

Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
sbgen.org

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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

Library: Sahyun Library at the SBCGS facility, 316 Castillo St., Santa Barbara.
Hours: 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:
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Donor - \$75; Patron - \$150; Life - \$1000

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

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MOTIVATION FOR THE OLD-TIMERS

We have all sorts of initiatives to motivate newcomers to genealogy, including a multitude of how-to-do books, pamphlets, workshops, classes, and seminars for the beginners. We want those newcomers to catch on and get hooked, just because we want to share this wonderful hobby, and, perhaps more selfishly as a Society, we want to attract more members.

But what about the old-timers whose interest is flagging, most of whom are beyond the “gee-whiz” beginning experiences, past the “bingo” of a discovery after grinding through miles of microfilm, tired of staring at a computer screen, and perhaps bogged down for more than a decade with a nagging brick wall? The old-timers may avail themselves of the same initiatives available to newcomers, but for the most part, it is “been there, done that.”

It is difficult from the individual's point of view to maintain a high level of research activity year after year, especially when the returns per unit of work decrease from year to year. Breaking down a brick wall certainly is motivating and may open an entirely new avenue of research. A chance remark by a colleague or a serendipitous discovery in a book or on the web may trigger renewed research activity.

“But have you written all of your research into a book or other form for posterity?” we ask, as if to say “you aren't ‘done’ until you do.” Many of us, and yes I admit it, have not done so, inevitably prompting the next question, “Why not?” together with such old saws as “If not now, then when?” and “If not you, then who?” Those kinds of questions only make me feel guilty; they haven't yet pushed me to the final product.

We try to motivate the old-timers again, perhaps selfishly, because we want to retain those members and their interest in the Society. In my view, however, we must retain the presence and enthusiasm of the old-timers in our Society because, as in any society or

organization, we need their wisdom, leadership, and inspiration. They are the ones who have ground miles of microfilm and can certainly tell the newcomers from experience that all genealogy is not (yet) on the web—and may never be. They are the ones to whom we look to be our Society officers, board members, and committee heads. They are the ones that possess the “institutional history” to remind us of traditions and previous successes and mistakes.

Still and all, there is nothing like the thrill of discovery in this hobby, and in my own case, I have put aside my own family research for a while to tackle another's. I have used my experience to grind through microfilms in a language previously unknown to me and not on the web, I've had several “bingos,” and I have been able to pass on my enthusiasm for the hunt to my client. I have been sufficiently inspired by his reaction to my findings and progress so far to attend the Southern California Genealogical Society's Jamboree this month for the sole purpose of learning more about research in a new, for me, country and language. And in the end, isn't that a splendid motivation for us old-timers to retain a high level of interest in this hobby—to always be learning something new?

*Arthur Gibbs Sylvester,
President 2006-2010*



PASSING THE GAVEL
MARY HALL BECOMES THE PRESIDENT OF THE SBCGS
ON JULY 1, 2010

BALLARD POST OFFICE

The Thursday November 27, 1975 edition of the *Santa Ynez Valley News* celebrated its 50th anniversary. The newspaper covered historical events in each of the local communities which comprise the Santa Ynez Valley. Accompanied by a photograph with the caption "This Wooden Box on a tree in the yard of the late Grace L. Davison, served as the Valley's first post office in Ballard," the following article described the history of the Ballard Post Office:

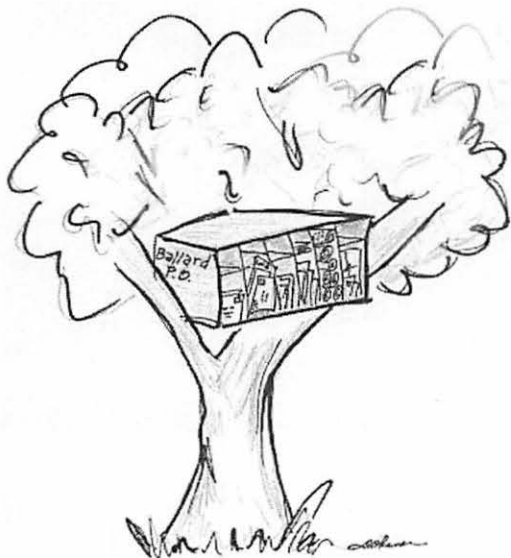
Ballard Post Office However Novel Was Official

In one of the wettest years experienced in California, 1879, Samuel Lyons rode horseback from Ballard to Child's Station in Buellton and from there to Los Alamos to deliver the mail.

At that time, Ballard had the distinction of having the only official post office in the Valley. This post office—a wooden box with its novel partitions—was a far cry from the modern post offices located around the Valley today.

The first postmaster was George W. Lewis, whose duties began in 1880. He was followed by Mrs. C. J. Smith, who was more commonly known to Valleyites as "Aunt Jane." She took over in 1881 and retained the position until 1886 when Robert W. Smith began his term which expired in 1911. Eliza Smith held a five-year appointment at the post office from 1911-1916, followed by Edgar Davison who held the position until it was discontinued in 1918.

Contributed by Karen Harris, SBCGS Member



DEATH EXTRACTIONS FROM THE SANTA YNEZ VALLEY NEWS JANUARY –NOVEMBER 1939

Extractor's note: The Santa Ynez News has not been microfilmed. The newspapers have been bound into books, which are located at the newspaper office. Unfortunately, the next volume in the series, November 1939-January 1940, was not available for extraction.

[Jim Norris has made additional comments and are shown in italics after the obituary. —Ed.]

Miss Mary C. Adam Friday January 20, 1939 Page Eight "County Briefs"

Miss Mary C. Adam, 75, a native Californian and resident of Santa Maria for 69 years, died Friday. All members of the family were at the bedside when death came, including a sister, Mrs. Annie E. **Preisker**, who had returned home only three hours before from a four-months round the world tour.

Walter Barnes Friday May 5, 1939 Page One
Walter Barnes, 51, well-known in the Santa Ynez Valley and a resident of Los Olivos for many years, was found dead on the Dott **Webber** ranch in La Brea Canyon, near Sisquoc. It is believed that he had been a victim of a heart attack suffered while he sat riding. Barnes was a native of Ballard, April 21, 1888, but had recently been making his home with his brother-in-law, Ralph **Goodchild**, whose ranch is a few miles from the Webber property. Barnes wife, the late Faith Goodchild Barnes, died several years ago. The couple had no children. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Amanda Barnes of Los Olivos; a brother, Charles Barnes of Los Olivos; and two sisters, Mrs. D. O. **Brown** of Los Olivos and Mrs. Chester A. **Davis** of Orcutt. Mr. Barnes was veteran of the world war, and served with the Supply Company, 160 Infantry. Funeral services will be held in Oakhill Cemetery today, Friday at 2 o'clock, with Rev. J. B. **Wilhoit** officiating.

Walter Barnes (1888-1939) was the first child of James Allen (1867-1910) and Amanda E. (Ashabraner) Barnes (1863-1954) of Los Olivos. Her sister, Mae, was the wife of Dilbert "Dib" O. Brown and his sister, Ethel, was the wife of Chester

A. Davis. *Dib's brother, Gilbert "Gib," was a noted SYV baseball player. The James Barnes family lived at one time in the Ballard Adobes. Dot Webber's 300 acre ranch is off Tepusquet Canyon. He purchased it from Clifford Dunlap. The property was originally owned by Martina (Ayala) Ruiz and held an 1899 adobe. Dott sold it to Eugene Garcia ca. 1965. Ralph (Alexander Ralph C.) Goodchild (1884-1973). His mother was Dora Ruiz - children Bob (1918-1959) and Charity (Goodchild) Righetti (1921-?). Ralph was the second son of James Wilson (1855-1935) and Maria Antonia Ontiveros (1859-1900). The Goodchilds lived on Foxen Canyon and developed their ranch in La Brea Canyon, whose mouth is north of the Sisquoc Ranch headquarters.*

Guy E. Bates Friday August 11, 1939 Page Five
"County Briefs"

Guy E. Bates, 59, resident of Lompoc for 20 years, died Friday in a Santa Barbara hospital, three days after he had resigned as city clerk and tax collector because of ill health.

Earlier a barber in Lompoc.

Isabelle Runge Berg Friday June 30, 1939 Page One

Mrs. Albert Berg, resident of Los Olivos, passed Sunday, June 25, after a long illness at Cottage Hospital. Isabelle Runge Berg was born in Meriden, CT June 4, 1897 and was 42 years old. She married Albert Berg in 1919 in Jacksonville, FL; survivors: her devoted husband, her father, Chas. Runge of Meriden CT; 2 brothers and other relatives in the east. The body was cremated and the funeral held Monday in Santa Barbara. She was an accomplished musician and singer who traveled until 1937.

Al Berg owned a clothing store in Solvang and was a noted dress draper. He toured the world showing his designs. The family lived north of Los Olivos among the large eucalyptus trees.

Roy Bodine Friday August 4, 1939 Page One

Roy Bodine, expert machinist and a resident of Buellton since 1922, was found dead at his home in Buellton Monday afternoon by relatives who investigated when Bodine failed to answer their call. Royal A. Bodine was born May 12, 1886 in Chicago, and came to Buellton from Pittsburgh in 1922.

The deceased was unmarried, and is survived by a

brother, A. G. **Bodine** of Buellton, and two sisters, Mrs. Emma **Buell**, Buellton, and Mrs. Harry **Taylor**, Columbus, OH, the latter being unable to attend the funeral due to illness. An uncle, Wm. **Brown** of Santa Barbara, an aunt, Mrs. Emma **Grey** of Bakersfield, and several nieces and nephews also survive. His mother passed away three years ago at this time. Funeral services took place yesterday (Thursday) at 2:30 pm from the Paaske Funeral Chapel, with interment following in Oak Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Wilhelmine Bogh Friday, November 3, 1939
Page One

Mrs. Wilhelmine Bogh, former resident of Solvang, passed away Wednesday night at 10:40 o'clock in Pismo at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Della **Zink**. The remains were brought to Solvang yesterday by Funeral Director, Termann Paaske, to be prepared for shipment to Lincoln, KS where burial will take place beside her husband, who passed away in 1899.

Short services will be held this morning (Friday) at 9:00 o'clock in the Danish Lutheran Church.

Wilhelmine **Rasmussen** Bogh was born in 1870 in Washington Island, WI, and was united in marriage April 16, 1888, to S. H. **Bogh**, who passed away in 1899. To this union was born one son, Edward J. **Bogh**, of Alhambra, and one daughter, Mrs. Della **Zink** of Pismo, who survive. The deceased is also survived by three sisters, Mrs. H. P. **Jensen**, Solvang; Mrs. Chris **Munch**, Lincoln, KS and Mrs. Julia **Naumann** of Denmark, KS; one brother, Emil **Rasmussen** of Lincoln, KS, and five grandchildren: Julia and Bernard **Zink** of Pismo and Edward, Harold and Billy **Bogh** of Alhambra. One sister, Mrs. E. **Kinsel**, passed away in Solvang several years ago.

Cora Ellen Brown, Friday September 29, 1939 Page One

The sympathy of the valley is extended to William H. Brown and family for the loss of their wife and mother, Cora Ellen Brown, who died on Sunday afternoon. Cora Ellen **Ashabraner** was born in Salem, Indiana, on November 6, 1865. She was married to William H. Brown on September 15, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and three sons came to California in November 1903, settling in Los Olivos where they since have made their home.

Mrs. Brown is survived by her husband, and sons,

Reuben N. of Whittier, Gilbert F. of Santa Maria, and Dilbert O. of Los Olivos; also one granddaughter, Mrs. Helen **Hammond**, and a great-granddaughter, Carol Ann Hammond, both of Santa Maria.

Funeral services were conducted in Oak Hill cemetery at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

*Cora **Brown** was the 4th child of Jasper (1841-1911) and Nancy (Mull) **Ashabraner** (1844-?-1927). The Ashabraners lived in Los Olivos on Grand in a home that is now a women's apparel shop.*

George H. Burbank, Friday June 2, 1939 Page Eight County Briefs

George H. Burbank, retired architect and cousin of the late **Luther Burbank**, died in Santa Barbara, his home for the last 30 years.

Walter A. Calvert, Friday September 8, 1939 Page One "County Briefs"

Final rites were conducted this week for Walter A. Calvert, 55, a native of California and resident of Lompoc for more than 30 years.

Walter Albert Calvert, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Enderson) Calvert, was the 2nd husband of the widowed school teacher Ellen Belle "Nellie" (Richardson) Huyck. In 1903 they were married in San Jose. Walter and Nellie's child, Earl, were both important figures in Lompoc history. Earl married Jalama school teacher Anne Scolari, daughter of Antoine and Mary C. (Guidotti) Scolari in 1924.

Joseph Stanley Chaney Friday February 2, 1939 Page One

Charles George Schoenberger Junior and Joseph Stanley Chaney, Santa Barbara State College Freshmen, were found dead near their wrecked car on the south side of the mountain on San Marcos road Wednesday. Their car had run off into a 200 foot gully. The two had been at Figueroa to view the snow.

Karen Christensen Friday May 12, 1939 Page One Mrs. Karen Christensen, mother of Geo. Christensen of this place, passed away last Saturday at Aldersly in San Rafael, CA, where she has made her home for the past twelve years. She was 87 years of age at the time of her death, and had enjoyed good health up to about two days prior to her passing. Mrs. Christensen

was born in Denmark November 30th, 1851, and after coming to this country, made her home in Solvang and Oakland up until the time she went to San Rafael. Funeral services took place at two o'clock Monday afternoon, with interment taking place in the Aldersly plot in the San Rafael cemetery. Her husband preceded her in death several years ago, and the only survivors are her only son, George **Christensen** of Solvang, and three grandchildren, Arnold, Edna, and Marian Christensen, also of this place.

Margaret Jones Cook Friday February 17, 1939 Page One

Mrs. Margaret Jones Cook, 69, of Santa Maria Saturday in a hospital there. Mrs. Cook had been in ill health for a year and half.

John Doe Friday, August 25, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

The body of an unidentified man of about 50 was washed ashore at Dos Pueblos beach, 18 miles north of Santa Barbara, but a coroner's inquiry showed he had died of a broken neck and had not drowned.

William Donald, Friday July 14, 1939 Page One "County Briefs"

William Donald, 86, landscape gardener and horse breeder in Santa Barbara since 1913 is dead.

Henry Doty Friday June 16, 1939 Page One

Henry Doty, one of the most highly-respected residents of this community, who has been ill for some time in his home near Buellton, passed away Wednesday evening, June 14th. Funeral services will be held Saturday at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon from the Holland Funeral Chapel in Santa Barbara. Interment will be made in the Santa Barbara cemetery. Mr. Doty, who, had he lived until next December, would have been 84 years of age, was born December 12, 1855 near San Jose. He came to Santa Barbara County in 1868 with his parents, Edward and Mary Ann Doty, who had purchased a ranch in Carpinteria, and the old Swift place near Ortega Hill in Montecito. This property was sold in a few years and the family returned in San Jose. In 1876, Mr. Doty returned to Santa Barbara County with his parents. The family purchased a ranch in Doty canyon near the old town of Naples, where the father's two brothers were

already located. On May 30th, 1885, Henry Doty married Miss Lillie Williams of Moraga Valley, in Contra Costa County. The couple lived in Doty Canyon for many years, where their children, Chester H. Doty and Charlotte (Mrs. Harold Mercer) were born. Mr. Doty built a home in Santa Barbara in 1905, where the family lived for many years. He became interested in the Santa Ynez valley, and purchased the Alamo Pintado ranch near Ballard in 1917. This he sold a few years later. In 1920 he purchased a portion of the old de la Vega Rancho on the Santa Rosa road, near Buellton, where he has since lived. Mr. Doty is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lillie Doty; his son Chester Doty, and daughter, Mrs. Harold Mercer; two grandsons, Sydney Doty and Alan Mercer, all of Buellton; and a granddaughter, Mrs. Edmund Christiansen of Santa Barbara. A brother, Frank Doty of Santa Barbara and a sister, Mrs. Margaret Carter of Los Angeles, also survive. Mr. Doty's father was a member of the Jayhawker party, which crossed Death Valley in 1849, and he was an active member of the organization of Jayhawker descendents. Mr. Doty assisted in gathering data for a book concerning the Jayhawker party and their famous history-making trip across the country in 1849, when many of the party died on the trip. The book was published last year, and gave Captain Doty, father of Henry Doty and one of the leaders of the party, credit for saving that party from death several times. Mr. Doty owned a gun which his father carried on the trip. It was brought along by Henry Doty two years ago to the big celebration dedicating the road from Lone Pine to Death Valley, and used in the dedication.

Chester Doty (1886-1971) Charlotte Lucy (1891-1977), Harald Mercer (1891-1970) - all buried at Oak Hill Cemetery in Ballard. The De la Vega ranch was originally part of the Alisal and belonged to the De la Cuestas. The Jawhawkers of Death Valley were mainly from Illinois, not Kansas.

James B. Easter Friday May 19, 1939 Page One James B. Easter who is known here and in the Los Alamos community, passed away Friday in Los Angeles. He was buried Sunday beside his wife in the Santa Maria cemetery. Mr. Easter leaves a daughter, Mrs. Elton Mann (formerly Henrietta Easter) who has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Lenn Saulsbury,

her aunt and uncle, for a number of years. He also leaves a son in Los Angeles.

