they decided to move to Illinois. Together with a friend, Elijah Hollens, they loaded their possessions in a covered wagon, crossed the Ohio River and headed north to Morgan County, Illinois, near the city of Jacksonville. The trip took twenty days, and along the way they shot wild game for food.

William G.'s assets on arrival were his wagon, a team of horses and a colt, and about \$20. He rented some land which he farmed for a couple of years. After several years he bought 140 acres, only 30 of which had been cleared. The house was a double log structure with a clapboard roof. Lucy wove homespun for neighbors to help survive, but they gradually improved the place and lived there for

the rest of their lives. Today no traces of the buildings remain.

Over the years, William George and Lucy raised nine children there, four sons and five daughters. He became known as "Uncle Billy" to his children's friends. He helped found the local Methodist Episcopal Church and became a steward thereof. He joined the Republican Party when it was formed and remained a loyal member. He also became a constable, a township trustee, and school director. In 1858, surveyors laid out the plat for the new town of Murrayville along the recently-completed railroad line from Chicago to St. Louis. In August 1861, his second son, my great-grandfather John Thomas Lumsden, not quite yet 21 years of age, took the train from the Murrayville station to join Company G, 1st Missouri Cavalry, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He fought in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove and pursued bushwhackers. In 1863, after a year-long bout with malaria contracted in southern Arkansas, he returned home to Murrayville where he had to be carried from the station to home. Effects of the illness dogged him the rest of his life. Although William George and Lucy continued to live for more than fifty years at their farm near Murrayville, where they died, history seemed to swirl around him. One route of the Underground Railroad ran through Morgan County. Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas honed their legal skills in the Jacksonville courthouse. An army of Illinois farm boys went off to fight and die in the Civil War, and William George wrote encouraging letters to the troops. His obituary in the Jacksonville newspaper described him as "a man of more than ordinary energy, being an incessant toiler." He was the best of neighbors, they said, "remarkable for his promptness in business and was very social, ready to give an encouraging word, seldom passing any of his numerous acquaintances by without inviting them to visit him at his home.

The immediate cause of death, the obituary said, in the quaint medical lingo of the day, was "paralysis of the heart." All of his children survived him. The reason I think I know him is that many of the same things could be said of his grandson, Richard Ayre Lumsden, my grandfather. The five of us — I, my sister Carol and brothers Richard Ayre Lumsden III, Don, Walter and Norman — admired him. He was known for his probity and fairness and hard work and

all spoke highly of him. I like to think he inherited those qualities from his own grandfather, William George Lumsden.

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GRANDMA ROSA PICO'S TRIP

by David Plimier, SBCGS Member
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My grandmother, Maria Rosa Pico, was in turn a great-granddaughter of the patriarch of all the Pico families in California, Santiago de la Cruz Pico, who journeyed to California together with his wife and children as a soldier on the 2nd Anza Expedition in 1775 from Mexico. Rosa's father, Don Mariano de los Dolores Pico, settled in the Goleta Valley and owned a farm north of present-day Hollister Avenue on Fairview Avenue. The US 101 freeway probably traverses this property.

Sketchy information was handed down to me about Rosa—a few handwritten notes made by my mother. A single-line cryptic note, written by my cousin known as “Aunt Delia” Johnson, states that Rosa's first husband, Villamil, “abandoned the family.” With the help of my wife, Jean, and my daughter, Judith Roy, we became determined to fill in details of her life and confirm the truth about the “abandonment.” After considerable research, we have a pretty good picture of what actually happened. Many of the detail source documents underlying this story are now included in the Plimier Data Repository and Family Tree. Additionally, we have uncovered links from Rosa to two other large families with their own family trees, principally the Sangster and Larsen families. The Sangsters are a Santa Barbara family, and the Larsens mostly reside in north Central California. This then is what we know of Maria Rosa Pico, whom we believe to have been a strong and perhaps even noble woman.

Rosa was born 15 Nov 1859 in Goleta, California to Don Mariano de los Dolores Pico and Doña Ysabel Augustina Lopez Pico. She was the eldest of thirteen

children. Little is known of her young life other than she spoke only Spanish. We know that she married Juan Villamil of San Diego, but this part of her life is not well documented either. We cannot locate her marriage record. We are quite certain she was not married in Santa Barbara; if she had been, we would have found the record in the Santa Barbara Mission registers. The 1890 census records were destroyed, so that source is not available. We speculate that she married and lived in San Diego for a time with her husband. She had two children during that time, a boy named John or Juan and then a girl named Inez (or Ynez) Blanca. Here comes the “abandonment.”

Shortly after the birth of Ynez in San Diego, Rosa left her husband and took her children back to Goleta, probably to live with her parents. The reason for this move is apparent in Juan's death certificate. Yes, within a year he died in San Diego of heart failure. The certificate lists his wife as “Rosa Pico.” It seems most likely that he did not abandon his family, that he was gravely ill and that he could not provide for his wife and children.

It so happens that my grandfather, Edward Plimier, owned a farm next to Don Mariano's and Miguel Pico's farms in Goleta. Juan Villamil died 24 March 1888, and we find that Edward married Rosa 1 Nov 1890. Her two children are shown on the 1910 census as Plimier children not Villamil. We cannot trace the boy with any certainty; however, Ynez is traceable.

Ynez married a sea captain from the San Francisco area, Walter “Cap” Larsen, and traveled north to live in the San Francisco Bay area. Ynez had two children. Her first child was a boy, Walter Larsen Jr. Her second child was Louise. Within three months of the birth of Louise, Ynez died. We speculate that childbirth complications caused her death. This tragedy was compounded by Cap Larsen's occupation as a seafaring man. He could hardly care for two babies.

Meanwhile, Rosa had produced a large family of her own including my father, Frank. Bringing a new baby into her family would have been difficult. We know the general outline of the solution to this problem, but not the details. The scenario went something like this—Rosa and Cap communicated in some fashion, probably by letter or telegram. Rosa agreed to make arrangements to take Louise back to Santa Barbara, and Cap made similar arrangements to take

(See Pico-Continued on page 29)



LA PATERA SCHOOL - PHOTO BY GOULDS PHOTO PALACE - CIRCA 1897

UPPER ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: BERT HOLLISTER, VICTOR POZZI, BILL HAMILTON, OWEN HOLLISTER, EDGAR STOW, MYRTLE HILL IN FRONT OF EDGAR, KATE MANCHESTER, PEGGY STOW, LENA HILL, JOSIE HIRT, ETHEL HOLLISTER, NINA BOTTIANI, CARRIE BAUDISTAL, MAY MORE, ELIZA BOTTIANI, LIZZIE ANDERSON, EMMA FISHER, MARY BOTTINI, LOUISE KELLOGG, ANGIE KELLOGG, GEORGE T. CALLIS- TEACHER.

LOWER ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: WIRT LANE, JIM SMITH, FRANK GHILIA, JESS HILL, HENRY BOTTINI, MURLIN MORE, PERRY LANE, ALBERT ANDERSON, GEORGE SMITH, PAUL MANCHESTER, CHESTER HOLLISTER.