Born c 1889. The Saulburys were noted in Santa Maria and later in the SYV. "Elton" may be Eldon.

Alfred Freear Friday January 27, 1939 Page One Word has been received by relatives of the sudden death of Alfred Freear. Mr. Freear has been a resident of the valley, and had worked in the oil fields on the Armour ranch and the Brinkerhoff. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Glenna Freear (daughter of Mrs. M. Bray), and son Roland and daughter Maxine. Funeral services will be held in Ventura, where interment will take place.

Andrew Thomas Garey Friday March 10, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

Andrew Thomas Garey, 61, grandson of the founder of the town of Garey in the Sisquoc valley, died last Friday in his home in Santa Maria.

Married in 1899 to Gloria J. Hamilton. He was the manager of Sawdey-Hunt produce shippers. His grandfather, Thomas Garey, was a noted citrus horticulturist and in 1887 organized a land company that developed a large tract east of Santa Maria owned by Paul Bradley. \$12,000 in apricots, prunes, apples and pears were planted but the orchards soon failed due to water shortages.

Mrs. Celestina (Celestine) Mary (Marisole) Guidotti Friday June 30, 1939 Page One

Mrs. Celestina Mary Guidotti, aged 61, died at her home in Los Olivos Monday; funeral held Wednesday morning at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Santa Maria. She was born in Switzerland on October 22, 1877; came to Los Olivos 44 years ago to marry Louis Guidotti; survivors include her husband and children: Mrs. Roland Fitzgerald of the White Gate Ranch, Mrs. Neils Jensen of the Juan y Lolita rancho and Mario of Santa Ynez; a grandson; a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Grossi of Salinas.

Louis (c 1859-1939) is Luigi, Mrs. Roland Fitzgerald is Alma Guidotti, Roland Fitzgerald is Francis Rolland.

Walter L. Huestis Friday February 10, 1939 Page One

In the second fatal accident on the San Marcos road in ten days, Walter L. **Huestis**, 23, Santa Barbara law student, was killed Sunday afternoon when a car overturned four miles west of Cold Springs. The driver, Howard J. **Arance**, 25, was badly injured. The two youths were enroute to Mt. Figueroa to see the snow while coincidentally the two Santa Barbara youths killed last week were on their way home from a snow trip to Figueroa.

Charles L. Hunt Friday January 27, 1939 Page One
Charles L. Hunt, member of a pioneer Santa Barbara family and father of Archie M. **Hunt**, of this valley, passed away yesterday morning (Thursday, January 26) in Santa Barbara at the age of 82, after a short illness. Funeral services will be held tomorrow (Saturday) in Santa Barbara at 3:00 o'clock from Haider's Funeral Home. A resident of Santa Barbara for 68 years, Mr. Hunt came to that city with his family in 1871 at the age of 14, and was one of a family of eight children. He was married in 1884 to Jennie M. **Archer**. Their golden wedding anniversary was celebrated in 1934. Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Jennie M. Hunt, one daughter, Mrs. Hazel A. **Brewster** of Glendale, one son, Archie M. Hunt of this valley, and one sister and one brother. He is also survived by seven grandchildren.

*Archie Manning Hunt (1892-1957) married in 1918 Bess Rowe (1893-1985). Archie owned the College Ranch Dairy on Refugio Rd. in Santa Ynez for 52 years. Their children: Claire **Bettencourt**, Nonie **Gauld**, Jane **Merlo**. Part of the extant Hunt home contains the Santa Ynez College adobe chapel. Water for the Hunt Ranch came from Zanja Cota, the Cota Ditch.*

Maurice Huyck Friday September 8, 1939 Page One "County Briefs"

Through use of grappling hooks, the body of Maurice Huyck, 29, of Lompoc, was recovered from 20 feet of water in the small Phelps Lake on the Jesus Maria ranch near Casmalia. Huyck was drowned Sunday afternoon when a small rowboat overturned.

*Son of Andrew and Alice (**Howerton**) Huyck. Maurice was unmarried and was working for his brother, Lawrence, when he drowned.*

Peter Jacobson September 1, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

A resident of Santa Barbara since 1894, Peter Jacobson died in the county seat.

J. H. Kerrigan Junior, Friday August 4, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

J. H. Kerrigan Jr. 32, executive of the Pepsicola Co. of Los Angeles, was killed instantly, and four other persons were injured in a head-on crash near Carpinteria on highway 101 Saturday night.

Gerald Knowles Friday June 23, 1939 Page One

An unfortunate motor accident occurred on the Burchardi grade (*now Hwy. 246 just west of Solvang*) Saturday night after the dance when Gerald Knowles, 22, waiter at the Buellmore Hotel was instantly killed and 2 companions were injured. The body remained in the Termann Paaske funeral home until Tuesday, then was shipped to Norfolk Nebraska, his home, by a brother living in Los Angeles who accompanied the corpse.

Anna Coleman Ladd June 9, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

Final rites were scheduled today for Anna Coleman Ladd, internationally-known sculptor and author, wife of Dr. Maynard Ladd, noted Boston physician, who died in Santa Barbara.

G. F. Learned, August 25, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

G. F. Learned, 77, resident of Lompoc, for the last 30 years is dead.

The Learned family had lumber yards in Lompoc and Hermosa Beach, California.

Joe C. Lima Friday February 3, 1939 Page Three "County Briefs"

Joe C. Lima, 65, a resident of Santa Maria valley for 46 years, died last week in his home in Orcutt.

Ray MacFarlane Friday September 29, 1939 Page One

Mrs. A. S. MacFarlane and 10 year old son, Alan, survivors of the torpedoed Athenia, returned to their Santa Barbara home with Mr. MacFarlane, who had flown east to meet them. The family has given up

hope for another son, Ray, last seen on the promenade deck of the ship before it sank.

Claude Frederick Maenel Friday June 19, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

Only a few hours after he left the hospital bedside of his wife, Claude Frederick Maenel, 56, was stricken with a fatal heart attack in his Santa Barbara law office.

Manuel Marshall Friday September 8, 1939 Page One

Manuel Marshall, about 38, of Los Alamos was killed almost instantly when his car overturned after climbing an embankment on Highway 101, a mile south of Las Cruces.

Carrol M. McGiff Friday August 11, 1939 Page Five County Briefs

Carrol M. McGriff, about 50, was found dead in the garage of his Santa Barbara home.

William H. McKittrick Friday April 7, 1939 Page One

Captain William H. McKittrick, widely known in connection with his interest in polo, who for many years leased the John Alden **Boyd** ranch in the Santa Ynez Valley, where he raised polo ponies, died in San Francisco.

He and his late wife, who was the daughter of General William R. **Shafter**, had many friends in this section. Their home was in Bakersfield, the McKittrick oil field being on the family estates. Captain McKittrick, who had army experience, was buried with military honors in the presidio at San Francisco.

McKittrick around 1914 brought 40 polo ponies from Bakersfield to Santa Barbara.

Amer Miller, Friday January 20, 1939 Page Eight "County Briefs"

Amer Miller, 26-year-old Lompoc man, was fatally injured last week when a pickup truck in which he was riding crashed into the rear car of a freight train. The driver, Walter **Plo**, escaped with minor injuries. *Son of Albert and Minnie (Lowe) Miller.*

John Miller Friday August 4, 1939 Page One
Taps eternal were sounded at 4:45 o'clock Sunday

afternoon, July 30th, for John W. Miller, foreman of the H. H. **Davis** ranch, a world war veteran and past commander of the Santa Ynez Valley Post No. 160 of the American Legion. Mr. Miller passed away in the Cottage hospital in Santa Barbara from injuries sustained in an accident which occurred on Wednesday of last week, when his car collided with a car driven by Russell **Doty** at the intersection of Refugio and Baseline roads. Military funeral services were held at 2:00 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the Santa Barbara Cemetery chapel in Montecito, Commander Carl **Lund**, Dr. Edgar D. **Smith**, chaplain and Harold **Mercer**, bugler officiated in their respective positions. Honorary pallbearers were Joe **Giorgi**, Nat **Giorgi**, Karl **Rasmussen**, Chris **Christiansen**, A. S. **Austed**, and Henry **Houser**. John W. Miller was born in Tepusquet canyon near Santa Maria in 1891 and was 47 years of age at the time of his death. He has been a resident of this valley for forty years. He served in the World War in France for over two years, taking part in engagements of the 58th Infantry of the 4th Division, in the Aisne-Marne, Vesle Taulon, Miheil and Meuse Argonne Sectors. Past commander of the local legion post, he took an active part in all legion activities. For the past several years he has been foreman of the H. H. **Davis** rancho Corral de Quati. He leaves his beloved wife, Mrs. Mildred Miller, who has for a number of years been a member of the local high school faculty and a cousin of Sam **McMurray** of Buellton.

H.H. "Tubby" Davis was a habituant of Mattei's. Anderson was Tubby's foreman. His ranch was later the Fess Parker Ranch and Vineyards. Dr. Edgar Smith (1889-1945) practiced in Los Olivos. He had served in the Army and had difficulty breathing. He began an adobe across Alamo Pintado from the Ballard Adobes but never finished it. It became a nuisance and was torn down. Sam McMurray ran a trucking company in Buelton.

Joseph Miller Friday March 17, 1939 Page One
Joseph Belt Miller, whose death at his home in Santa Ynez last Friday came as a great shock to his family and friends was buried in Oakhill Cemetery on Monday. Mr. Miller married Miss Ellen **Decker** in 1907. Besides his widow, he leaves a daughter, Alice, one son, Robert, three sisters, Mrs. Fred **Smith** of San Diego, Mrs. Irene **Hawkins** of Ventura, and

Mrs. Edna Craig; two brothers, Richard and Horace **Raymond** of Madera. Mr. Miller who was master of the Grange for two years, was foreman of the San Lucas ranch when it was owned by F. G. **Walker** of Santa Barbara, and when sold to Mrs. Ann V. **Crawford**, of Beverly Hills, he continued in that capacity until his death. He was 57 years old, having been born in Guadalupe in 1881. His mother was Mrs. Susan Raymond of the pioneer Jamison family. *Edna Craig (1890-1964) played piano with a local band for dances at the Red Barn in Santa Ynez. The extant Jamison is just east of Hwy. 154 in Santa Ynez. The grounds are used by the Pony Club.*

Maxwell Nicholas August 25, 1939 Page Four
"County Briefs"

Maxwell Nicholas, 36, former Santa Barbara city attorney and active supporter of Gov. **Olson**, died of infantile paralysis after a four-day illness.

George Edward Nicolis Friday July 28, 1939 Page Four
"County Briefs"

George Edward Nicolis, 32 of Los Angeles, was killed instantly at 1:45 am Sunday on the Coast Highway, 18 miles north of Santa Barbara, when his automobile sideswiped a cattle-laden truck and overturned.

Albert F. Owens Friday August 18, 1939 Page Four
"County Briefs"

Albert F. Owens, 1249 East 66th street, Los Angeles, a hunter in the Los Padres National forest, was found dead, the first victim of the present deer hunting season.

Mrs. John (Margaret) P. Parker Friday June 9, 1939 Page One

Mrs. John P. Parker, former resident of Santa Ynez, one of the old pioneers here passed away last month in Merced. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Henry **Girard** of Beverly Hills and one daughter, Ruth at Merced, one son, Warren of Los Angeles and one son Galen Parker of Merced.

[Note: Mrs. John P. Parker was Margaret (Maggie) **Macsell**. She was listed with her husband and children in the 1900 and 1910 Santa Barbara County Township 4 Census records.]

William Parker Friday October 13, 1939 Page One
William Edward Parker, who was 53 years old, on August 27 passed away, Tuesday, at the hospital in Santa Barbara, after a lingering illness that had lasted since the World War. He was a veteran, having served overseas with Company A 316th Supply Company, and was disabled in service, never fully recovering.

Mr. Parker was born in Troy, NH in 1886, and was married in San Dimas, CA in 1919 to Miss Hannah **Johnson**. He was affiliated with the Union church of San Dimas. He was a member of the local American Legion Post 160, which gave him a military funeral on Thursday at Oakhill cemetery. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Betty; and a son William; his father, Charles Parker of MA; a brother Charles W. Parker, of Stoneham MA; two sisters, Mrs. Eva M. **Henman**, Round Pond, ME, and Miss Elizabeth Parker of Roxbury, MA.

[Note: In the October 27th, 1939 edition of the Santa Ynez News on Page Eight was a description of Mr. Parker's military service as was reported in the San Dimas newspaper at the time of his return to California following the end of the first World War:

San Dimas Paper Gave 'Bill' Parker War Return Story
The San Dimas Press of March 27, 1919, gave William E. Parker, who passed away last week, a story on his return from service with the 91st Division. Parker enlisted from San Dimas and following is the story:

"William E. Parker, one of the San Dimas boys who saw active service, has probably had as many thrilling experiences and narrow escapes in the Great War as any who have yet returned.

"He arrived at Camp Lewis in Q. M. C. -left in June. Was at Rest camp in England two weeks, crossed English Channel into France. Immediately went to Meuse in St. Mihiel sector. Held in reserve a short time, went to Bedeaun where they were making big preparations for big September drive. (Was made corporal in August: spent a month hauling ammunition and supplies before big Argonne Forest drive, which started September 12.) While attached to the 91st Division, they were kept busy continuously hauling supplies for 91st and 37th divisions. During this drive they had many narrow escapes from machine gun and shell fire, they being compelled to drive always in darkness. Owing to the few horses which are ordinarily used to haul ammunition from trenches to trenches, the trucks were made to drive within 500 yards of front line trenches. On one occasion, at one point of the line known as "The Gate of Hell," which was a short strip of the front where it was necessary to transport munitions

and supplies, volunteers were called for to drive trucks into the section. As Mr. Parker's truck and another driven by a man by the name of Palmer happened to be at the head of the train at the time, they immediately volunteered to take the supplies in. During the day, which was the fourth day of the drive, they were compelled to leave their trucks three times owing to the intense shell firing. The ammunition on these trucks was being held as reserve for infantry and machine gun companies during the drive. Owing to lack of horses, it was often necessary for the machine gun and infantry men to carry these cases on their shoulders. This same day Mr. Parker thinks he had his closest call. When a bullet passed between him and his assistant, his assistant leaped from the truck, falling on his face and making Mr. Parker think for an instant that he had lost his 'Buddie,' as this seemed to be a hobby of the German snipers, picking off the supply train drivers. Upon this occasion, Mr. Parker said he didn't lose much time in leaving the truck himself, and about the time he hit the ground, a piece of shrapnel buried itself in the ground but a few inches from his feet.

"At ducks, the supply trains that were at the front were loaded up with wounded, owing to the lack of sufficient ambulances in this sector, and taken back to the first aid, where they stayed until next day to go back and get more wounded. The two trucks were held here two days to haul wounded back to first aid.

"Mr. Parker states that he had previously considered it a joke when people said they were so scared that their hair stood on end, but he says he is now good authority, for one truck driver's hair frequently raised his helmet, the strap under the chin being put there to prevent losing them entirely. On this front the gunners had the range for all the roads, cross roads and railheads so perfectly that when the drive was started it was impossible to move supply trucks until the engineers had filled up the shell holes and made them passable. Many times it was necessary to hitch two trucks to one truck to pull it out of the hole. As the Germans retreated, they left what was called 'death traps' which were holes dug 25 and 30 feet and long enough to swallow a truck or tank, and covered with false cover to represent the main road. But in most instances the American engineers' sense of detection was so keen as to lose but very few trucks or tanks.

"On the first day of the drive, Mr. Parker witnessed a sight of a lifetime, when the Germans had captured a French Spad airplane in the early part of the war which they were using for scout work. They attacked four American observation balloons and set them on fire in one drive to the elevation of the balloons. Unfortunately, one American observer lost his life, the other three escaping in parachutes, but the attacking German was immediately

shot down by anti-aircraft. During the Argonne drive the airplanes represented a swarm of bees.

"Mr. Parker had the opportunity of seeing the Germans' largest bomb carrying plane, which had three engines developing 600 horsepower and carrying 3 ton of bombs which must be dropped before landing (on account of high explosives in bombs).

"The water supply was very poor, in some sectors having to be hauled many miles owing to the poisonous gases. At various heavy attacks, it was necessary to wear gas masks almost continuously.

The Germans used various kinds of gases, known as sneezing gas, mustard gas, tear gas and a very deadly gas, chlorine of phostine. It was necessary to have gas masks for the horses as well as men. After the Argonne Forest drive, their battalion was immediately transferred to the front in Belgium, where another drive was being carried on similar to the Argonne Forest drive. They were here until the armistice was signed, making about two and half months of actual service. They passed Ypres on their way to the front. It was known as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and is now entirely wiped out; not a building was left standing.

"Owing to the intense artillery fire it rained almost continuously during these drives. Supply trains bring up supplies at night following one another by sound, as they are not allowed a light of any kind. Unfortunately, John Miller, another San Dimas boy who was in the same company as Mr. Parker, misconstrued the sound and drove over a steep bank about 30 feet. Neither was hurt.

"Mr. Parker was slightly gassed, it affecting his bronchial tubes and causing him to be sent to Paris to an American hospital for treatment. While here, a train of casualties was being made up, and he, being in condition to travel, was favored, arriving here ahead of the battalion which has been placed in priority and is expected home soon."]

Rosie Thomezia Periera Friday August 4, 1939
Page Four "County Briefs"

A resident of Santa Maria valley for 42 years, Mrs. Rosie Thomezia Periera, 77, died Sunday night in the home of a daughter, Mrs. Tony Roderick.

Fred Peterson, Friday June 16, 1939 Page One
Fred Peterson, a 68-year-old miner, was found dead in his cabin in Cachuma Creek this week on the Wm. Beattie ranch, formerly the Montanaro ranch. He was buried in Oak Hill cemetery. Mr. Peterson was born in Sweden and had lived here about six years. No trace of any relatives has yet been found. He had an account at the Santa Ynez bank.

The Munoz/Montanaro/Beattie cabin on Cachuma Creek was an early homestead yielding little ore.

Laura Jewel Petersen Friday March 24, 1939, Page One

Funeral services for Mrs. Paul C. Petersen, 84, who passed away last Friday, March 17 in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emil **Fredericksen** in Los Olivos, were held Monday afternoon in the Danish Lutheran Church, in Solvang. Pallbearers were her four sons-in-law, Emil **Fredericksen**, N. J. **Nielsen**, Niels Petersen, and Berman **Jacobsen**, and two grandsons-in-law, Harry **Smith** and John **McGinnis**. Terman Paaske had charge of arrangements, and interment took place in the Solvang cemetery. Laura Jewel Petersen was born near Vejen Denmark, February 23, 1855. She came to this country about 58 years ago and first lived in Atlantic, Iowa for a number of years. She was married in 1887 at Lake Benton, MN to Paul C. Petersen, and the couple lived there about 11 years, at which time they moved to North Dakota. They were among the pioneers of the Danish colony in Solvang, coming here in 1911, the year the colony was started. They made their home here until Mrs. Petersen's death five years ago. Since that time, Mrs. Petersen has made her home with her daughters.

She is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Emil **Fredericksen** of Los Olivos, Mrs. Niels J. **Nielsen** and Mrs. Niels Petersen of Ballard, and Mrs. Berman **Jacobsen** of Santa Maria. Fourteen grandchildren and five great grandchildren also survive.

The Emil Frederickson home on Figueroa Mountain Rd. (originally Fox Mountain Rd.) is now the home of Harlan Burchardi where several scenes for the Return to Mayberry were filmed. John McGinnis was a tall spindly Los Olivos banjo player. The McGinnis home in Los Olivos, west of the Sides building, was recently torn down.

Chas. E. Raymond Friday September 8, 1939 Page One "County Briefs"

Chas E. Raymond, 53, of Los Angeles, who died enroute to the county hospital after a head-on collision near the Goleta Airport between cars driven by his wife and Thomas L. **Gray** of Monterey.

Harry E. Rosenberg Friday March 31, 1939 Page Five "County Briefs"

Rites were held in Santa Paula for Harry E.

Rosenberg, 80, Santa Barbara mining engineer and son of two Ventura county pioneers, Jeremiah and Sarah Rosenberg, who crossed the plains to California in the '50's.

Lloyd Royden-Hopkins Friday February 24, 1939 Page One "County Briefs"

Lloyd Royden-Hopkins, 53, former Santa Maria barber, was found dead in his cabin in the county's Camp Adam, south of Santa Maria, Saturday. Death occurred during the night, apparently from a heart attack.

Thomas Charles Ryan Friday August 18, 1939 Page One

Thomas Charles Ryan, 58, of Chicago, was killed and two others were injured Tuesday in a head-on collision between an automobile and oil truck on the Nojoqui grade three miles to the north of Las Cruces which closed the road to traffic, routing it over the old Nojoqui grade. Driver of the Union Oil company truck involved, Horace B. **Oterdal** of Fresno, gave as his opinion that the driver of the death car fell asleep momentarily swerving across the white lane directly into the path of the truck. The passenger car was tossed 50 feet, and completely demolished, Ryan being killed instantly. The big truck and trailer were badly damaged, releasing 1000 gallons of casing head gasoline on the highway.

Charles George Schoenberger Junior Friday February 2, 1939 Page One

See **Joseph Stanley Chaney**

Lewis Marcus Schwabacher, Friday February 24, 1939 Page One "County Briefs"

Lewis Marcus Schwabacher, 90 year old Santa Maria pioneer is dead. A resident of Santa Maria for 47 years, he passed away in his home in that city this week.

Grace Squier September 1, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

Death claimed Miss Grace Squier, native of Santa Barbara and a descendant of a pioneer family, sister of John and Eugene Squier, attorneys.

John Slivka August 25, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

After John Slivka, 64, Santa Barbara miser watchmaker, was found dead in his home, watches, bankbooks and building and loan certificates were discovered worth \$20,000.

Cyrus M. Tucker Friday February 10, 1939 Page Five "County Briefs"

Word has been received of the death of Cyrus M. Tucker of Santa Cruz, formerly of a pioneer resident Lompoc valley. He left Lompoc about 15 years ago. He was the son of B. F. Tucker, one of the original settlers of the Lompoc colony.

B.F. Tucker was postmaster in 1875 with the post office in his home on South I Street.

Friday February 3, 1939 Page Three "County Briefs"

David Underhill, 26, of Goleta, who had gone to the Santa Barbara pound to see about employment, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Poundmaster Jack Keevil. Keevil was exonerated of blame.

Friday March 17, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

Mariano Valenzuela

Burns suffered when his bed caught fire while he was smoking were fatal to Mariano Valenzuela, 70, of Santa Barbara.

Henry Howard Webb June 9, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

Henry Howard Webb, 86, regarded as one of the nation's foremost engineers and mine developers, died in Santa Barbara. He left an estate estimated to exceed \$1,000,000.

Gilbert White Friday February 24, 1939 Page One "County Briefs"

Gilbert White, famous artist and wit, died in Paris at the age of 62. He was a brother of Roderick White, Santa Barbara musician; Harwood White of Montecito, and Stewart Edward White, Burlingame novelist.

Roderick, a noted violinist; Harwood, an architect; Stewart Edward, noted author of California fiction, owner of Sandyland property and wrote at Mattei's Tavern in Los Olivos.

George Washington Wilkin August 18, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

George Washington Wilkin, longtime resident of Lompoc, died in a Santa Barbara hospital a day after the death of his sister, Mrs. A. L. Dyer.

William Thomas Witt Jr. Friday March 17, 1939 Page Four "County Briefs"

Death Wednesday afternoon claimed four-year-old William Thomas Witt Jr. as the result of burns about the face and body incurred when he fell into a washtub of scalding water near his home on the Guadalupe road.

Actually 5 days short of 4 years old.

Contributed by Karen Harris, Extractor, and SBCGS Member, with notes in italics contributed by Jim Norris, SBCGS Member.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM THE SANTA BARBARA MORNING PRESS, JUNE 22, 1930:

FAMILY MOVES TO SANTA RITA-----N. A. Sampson, Gaviota, Is Transferred by Oil Company to New Position -----

GAVIOTA, June 21, --- Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Sampson and son Norman moved this week to Santa Rita, where Sampson is employed by the Associated Oil company. The family has lived here for 13 years, and have taken an interest in community affairs. Sampson was formerly a trustee of the Vista del Mar school, and at present is one of the board of trustees of the Santa Ynez High school. Mrs. Sampson has been custodian of the Gaviota branch library for the past eight years, and correspondent for this vicinity for The Morning Press, Santa Barbara, since 1925. Norman Sampson is a junior in the Santa Ynez High school, but plans to enter the Los Angeles Polytechnic High in the fall.

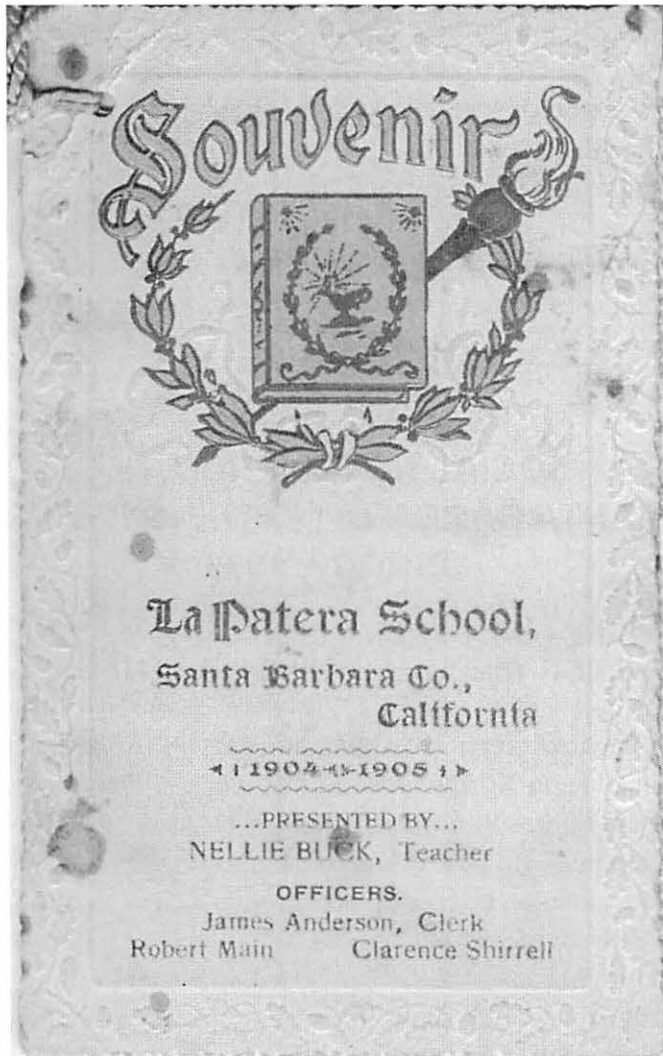
Mrs. J. B. Rickard and family of Santa Barbara are vacationing at El Encinal ranch. A tennis court has just been completed on their ranch.

(SOCIAL NOTES Continued on page 60)

DEAR EDITOR:

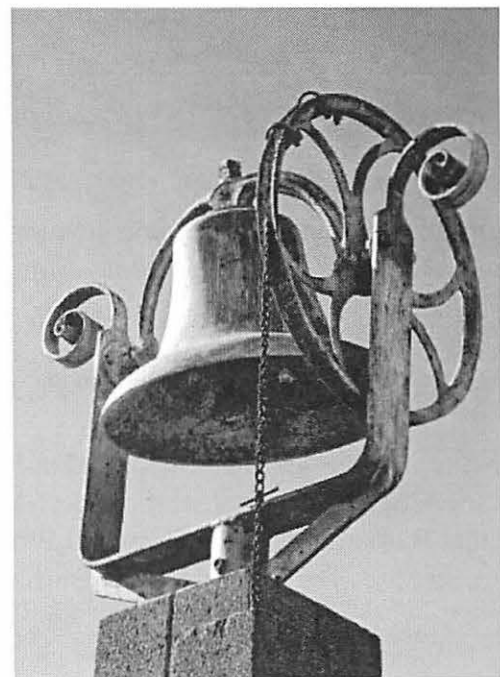
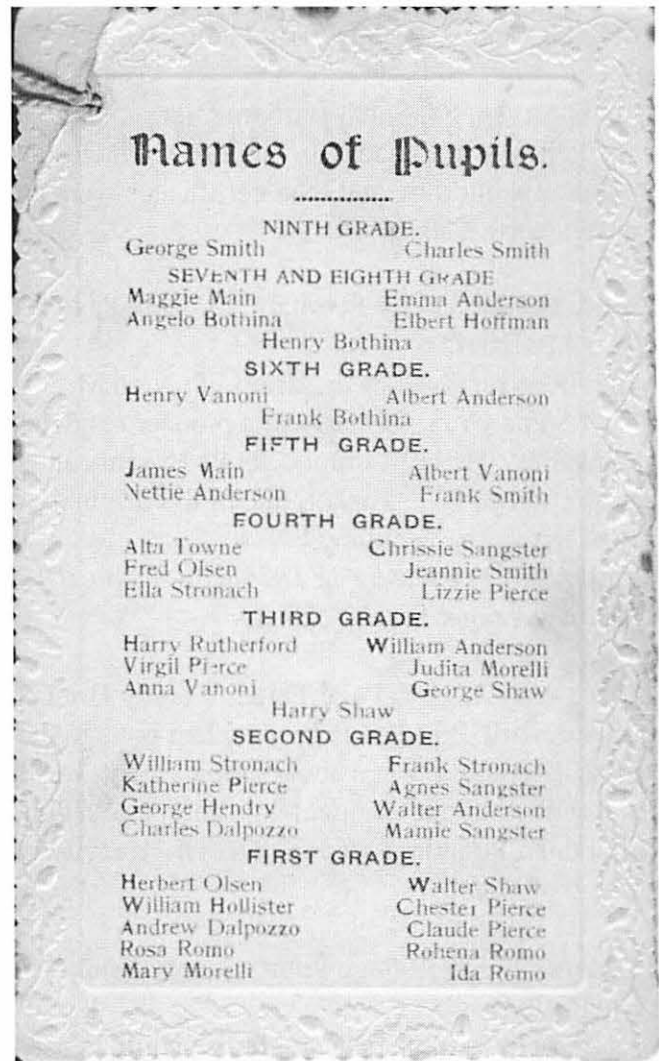
UPDATE ON LA PATERA SCHOOL

I am sending these images in response to the article on the La Patera School in the previous issue of *Ancestors West*. They are from the extensive El Barbareño (Neal Graffy) collection.



Sincerely, El Barbareño

Another reader asked what had happened to the school's bell. For that, I would have had to go to the new school site on La Patera to see if it was still there as was reported in the article. I enlisted the aid of Art Sylvester who generously took the time to photograph the bell at the new school.—Ed.



LA PATERA SCHOOL BELL
PHOTO BY ART SYLVESTER

FINDING YOUR ANCESTORS IN EUROPE

By Marielle A. Bourgeois, M.A.
<amarielle@yahoo.com>
www.searchancestors.com

A genealogy research rule - when the search of a man's surname in a particular area/country does not lead anywhere, look at the surname of his wife and try to trace HER country of origin.

A client testimonial appearing on my webpage at www.searchancestors.com, written by Richard from California, explains the steps I took to trace his ancestors in Europe. Richard wrote:

"In search of my Bêche ancestors—I had searched for the records of my great grand-parents, Louis Bêche and Marie-Louise Henriette Nottet, for fourteen years and had accumulated a lot of genealogy information in America. In Europe, I had traced only the baptism of my great grand-parents' oldest daughter, Marie-Louise Clémentine, in Paris, in 1873. Feeling a bit lost, I reached out to Marielle A. Bourgeois, genealogist, for help.

"Marielle transferred the search of my family from the Bêche side in France to the Nottet side in Belgium. She found the marriage of Louis Bêche and Marie-Louise Henriette Nottet in a small village—Tavigny—of the Luxembourg province in Belgium. From that important finding, we traced many generations of Bêche and over 300 original documents on both the Nottet and Bêche families, in Belgium and in France. The Bêche-Nottet marriage document gave us the name of the place where Louis Bêche was born, Saint-Georges, Moselle, France, which allowed us to trace Bêche generations in places named Imling and Lixheim, Moselle, France, all the way back to about mid 1600's. Marielle also helped me find the younger Bêche generations, many of whom had moved to Paris or surrounding areas. As for the Nottet siblings and relatives of Marie-Louise Henriette Nottet, they stayed, lived and died in Belgium.

"In different parts of America I had traced the living and burial places of Louis Bêche in Pennsylvania, age 54, Marie-Louise Henriette Nottet, in Indiana, age 89, my direct ancestor Marie-Louise

Clémentine Bêche, in Pennsylvania, age 33, and Marie-Louise Clémentine siblings - Mamie, Auguste Louis, and Victoria Caroline - in Indiana, at the respective ages of 73, 78, and 83.

"Because of Marielle's findings, I have been able to connect with numerous descendants of my distant relatives, in Europe and in America, and have created meaningful friendships with many of them. Marielle is an excellent researcher and has contacts around the world.

*Richard, California
fburda@sbcglobal.net"*

Some readers might like to understand my reasoning for leaving France and going to Belgium to search the wife's surname Nottet:

After checking Richard's work, in America and in Europe, I realized that he had done an excellent research job and figured there must be a reason explaining why he was stuck in his search in Paris. I therefore checked the surname Nottet / Notet, in Europe, on various Internet sites and other places, and reached the conclusion that the surname was prevalent in Belgium. Nottet or Notet was especially traceable in geographic areas situated in the South-East part of Belgium, Wallonia region, close to Luxembourg. So I searched in South-East Belgium, using Family History Library* microfilms, for the Nottet Bêche marriage about 1870's (knowing that their daughter, Richard's ancestor, was born in 1873). Searching this way, I found the marriage document of Marie-Louise Henriette Nottet in the very small village of Tavigny. She married Louis-Joseph Bêche on 19.6.1874. She was born on 2.6.1852 in the village of Buret, Belgium.