PHOTO FROM THE COLLECTION OF GEORGE SAMPANIS

LA PATERA SCHOOL

by Dorothy Oksner, SBCGS Member

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One of three Goleta Valley schools in the mid-1800s, La Patera served the community of the La Patera School District, which was formed in March 1877. The first schoolhouse was a two-story frame structure located 150 yards west of Fairview on the road which used to lead from Hiram Hill's blacksmith shop, north of the site where the Cinema Twin was situated and the Fairview Drive-In Theatre in the 1960s. The other two school districts were Cathedral Oaks, and Rafaela.¹

Five teachers served at the original school, nicknamed "The Hump-Floored School" due to settling of the foundations making the floor convex, between 1877 and 1881. They were James Stugfield, Lucy Cramer, Ida Holmes, O.H. Cramer and Molly Owen.

In 1881 La Patera School moved into a new schoolhouse on Fairview Avenue where the Christian Science Church is located across from the Fairview School. This new location was on an acre of ground purchased for \$100 from Edward Orr. The teachers serving here included Clara Harrison, 1881; Ella Fury, 1882; May Owen, 1883; Annie Elliott and Abbie M. Holden, 1885; M. A. Colly and Grace Ross, 1887; Gertrude Leland, 1888; Daisy Campbell, 1891; Annie Baber, 1892; and Effie Baber, 1893.

In 1895 the building was moved on rollers by teams of horses to Stow Ranch on La Patera Lane, now the site of Stow Grove Park on La Patera Lane. The school was remodeled to include a large belfry, which also housed a library. A new bell was made in Ohio, shipped to San Francisco and later arrived in Goleta via steamship at More's Wharf, now More Mesa Beach.²

Teachers at this new location included George Callis, 1895 (pictured in the accompanying photograph); Carrie McCausland, 1898; B. L. Evans, 1899; Laura D. Tanner, 1900; J. W. Marbur, 1902; Nellie Buck, 1904; Mabel Pierce, 1907; Imogene Pierce, 1908; and A. A. McDonald, 1910. Miss Nellie Langman, one of the Valley's oldest living pioneers in 1966, served as a substitute at La Patera School from 1912 to 1917.

A friendly rivalry quickly developed among the farm children attending the three Valley schools. Those from Cathedral Oaks were called "Pumpkin-Rollers; the Rafaela School children were "Clodhoppers"; while

those attending La Patera, because of its proximity to the swamps and saltflats of Goleta Slough, were nicknamed "Webfoots."³

Due to the small population of the Goleta Valley, frequent turnover of teachers, and the lack of housing for them, the three school districts were consolidated in 1927 into the Goleta Union School District, and the new schoolhouse was the present-day Goleta Valley Community Center on Hollister Avenue between Kellogg and Rutherford. The La Patera School bell was moved to the new Goleta Union School and used until 1965.

In April 1964, La Patera again opened its doors but this time at 555 N. La Patera Lane, about 600 yards from its old site. The original school bell was installed in the yard of the modern La Patera School in the spring of 1965.

(Endnotes)

¹ Walker Tompkins, *Goleta the Good Land*, Goleta Amvets Post 55, Goleta, CA 1966. Heritage Printers, Inc. p. 138

² "La Patera rings in its first century," by Kerri Webb, *Santa Barbara News Press*, 10 May 2001, Section B1.

³ Tompkins, *Goleta the Good Land*. p. 139

(Pico-Continued from Page 27)

Walter Jr. to his family in northern California.

Rosa's arrangements involved her sister, Cristina, who had married Joseph Morelli (aka Morel) in Goleta. Cristina's daughter, Rosa's niece, Hortense, and her husband, William B. McNutt, agreed to adopt baby Louise. My mother's oral history states that Rosa traveled by herself to San Francisco, gathered up Louise and delivered her to the McNutts. Louise became Louise McNutt Ruiz Gehr, living a long and jolly life in Santa Barbara. Of course, Cristina's family, the Morellis, are linked to Rosa's as well. Clare Sangster Theriot is another living descendant of Cristina residing in Goleta. Jean and I met Clare for the first time several summers ago at the Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library where she was also working on her family genealogy. We have been corresponding and trading family information ever since.

The Larsen family thrives in Northern California. We are in contact with them and plan to attend their annual family reunions each August.



BOOK REVIEWS

***New Lives For Old*, by Roger Kershaw & Janet Sacks. Published by The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, Great Britain 2008. 256 pp. Hardcover. £18.90**

In the late 19th & 20th Centuries Britain sent thousands of children ages five to teens to new lives across the Empire. Taken from workhouses, charities and city streets they were sent to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other countries.

This book tells the story of this controversial practice. *New Lives for Old* is a well researched book, filled with information on the different agencies and groups involved.

Photos of the children and places they were sent to and also the children's own accounts of their lives in their new countries are included. Some of the children were sent to dreadful situations where they were no better off. Some however, found their way into homes where they were given a new life and a chance at a better future and were loved.

I was eager to read this book when the British National Archives announced its sale.

If you have ancestors that were part of the child migration then you will find this book very interesting. A chapter on tracing the records of child migrants is a wealth of information for the researcher, as is four pages of email and postal addresses of the organizations that were involved in child migration, and places where information is now archived.

My grandfather worked for Dr. Barnardo's Homes; he taught the boys compositing, and my father remembers him bringing boys home for the weekend. He accompanied two lots of migrant boys to Canada.

I thought there may be some photos of the Barnardo's home he taught in, or some of the boys he had accompanied to Canada. I was disappointed in not finding the photos I wanted, but the information in this book is fantastic and well worth the read.

Some of the organizations that were involved in the child migrant program have set up websites where the children, now adults, can get in touch with each other and also write their memories. These organizations have also set up services to help trace relatives and provide counseling to those who were emigrated by their institutions.

These are just two of the websites mentioned in the book:

Dr. Barnardo's Homes was one of the bigger players in this scheme of child migrants and probably kept the best records. They didn't however keep good records of their employees. www.barnardos.org.uk

The following website is loaded with information on the workhouses in England and also the child migrants, very descriptive, it also has photos of the workhouses in different locations and names of organizations involved in child emigration. www.workhouses.org.uk

Reviewed by Judy Winkel, SBCGS Member

This book will be in the Sahyun Library within 30 days.