[* Family History Library (FHL) microfilms can be located in the library's catalog at www.familysearch.org and ordered through your local Family History Center on loan. —Ed.]

TECHNOLOGY TIP OF THE MONTH: FURTHER ADVENTURES WITH ADOBE PHOTOSHOP

USING COLOR CHANNELS TO CORRECT
BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS

by Kay Spears

<kspears@acpl.lib.in.us>

This is a little trick I picked up from Katrin Eismann's book *Photoshop Restoration & Retouching*. Whether scanning black and white, sepia or color photographs, I always scan and save using the highest color setting the scanner allows.

Why do I save my black and white images as color? One reason is that they have more depth when viewed. Another reason is I can use the Color Channels tool to correct some problems that may arise with black and white photographs. One of those problems may be a close encounter with a child who had a pencil or pen in her hand. Or there may be dust, specks, or dirt of unknown origin on the surface of the photograph. For this lesson, let's imagine a child and pen have left a scribble on the photo.

Open the scanned photograph in Photoshop, making sure the Layers Palette is selected. Click the Channels tab on the Layers Palette. This is the Color (RGB) Channels palette, and there will be four channels: RGB, Red, Green, and Blue.

Next, view the photograph on each channel (except the RGB channel) by clicking on them one at a time. Click on the channel itself, not the eye. As you click on each channel, watch your photograph change. The image should look better on one channel than on the other two. The scribble will appear very light or will have disappeared. That is the channel you are going to use. With the best channel selected, go to Image>Mode>Grayscale and click. A dialog box will ask "Discard other Channels?" Click OK. Now you will have only a "Gray" channel.

Once this is done, you can continue to tweak the photograph in whatever manner needed. If you want to add a sepia tone or color back in when you are finished tweaking, go to Image>Mode>RGB Color and click. When you do this, the photograph will once again be in color mode and ready to have color added; however, there shouldn't be any scribble on it.

*From Allen County Public Library's "Genealogy Gems News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 76, June 30, 2010" electronic newsletter.
<http://www.genealogycenter.info/>
Submitted by Cari Thomas*

(SOCIAL NOTES *Continued from page 57*)

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hollingsworth were hosts at dinner to Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Sampson. Later in the evening a number of friends arrived to surprise the Sampsons, and the whole party retired to the auditorium of the schoolhouse where games were played and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The guests of honor were presented with a handsome gift from their many friends here. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. E. T. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Buhn, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Dorman, Mr. and Mrs. K. Langlo, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buhn, Mr. and Mrs. Chase Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Minnich, Mrs. Harry Streeter and children, Shirley and Dixie; Miss Eleanor Meck, Jean and Thea May Dorman, Tom and Coleen Kelly, John Briggs and Norman Sampson.

Lee Fessler, tool pusher for the Barnsdall Oil Co., has been transferred to Elwood, where he has moved his family. Sam Anderson of Maricopa has taken the position and has moved his family on the Price ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Toller of Ojai were visitors in town. They formerly operated a hotel in Los Alamos.

Mrs. Madeline Rossi, who has been confined to her home with illness, has recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. John Black, who have been passing a few weeks in Oregon, have returned and after a brief visit they left for Los Angeles, where they will reside.

Recent visitors in Santa Maria were Mrs. C. H. Pearson, Mrs. Walter Clarke, Mrs. Ed Collins, Mrs. Wm. Todd, R. A. McCombs and Ellis Smith.

OR

MARJ'S MTDNA, OR ARE YOU MY LONG LOST TFF7J?

By Marj & Jim Friestad, SBCGS Members
<ronjim@cox.net>, <marjaf@cox.net>

MtDNA does not usually inform you of much more than the origin of one's mother's line thousands of years ago, but what if one has 19 exact mutation matches with two other people, reference chart below. Note that User ID DBRKU, S7ZH9, and TFF7J have 5-HVR1 and 14-HVR2 exact same mutation markers and DNT7K deviates by one marker. Two of the four, DNT7K and TFF7J were adopted. That's what happened with Marj Friestad's mtDNA. Those four women must be related at least somewhere in the past 10,000 years, OR could there be a closer relationship?

TFF7J was born 13 years after Marj and grew up in Kenosha, Wisconsin within 40 miles of Marj's home in Williams Bay, Wisconsin and was adopted from a convent in Milwaukee.

Learning this jarred Marj's memory of her mother, Arline, who said that the nurse who attended her birth told Arline that she was a twin (but that the twin died—or did she?) Arline's mother denied that statement, but it put question marks in Arline's thoughts and feelings to the extent she mentioned it several times when discussing family history with Marj. Being an only child, Arline wondered if she might have a sibling somewhere.

What makes things more questionable is that about four years ago Jim and Marj tried to research the

parents of an adopted friend and ran into a dead end after discovering that about the time their friend was adopted the doctors in the county had a baby "Black Market" business. The friend told them that she knew her adoptive parents were called in the evening and told to pick her up at midnight. She was most likely a "Black Market" baby.

Could Arline have been a twin and her sibling sold on the "Black Market?"

OR—could there be another possibility of relationship? Arline's grandmother, Phoebe Haley, was the second wife of Wesley Ladd. Could she have had a child prior to that marriage? Their marriage took place in Wilmont, Wisconsin located between Williams Bay and Kenosha. The questions have yet to be answered.

Prior to all of the above findings TFF7J and Marj were in the J2 haplogroup. A haplogroup is determined by the study of DNA molecular evolution which determines deep ancestral origins for thousands of years. Following the findings, TFF7J had a FGS* test and has been placed in a different haplogroup than Marj. However if Marj would go to the additional expense of having the FGS test she might be placed in a different haplogroup or the same as TFF7J who presently is in J21alb haplogroup.

Meanwhile TFF7J has applied to Wisconsin for her adoption record. Only time will tell if there is more to this story.

[Will Marj go that extra mile to see if her haplogroup numbers expand and match TFF7J? Only time will tell. —Ed.]

User ID	HVR1 Mutations	HVR2 Mutations
RUNEG	269T, 126C, 145A, 231C, 261T	073G, 150T, 152C, 195C, 215G, 263G, 295T, 310 1T, 315 1C, 319C, 489C, 513A, 522-, 523-
DBRKU	269T, 126C, 145A, 231C, 261T	073G, 150T, 152C, 195C, 215G, 263G, 295T, 310 1T, 315 1C, 319C, 489C, 513A, 522-, 523-
DNT7K	269T, 126C, 145A, 231C, 261T	073G, 150T, 152C, 195C, 215G, 263G, 295T, 310 1T, 315 1C, 319A, 319C, 489C, 513A, 522-, 523-
S7ZH9	269T, 126C, 145A, 231C, 261T	073G, 150T, 152C, 195C, 215G, 263G, 295T, 310 1T, 315 1C, 319C, 489C, 513A, 522-, 523-
TFF7J	269T, 126C, 145A, 231C, 261T	073G, 150T, 152C, 195C, 215G, 263G, 295T, 310 1T, 315 1C, 319C, 489C, 513A, 522-, 523-

* Full Genome Sequence [test]. It exclusively traces the direct maternal line without influence from other lines. This test is for all three regions of the mitochondrial DNA: HVR1(16001-16569), HVR2(00001-00574), and the coding region (00575-16000). The

entire mitochondrial genome is tested and this is the last mtDNA test that a person would need to take. A perfect match indicates a common ancestor in recent times. Results identify the ethnic and geographic origin of the maternal line.

From <http://www.familytreedna.com/products.aspx>

5 FABULOUS GOOGLE RESEARCH STRATEGIES

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

“5 Fabulous Google Research Strategies....for the Family Historian” by Lisa Louise Cooke, Producer & Host of The Genealogy Gems Podcast at <http://www.GenealogyGems.TV> & Family History: Genealogy Made Easy, a podcast on the Personal Life Media Network.

This paper on maximizing your use of Google’s search capabilities can be read in full at: http://www.genealogygems.tv/Pages/Articles/Google_Research_Strategies_e-book.pdf

However, here are just a few, as a teaser...

Lisa starts off with Strategy #1: the Basics of which most of you already know, for instance:

If you search... [by putting both < genealogy > and < Minnesota > into the search box] you’ll get results containing... [any website containing the words “genealogy” and “Minnesota”]

Uses & Examples... “Use with unique words. Genealogy and Minnesota will give you far too many results to be effective.”

She also includes ones with which you may not be familiar, to make your search more effective:

If you search... [by using an asterisk between words, as in this search < City * directory >]

You’ll get results containing... “the words *city* and *directory* separated by one or more words.”

Uses & Examples... “The source you are looking for might turn out to be the city “phone” directory which would not appear in results for a search on “city directory,”

....and:

If you search... [by using a colon after define and before the word to be defined < define:probate >] you’ll get results containing... “definitions of the word probate from sources found on the Web.”

Uses & Examples... “Great for research clarification”

Following the page of those basics, Lisa jumps directly to more advanced Strategies #2, explaining,

for instance, in the next four pages the use of a variety of techniques:

•The OR Search:

To find pages that include either of two search terms, add an uppercase OR between the terms. For example, here’s how to search for cemeteries in either Manhattan or Brooklyn:

< Cemeteries Manhattan OR Brooklyn >

•The NUMRANGE Search

A Numrange search delivers results containing numbers in a given range. Just type in two numbers, separated by two periods, with no spaces, into the search box along with your search terms.

This would be an ideal search if you are unsure of an exact year. For example:

< Jehu Burkhart 1850..1860 >

•Strategy pages #3 beginning on page 9 will introduce you, if you don’t already know about it, to Google’s IMAGES search capability; but even if you’ve already used IMAGES, Lisa will tell you how to improve the results you receive! As Lisa notes: “... there are over 300 million digital photos taken every single day! And Google has set its sights on being the search index that has over 1 trillion images to search from.”

•Research Strategy #4 goes into a 3-page detail to solve the problem of coming across a website which does NOT have a search engine within the site.

•Strategy #5, the last, is a 6-page tutorial in creating for yourself an iGoogle GENEALOGY Dashboard on your computer. This is a way to customize your Google homepage into a genealogy helpmate by adding gadgets such as a to-do list, your top gen bookmarks, sticky notes, a calendar and even the sbgen blog! This includes a hotlink directly to Lisa’s Genealogy Gems Podcast #51 for an audio review of all the goodies for you on iGoogle.



FALLING LEAVES FROM MY FAMILY TREE OR WHO WAS LUCY ANN WHEELER?

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

In 2008, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored a Quilt Contest with the theme: Our Patchwork Heritage. I thought this would be a wonderful opportunity to combine my two hobbies by creating a family tree quilt, although the time frame was quite constricted—about three months. In breakneck fashion, I sewed two-inch patchwork squares in shades of blue and green for the background of sky and grass. Then I hand appliquéd an original design of a tree with roots and branches in black fabric. I made leaves in various shades of fall colors and hand appliquéd these leaves onto the branches of the tree after I had printed the names of my ancestors on them with a permanent fabric marker. The leaves were color coded to represent the birthplaces of my ancestors. I embroidered my initials onto the tree and finally, hand quilted the project. The quilt, entitled, “Some of Karen’s Family Tree,” measured 74 inches wide by 90 inches long. In the NSDAR California State Chapter contest, it came in third. If you do not want to come to Solvang to see it in person, you can find the original design at: <http://www.KarenHarrisRoark.com>

In early 2010, I decided to display this quilt in our home. As I was preparing to hang it across the hall from my home office which is known as Genealogy Central, I thought it might be interesting to go through some of the names and see if anything new was

posted on the internet since I had done the original research. Imagine my surprise when I typed the name John Markham into the Family Tree section of Ancestry.com and found postings of two additional wives other than the original spouse I had discovered.

In the early years of my family history research in 2001, I had originally found a marriage intention dated January 22, 1832 and a newspaper notice of their marriage dated February 16, 1832 for John Markham and Miss Lucy Ann Wheeler, of Lenox (MA). But who were her parents? Having posted queries on various forums at Genealogy.com, I became acquainted with a Markham cousin who responded to my query in an email in 2002 and told me that her relatives had done the research and they told her that Lucy Ann Wheeler was actually Lucy Ann Grant Wheeler.

A review of the very large published Wheeler genealogy identified Lucy Ann Grant Wheeler, who was born in Connecticut at about the same time as my Lucy Ann. I did note the names of her parents and various ancestors including Matthew Grant, the immigrant from England who was an ancestor of President U. S. Grant. I did not find any other Lucy Ann Wheelers with the approximate birth year and location as mine. It did not report any marriages for her. Okay, sometimes that happens. Not all published genealogies include everyone; in fact, it seems that most of them do not include my relatives. When I made the quilt I included some of Lucy Ann Grant Wheeler’s relatives believing they were mine; I especially liked Silence Williams and wondered if she was.

During another review in 2006, I came across another name, Lucy Ann Inman associated with my third great-grandfather, but no evidence other than trees posted on Ancestry.com; I submitted more queries on the various forums and did not receive any response. Since I had the marriage intention and what I thought was the verification from my Internet cousin, I had concluded that Lucy Ann Wheeler and Lucy Ann Grant Wheeler was the same person. Almost four years later, it was time to do some research and determine whether this was indeed the case.

To be sure that Lucy Ann Grant Wheeler was not my ancestor, I researched her through the census and discovered that she was living in Rhode Island in

1900 as a maiden aunt. My Lucy Ann died in 1880 in Iowa and is buried in Benton County. So, this is clearly not my Lucy. Pulling out the trusty seam ripper, over twenty leaves began falling from my family tree. Fortunately, for artistic reasons, I had blended paternal and maternal lines on the tree so I did not lose an entire branch.

But who was my Lucy? And why did she name one of her sons Wheeler? Was she really a Wheeler? The marriage notice in the newspaper mentioned that she was a Miss. Maybe there really is something to this Lucy Ann Inman and I had better see what I can find about her. There is a website called the Inman Compendium and this may be the source of these postings. They noted that her death date was the same as the one I had found in Benton County. There were other Inmans living in Benton County and it appeared that a Lucy Ann Markham was mentioned in Lucy Ann Inman's mother's will. The John Markham family moved to Iowa after the Civil War and, most likely, their family Bible went with them and did not stay in Massachusetts with my second great-grandfather, Alfred Markham.

In the 1925 Iowa State Census, the names of the parents are listed. David Markham, one of the sons of John Markham, was still living in Benton County, and he reported that his mother was Lucy Ann Parsons! One of his brothers was named John Parsons Markham. So, this must be the source of the Lucy Ann Parsons as the wife of John Markham which I found in some family trees on Ancestry.com. Unfortunately, none of these trees contains sources.

I wrote to Benton County Iowa to see if they could help me unravel this knotty problem; no word yet from them. Return online visits to the NEHGS website to review their digitized MA vital records were not helpful in clarifying this situation. So where does this leave me? Did my third great-grandfather, John F. Markham, marry one, two or three different Lucy Anns? Was Lucy Ann Wheeler really an Inman or a Parsons? Was she adopted formally or informally after her father died when she was young? Had she been married before? Who was Wheeler Markham named after and how did one of my ancestral uncles have a Parsons middle name?



SUSANNA & MARIANO PICO WHO'S BURIED WHERE?

*By David Plimier, SBCGS Member
dplimier@gmail.com*

One is inclined to think that all the old records are pristine and correct. After digging into them, I think that the old recorders were no better than those of our era. If you read our piece about Miguel Pico, you saw that, probably, his records got scrambled about 1897. Well, here is a more obscure problem. We ran across it while trying to get the details right about our direct relatives. Before I get to the question, you need some background.

Several years ago, we found Susanna Pico's grave almost by accident at the Calvary Cemetery. We were struck by the beautiful marble gravestone placed there, apparently by her husband, Alexander Bergeot. Susanna, who was Mariano Pico's daughter, died a young woman, probably from childbirth complications. On this trip, we have traced Alexander and Susanna, and we have put significant information about them in the Plimier Data Repository.

Susanna was born in 1852; we have her Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library baptism record, baptized Maria Susanna Pico. She married Alexander Bergeot in 1873; we have their Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library marriage record. And, she died as a young woman in 1875 which suggests possible childbirth complications. We have her Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library death record. She is buried at Santa Barbara Calvary Cemetery. According to the Cemetery Office record, her burial location is Section C20, Lot2, Grave 2. Ellen Plimier, her niece, is in the next grave, Grave 1, and Juanita Pico is on the opposite side. We have pictures of Susanna's grave with its marble gravestone dedicated by her husband, Alexander Bergeot. It shows her death date in 1875 and her age, early 20s. However, the Cemetery Office record shows her name to be Susanna Mariana Pico, her birth date to be 1875 and her death date to be 1901. Obviously wrong. Her records show that her name was Maria Susanna not Susanna Mariana; her death date was 1875 not her birth date; and, she was long dead in 1901. These curiosities are cleared up by reviewing her father's record, Mariano de los Dolores Pico.

Mariano died 21 DEC 1901 according to his death record at Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library. Further, that record locates his grave, presumably in the Calvary Cemetery, as "lot 2 Bl 20 C". There is only one area in the Cemetery that matches this location; it is the same lot as Susanna's, certainly the adjacent grave. The Cemetery records list Mariano without a location. It appears that sometime in the past the two records were merged using both death dates and showing them as Susanna's birth and death. Thus, she shows as born in 1875 and died in 1901. The two names were also merged, Susanna and Mariano, to make one name, Susanna Mariana.