**ALUMNI DIRECTORY OF SANTA BARBARA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
FROM THE 1923 ANNUAL**

(Continued from Vol. 35, Nos. 3 & 4)

Name	Class	Last Known Address
1921		
Brewer, Vera Genevieve, G. P.		Green Mountain School, Mariposa Co., Cal.
Brisco, Chas. C., I. A.		302 S. Guernsey St., Santa Ana. Cal.
Burchardi, Christene Fredrica, G. P.		Solvang, Cal.
Chaffee, Leila Beryl, H. E.		Chaffey Union High School, Ontario, Cal.
Chambers, Margaret, G. P.		Carpinteria, Cal.
Clark, Pearl Frances, H. E.		Worland, Wyo.
Clarke, Elvira, G. P.		71 Middle Road, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Cook, Caddie, H. E.		King City, Cal.
Dillingham, Ruth, G. P.		Carpinteria, Cal.
Donaldson, Eva May, H. E.		Santa Clara, Cal.
Doty, Enid, G. P.		Arroyo Grande, Cal.
Edwards, Mary McHugh, H. E.		1811 Prospect St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
Faulkner, Dorothy, H. E.		Kelseyville, Cal.
Fellows, Marguerite, H. E.		321 N. Madison Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Ferrell, Buena Vista (Mrs. Otto Jons) H. E.		El Monte, Cal.
Fletcher, Leon D., I. A.		1331 "K" St., Bakersfield, Cal.
Foster, Cornelia, M. A.		4085 Georgia St., San Diego, Cal.
Frame, M. Eya, H. E.		Adin, Cal.
Godfrey, Melvin H., M. A.		1661 Sixth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
Gregory, Florence, F. A.		121 S. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Hale, Helen M., H. E.		Bible Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.
Halverson, Hilda, G. P.		Little Lake School, Hemet, Cal.
Hambly, Harry, M. A.		Hanford, Cal.
Hester, Marjorie, G. P.		Carpinteria, Cal.
Heney, Pearl, G. P.		Jalama School, Lompoc, Cal.
Horton, Mary, H. E.		345 E. Fifth St., Long Beach, Cal.
Hughes, Winfield, I. A.		209 Roswell Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
Johnson, Frances, F. A.		Chaffey Union High School, Ontario, Cal.
Kennedy, Mary Beatrice (Mrs. Erbie Knick) H. E.		Taft, Cal.
Kranz, Milton, M. A.		Wasco, Cal.
Lyster, Ruth, H. E.		803 "F" St., Eureka, Cal.
MacArthur, Beryl, G. P.		223 Garden Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
March, Helen D., P. E.		29 W. Magnolia St., Stockton, Cal.
More, Grata (Mrs. Edgar Lazier) G. P. & Mus.		1722 Walnut Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Morse, Mrs. Florence H., H. E.		Banning, Cal.
Mosher, Merle E. (Mrs.) H. E.		894 N. Park, Pomona, Cal.
Mutter, Gertrude, G. P.		San Julia, Cal.
Peckham, Ella Graeber, G. P.		Shoshone, Inyo Co., Cal.
Peterson, Dorothea, G. P.		Guadalupe, Cal.

Pfleger, Lucie M., P. E.
 Polkinghorn, Florence, H. E.
 Pope, M. A. Bernice, H. E. El.—'22 H. E. Sec.
 Raper, Glen T., G P.
 Rapp, Robin, H. E.
 Richardson, Allison M. (Mrs. Ralph De Bolt) G. P.
 Rider, George, G. P.
 Simmons, Josephine, H. E.
 Smith, Hester, G. P.
 Snapp, Ruth
 Strange, May B., H. E.
 Taff, Mary Willis, H. E.
 Thille, Mary E., H. E.
 Tracy, Margaret, G. P.
 Waters, Irene, D. S.
 Weiland, Florabel, H. E.
 Wheeler, Marjorie (Mrs. John Riedel) G. P.
 Wood, Mary, G. P.
 Wood, Warren C., M. & F. A.

3523 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Wasco, Cal.
 1065 12th Ave., W., Vancouver, B. C.
 Fillmore, Cal
 Moorpark, Cal.
 1427 Laguna St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Pekin, Ill.
 Oakland, Cal.
 Santa Ynez, Cal.
 746 E. 5th St., Long Beach, Cal.
 Kamohameha Schools, Honolulu, T. H.
 Manteca, Cal.
 Santa Paula, Cal.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
 U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 21, Palo Alto, Cal.
 Siskiyou, Cal.
 Santa Barbara, Cal.
 326 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Exeter, Cal.

1922

Adrian, Elaine (Mrs. Howard Willoughby) G. P.
 Arthurs, Helen E., H. E.
 Bethel, Nannie, Diet & I. M.
 Blanchard, Ruth Howland, G. P.
 Bolt, Lucile Marie, G. P.
 Brown, H. Preston, I. A.
 Burden, Harry L., I. A.
 Chapman, F. Marjorie, H. E.
 Clarey, Elizabeth, G. P.
 Cooper, Helen, G. P.
 Deleree, August, J. C.
 Doe, Mrs. Katherine Barker, G. P.
 Doe, Lois, G. P.
 Estus, Mary M., H. E.
 Evans, Mary, G. P.
 Everett, Francis G., I. A.
 Exton, Bess, H. E. & I. M.
 Force, Charlotte M., G. P.
 Goulet, George L., I. A.
 Hitchcock, Dorothy B., G. P.
 Howell, Gladys (Married) G. P.
 Huseman, Margaret Pyle; G. P.
 Kalin, Clara Alice, G. P.
 Keith, Robert Ross, C. M.
 Keller, Ada Jane, G. P.
 Kennedy, Janet G. Holm, H. E.

Sequoia Apts, Berkeley, Cal.
 High School, National City, Cal.
 State Teachers College, San Jose, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Springdale, Cal.
 Orosi, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Big Pine, Cal.
 Aginje School, Lompoc, Cal.
 Oxnard, Cal.
 2403 Bath St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Princeton, Cal.
 Fillmore, Cal.
 Ojai, Cal.
 Orcutt, Cal.
 Porterville, Cal.
 Fortuna, Cal.
 Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.
 Kerman, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Ojai, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Maple School, Lompoc, Cal.
 Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, Cal.
 Orcutt, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Knick, Josephine, G. P.
 Leishman, Margaret, G. P.
 Lemmon, Jessica V., J. C.
 Loomer, A. Leslie, C. M.
 Macy, Mildred, G. P.
 McNeil, Margaret Charlotte, G. P.
 More, Dorothy R. (Mrs. Vincent Morris) P. E.
 Murray, Bertha, G. P.
 Nicols, Lucile, G. P.
 O'Neil, Julia, I. W.
 Phelps, Mrs. Carrie Padon, H. E. & I. M.
 Phoenix, Bernice, G. P.
 Phoenix, Dorothy, G. P.
 Piper, Isabel (Mrs. Lowell) G. P.
 Poage, Hazel Laughlin, H. E.
 Poetker, Henry, G. P.
 Proper, Euna, G. P.
 Reiner, Eva Carmelete, H. E.
 Ross, Katherine, G. P.
 Sayre, Ruby, F. A.
 Simonson, Dale, J. C.
 Streets, Margaret Edme. H. E. & I. M.
 Sywulka, Julia, H. E. & I. M.
 Tisdale, Ruth E., G. P.
 Uebele, Eunice, F. A.
 Wege, Margaret, G. P.

Santa Paula, Cal.
 321 W. Sola St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Tulare, Cal.
 Simi, Cal.
 Arroyo Grande, Cal.
 356 S. Market St., Wooster, Ohio
 Arroyo Grande, Cal.
 Lompoc, Cal.
 General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.
 Santa Rita, New Mexico
 Avila, Cal.
 Careaga, Cal.
 Lynden, Cal.
 Colusa, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, T. H.
 Guadalupe, Cal.
 Delano, Cal.
 805 W. 37th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Jackson, Cal
 Visalia, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 High School, Bakersfield, Cal.
 Casitas Pass School, Carpinteria, Cal.