Our searches could find no grave marker for Mariano. There is no real reason to believe the Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library record is incorrect. We believe that he is buried in the same lot in the Cemetery as his daughter, Susanna.

Researched by:

Jean Caroline Lewis Plimier
Judith Luana Plimier
Roy David TenEyck Plimier

POSTSCRIPT:

The following new information is pertinent. The Santa Barbara Calvary Cemetery did not open until 1896, after Susanna died. Therefore she must have been initially buried in the Cieneguitas Cemetery and later moved to Calvary. Many remains were transferred to the new cemetery. It would have been the usual practice to move Susanna's remains. We have been told that remains were normally reburied in a small redwood box.

Later, Ellen Plimier who died at age 17 was buried in the same lot next to Susanna. It is quite probable that all three people repose in the same cemetery lot, Section C Block 20 Lot 2 as shown in Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library Death Book 2 register.

We consider all questions as to the burial locations of these persons resolved.

Researched by:

David T. Plimier 22 Nov 2007

PROTECTING YOUR GENEALOGY DATA

By George G. Morgan

One of the Genealogy Guys

<http://www.genealogyguys.com/>

July 16th was not a good day. As a Florida resident, I'm accustomed to a lot of unusual weather. During the summer, hurricane season is always on people's minds, and there is usually a strong down-pour every afternoon around rush hour. More often than not, the rain is accompanied by strong lightning and thunder. After all, whether you know it or not, Florida is the "lightening capital of the world," with more direct strikes per square mile than anywhere else. As a result, Floridians must be more attuned to protecting their homes, appliances, and electronic equipment than most people elsewhere. Still, we all need to be conscientious about protecting equipment and data.

You have invested hundreds or thousands of hours in researching your genealogy and entering data into your computerized database. It doesn't make any difference which program you use—Family Tree Maker, Roots Magic, Legacy, The Master Genealogist, PAF, or another program. The data you have so carefully and lovingly entered into your computer database is vulnerable to destruction or corruption by any of a number of perils. Here are a few tips to help you protect your investment of time, money, and research.

Simple Computer System Backups

There are essentially two types of backups you can perform on your own computer. One is a program backup. A program may offer to back up your data to a unique file on your computer, usually when you are shutting down the program. This only takes a few moments but, if your data gets zapped somehow, that backup can restore you to exactly where you were. I urge you to always take advantage of this type of backup. If a program does not offer a box to backup your files, go looking for it. Go to the FILE menu and look for 'backup' or 'export.' In a genealogy program, it's often 'export GEDCOM file.'

The other type of backup is a complete system backup. This means that you are physically copying

everything on your computer somewhere else. You could back up the entire system (or specific areas) to CD or to another disk drive. There are numerous manufacturers of external hard disks today in various sizes, ranging from gigabytes to several terabytes. The prices of external hard drives are exceptionally good for the amount of data that you can store on them.

Moreover, they come with software that you can install and configure to cause a full system backup or an incremental backup (just those files that have been created or changed since the last backup) to take place on a specific schedule. This automatic, full-system backup becomes a “no-brainer” for you. If, in an emergency, you have to evacuate your home or office, simply unplug the external drive and take it with you. Western Digital makes a product called My Book, and it will work with any computer through a simple USB cable attachment. (Note, though, that there have been problems with their firewire cable connections.)

On-Network Backups

There are numerous companies now offering cheap and secure data backup services for your data on their computer servers. The advantages are pretty obvious. First, this is a very inexpensive way to back up your data. Second, when you sign up for the service, a small piece of scheduling software is installed on your computer that allows you to schedule the backup. Your choices usually include selecting one or more specific times to commence the backup, or you allow the software to back up your data after your system has been idle for some period of time, such as one-half of an hour or an hour. Second, your data is stored off-site--away from your physical facility. That means that the chances of disaster striking both places at once are minimized substantially. Some backup services even have multiple, redundant sites at which data is stored. That protects them and it doubly protects you.

One of the services that has become popular as a backup site is Mozy, an award-winning online backup service that is available through the Ancestry Store. For \$4.95 per month, you can backup your entire computer, unlimited data size. You don't have to be a computer expert. You simply go to the configuration screen, check the boxes next to the files you want to back up, schedule the times, and Mozy does the rest.

Your data is secure at all times. That is because all files are encrypted on your computer with military grade, 448-bit Blowfish encryption. After the files are encrypted, they're sent to Mozy's world-class data center via a secure 128-bit SSL connection—the same type of encryption technology used for online banking. All encrypted data is stored on servers located in a locked room monitored by a 24/7/365 security team. You will definitely want to check out this option.

Ancestry.com also provides you with a backup option for your GEDCOM file. When you upload your GEDCOM file to create a personal Family Tree under the My Ancestry tab, you are storing a copy of your genealogical data on their computers. If you then use that online family tree as the place where you, and possibly other collaborating genealogists, enter your data, you always have the option under the 'Manage Tree' link to download a copy of a GEDCOM. This will contain all the changes and additions you have made to the data since you uploaded the original GEDCOM. The GEDCOM will not include the images you have linked from online image databases, photographs you have added, written stories, or recorded audio stories. However, you will have an up-to-date backup copy of names and dates to download to your computer and to import/open in your genealogy database program.

Two other ways to back up your genealogy database (and other collections of data) are to 1) create a GEDCOM file of your database and a compressed ZIP file for your photos, attach them to an e-mail, and send it to yourself--or perhaps to another family member; and 2) create the GEDCOM and ZIP files mentioned above, burn them to one or more CDs, and store them in a safe-deposit box or with someone you trust outside your home for safekeeping.

Don't Lose It

Consider the grief and stress that you would experience if you lost your computer or your genealogy data. A little time invested in backing up your data will let you sleep a lot easier at night.

Happy Hunting!

George G. Morgan

AWJ Editor's Note: In light of this past weekend,

I am compelled to add a sad footnote to George's column. I'd been "going to" download Mozy for some time, but other things kept taking priority. I kept telling myself I was too busy and that it would have to wait. Well, this week my computer started acting up. It spurred me to action, but unfortunately, Mozy wasn't done downloading by the time I figured out that the cause of my problems was an external drive, and it was too late. Mozy managed to save a few things from this drive, but I lost photographs and much more.

The drive was originally my backup, but as space was getting lean on my laptop, I began loading pictures and other large files exclusively to the backup drive. I was fortunate that I have shared pictures with family and that my husband and daughter also have copies of many pictures on their computers, but there are probably quite a few that are gone for good.

Don't make the same mistake I did. Whatever backup method you choose, do it now. If you think you're busy now, think of how busy you'll be trying to restore and recreate all that you've lost. -Juliana

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ARE YOU A SMITH?

Though Smith is the most common last name in the United States and the United Kingdom, fewer than 5 million people world wide bear the name (it ranks far behind the name Li, held by 108 million people). But you might be a Smith and not even know it. These surnames are based on various languages' words for the metalworking profession:

De Smet	Dutch
Ferraro	Italian
Haddad	Arabic
Herrera	Spanish
Kovacs	Hungarian
Kovalenko	Ukrainian
Kovalev	Russian
Kowal	Polish
Lefevre	French
Lohar	Punjab
Schmieder	Yiddish
Sedaris	Greek
Seppa	Finnish

RICHARD D. JENKINS— WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE? SAILOR, WORLD TRAVELER, 49er, OUTFITTER, FISHERMAN, OTTER HUNTER, SANTA BARBARA CO. SHERIFF, OR SURVEYOR?

*By Kathy Jacobsen, SBCGS Member
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When I began researching the family, I decided to start with the person I knew the least about. It seems a backward way to go about it, but it had intrigue.

Richard D. Jenkins, aka Ricardo, aka Dick, was born in Portsmouth, England in 1820. He was the grandson of a Welsh stonemason, who helped build the fort to defend the British against the Spanish Armada. As a teenager, Richard ran away from home to join the British navy.

He later traveled to China and bought two lorchas¹ that were destroyed in a typhoon. He was in Hong Kong in 1848, when the American boat *Rainbow* brought news of the discovery of gold in California. For \$250.00 he shipped aboard the brig *Juliana* and sailed to San Francisco and on to the goldfields. He had no luck prospecting and returned to San Francisco to what he knew best—ships. He worked in the boatyards, where he outfitted boats outward bound for the east coast of the United States. While most of the boats he fitted out made safe passage to the east coast, there were two that are of interest locally. Two of the boats that he fitted were the old side-wheeler the *Winfield Scott* and the *Yankee Blade*. These were laden with gold and with forty-niners who were homeward bound from their prospecting. The *Yankee Blade* went down off Point Arguello. The *Winfield Scott* wrecked in the fog on the rocky cliffs of Anacapa Island. This event was to begin another chapter in Richard's life.

A month after the wreck of the *Winfield Scott*, word arrived in San Francisco by relays of horsemen that the two boats had gone down in the Santa Barbara Channel. Richard bought the boat the *Firefly* and along with two other divers sailed to Anacapa Island to hunt for the gold that he knew was aboard the boat. They found the boat, but the gold and passengers had been rescued by the sister boat, the *Californian*. Richard sailed on to Santa Barbara, where he decided to remain. In Santa Barbara, it being a Spanish city, Richard became "Ricardo."

According to Walker Tompkins, in his books *Yankee Barbareños* and *It Happened in Old Santa Barbara*, in January 1851 Salisbury Haley, captain of a coastal steamer, submitted and won the bid to survey and lay out the streets of Santa Barbara. He recruited his friend Richard Jenkins to assist him. Between the two of them, they measured and staked out the downtown blocks of the city we now know as Santa Barbara. To this very day confusion and disputes arise over easements for sewer, phone cables, gas and electric lines all because of the tool used to measure the blocks. It seems as though Captain Haley had chosen to measure the blocks using a leather *reata*. In actuality, they did use a regulation steel chain, but some of those chain links were patched with rawhide thongs. The result was that on foggy mornings the rawhide would stretch and on sunny afternoons it would shrink. Therefore the result was that there were lots of many different sizes than the 450 square that had been requested.

On Dec. 8, 1854 Richard applied for citizenship in the United States. Some of his friends wrote letters of recommendation for his citizenship and vouched for his character to the court in Santa Barbara. On November 28, 1857 he was declared a citizen.

An old family story of the *Firefly* wrecking off 2nd point near Castle Rock nearly killing him has been passed down through generations. It was said that he was found half dead by two Indian princesses who nursed him back to health. One of those princesses was Dorotea. She was the daughter of Ciriaco Jose, "Alachutt" (aka Chief of the Mugu Chumash). According to the story, Richard and Dorotea fell in love and were married. In fact they were married on April 24, 1858 at Our Lady of Sorrows Church in Santa Barbara.

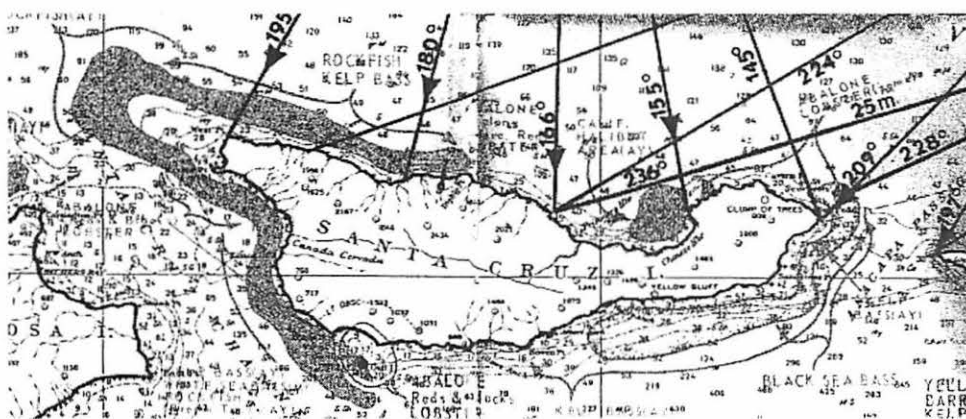
Between them they had three children, Richard Jr.,

Mary Ann and Carlos. Ricardo regaled his children with stories of his travels to China, Mexico, Chile, Honolulu, Valparaiso and all the ports that he had sailed into. Richard Jr. was so impressed that he too became a sailor. The Jenkins family lived in a small house on Chapala St. at Cabrillo. As the family grew, Richard and his friend, Mr. Smith, moved the house to 117 Bath Street.

To feed his family Richard hunted otter and seals and he fished off the coast of Santa Barbara. His favorite harbor was on Santa Cruz Island. To this day it is known as "Dick's Harbor," though officially it's named "Piatt's Harbor." Richard had some old friends from his British naval days who also lived in Santa Barbara. There was a surgeon, Dr. Shaw; Captain Haley; and Captain William Dover, who was the same age as Richard, and who also came from Portsmouth, England. Perhaps they ran away together to join the navy.

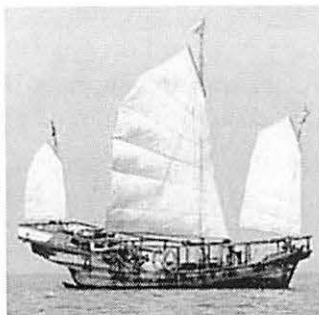
Ricardo regaled his children with stories of his travels to China, Mexico, Chile, Honolulu, Valparaiso and all the ports that he had sailed into.

At one point in his Santa Barbara life, Richard was even elected sheriff, though he didn't qualify for the job. In the Great Register of 1877, Dick is listed as a seaman. In 1873 when his wife Dorotea and his youngest son Carlos died of what they called the "white plague" (which could have been any European illness, probably tuberculosis), Dick continued to live in Santa Barbara and fished the waters of the Santa Barbara channel. He died at the age of 80 in 1900, at the home of his daughter Mary Ann and her husband Charles Hall, 117 Bath St. He had lived in Santa Barbara for 47 years. He is buried in an unmarked grave in the Santa Barbara Cemetery. His daughter continued to live in that same house, raising her own family



until 1954 when she sold it and the land became a motel [now the site of the Franciscan Inn, June 2010].

Richard was my husband's great-grandfather, and he too grew up in that same house on Bath Street.



¹ Lorcha is a type of sailing vessel having a Chinese junk rig on a Portuguese or European hull. The word 'lorcha' means "wooden" and comes from the Portuguese settlement of Macao at the mouth of the Canton River. —Ed.]

Walker A Tompkins, *.It Happened in Old Santa Barbara*. Santa Barbara National Bank, n.d.

Tompkins, *The Yankee Barbareños, The Americanization of Santa Barbara County, California 1796-1925*. Edited by Barbara H. Tompkins. Santa Barbara, California: Movini Press, Ventura, 2003.

Many thanks for all of your help go to:
Maria Daily – President, Santa Cruz Island Foundation,
John R. Johnson, Ph.D. - Curator, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History; Dorothy Oksner - Editor, *Ancestors West*, and all contributing family members

SBCGS LOCAL PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE, HELP NEEDED

The SBCGS is currently involved in projects concerning the scanning, indexing, and formatting for publication on the Internet, or otherwise, of local Santa Barbara records. Several members are quite active in this endeavor, but we always are looking for interested volunteers to assist. Many projects can be worked on from your home computer. If you have any suggestions for other projects concerning Santa Barbara records or would like to help, please advise <ox@silcom.com>. Here are some we are or will be working on:

1. Carpinteria Cemetery database - now in the editing phase. Need 1 or 2 more helpers.
2. Gledhill's will index - scanned, now needs proofing
3. SB marriages listing - continuing from 1910 from FHL film
4. More Mortuary registers - need some
5. County tax records - new project
6. Coroner's Reports index
7. Naturalization index continued from 1921.

A PLEA FOR LOST TREASURES

Many of us have items we have found in antique stores of a genealogical nature like old photos, Bibles, postcards and other ephemeral documents. I, for one, have a Bible, Santa Barbara High School photos, a military ID card, a Civil War letter, a family photo album and some immigration documents, all found, purchased or handed to me by uninterested parties. If you have items like this, please let me know, and maybe we can find descendants who would like to take them off our hands. Send an email describing your items to me at ox@silcom.com. They will be printed in this journal or in Tree Tips.

INTERNET NEWS

A nice gadget to use is the Relatively Curious Internet Genealogy Toolbar. Once installed, you will see drop-down menus for links to Resources, Free Sites, Paid Sites, Books and Magazines in Print, Gadgets, and Blogs, almost all genealogically related. There are other gadgets also like your local temperature. Get it here at <http://relativelycurious.ourtoolbar.com/>, It will save some time typing in those URLs. More links will be added over time.

Save the Date

Saturday October 2nd, 2010
For a
Legacy Brunch
to
Recognize Our Own Pioneers

La Cumbre Country Club
Invitation to Follow

A ROSE FOR MARY

By Betty Kolding Dittman (LVHS Member) and
Richard Dittman, SBCGS and LVHSMember
<rdittman@uwm.edu>

FOREWORD

Charles Dittman, who was generally called by his nickname "Doc," dictated memoirs to his nephew Henry Dittman on November 26, 1960 at Doc's home in Sonora, California. Let's start with a little background.

Doc's *Certificate of Baptism* from Our Lady of Sorrows Church in Santa Barbara states, "Charles Dittman, child of Charles Dittman and Magi Dittman, was born on the 22nd day of February 1880, ..."

Because of his birth date, Doc was also known as George Washington Dittman; see for example, 1930 US Census, California, Santa Barbara County, ED 40, sheet 12A, line 35. The name George is misleading to genealogical researchers.

In the following transcription of Doc's memoirs, you will find that our comments are enclosed in brackets: [].

DOC'S MEMOIRS

"I was born in Santa Barbara, California, February 22, 1880. I was the fifth child of Carl and Margaret Dittman. My brothers and sisters were Lewis Carl who died in infancy and is buried in Santa Barbara. Next was Frances Ellen [Ella], born in Santa Barbara, married Frank Dill in Santa Rita on February 17, 1892, passed away January 20, 1895 leaving one son Carl Dill believed still living in

Benicia, California.

"Next in line was Herman [Herm] Thomas born [left blank] in Santa Barbara. Next came Ludwig [Lu] Carl, born February 2, 1878. I'm next in line. Then Alfred [Alf] Augustus, born February 17, 1882, also in Santa Barbara.

"About 1888 my father having sold his property in Santa Barbara, we moved to the Santa Rita area where Dad purchased ranch property [40 acres for \$4,000 from Charles A. Beckwith on August 22, 1887]. It was here that Anna Wilhelmina [Mina] and Henry Whitfield [Whitty] were born [on April 29, 1888 and December 13, 1890, respectively]. Whitty died November 10, 1895, followed by Mina who died on the 3rd of January 1896.

"My earliest recollections are of Santa Barbara and our home on State Street between Haley and Gutierrez Streets. The property on State Street was purchased by my father when California belonged to Mexico. [Carl had been a storekeeper for Captain James Scott in the spring of 1844 and subsequently probably rented a house from him. Carl bought Doc's home, named the "Casa de Olive," on State Street from the estate of Captain Scott on August 19, 1850, before California became a state.] On the property was a very large fig tree, the butt being about 3 feet in diameter. The branches being so large that my dad had to drill the tree and install iron bolts to help support the limbs.

The railroad at that time passed near the house and ended at Elwood Street.¹ We kids were in the habit of placing pins on the track for the train to pass over and flatten.

"Our neighbors were the Forbushes who lived to the south of us; their home faced the railroad tracks. McCorkys were neighbors on our rear. Further on were the Leyvas. Further down the street were the Warns who had one child named "Willy." The Forbush children (about

			Carl Dittman m. 2nd 1825 1901		Margaret Whitfield 1848 1931		
Ellen Francis Dittman 1872 1895 "Ella"	Lewis Carl Dittman 1874 1875	Herman Thomas Dittman 1875 1949 "Herm"	Ludwig Carl Dittman 1878 1958 "Lu"	Charles Dittman 1880 1961 "Doc"	Alfred August Dittman 1882 1959 "Alf"	Anna Wilhelmina Dittman 1888 1896 "Mina"	Henry Whitfield Dittman 1890 1895 "Whitty"

three of them) were older than we kids and I don't recall much about them. Willy Warn died while we were living in Santa Barbara.

"At this time my father was a landscape gardener and also did carpentry work, having given up [otter] hunting activities which he had engaged in for years. During the gold rush Dad tried his hand at the mines, making two trips on horseback [to the Stanislaus diggings near Sonora], one in 1849 and again in 1850.

"His second trip was not as successful as the first. Also the treatment of Chinese and other groups by the miners was not to his liking, so he returned to Santa Barbara and continued his otter hunting activities.

"We left Santa Barbara on a steamer in 1888, after disposing of the property, and landed at Lompoc Landing [located between the mouth of the Santa Ynez River and Point Purisima]. From there our furniture was moved by wagon to the Santa Rita. Dad carried Alfred on his back from the house to the ship.

"After landing at Lompoc Landing we stayed at Landsdale Hotel while waiting for a wagon to carry our furniture to the Santa Rita. There being no freight lines operating at the time, the nearby farmers hauled then-produce to Lompoc Landing for shipment by water to San Francisco. It was no problem to engage transportation to Santa Rita.

"While living in Santa Barbara we kids were in the habit of stoning the Chinese workers who were building the railroad through Santa Barbara. Yanking their pigtailed was another pastime, which caused us to be chased all over town by these orientals. [From the behavior of his boys and his experience during the gold rush, Carl Dittman moved his family out of Santa Barbara, probably because his boys were becoming uncivilized.]

"Dad worked for a man named Busick while in Santa Barbara. Do not recall the nature of Mr. Busick's business. My mother worked [as a seamstress] for Dr. Shaw until her marriage to my father.

"Upon our arrival in Santa Rita (where Dad had purchased property from Charley Beckwith), Herm, Lu, Alf and I headed for a corn field where we smoked corn silk. Most of the ranch was rented out, but Dad did raise some beans where Herm would drive the team and Dad would hold the plow (a single plow).

"The last load fired out of Dad's [octagon barrel, percussion] rifle, the one in the Santa Barbara Historical Museum and the one he used all his life [for otter hunting]

was into an oak tree on the left side of Wilburn Canyon, the only large tree in the area.

"Our neighbors on the Santa Rita were Charles Beckwith on the southwest. Old man Beckwith's place was also southwest. Henry Gifford lived about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the west. Charley Eddy lived south of us. The school at that time was about one mile from our place with about 75 students and two teachers. The Stuart Post Office was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from us. Alfred and Herm attended high school in Lompoc, but Ella, Lu, and I did not.

"During Easter my [Catholic] mother, Ella, Herm, Lu, Alf, and I would stay at the Santa Ynez Mission, which was about 25 miles distant. (Dad being a Lutheran did not attend.) We would stay at the Mission for a week during this time. We four kids slept in a $\frac{3}{4}$ bed. The Mission was cared for by a family named Donahue. The ham and bacon were hung from the rafters while being smoked and at night would be covered by roosting flies.

"Alf, Nellie and Lizzie Donahue, and I spent most of our time hunting pigeon eggs, while Herm and Lu went to church or studied their catechism.

"The Mission was in good condition. During Easter services the Santa Kota Indian² tribe, some 75 or 100 men, women, and children would attend. They dressed in loud, colorful costumes and big hats, rode bareback mostly, some with saddles. They were a quiet tribe of excellent behavior. Father Farley, Father Lack, and Father Butler were the priests then serving Mass at the Mission."

AFTERTHOUGHTS

Doc never got around to dictating notes about his later life. In addition to playing with the Donahue girls at Mission Santa Ynez, he played with the Kolding kids at home on the Santa Rita. Mary Kolding, born on April 9, 1886 in Nipomo, was a frequent visitor to the Dittman farm. Tragedy struck the Dittman family when Doc's only two sisters and youngest brother all died within thirteen months of each other in 1895-96. The surviving brothers all commented how their father Carl was especially affected by the death of his daughter Mina, who was named after his sister who stayed in Germany.

Mary filled the gap in the Dittman family caused by the loss of Mina. Carl always gave a rose to Mary from his garden when he visited the nearby Kolding family. Doc's nephew Henry Dittman talked about publishing

these collective memories as “A Rose for Mary,” but never did.

Carl Dittman died in 1901 at home in Santa Rita and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Lompoc. A few years later the family farm was sold. In 1910 Doc and his brother Alf were living with their mother on H Street in Lompoc. In 1913 the three of them began working as renters on the El Chorro part of Rancho San Julian.

Meanwhile, in 1905 Mary Kolding married Fred Olinger from Lompoc and gave birth to six children. Fred died of influenza in 1918 in Oakland, where Mary remained until returning to Lompoc shortly after 1930. Meanwhile, Doc’s mother, Margaret, suffered from dementia, died in Napa in 1931, and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery.

Doc and Mary, who had known each other as children at Santa Rita, met again. They married in Lompoc on March 3, 1933, but had no children. Doc continued farming with his brother Alf at Rancho San Julian.

At that time Mary’s two brothers Vincent and Hans Kolding were farmers in row crop farming. The irrigation system in that part of Lompoc Valley could not support row crops, so the two Kolding brothers and their families moved to the Modesto area in 1938, where a third brother Lars had already established himself.

Doc and Mary, as well as Doc’s unmarried brother Alf, moved to Waterford (near Modesto) to be near the rest of the Kolding family in 1942. Doc and Mary had their own farm, and Alf worked for Vincent Kolding until he retired.

¹LVHS Editor’s note: It was Elwood Station. The track went past Goleta and got as far as Ellwood Cooper’s olive ranch and dead-ended at a turntable for 14 years. The collapse of the economic boom in 1887 ended westward construction of the railroad beyond that point after Nov. 12, 1887. (For some reason one “l” was dropped from “Ellwood”.)

²LVHS Editor’s note: Antonio Pablo Cota, an engineer from Spain, accompanied Padre Serra, designing water systems for the missions. (He was granted Rancho Santa Rosa for his efforts.) He developed the water system at Mission Santa Ynez and carried it to a mission mill via Zanja de Cota. (Cota’s ditch! - sometimes called Sanja Cota). The mission Indians were moved to the banks of the Zanja de Cota in 1855, and in 1939 the mission deeded the land to the Dept. of Interior. Now the poor Chumash tribe makes millions there at the Casino. The Dittman boys never would have imagined it!

THE CEMETERY BELT

By Rhona Amon, Newsday

From Italian Genealogical Group newsletter, April 2010.

www.italiangen.org. Reprinted with permission

Submitted by Rosa Avolio, SBCGS Member

Why does Queens have so many cemeteries?

Under cover of darkness the creaking horse-drawn wagons are loaded onto the ferry. Once across the river, they lumber through the sleeping countryside, finally coming to a halt on Queens hillsides where graveyard workers unload their strange cargo—thousands of skeletons and coffins exhumed from Manhattan churchyards.

By daylight the only sign of the nocturnal operation will be fresh mounds on the hills and meadows that have been converted into burial grounds.

The wagon trains of the dead—triggered by a law that turned burials into business—kept rolling from the 1850s until the early 1900s, transporting bodies to western Queens, which became known as the Cemetery Belt. More than 35,000 bodies were transferred to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Today more than 5 million of the departed, including the famous and the infamous from Mae West to Lucky Luciano—almost triple the live population of Queens—are buried in 29 Queens cemeteries - four Catholic, three Protestant, 14 Jewish and eight non-denominational.

The Queens land rush began in 1847, after the state Legislature passed the Rural Cemetery Act. Before that, burial was mostly in churchyards or on family farms, where servants and slaves were interred beside their masters. The new legislation “commercialized death for the first time,” said historian Vincent F. Seyfried of Rockville Centre. It authorized nonprofit corporations to buy land, open cemeteries and sell plots to individuals for money. The law stipulated that no organization could acquire more than 250 acres in one county, but land dealers got around that by buying land straddling two counties. Cypress Hills, two thirds in Queens, one third in Brooklyn, is one of 17 cemeteries that form a sea of headstones along the county line.

By the 1830s, immigration from Ireland and central Europe was already overcrowding Manhattan neighborhoods and land prices were soaring. Manhattan had a population of 202,589; Queens had 9,049 in an area more than four times the size of Manhattan. Church and backyard gravesites were no longer sacrosanct. “Many were sold, tombstones

removed and housing placed on top of graves," said Queens historian Jeffrey Gottlieb.

In 1832 and again in 1849 a cholera epidemic swept Manhattan, which was using well water. The many deaths exhausted the graveyards. Many suspected that disease was being washed down from the gravesites into the drinking water. In 1852 the Common Council of New York City (then consisting of only Manhattan) passed a law prohibiting any more burials.

The churches looked to rural Queens. St. Patrick's Cathedral trustees purchased land in Maspeth in 1846, and the first body was interred in Calvary Cemetery in 1848. "By 1852 there were 50 burials a day in Calvary, half of them Irish poor under 7 years of age," Gottlieb reported. By the 1990s there were nearly 3 million graves in Calvary Cemetery.

Cypress Hills was the first nonsectarian cemetery corporation organized in Queens. The land scramble was on. Although most Queens cemeteries were founded by legitimate church groups, land speculators got into the act, buying cheap farmland to turn into profitable burial grounds.

The first Cypress Hills burial in 1848 "made the land tax-exempt," said Kurt T. Kraska of Ridgewood, author of a "History of Cypress Hills Cemetery and Its Permanent Residents." From 1854 to 1856, more than 15,000 bodies were transferred from churchyards in Manhattan and Williamsburg. Wooden coffins had decayed, leaving only skulls and bones to be exhumed. Unidentified bones were buried in mass graves, said Kraska, a City Transit Authority electrician who became fascinated with cemetery history when growing up in the cemetery belt.

When Union Cemetery closed in Brooklyn in 1897, more than 20,000 bodies were moved to Cedar Grove Cemetery in Flushing. "The curious crowd had abundant opportunity to study the contents of the graves," reported the Brooklyn Eagle. The remains were moved at midnight to "prevent the work being turned into a sideshow," Kraska said. Churchmen pooled their resources to establish bigger and better cemeteries. The Rev. Frederick William Sissenhainer, pastor of St. Paul's German Church in Manhattan, bought 225 acres in Middle Village in 1852 for a cemetery to serve Lower East Side immigrants. Members decided to call it the Lutheran Cemetery although it was open to all faiths. It became the final resting place for the

1,021 victims of the excursion boat General Slocum, which burned and sank during a Manhattan Sunday School outing in 1904. Today, it's the All Faiths Cemetery and most of its interments are Italian with some Hispanic, African-American and Jewish, said chief executive officer Daniel Austin.

*Wooden coffins had decayed,
leaving only skulls and bones to
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The 19th-century Queens communities grew rapidly. Picnicking families would come on the Astoria-Yorkville ferry, which, signs on the terminal proclaimed, was the "shortest route to St. Michaels, Lutheran, Calvary, Cypress Hill, ML Olivet and Mt. Zion Cemeteries." Restaurants, saloons and beer gardens flourished. The cemetery is "the principal industry of the people in the vicinity," reported W.W. Munsell's 1882 "History of Queens County."

But tensions developed over "the endless funeral processions that were wearing out the roads. Some roads were not even paved," historian Seyfried said. "Worse, the cemeteries were exempt from taxation."

There were also outcries about the high cost of dying, particularly when Calvary raised its price to \$10 per plot. "A whole funeral might cost \$10 in Cypress Hills," Seyfried said. Lutheran Cemetery originally charged \$2.50 for a burial, \$7 for a plot. Bridges, tunnels, subways - all the construction of a fast-growing city took its toll on churchyards. Graves dislodged by the Williamsburg Bridge were moved to Queens cemeteries.

With the improved access, especially with the completion of the Queensboro Bridge in 1909, thousands of city dwellers moved to the once-isolated Queens communities. "The churches themselves began to follow their congregations to Queens," said Queens County historian Henry Ludder. When the Queensboro Bridge opened in 1909, the Queens population soared, although it never came close to the numbers of dead. Today there are more disinterments than reinterments as families moving to other areas take their departed with them.

The following story is a continuation from Vol. 36, Nos. 1 & 2, Fall 2009/Winter 2010 of the Picnic in the Oak Hill Cemetery in Ballard, California held on October 24, 2009.



GERALDINE HEWES THOMPSON AS BIRD SIDES

PHOTO BY SUE COOK

BIRD SIDES

By Geraldine Hewes Thompson, SBCGS Member
and granddaughter of Bird Sides.

My name is Bird Bloodgood Sides.

I am standing between my parents' grave stone, "the Bloodgoods" and "the Sides" grave stone, the family I married into. Both families came from Kearney, Nebraska. They lived on the same road in Kearney 20 miles apart.

I grew up on my father Jason Bloodgood's homestead. It was located on the old Fort Kearney property. The Oregon Trail once went through the land. Our backyard was the Platte River where twice a year Sandhill cranes came to rest and feed for the rest of their journey in their migration.

My father, Jason, was a veteran of the Civil War having been in five battles; the last one was Gettysburg. He was wounded twice and carried a rifle ball in his left shoulder for the rest of his life. His right thumb was missing. He served for three years.

Milburn Sides was sent out by his father, John Sides, to Los Olivos to look over the place to reconnoiter. In every little train depot throughout the mid-west the Los Olivos Land Association had hung

posters about Los Olivos, a place of milk and honey. They knew how to sell their new development.

Around 1887 Milburn Sides and his friend, John Van Vetten, went by train and stage coach on their big adventure. Well, everyone knows how Santa Ynez in the springtime can over sell itself with green fields full of blooming wild flowers. It is just beautiful! The young men came home telling how the land was just great, it is wonderful. Immediately John Sides began to sell off his live stock and most of his land.

The first of the large family to migrate were the Davises. John Sides' wife, Amanda Davis, had left her brothers and sisters in Chestnut Hill, Washington County, Indiana. They also saw these posters. The first of the Davises was Will Davis who had a very adventuresome journey to California. In 1887 he had sold his farm, packed up his family, Lydia and their five children, got to Chicago and boarded Southern Pacific Railroad to California. The trip used up his money. They stopped in Colton, California to work in a marble quarry for two months.