1923

Beatie, Jennie, H. E.
 Covey, Helen, H. E.
 Finch, Ethel, H. E.
 George, Josephine, G. P.
 Higbey, Alberta, H. E.
 Lee, Ina, H. E.
 Lenfest, Jasper D., C. M.
 Smith, Mary Norris, H. E.

State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 711 S. Eastlake Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
 2227 3rd Ave., Sacramento, Cal.
 1745 Grand Ave., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 816 Rancheria St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
 High School, Venice, Cal.
 1335 Cowper St., Palo Alto, Cal.

KEY TO ALUMNI DIRECTORY

El. Elementary
 Sec. Secondary
 D. A. Domestic Art
 D. S. Domestic Science
 H.E. Home Economics
 M. A. Manual Arts
 I.A. Industrial Arts
 A. A. Applied Arts

F. A. Fine Arts
 C. M. Community Mechanics
 P. E. Physical Education
 G. P. General Professional
 I.M. Institutional Management
 Diet. Dietetics
 Mus. Music
 J.C. Junior College

DAIRIES IN SAN LUIS OBISPO AND SANTA BARBARA COUNTIES 1850-1965

Compiled by Jim Norris, SBCGS Member

(Continued from Vol. 35, Nos. 3 & 4)

- Oak Crest Farms, Los Olivos, Cobb place— barn fell down, Colombo
Oak Grove, 1912-29, No. side Hwy. 246 Buellton, Hans & Anna Christiansen > sons Carl and Ted Christiansen.
Chris Jensen delivered, house torn down 6/1983, palm trees mark site
Oak Park, 1907 SB No. side of Alamar W of Hollister (State)
Oakenson, Nels
Oakley, Wm. Calvin "Bill" 1909 agent Guadalupe Creamery Co. 1922 Manager Enterprise Dairy Co. m. Leslie.
1929. Borden SB bought him out, then their mgr. (Consolidated Co.)
Oakley & Bonetti, Goleta 1920 from Potter Dairy pasture SB airport 1936 > Enterprise
Oceanview, 1937 Naretto
O'Conner Patrick to CA 1861. 1866 worked for Steeles 1890. 1191 acres 140 cows 335# cheese/day Los Osos
1917 cheese factory. m. Ellen Corhory
Ogburn, Bill. LA 1990 bottle delivery Adohr truck
Ogden, W. 1881 in Cambria 300#/mo.
Oliver, Ludwell Gains. MO b. c1847- d.1896
Oliviera, A.R. & Ray in Buellton
Olmsted, H. - Green Valley, Cambria 1881 300#/mo. 1883 200 acres b. IL
Olmsted, Mrs. J.F. Green Valley, Cambria 1883 160 acres b. CA
Orange Grove in Santa Paula was Sanitary
Orcutt J.H. to Laurel Ranch. Jerseys SLO
Orena, Los Alamos adobe extant
Ormonde, Joe 1928 HVCA board AG
Orr, Santa Paula. Linden Orr financed for Charlie Orr > Sanitary Dairy > Orange Grove Dairy
Orton east of seminary in Santa Ynez
Oso Flaco Dairy (SLO County) Hwy 1/ Ferrari? 1963
Oso Flaco Dairy 1899 A. Balzari decapitated- Caranini also injured. Separator disintegrated
Ostini, Frank. San Julian, El Jaro 1921-25 m. Mary Diaz
Ostini, Harry to US in 1912. 1921-35 El Jaro-San Julian m. Mary Silva
Ostini, Lee A. 1940 Atascadero
Ostini, Pete 1888 Lompoc. b. 1898 Pedevilla SW D. 1955 m1. 1911 SB Maria Dettamanti. Hall Ranch on
Honda w Pete Rizzoli in Honda on the DeCosta ranch at end of Stewart Road. m2. widow Mar-
guerite Faletti
Paaske, Christian Nelson b. c1866 Denmark d. 1901 to US 1889. Miguelito Cyn. Honda Lompoc Canyon. 1900
partner w John DeLoca in Lynden 1910 800 acres Santa Rita 1916-1929 foreman El Roblar Ranch Los
Alamos > 1929 sold to Eddie Fields m. 1901 Lompoc Ada Elston. 31 1898 S Lompoc #1
Packard, Ebin Jones 1896 SB 54, 5' 11" b. NY
Pala, Carlo SW b. c1867 SB Co 1894 Guadalupe 1896
Palmer, Wesley San Simeon Creek 1883 703 acres b. NJ
Palmquist, Petere. Sweden b. c1858 -1898 S Goleta
Pannizon- SB
Paolini, Luis 1926 HVCA board
Parma -Sycamore Canyon Rd. Montecito
Paso Robles Creamery, 1933 Riverside Ave Paso Robles
Pasqual, Manuel B.
Pasquini, Charlie 1927-40 Guadalupe. Pete Cargasacchi worked for him.

Pasquini, Pael and Tony. Lompoc Del'Oca after Signorelli
 Pasquini, Paul b. 1897 Indovero IT, d. 1986 m. 1937 Lompoc Lena Malugani. Dairying in Chiquero district > 1921 > Ruffner place
 Pasquini Bros. Antonio Santa Rosa Rd. before Hollister Lompoc. Lompoc Canyon Guernsey Sudden Jackson Ranch
 Pastor, Joe
 Pata, Candid b. 1884 Sonogno SW > 1904 Guadalupe Lanini ranch dairy> 1906 Lompoc Atillio Perozzi > Cojo for Bixby > partnership w Joe Matasci east of McHenry place off Hwy 246 > 1912 Jalama w Joe Matasci 1000 leased acres Scolari ranch and foot-of-the-grade > 1917 purchased part. 1947 bought Mullenary place m. 1917 SLO Mn Angelina Gnesa She D. 1979 he 1967
 Patch, W.J. San Antonio Dairy Goleta July 1877
 Patterson, A. 1881 Cambria 100#/mo.
 Patterson, Clarence E. 1940 Templeton, District 2
 Paulson, J.W. with Knudsen expanding SM creamery also Bakersfield Creamery
 Pedrazzi, John Los Alamos cheese 1908-09
 Peirini, F. Santa Lucita Creek Moro b. SW
 Penfield, William H. Ohio b. c1845 SB 1896
 Pereira, Manuel S. Gary
 Perham, G.S. 1929 head of Pacific Coast Div. of Borden Co.
 Perinoni, F. Santa Lucita Creek Moro 1883
 Perozzi, Alphonso b. 1876 > CA 1890 > Honda 1900 boarder in Giotonini home
 Perozzi, Artelia 1898 S Cojo 36, 5' 7" SW > 1889
 Perozzi, Attilio b. 1868 SW > 1878 Olema > Lompoc 1883 Lynden 1893 Sudden Ranch. m. 1892 Caroline Morisoli West Lompoc Guernsey 1903 330 acres 1909 new home from wreck of Sybil Marston/
 Pezzoni Bros. 24-4 33-7
 Perozzi, Benjamin b. 1881 > CA 1897 > Honda 1900 boarder in Gionettoni home
 Perozzi, Martino 29 b. 1869 SW 1898S Lompoc #1
 Perozzi, Pete 1898S Cojo 37 5' 7 1/2" SW > 1890 Bruno Wm. Lompoc Canyon across street from Del'Oca. 1941 > Camp Cooke m. Dorothy A.
 Perozzi, Peter b. c1860 SW 1881 Olema Marin Co > Lompoc 1886 Sudden Honda. > SW c1890 m Maria Sognini. SLO 1903 338 acres 1905 plus 40 acres 1907 plus 500 acres. 6 years trustee Sudden School.
 Perrozzi, Dennis H. 1928 HVCA board 1936 VP
 Perry, Ed Joe
 Perry, Robert 1871 SLO, Felix Mattei worked here
 Pertusi, Felipo Cheese maker for Valero Tomasini on Foxen Canyon. Erlinda Ontiveros cooked here
 Peshine Todos Santos Ranch
 Petan Co. Buellton Santa Rosa Road 3-500 cows 1945-1955 from H.G. Rancho de las Alamos Mgr. Swiss Dairy 1994 Bar Z Ranch sold 1955 to Ritter. Imported all hay 1953 Milpas St. SB/Bazzi creamery now Louise Hanson
 Petan Co. Creamery, San Carlos Ranch Montecito > 1927 sold to Arden Farms. Milpas & Canon Perdido purple cow on roof. Pete & Ann Jackson
 Pete Portagee - Dusenber made into pickup, sons Albert and Thomas M. (Portagee is a nick-name.)
 Petersen, Andrew T. Buellton 1945
 Petersen, F.J. Harmony Valley 1883 30 acres b. Denmark
 Petersen, John E. Buellton 1990
 Petersen, Theodore Ferndale 1878-1914 > Ballard 1914-32 Janin Ranch m. Marie Jacobsen he d. 1938 now Sunny Fields Park

Petersen, Tom J. -Ballard 1925-1965 - two locations 1954 using own corn for silage. 140 Guernseys sold in December 1965. m. Johanna Thomsen, skim milk to hogs, reservoir up canyon to west pumped water up/irrigate out, sons Thomas M. and Robert T.

Peterson, F. -Toro Creek, Cambria 1883, 700 acres b. Isle of Als.

Pezzoni, Antonio -1882 had 175 cows, Guadalupe 1890, Oso Flaco > Guadalupe 850 cows b. SW m. Bonetti

Pezzoni, Battista -SW b. c1847 Guadalupe Ranch > CA 1864 > SB Co 1873. Guadalupe 1879, 1890

Pezzoni, Battiste -Guadalupe 1883-1909, 1879-1932 1250 acres - Swiss 2 dairies others ran them. Oso Flaco Guadalupe Road. Freddi Lopez and Carlo and Dario Ferini worked here in 1882. 350 cows. w W.G. Muscio and Antonio Tognazzini. 8K acres in Foxen Canyon

Pezzoni, Ernest J. -Guadalupe 1908-09

Pezzoni, H.E.

Pfitzner, Emil -Los Alamos 1920s-1930s. Ice from Montanaros in Los Olivos

Phelan, Jeffry -Cambria 1881 500#/mo 1883 1500 acres > 5700 acres 200 cows b 1824 Ireland > SF 1854 m. Alice Hearn sons Jeffry, Wm. and Richard continued dairy

Phelan, Michael W. b. 1864 Los Berros, 1886 Los Berros m. 1900 Mary C. Donovan

Phillips, Moses 1881 Cambria 300#/mo.

Piantanida, Miss Anita, creamery worker 1940 SLO 18

Pierce, Alfred Hayward b. 1867 Merrillville IN d. 1953 m. 1895 Summerland Rose Lee Kerr. 1885 > SB > Annie Hollister > OR > SB Hollister estate Winchester Cyn. > 1910 Mgr. Hollister dairy on Salsipuedes

Pierce, George Wheeler 1896 SB 28, 5' 10" b. Indiana

Pierce, John M. 1876-86 Los Osos

Pierce Dairy Lompoc 1910

Pimental, A.V. - Gary

Pimental, J.C. 1920's Bonita Road, SM

Pinkerton Bros. Santa Paula 1922 south of Ayers ranch 100 cows plus bull

Pinoli, Alberto Domenico, b. 1892 IT, d. 1992 SB Co., 1940 Oso Flaco

Pippen, William T. 1874 Chorro/Pozo 12 Devon cows 1876 100 cows m. 1880 Lizzie E. Epperly

Pismo Beach Creamery 1923-33 C.S. Voile 576 Pismo Beach Blvd.

Pismo Creamery 1917 B. Miossi owner

Poinsettia Meiners Oaks Ventura Co.

Poletti, Achille P. 1940 Morro Bay

Poletti & Debernardi Dairy corner of Tepusquet and Foxen Canyon Rd. Sisquoc

Polytechnic School Creamery 1910-14 SLO

Porter, William A. Tom

Potter Robert Cambria 1897

Potter Hotel Dairy, Goleta 1907-20 Elmer Kellogg manager. From Frank Kellogg

Powell D.C., Cayucos Creek

Powell & Knight, Santa Maria, ran a dairy

Pozzebon, Luisa Angelina Torrescan Bakersfield 1919-1936 SB 1937-1956 Toro Canyon Dairy b. Italy 1897 m. John B., d. 1989

Preisker, Arthur Dairy- Santa Maria

Prevedello, A. Buellton

Price, James S. AG > Hanford > 1910 near Visalia

Price Los Alamos. silo barns still there. Manuel Luis Rudy Smithers. Her chauffeur, Mr. Price Goodyear Rubber Co. she loved purple.

Price Dairy Pismo, 1904 Mr. Dutra lived there.

Purdy with Williams bought Harmony cheese factory.