*Our backyard was the Platte River
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journey in their migration.*

Will went on alone by train and at Santa Barbara by boat up to Monterey. In this around-about-way he finally reached San Luis Obispo to the narrow gauge railroad to Los Olivos. By this time his money was really low, and he decided to walk the 60 miles on the railway tracks. The train stopped for him many times, but he always refused. Finally the train people would stop to give him food. The ticket cost one dollar.

Will must have really liked what he saw in Los Olivos. He did not stop very long but took a stage coach back to Santa Barbara and finally reached his family in Colton. He turned around and with his family journeyed back. In Santa Barbara he bought a wagon and six cows, which the family took over the San Marcos pass. By this time Will was ill. His children had to walk every step of the way over the pass while taking care of the milk cows. Their first home was made from grain sacks sewn into a tent with sacks as a floor. The family used the tent until Will could build

removed and housing placed on top of graves," said Queens historian Jeffrey Gottlieb.

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they danced. A poker game was part of the scene.

When Milburn and I got married he was twice my age. Some thought he was much too old to start having children. He was a strict, no-nonsense, grumpy father. He was raised in a very strict religious church. But he did not believe in education, especially for girls. Milburn refused to let our daughters go to high school. I think that having two daughters around all the time finally got to him, and he let them go the business college in Santa Barbara.

Milburn Sides died in 1923 of cancer. All of his children's causes of death were cancer—a familial cancer.

Carl Sides was given the store at the age of 27. He was known as a character sitting on the bench outside the front door. Carl was held up several times. During one of these robberies, he was so nervous he couldn't open the safe. The thieves drove him way outside of town and let him go. The thieves left empty-handed.

I am an outdoors sort of person. I love working in my truck garden, taking care of the farm animals, and chopping down trees for fire wood to keep my house warm. I love my flower gardens—a true pioneer. I have had several accidents; the most dramatic was when I fell down from the ceiling while cleaning out the pipes above the wood stove. No one was home. I had no phone. I crawled through the house and down the front grape arbor about 100 yards to the road. Finally a farm lady picked me up. I had a broken leg.

Even though it was during the Depression, my family and I had lots of fun times. Any birthday or holiday called for a huge family dinner, mostly chicken. One of my daughters had gone to cooking school and learned how to make chocolate cake. So chocolate cake it was for these dinners. After the dishes were done everyone sat around the dining room table and played poker, including the children. At bedtime the kids went off to bed.

The Industrial Revolution came late to my farm house. The last thing to go was the outhouse. On one Christmas, Sadie was locked into the outhouse due to a loose hinge, and she missed the opening of presents until one of the men found her.

I died of a stroke on July 29, 1951 at Mono Lake while on a fishing and camping trip with my daughter, Doris, and family. I was buried here beside my husband, Milburn.

CR

MURDER AND INTRIGUE IN FAMILY HISTORIES

The theme of this issue of *Ancestors West* is mysterious, intentional and accidental deaths uncovered in the process of digging up family stories that may have been hidden for many years. The following stories submitted by our members have been revealed to them by combing through old newspaper accounts and court records.

A PAIR OF ANKELE TALES

*Submitted by Paul Cochet on his Ankele relatives
From the Denver Post: Dated: January 6 1935*

JOBLESS FATHER OF NINE ASKS CUSTODY OF HOMELESS CHILD

PROVIDED FOR ELEVEN DURING DEPRESSION SO BELIEVES
HE CAN KEEP ANOTHER NOW THAT TIMES ARE BETTER

Eleven plus one is only twelve.

Thus reckons Max Ankele of 1259 Osage Street, and he goes farther than that. "If I can feed eleven persons—my wife and nine children and myself—during a depression," he says, "then when things are getting better, there is no reason why I cannot feed twelve."

Juvenile court authorities, pondering this human equation, are agreeing with Ankele at least temporarily.

What Ankele is seeking is the custody of Virginia Ankele, 5, a niece, whom he wants to add to his brood.

DAUGHTER OF HIS BROTHER.

Virginia is the daughter of his brother, Frank Ankele who has resided in New Mexico until recently. Frank Ankele and his wife are separated and he is unable to give the little girl proper care.

Petition for custody of the child was filed with Bernice I. Reed, probation officer of the court, last Thursday. She was trying to find a home when Max Ankele appeared with his surprising request. As a result, Judge Stanley H. Johnson granted Ankele temporary custody of the girl, until he can finally dispose of the request next Tuesday.

ALWAYS HAS SUPPORTED FAMILY.

"Are you sure you can support another child?" Ankele was asked. "Certainly," he responded. "I have always supported my family, even if I do not have a permanent job. "Sometimes I have had trouble making ends meet, but I made it a point to accept any work offered and to do my best on any work I get. The result is that lots of people call

me whenever they have any work and some of them are trying to help me find a regular job that will permit me to provide a little better for my family.”

SAYS WORK WILL BE PROVIDED.

Ankele does not think there is a special Providence for fathers with large families. “I never get any such help,” he said. “You have to help yourself, but I believe the people of Denver will provide a man with enough work to support his family, if they know he sincerely wants it and will do his best on any job he gets.”

Mr. and Mrs. Ankele have been married eighteen years. Their oldest child, a daughter, will be graduating from high school this year.

The children are: Mary, 18; Henry, 16; Beatrice, 12; Max Jr., 9; Mollie, 8; Rudolph, 6; Frank, 5; Leo, 2; and Anthony, 6 months. Ankele is of German-Mexican descent. He was born in Quay County, N. M.

Scottsbluff Star Herald Dated: March 29, 1939

PAIR SHOT TO DEATH

**ESTRANGED HUSBAND SLAYS WIFE
AND SELF AFTER ATTACK ON FATHER.**

Paul Lucero, 38, banned from his home and from Scottsbluff, slipped back into town long enough Tuesday morning, Chief of Police Earl Livengood said, to beat his father-in-law over the head with a hammer, fatally shoot his wife and then kill himself.

The bodies of Lucero and his estranged wife, Ida, 36, were found in the Lucero home, 708 East Ninth Street, about 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, a few minutes after the father-in-law, Frank Ankele, 78, fled from the house, blood oozing from two gaping head wounds.

Chief Livengood termed the deaths “a plain case of murder and suicide.”

By killing his wife, Lucero made good the treats his wife accused him of uttering when she filed a divorce suit against him in Gering Feb. 24.

FATHER'S GUN USED

Lucero had been ordered by the late Judge George Irwin to stay out of his home pending the end of the divorce suit and, only last Saturday, Lucero had been banished from Scottsbluff by Police. Judge Ted Feidler after Lucero severely beat his wife, fracturing at least one of her ribs.

When Lucero left town Saturday rather than serve a 90-day jail sentence, his father-in-law, Ankele, moved in with Mrs. Lucero to protect her, Ankele said, in case Lucero should come back.

At the head of his bed Ankele kept a shotgun ready for action. It was this shotgun that Lucero used, Police said, to

kill himself and his wife.

The Luceros had been married for 18 years. They had no children. Ankele was reported in good condition despite a fractured skull and two deep head gashes.

The grim story of a horrible half hour, with Lucero swaggering about the house, a shotgun under his arm, was told police by the elderly black haired Ankele.

“I thought I saw someone lurking about the house last night,” Ankele said. “I thought it might have been Paul but I couldn’t get a good enough look at the man to tell.

“I got up about eight o’clock and went out to feed the chickens. When I came back into the house Paul was hiding behind the kitchen door waiting for me. He must have slipped into the house while I was out in the yard.

“He struck me over the head with a hammer. I saw stars. He hit me again. I fell over. The next thing I knew Paul was standing in front of me with my shotgun.”

“I’ve got three shells,” Ankele quoted Lucero as saying. “One is for you. One is for Ida and one is for me.”

“You’re a coward,” Mrs. Lucero told her husband, according to Ankele. “Only a coward would shoot himself.”

“And that started an argument,” Ankele continued. “Pretty soon Paul seemed to quiet down and wanted a drink of whiskey. We didn’t have any and Ida asked me to give Paul a dollar so he could get some.

“I gave him a dollar and Paul pounded on the window to attract the attention of Ben Diaz, who lives next door. Ben came over and Paul sent him for a pint of whiskey.

“Paul drank some of it – quite a bit of it – and then asked Ida if she wanted some.

“All this time Ida had been lying in bed. She was still sick from the beating Paul gave her last week.

“Ida said, ‘sure’ and so Paul went out into the kitchen to get some coffee to mix with Ida’s whiskey.

“Well as soon as Paul left the room, I beat it out the front door and ran as fast as an old man can to the store to call the law. I was scared. I thought Paul would try to shoot me through the back.”

At Hightower’s grocery, Ninth avenue and East Ninth street, Ankele had Pete Fekers call for police. He waited until he saw a police car draw up in front of the house before he returned.

But by that time both Lucero and his wife were dead, shot through the heart. What happened during the father’s absence, police could only guess.

Nor was Esther Padillo, 38, a roomer at the Lucero house, much help. Mrs. Padillo, on parole for two years for selling marihuana – her husband, Phillip is now serving a

90-day jail term in federal prison at North Platte on similar charges – said that she awoke when she heard a shot. She got up and started to dress. A few minutes later she heard another second shot. She continued to dress, she said, and then hurried from the house. She paused to look into the Lucero's bedroom and saw Lucero lying on the bed.

She said she went to the Diaz home next door – Mrs. Diaz is her aunt – “to call the law.”

Clue by clue police tried to piece together the story of the double shooting.

Two empty coffee cups testified, police said, to a predeath tete-a-tete.’

From the position of Mrs. Lucero's body on a closet floor, police surmised that when Lucero for the last time grabbed the shotgun, she tried to elude him, that she backed away toward a closet doorway, the shotgun muzzle only a few inches from her waist.

Then there was a loud report, perhaps a muffled scream, and the thud of her body as it fell back into the closet.

Lucero apparently went to a table, picked up a pencil and tried to scribble a note. “It had to be done,” he wrote. Then he signed his name. He reconsidered. He scratched part of it out and tried to erase it.

A second sheet saying, “This note is for Francis L. Linorio. She lives at Mariposa and W. 14 in Denver,” was unsigned and bore the date March 24, but was also ascribed to Lucero. Mrs. Linorio is the sister of Lucero.

His farewell message written, Lucero lay down on the bed, police believed, held the shotgun muzzle against his heart, pressed trigger with the hammer he had used to beat Ankele. The shotgun clattered to the floor beside the bed. The hammer dropped to the bed.

It was thus that police found him. Mrs. Lucero was almost hidden completely by clothes in the closet. Only one foot protruded from the doorway. Clothes of both Lucero and his wife bore powder burns.

Deputy County Attorney Willam McGriff agreed that the case was plainly murder and suicide and that no inquest will be held. The bodies were taken to Knight's.

Mrs. Lucero's survivors include her father, three sisters, Katie Lucero, Carmen Papaya and Mary Sanchez, all of Denver, and six brothers, John, who lives north of Scottsbluff; Jacob, Hot Springs S. D.; Henry, Portland, Ore.; Max, Denver; Frank, Sacramento; and Joe, Los Angeles.

Lucero is believed to have relatives in Denver in addition to Mrs. Linorio.

Submitted by Paul Cochet, an Ankele descendant and SBCGS Member <PaulCochet@earthlink.net>

ABOUT MABEL

*By Peggy Hall, SBCGS Member
<phall1950@cox.net>*

Bail was set at \$3,000. Norman Swartzel was definitely the man. The year was 1883, the place, Ogle County, Illinois.

It was a cold February morning before daylight. Everyone in the large farm house was still asleep. The farm animals had not begun to stir. A strange noise awakened Mrs. McGregor and she quietly got out of bed to find out what it could be. She lit a kerosene lamp and was shocked to find a man standing in front of her. He asked if she knew him. She replied “You are some mother's son.” The intruder thought she recognized him and began shooting. Little Mabel, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth and Thomas McGregor, sat up in bed and was hit in the head with a bullet. Thomas was also shot, but recovered and lived another year.

Norman Swartzel was a brother-in-law of one of the McGregor's daughters, Victoria, married to Alfred Swartzel. At that time people kept tax money in the house and a tax man would come along and collect it. Swartzel knew the McGregors had this money and came in during the early morning hoping to quickly find the cash and leave.

Now he would never have a chance to search for this money. He made a quick getaway. When he was finally apprehended and arrested he claimed he had been in Chicago, and then went to St. Louis, and he knew nothing of the shooting until he read it in the newspaper.

At this point Mr. Swartzel claimed he had been walking out to Cherry Valley that night to see a piece of timber but saw no living soul, returning to Rockford at four o'clock in the morning, he claimed he had not come from the McGregor's as charged, but from the midnight walk to Cherry Valley woods. He was arrested and taken to the Oregon County jail and then transferred to the Lee County jail at Dixon, and before he came to trial, committed suicide by slashing his wrists.

Mr. McGregor was quite a prolific family man. He proudly boasted to having a total of twenty children.

Born and raised in Scotland, he married 1st Isabel Urquhart, producing 10 children between 1823 and 1845. Most likely there would have been more but he came to Indiana to claim property left to him by a relative.

He returned to Scotland to move his wife and children to America but before he could do that Isabel died.

In 1849 he married 2nd Elizabeth Wright, the nanny or charwoman, and started his new family. Five children were born in Scotland, then the move to Indiana, where three more children were born. An additional two were born after his move to Illinois. The two families were never really close due to the difference in ages; however, most of the children from the first marriage settled in America, in close proximity to their father.

The bullet retarded Mabel mentally. For six years she lived with the bullet lodged in her head. In 1889, after many consultations with specialists, Mabel consented to an operation for its removal, realizing that if it remained she must die.

The operation took place in Chicago, where a dozen leading physicians were spectators. Doctors could not locate the bullet and the last hope fled. Death soon followed. Mabel was buried March 23, 1889, two months before her nineteenth birthday.

Years after this shooting some of the family wanted to learn more of what happened that early morning at the farm house but no one wanted to speak of it. Most said "That was long ago," and changed the subject.

The photograph is of Elizabeth Wright McGregor (the old woman in the center) with nine of her ten children. The picture was taken after the death of Mabel in 1889 and before Elizabeth's death in 1910.



IRISH CIVIL REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES—ORDER ONLINE

The following article is from the July 13, 2010 edition of Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>.

You can now order civil registration certificates online from the General Register Office in Ireland. The process appears to be simple although, admittedly, I haven't tried it yet.

To order the certificates, go to the General Register Office web site at <http://www.groireland.ie> and click on "Apply for cert."

The available certificates include:

Births: Births registered in the Republic of Ireland from 1922 - present. Births registered in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland from January 1864- December 1921.

Marriages: Marriages registered in the Republic of Ireland from 1922-present. Marriages registered in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland from January 1920- December 1921.

Deaths: Deaths registered in the Republic of Ireland from 1924 - present

The fees for all three certificates are €10.00 (ten Euros) while extra copies cost €8.00 each. Note that one euro is equal to about \$1.26 US. Unfortunately, the General Register Office apparently cannot handle credit card payments online. The web site states:

We will accept credit card payments in the following manner:

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Further details about payment may be found at <http://www.groireland.ie/fees.htm>

My thanks to Margo McKinstry for telling me about this new capability.

[Read the online comments to this article for others' experiences and direct email address for the certificate ordering page.—Ed]

KILLED BY INDIANS AT ADOBE WALLS, TEXAS



“ANTELOPE JACK”

By Dorothy Jones Oksner, SBCGS Member and Editor with the assistance of Gaye O'Callahan
<ox@silcom.com>

My Great Uncle John Jones was killed by Indians. According to my second cousin, Robert Jones, in England, John Thomson Jones met his maker in 1874 at Adobe Walls, Texas, a buffalo hide trading post. If that fact weren't enough to pique my interest, he also indicated that there was a book about the incident with John's picture on the cover. As the Jones family genealogist, Robert had provided the author with information but had never seen the finished product.

That was all it took to send me on a mission in search of the published book. With a little research I was soon the proud owner of an autographed copy. And there on the cover was 20-year-old John, our English ancestor with the familiar long Jones face, so much like those of my father's family. He was dressed

in what appeared to be a uniform, but was only a standard shirt of the day, a knife hanging below his bullet-studded belt and holding a Sharps rifle. I was happy with my new acquisition, and after a quick perusal, I placed the book in my library. Just possessing it made “Antelope Jack” or “Cheyenne Jack” as he was also known, come alive. No longer was he just a vague distant relative, my grandfather's older brother, but a young, educated Englishman who had come to America in search of adventure in the Wild West—flesh on the bones, so to speak.

It wasn't until ten years later in January 1996 on a trip through Texas that I again gave much thought to Great Uncle John. During a cross-country trip, my husband Chet and I had been visiting friends and relatives in Dallas. Without too much coaxing, Chet agreed to take a little extra time to search out the location of the short-lived trading post located in Hutchinson County. We stopped overnight in Borger on the Texas Panhandle where we found the Hutchinson County Historical Museum. I asked about Adobe Walls and was directed upstairs to a miniature layout of the historic trading post. I was further astonished at my luck when the curator revealed he was the local “expert” on the history of the post and had voluminous files on it. He was very interested in knowing all about my great uncle. Unfortunately, since I had not really read the book, I couldn't add anything new to his already extensive knowledge.