Quaresma, Joe E. 1940 AG

Quaresma, Miss Mary, creamery employee - Corral de Piedra SLO
 Quesenberry, Niel 1964 UC ag Extension SYV
 Quimby Steele Dairy
 R. G. Buellton Davis > Ritter
 Raminha, Joe S. 1940 Cayucos
 Rammell, J.B. 1908-09 Salina Street SB
 Ramos, "Manuel, Jr." 1940 Huasna SLO
 Rango, Charles E. 1940 San Miguel
 Raul, William - Golden State Creamery Hanford > 1935 Guadalupe D SM 1990
 Read, George W. - Lompoc > Burchardi 1923
 Reasner, Albert R. 1930-86 worker
 Reber, Fritz SW > US 1928 Manager of Golden State Creamery in Guadalupe 1939-45. Retired Foremost
 Creamery 1972
 Records, Spencer & Ramon Reis 1915 AG
 Rector, George W. - Rinconada SLO 1883 160 acres b. KY
 Recusci, Fausto SB Co. DHIA tester 1964
 Reed, Lincoln H. - Lompoc 1896-1908 delivery Lompoc not dairy. m. Nellie Truitt bought Truitt ranch from
 Nellie's father. "Reed's, Hill Santa Rita." 1926, 30 - 5' 11 1/2"
 Reed, T. 1889 Los Osos
 Reedson Dairy Lompoc Horace Reed 1915 > Victor Bardinelli Reed > Frank Wilcox 1944. 1946 500 gallons
 1946-1957 new plant Lincoln Reed and Neil Elms - 10 trucks 1949 Golden State products 1957
 2200 gallons
 Reid, Thompson Clarks Valley SLO 1883 1245 acres b. Canada
 Rennie? S. Rosa Rd. to Martin Jacobsen
 Requsci, E. Regoossi, Guadalupe
 Resighini, G. 1881 Cambria 500#/mo
 Reynolds, Bobby 1964 Gruenstein milker- Buellton
 Rezendes, J.T./ SLO
 Rice, Dover 1888 5K acres rented on Careaga ranch 50 cows
 Rice, J.H. 1886 Punta de La Laguna 160 cows 2000 pounds butter/month R brand in rolls m. Mary A. Long
 Rice Ranch (Elmer C.) Garey Rd. S.M. 120 holstein m. 1915 Edna C. Blosser
 Richardson 1856 Sausalito
 Richardson, Allison Marie b. 1897 Lompoc d. 1991 m1. c1926 Ralph DeBolt m2. Peter Flanagan Small La
 Salle Canyon then on Nojoqui
 Righetti, Angel 1880 San Simeon
 Righetti, Antonio 1881 Cambria 1200#/mo. Guadalupe Las Cruces 1884-85
 Righetti, Bob Head butter-cheese maker Harmony
 Righetti, Edward J. 1940 Harmony
 Righetti, Elvezio b 1865 Someo SW > US 1881 Cayucos > 1884-86 Guadalupe > 1886-91 Oso Flaco > 1891
 Santa Cruz > SBCo 1892 1894 m. Lillie Pezzoni leased 2700 acres 1898 Graciosa Orcutt 1908 purchased 1916.
 1927 One of largest dairies in SBCo Durhams and shorthorns. Owned another ranch of 12 090 acres
 - Punta de la Laguna
 Righetti, Ernest b. 1902 SM d. 1988 SM - son of Elvesio m. 1935 Mildred Daniels. Monighetti ran red mous-
 tache
 Righetti, Homer 1940 Cayucos
 Righetti, Joseph 1881 Cambria 1400#/mo
 Righetti, Joseph P. 1940 Oceano
 Righetti, M. Cayucos 1883 b. SW

Righetti, P. San Bernardo Ranch Moro 1883 1000 acres b. SW
 Righetti, Peter A. 1940 Morro Bay
 Righetti, Robertino c1880 Edna 30 cows cream to avila. Grandfather to Gertie (Rice) Campbell
 Righetti, S. Guadalupe > CA 1868 1883 422 acres
 Righetti, Victor 28 b. 1870 SW w Elvezio 1898S Guadalupe
 Riginatto, Ido 1932 San Marcos
 Rinconada 1945 SB county
 Rio Bravo Coast
 Ritter Ranch, George Ritter S.Rosa Rd. Buellton 1955-1970 Matt Pickett Mgr. 500 cows-was Petan
 Rivaldi Bros. "Attilio," "Tilly" Louis (1943 Henry Lawrence - Mission Belle) Lompoc buyout Attilio b. 1913
 m. 1942 Evelyn Main - Henry b. 1950 m. 1949 Olga Schneider, Lawrence b. 1922 m. Sylvia "Dolly"
 Mae Serpa. 1943 grade A to Golden State. Louis m. Domenica Martinelli
 Rivas, Vicente
 Riverside Buellton
 Riviera Dairy Swiss SB Petan > Arden where car agencies are now
 Rizzoli, Emelio Mario and later Alfred dairied on Honda on Alfonso Scolari place. Mario m. 1946 Olivia Bianchi.
 Rizzoli Bros. Alfred Emilio Mario Peter. Peter Sr. b. Camedo SW > US 1896 > Lompoc 13 years > IT to m.
 1909 Giovannina Guerra. Leased on San Julian for dairy cattle > Jalama - Sutter place then Alfonso
 Scolari ranch. Pete w Pete Ostini on DeCosta ranch. Alfred and Peter ?Jr. brothers, sons of Peter
 Sr. Peter Jr. m. Ethel Louise Agnelli
 Robbins, George Graves CA b. c1875 SB 1896
 Robbins, John 1902 rents 5200 acres El Roblar
 Roberts, William N. 1873-75 25 VT La Patera
 Roder, James R. 1940 SLO 21
 Rodrigues, Frank V. 1940 Los Osos
 Rodrigues, Manuel V. 1940 Morro Bay
 Rodrigues, Tony V. 1940 Los Osos
 Rosemary Farm 1934 Santa Maria Jensen-Mortensen ran then had their own? 1932 Holstein
 Rosselli, Genesisio 1896 Los Alamos 34 —5' 6 1/2" SW to US before 1888
 Rossi, Gregory A. 1940 Paso Robles
 Rossi, Vincent Templeton m. 1921 Edith Ferrini sons: Maurice Jack James (Rossi Trucking)
 Rossi, Vincente SW > SLO 1892 Jack Ranch > 1918 Templeton m. Angelina
 Rossini, John - Los Alamos dairy m. Adelina Monighetti
 Roth, Chris Solvang Ballard Canyon son of John Guernsey
 Roth, John 1897-1912 Arcata dairy > 1912 233 acres Buellton. Hwy. 246/Ballard Cyn. 1913-1931 to George
 Johansen
 Rotta Severino - Sam Guadalupe Road moved to SM cattle now in Huasna b. 1912 Vallejo m. Annie Jodano
 Royal Oak Ojai 75 cows
 Roza, Frank V. 1940 Avila
 Roza Los Alamos for Carl Jensen
 Ruffoni, Mike Guido/ SM Sutti father-in-law/ 2 dairies SM Casmalia with Sutti 1946-69
 Ruffoni & Giovanini ? John b. 1886 IT d. 1911 at Sudden, m. c1909 Martha Acerboni - She m2. Tony Chiodi
 m3. Alfonso Guidotti Brand R5
 Rusconi, Raymond - Golden State Creamery SM b. 1907 SW - 1985
 Russell, Edgar 1950 Creston
 Russian American Co. Ft. Ross butter cheese milk 1832 1834 supplied Monterey

(To Be Continued)

MILK FACTOIDS

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Milk is a colloid of butterfat globules with a water-based fluid. The carbohydrate lactose gives milk its sweet taste, and lactose contributes about 40% of milk's potential calories. It also presents problems to those who are lactose intolerant.

Breast milk imparts antibodies to the suckling newborn, and children in some cultures may be breast fed for seven years. The newborn is nourished by the first secretion from the mammary gland called colostrum which is very rich in immunoglobulin, fat, and protein and higher in mineral content. The secretory product colostrum contains more vitamin A, vitamin D, iron, calcium, magnesium, chlorides and phosphorus than normal milk. In bovine milk and colostrum the principle immunoglobulins are IgG and IgA.

In 1993, Monsanto developed rBGH, a bovine growth hormone; since that time its use has been controversial. In 2006, the largest milk processor in the world, Dean Foods, announced they preferred rBGH-free milk and Wal-Mart and Kroger Markets followed.

Milk is still sold in glass containers in several countries but is generally offered for sale in waxed or plastic cartons and in plastic pouches of various sizes.

The ever-popular milk shake was first made by whisking chilled milk with a flavoring, and today typically includes added ice-milk or ice cream.

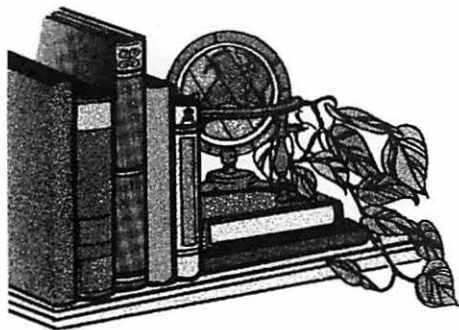
Anyone for a malt?

For more information regarding the sources and the dairy industry today, please see the article at the beginning of this series in Vol. 34, Nos. 3 & 4.

KEY TO DAIRIES LISTING

IT	Italy
SW	Switzerland
b.	born
c.	about or circa
d.	died
>	to or after
<	before
m.	married
m1	married first
m2	married second
#	pounds
mo.	month
SLO	San Luis Obispo
SB	Santa Barbara
1896 SB	age and height from 1896 Great Register of Voters
SM	Santa Maria
HVCA	Harmony Valley Creamery Assn.
Paso	Paso Robles
LO	Los Olivos
LA	Los Alamos





NEW IN THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Don Gill and Gary Matz

NEW IN THE LIBRARY (January 2010)

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

The Ducharme Descendants of Pierre Charron. By DuCharme, Leopold. [929.2 CHARRON DUC].

Flatboat, the True Story of Lois Stevens Smith Cowdery Savage. By Miller, Doris Wells. [929.2 SAVAGE MIL].

History and Genealogy of the Hoagland Family in America from Their First Settlement at New Amsterdam, 1638 to 1891. By Carpenter, Daniel Hoagland. [929.2 HOAGLAND CAR].

A History of the Briggs and Phillips Families and Related Lines. By Dunn, Richard. [929.2 BRIGGS DUN].

The Jones Family in America. By Jones, Kenneth F. [929.2 JONES JON].

The Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery: their lives and their lineage, v. 1 & 2. By Lewis and Clark Descendant Project. [929.2 LEWIS LEW v. 1&2].

Thomas Henry Sahn Ancestry. By Sahn, Judy. [929.2 SAHM SAH].

NORTH AMERICA

Dutch Colonists in the Americas, 1615-1815. By Dobson, David. [970 F2 DOB].

UNITED STATES

Bounty and donation land grants in British colonial America. By Bockstruck, Lloyd DeWitt. [973 R2 BOC].

Forgotten Patriots, African American and American Indian Patriots in the Revolutionary War. By Grundset, Eric G. [973.3 M2 GRU].

NEW ENGLAND

The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, v. 6 R-S. By Anderson, Robert Charles. [974 D2 AND 1634-1635 v. 6].

CONNECTICUT

A Biographical History of the County of Litchfield, Connecticut. By Kilbourne, Payne Kenyon. [974.6 LITCHFIELD D3 KIL].

CALIFORNIA

History of Santa Barbara County California from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time. By Phillips, Michael James. [C 979.4 SANTA BARBARA H2 PHI #697].

History of Santa Barbara County, California (and Ventura County). By Thompson & West. [C 979.4 SANTA BARBARA H2 THO #696].

The Holy Ghost Festas: A Historic Perspective of the Portuguese in California. By Goulart, Tony P. [979.4 H2 GOU].
Image Yearbook, 1977. By Dos Pueblos High School. [979.4 SANTA BARBARA B5 DOS 1977].

The Santa Barbara Register, Inc., 1967, Vol. 2, no. 1. By Santa Barbara Register. [979.4 SANTA BARBARA E4 SAN 1967].

Santa Barbara City Directory 1951. By Santa Barbara Directory Co. [C 979.4 SANTA BARBARA E4 SAN 1951 #698].

GEORGIA

The Supplement to: The Wilkes County Papers (1773-1889). By Davis, Robert Scott, Jr. [975.8 WILKES P2 DAV supp].

ILLINOIS

Biographical Directory of the Tax-Payers and Voters of McHenry County. By Walker, C. & Co. [977.3 McHENRY H2 WAL].

INDIANA

Crawford County, Indiana Guardian Bonds, 1848-1896. By Leistner, Doris. [977.2 CRAWFORD P2 LEI].

KANSAS

Linn County, Kansas, a History. By Mitchell, William Ansel. [978.1 LINN H2 MIT].

Pioneer Cross : Swedish Settlements Along the Smoky Hill Bluffs. By Holmquist, Thomas N. [978.1 H2 HOL].

MAINE

Vital Records of Washington, Maine. By Groves, Marlene A. [974.1 KNOX V2 GRO].

MASSACHUSETTS

Vital Records of Raynham, Massachusetts. By Stover, Margaret Harris. [974.4 BRISTOL V2 STO].

Planters of the Commonwealth 1620-1640. By Banks, Charles Edward. [974.4 W3 BAN].

NEW YORK

Genealogical and Biographical Directory to Persons in New Netherland from 1613 to 1674, 2004 supp. By Riker, David M. [974.7 D2 RIK supp 2004].

Historical Gazetteer 1785-1888 and Directory, 1887-1888 of Tioga County New York, v. 2. By Gay, W. B. [974.7 TIOGA H2 GAY v. 2].

Index to Marriages and Deaths in the *New York World*: 1860-1865. By Maher, James P. [974.7 B3 MAH].

Petitions for Name Changes in New York City 1848-1899. By Scott, Kenneth. [974.7 D4 SCO].

Rhinebeck Association Cemetery, 20th Century Deaths. By Kelly, Arthur C. M. [974.7 DUTCHESS V3 KEL].

Vital Statistics from Chittenango, New York Newspapers, 1831-1854. By Houck, Clara Metcalf. [974.7 MADISON B3 HOU].

NORTH CAROLINA

Cumberland County: a Brief History. By Parker, Roy. [975.6 CUMBERLAND H2 PAR].

Davie County, a Brief History. By Wall, James W. [975.6 DAVIE H2 WAL].

Early North Carolina Settlers, 1700s-1900s. By Genealogical Publishing Company. [C 975.6 D4 GEN #690].

Edgecombe County, a Brief History. By Watson, Alan D. [975.6 EDGECOMBE H2 WAT].

New Hanover County: a Brief History. By Lee, Lawrence. [975.6 NEW HANOVER H2 LEE].

OHIO

Historical Collections of Ohio, v. 1 & 2. By Howe, Henry. [977.1 H2 HOW v. 1&2].

The Way It Was, Vermilion 1807-1984. By Trinter, Berry. [977.1 ERIE H2 TRI].

PENNSYLVANIA

1890 Union Veterans Special Census, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. By Ohio Family Roots. [C 974.8 LACKAWANNA X2 OHI 1890 #691].

A Biographical History of York County, Pennsylvania. By Gibson, John. [974.8 YORK D3 GIB].

Pennsylvania Births, Montgomery County, 1682-1800. By Humphrey, John T. [974.8 MONTGOMERY V2 HUM].

Pennsylvania Births, Philadelphia County, 1766-1780. By Humphrey, John T. [974.8 PHILADELPHIA V2 HUM].

SOUTH CAROLINA

Proprietary Records of South Carolina, v. 1, Abstracts of the Records of the Secretary of the Province, 1675-1695. By Bates, Susan Baldwin. [975.7 N2 BAT v. 1].

VIRGINIA

Unionists and the Civil War experience in the Shenandoah Valley, v. 2 & 3. By Rodcs, David S. [975.5 H2 ROD v. 2 & 3].

WEST VIRGINIA

Barbour County, West Virginia: Book of Deaths 1, 1853-1919 and Will Books 1 and 1 1/2, 1839-1889. Coffman, By Mary S. [975.4 BARBOUR V2 COF].

CANADA

The Canadian Genealogical Sourcebook. By Taylor, Ryan. [971 D27 TAY].

Photo Source: Where to Find Historic Photographs in Nova Scotia. By Nova Scotia Museum. [971.6 J5 NOV].

Saskatchewan and Its People. By Hawkes, John. [C 971.24 H2 HAW #693].

Ukrainians in Canada, The Formative Period, 1891-1924. By Martynowych, Orest T. [971 H2 MAR].

ENGLAND

The Family Historian's Enquire Within. By Saul, Pauline. [942 D27 SAU].

The National Roll of the Great War 1914-1918, Luton and District. By Archive CD Books. [C 942 M2 ARC #687].

The National Roll of the Great War 1914-1918, Southampton. By Archive CD Books. [C 942 SOUTHAMPTON M2 ARC #688].

GERMANY

Baden Place Name Indexes: Identifying Place Names Using Alphabetical and Reverse Alphabetical Indexes. By Minert, Roger P. [943 E5 MIN].

Map Guide to German Parish Registers, v. 24, Thuringia with Full Index of Included Towns. By Hansen, Kevan M. [943 E7 HAN v. 24].

HOLLAND

Dutch Genealogy. By Dutch Genealogy.com. [C 949.2 D27 DUT #694].

IRELAND

The Plantation of Ulster; British Settlement in an Irish Landscape 1600-1670. By Robinson, Philip S. [941.5 H2 ROB].

POLAND

A Dictionary of Jewish surnames from Galicia. By Beider, Alexander. [943.8 D4 BEI].

SWEDEN

Emibas, Emigrantregister for Sverige. By Svenska Emigrantinstitutet. [C 948.5 W2 SVE #695].

WALES

Wales, 2009 Research Series. By Family History Library. [E 942.9 D27 FAM].

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SBCGS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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

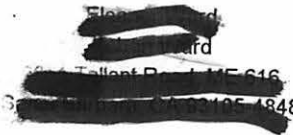
- Picnic in the Cemetery - 2007. DVD of portrayals of seven Carpinteria Cemetery residents performed by SBCGS members. Nimmer Pictures, Inc. Length 1 hr. \$20 p&h \$2.00.
- Picnic in the Cemetery - 2009. DVD of portrayals of seven Oak Hill Cemetery residents performed by SBCGS members. Nimmer Pictures, Inc. Length 1:10 :07. \$20 p&h \$2.00.
- The Great Register 1890 - Mono County, California. Male Surnames in the Mono County Election District, 18 pp., \$5.00 p&h \$3.20
- The Great Register 1890 - Mendocino County, California. Male Surnames in the Mendocino County Election District, 102 pp., \$12.00 p&h \$3.20
- Santa Barbara Newspaper Extracts, 1868-1880. Surnames extracted from newspapers, indexed, 100 pp., \$12.00 p&h \$3.20
- The 1888 Santa Barbara City Directory. 90 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20
- The 1895 Santa Barbara City Directory. 90 pp., \$10.00 p&h \$3.20
- Roots, Recipes, & Recollections, a collection of recipes and stories presented by The Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society, pub. 1999, 187 pp., spiral bound. \$10.00 p&h \$3.20

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CALENDAR OF GENEALOGICAL EVENTS

MARCH 2010

Watch for Faces of America on PBS. The series premieres nationally Wednesdays, February 10 - March 3, 2010 from 8-9 p.m. ET on PBS.

See the preview video at www.pbs.org/wnet/facesofamerica/. Tell your friends and family to watch the program and become interested in researching their own family history. In the video, you will see Meryl Streep gasp at what was found on her ancestor.

Meryl Streep, Stephen Colbert, Yo-Yo Ma, Kristi Yamaguchi, and Eva Longoria are among the featured guests. Hosted by Dr. Henry Gates, Jr., the man who was arrested for breaking into his own house.

March 5, Friday. Who Do You Think You Are? WDYTYA airs on NBC, Friday at 8 p.m. Really. In the 3-minute video below, take a look at the preview of the upcoming series that will tell the remarkable true stories of 7 celebrities on journeys to discover their pasts - Sarah Jessica Parker, Matthew Broderick, Spike Lee, Brooke Shields, Susan Sarandon, Emmitt Smith and Lisa Kudrow. <http://tinyurl.com/yh8hbh2>

March 6, Saturday. **SBCGS' HOW-TO Genealogy Seminar: Something for Everyone!** featuring The Genealogy Guys! Goleta Presbyterian Church (behind Fairview Center) 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM. (Registration begins at 8:00 AM).

See our website at www.sbgen.org for lecture schedule and registration, or use page 3 of this issue. Deadline for reserving your box lunch is February 26.

March 20, Saturday. 10:30. **Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting** at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara. Program: Our own Cari Thomas on Triple-Dipping at the U.S. Pension Bureau. It isn't often that, besides the soldier's own pension, the United States Government will actually pay a widow's pension to two widows of that same soldier. Cari Thomas will tell the story and share her research into this unusual occurrence in her family history. See more on our website at www.sbgen.org.

APRIL 2010

April 17, Saturday. 10:30. **Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society Meeting** at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance at State, Santa Barbara. See the program announcement on our website at www.sbgen.org in April.

April 28-May 1. NGS Family History Conference. Theme: Follow Your Ancestral Trail, will be held at the Salt Palace Convention Center in Salt Lake City, Utah. See <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>

MAY 2010

May 12-19. SBCGS Annual research trip to Salt Lake City, Utah. Contact Jim Friestad at <ronjim@cox.net> for information. Block of rooms at the Salt Lake Plaza Hotel that Jim reserved are filled, but there are other nearby hotels should you wish to hang out with society members and do your research.