The site of the old Adobe Walls trading post was located about 50 miles from the Museum. With directions in hand and snow still on the ground, we headed north on Highway 207, crossed over the Canadian River and continued until we were about 10 miles north of Stinnett. There we found a very small historical marker, which pointed us down a very small gravelled road. The wind blew as we turned off the highway and made our way over the private cattle-grazing land and the unbelievably flat Texas Plains. We followed the road for 20 long isolated miles, without even cattle for company. We were totally alone out in the middle of nowhere.

When we finally pulled up at the site, it was no surprise to find only a monument marking what had been the trading post. We knew that the Indians had burned the post after the white men deserted it. A metal fence that we presumed was for protection from the most plausible danger, the now absent grazing

cattle, surrounded the monument. The monument was dedicated to both the white men and Indians who died there in the summer of 1874. At that battle Bat Masterson also fought.

That summer had been marked by violence resulting in the deaths of many white hides-men at the hands of the Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians. The whites were slaughtering buffalo by the thousands and bringing their hides to Adobe Walls for storage and eventual sale. The physical and cultural survival of the Indians depended on the great bison herds that roamed the plains. The herds were rapidly shrinking with the coming of the white men and their guns. Fighting for survival, the angry Indians attacked the post one June morning in 1874.

The account of the demise of Great Uncle John is chronicled in my book, *Adobe Walls, the history and archeology of the 1874 trading post*, by T. Lindsay Baker and Billy R. Harrison. "John Thomson Jones, an Englishman known variously as 'Antelope Jack' and 'Cheyenne Jack,' and W. Muhler, a German known to most of the hide men as 'Blue Billy,' were killed in their camp not far from the Canadian [River]. Anderson Moore, their partner, came into the trading post with the news, telling everyone that the two men had been surprised by unidentified Indians, murdered, and terribly mutilated. The press in Dodge City reported that John Jones 'was found with his legs and arms stretched to their utmost, and pinned to the ground. . . [by] a stake through his body' and noted that 'decency forbids us stating the particulars' of Muhler's disfigurement. It was more than a week before a group of hide men from the trading post went out to bury the two unfortunate hunters, and during the interval, rains had washed their bodies down the creek by which they had been camping. Their remains were never found."

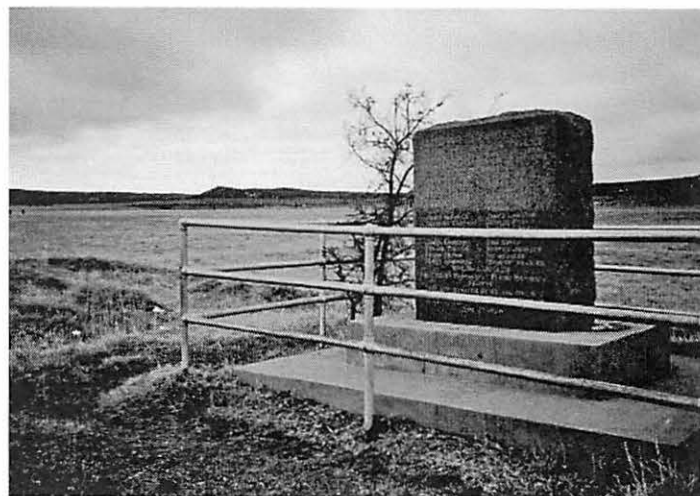
I wondered what had brought 20-year-old John Jones to the American West, leaving his large family and home in London. Was it adventure and challenge he sought? He undoubtedly found those before his untimely end. His grieving parents tried unsuccessfully to have his remains located. That they never succeeded was no surprise, and I surely wasn't going to find them either. After taking a few photographs of the monument and the surrounding area, we got back into the car and steeled ourselves for the two-hour drive back to the highway and civilization.

In June 2005, I again made the long drive to Adobe Walls, this time with a friend I was visiting in Beaver, Oklahoma. Not much had changed except the snow was gone, of course, and there were a few cattle grazing. Perhaps the ghosts of the dead were also there.

Source:

T. Lindsay Baker and Billy R. Harrison. *Adobe Walls, the history and archeology of the 1874 trading post*. Panhandle Plains Historical Society, 1986.

More information regarding the battles at Adobe Walls can be found at <http://www.juntosociety.com/native/adobewalls.htm>.



ADOBE WALLS MEMORIAL MONUMENT
PHOTO BY DOROTHY OKSNER

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SISTERS HANNA JANE AND MAGGIE LETITIA KEEFER MURDERED

By Gordon Schaeffer, submitted by Fred Schaeffer, SBCGS Member <fschaeff@verizon.net>

On Friday June 17th, 1932—sometime between 7:30 and 9 p.m.—two sisters of Daniel S. Keefer, Ms. Hanna Jane “Jeanie” Keefer (b. May 14, 1862) and Ms. Maggie Letitia Keefer (b. Nov. 10, 1866) were the victims of violent and sensational murder. Then, as now, their personal tragedy provided an occasion for the media to detail much of their lives that otherwise would have remained private, and possibly lost to us, had they enjoyed an otherwise “natural passing.”

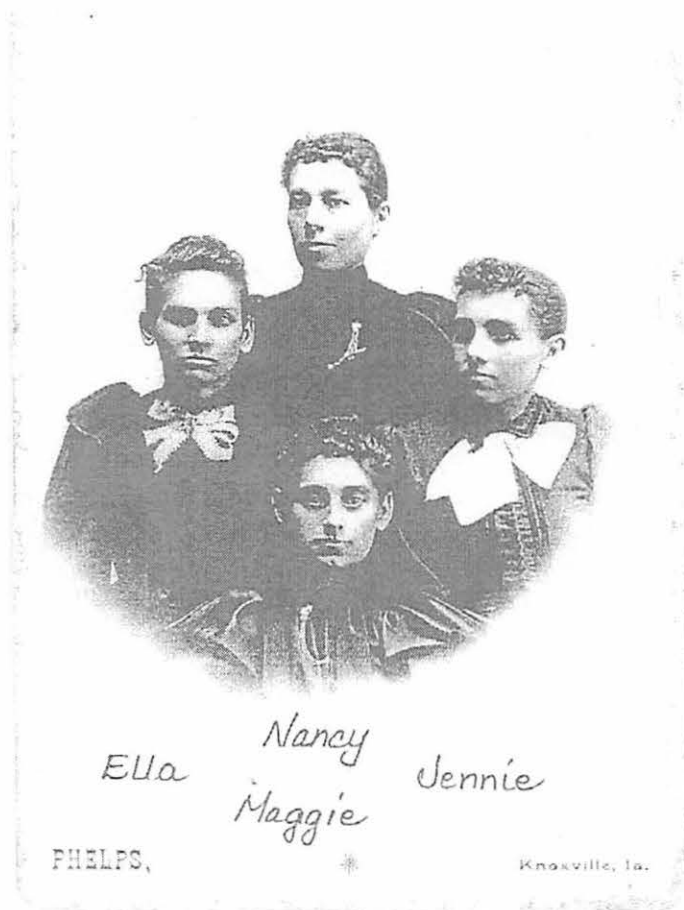
The two sisters, who had never married (“spinsters” one paper detailed), lived together on a 160 acre farm that they inherited from their parents. Their family had moved from Pennsylvania to Marion County, Iowa, in 1876. From that time forward the two women had become known to many in their community (Knoxville), the seat of local government. They had made, from all accounts, a prosperous life for themselves by selling goods produced from their farm (eggs, butter, etc.) and by leasing their land for others to work. Upon their death their estate was valued at \$13,249.14 (the land being worth \$6,825).

Jeanie and Letitia had garnered a reputation for holding a large sum of cash on hand, and as a newspaper noted, the re-telling of this rumor only exaggerated their financial worth. There was, however, some truth to this rumor. In a previous robbery the sisters had lost \$700. They may have become more cautious with their money after this event, but it was known to others that they would allow themselves to accumulate \$100 before making a deposit - a large amount of cash during the great economic depression of the 20th century. In the week prior to their death, the two sisters purchased a new washing machine—which it was thought would have reduced their cash on hand—and they had recently purchased a new automobile. As one newspaper put it, the women were preparing to “enjoy their later years.”

Eventually a young man, Johnny Kingery (age, 25) was arraigned for their murder, and in October of 1932 he pled not guilty. The evidence against Kingery included fingerprints and ballistics, the mo-

tive was assumed to be robbery for money. Ironically, it was the murderer’s attempt to conceal his crimes that allowed investigators to find any suspect. Having fired four rounds from a .22 caliber rifle, the criminal then lit a fire to the house after shuttering it tightly. This last act smothered the fire, allowing for the sisters’ remains and other physical evidence to be recovered. Kingery was sentenced to “hard labor for life” after having been tried and convicted for murder.

KEEFER SISTERS PICTURED BELOW,
DAUGHTERS OF DANIEL S. AND NANCY S. KEEFER.



ANY LAST REQUESTS?

By Peggy Hall, SBCGS Member
<Phall1950@cox.net>

November 1958 - Portions of the story are from the *Los Angeles Times* and *The Ventura County Star*.

11 p.m. The last of the friends who had stopped by earlier that evening to chat and play cards were on their way home. Olga thought about all the things they talked about. She told her friends that her mother-in-law had threatened her when she learned her son, Frank, had married Olga Kupezyk, and a baby was due soon. Elizabeth "Ma" Duncan was furious. Olga told her friends how afraid she was, but when she told Frank she was being threatened he didn't believe her. She was eight months pregnant and in a state of confusion. What should she do? His mother had even gone so far as to stage a phony marriage annulment with Ma Duncan posing as Olga and a hired ex-con posed as Frank. She got the annulment, which was later thrown out.

Ma Duncan would be rid of this other woman. Her wonderful son was all she wanted. She begged him to come home and he did, but still she began asking friends to help get rid of Olga. Frank Duncan would be an important attorney and didn't need a wife and child. She asked a car-hop to throw acid in Olga's face and push her off a cliff. She would pay the girl \$1500. The waitress told Frank, but when he asked his mother she denied the story. What Olga didn't know was that her mother-in-law next obtained the names of two men, Augustine Baldonado, from Camarillo, and Luis Moya from Santa Barbara. They settled on a price of \$6,000 to dispose of Olga.

Near midnight there was a knock at Olga's door. When she opened it the chill of the night air made her shudder slightly. Standing in front of her was a young man, someone she didn't know. He explained, "Your husband, Frank Duncan, is drunk in the car downstairs and he needs your help." She pulled her robe tight around her, slid her feet into her slippers and followed the man to the street. Standing by the dark car she tried to peer in the back seat. One of the men was crouched down low, pretending to be Frank Duncan. As Olga leaned forward to see her husband she was hit over the head with the butt of a

gun. One of the men pushed her into the car and the other grabbed her. Olga put up a struggle, stronger than the men anticipated. Though stunned, she began to scream. The men beat her again and again, until she was bloodied and unconscious, and then taped her hands together.

The men talked of taking her body to Tijuana, but the Chevrolet Sedan was rented from an acquaintance for \$25.00 and was in no shape for such a long trip. They headed south on Highway 101 turning onto Casitas Pass, a mountain road heading towards Ojai. It was a dark, seldom used road especially late at night.

Every time Olga came to during the drive, they beat her into unconsciousness.

In one particularly vicious blow, the gun broke on her head.

His mother had even gone so far as to stage a phony marriage annulment with Ma Duncan posing as Olga and a hired ex-con posed as Frank,

Almost seven miles inside the Ventura County line, they stopped and dragged Olga's body down a small embankment. The gun was useless so they choked her until Baldonado, once an Army medic, figured she was dead. With their bare hands they dug a shallow grave in the soft silt at the edge of a drainage ditch, where they buried her and her unborn daughter. They left the wedding ring Frank had given her on her taped hands. Later, dirt would be found in her lungs indicating Olga had suffocated after being buried alive.

When Baldonado and Moya returned to Santa Barbara, they ripped out the blood-soaked seat covers and tried to cover up by saying a cigarette had been dropped and caused a large burn hole.

When Olga, a nurse, didn't show up for work at the hospital, her friends became concerned. One went to her apartment and found the front door standing open and lights still on from the previous night. The police were called and the search was on. Several weeks passed and Baldonado and Moya were arrested on unrelated charges. "Ma" Duncan, fearing the two men would reveal their secret, told her son they had

been blackmailing her about the annulment she tried to stage. Frank went to the police, intending to get the men in more legal trouble. Police, suspicious about Olga's disappearance, pressed the men who finally confessed to the murder and implicated "Ma" Duncan. Up to that point the body had not been found. Santa Barbara Water Department had a deep trench in the street to install new water piping on Garden St. right in front of Olga's apartment. The work came to a standstill until they knew Olga's body was not buried there.

Baldonado led police to the burial site. The two men later admitted that if they had known Olga was pregnant they would not have murdered her.

The Ventura court room was packed every day. People lined up at 3:30 a.m. to get a number for one of the limited seats. The trial went on for six weeks. One of the detectives, Mary Forgey, who transported Ma for several weeks from the court room to Camarillo State Hospital for her psychiatric examination, said, "She liked to talk about her son. She was in love with him. If she couldn't have him, no one would. Ma was a fussy old gal with an eye for the men. One day going to court she sees this deputy and she grabs my arm and says, 'He can put his shoes under my bed anytime.' Another day they brought seven of her (eight) husbands into court, and she leaned over to me and smiled. 'That one,' she said. 'He was the best!' On the night we waited for the jury to come back with a verdict, I asked her, 'Mrs. Duncan, if you could do this all over again, knowing the consequences would you do it again?' She said, 'You bet I would. Nobody is going to have my son!'"

During the trial when asked if his mother tried to break up his marriage, Frank replied, "Let's say she hindered its development."

Baldonado and Moya, who had already confessed and been sentenced to death, tried to escape by sawing through their cell bars with smuggled hacksaw blades.

Three and a half years later, appeals exhausted, the three died in San Quentin's gas chamber. Elizabeth Duncan was executed the morning of August 8th, Baldonado and Moya died side by side that same afternoon. Ma did not ask for a blindfold, but earlier, she asked to be sedated. Her request was not granted. That was the last triple execution to occur in California. "Do you have a last request, Mrs.

Duncan?" Ma Duncan's last words were, "Where's Frank?" He wasn't there; he was trying to get his mother's execution delayed.

While his mother was in prison Frank remarried, to a woman who was also an attorney. They later divorced, he moved to Los Angeles, where he practiced law and never again made headlines.

I never met this conniving, manipulative, obsessed woman, although I must admit we were sort of related. I was so embarrassed about the whole event I never spoke about it to anyone. It was years before I was able to tell friends about how this horrible murder fit into my family. My sister was married to Elizabeth Duncan's brother. My sister and brother-in-law had children attending the local schools and the police were kind enough to not drag their family names into the sordid story. My brother-in-law never attended the trial and to my knowledge never saw or spoke to his sister again.

Ma Duncan was the last woman executed in California. That was in 1962.

(OLD MAGAZINES *continued from page 96*)

John Frederick Dorman gets right to the heart of the matter when he says "An editor must edit? A radical thought indeed! It is also one equally protested by those who submit manuscripts and many of those who agree to help put that material into print." Unfortunately, little has changed in two decades, and many authors do not properly understand the function of the editor.

Dorman goes on to say that "Some authors make a point of submitting what they term 'camera-ready copy.' Unfortunately it seldom is." He goes on to discuss several duties of the editor, including checking for clarity, amplifying certain arguments the author is making, and eliminating extraneous materials.

These four articles have stood the test of time quite admirably. So the next time you are wandering the stacks of the library with a few extra minutes to kill, take a look at some of the old journals and magazines. You might be surprised at the articles you find extremely helpful, even after all of these years.

QR



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

Compiled by Jim Norris, SBCGS Member (Continued from Vol. 36, Nos. 1 & 2) Photos are courtesy of Nancy Pannizon whose family owned the Riviera and the Live Oak Dairies.

Sabina, Ido 1932 San Marcos

Safeway 172 stores plus dairy operations > 1987 Vons

Sahm, Isaac Howard- Hollister Ave. Los Olivos 1927-1964 delivered 1/2 pints to Mattei's and elementary schools quarts cream cheese greenchop concrete silo extant. 135 cows sold milk to Golden State last cows to Dick Wilkerson.

Highest producing 3-yr.-old in state Guernseys alfalfa at Dunn School skim milk to hogs. Started with 1 cow and a team of horses.

Salmina, Marius G. 1940 SLO 8 creamery manager

Salmina, Morris G. Started Harmony Creamery 1920's with brother Paul

Salmina, Paul m. Sabina Tonaca Started Harmony Creamery with brother Morris

Salsipuedes Ranch 1938

San Antonio Dairy Goleta July 1877 170 acres 40 cows 100# butter/wk W.J. Patch

San Carlos #2 > Pork Palace Hwy. 101 Buellton 1943 milk bottle from SB Petan > Burchardi > 1988 SYV Historical S

San Carlos Dairy March 1934-c1950 Edward A. Gruenstein leased > ?Petan 3 miles south of Buellton 1950 > Gruendale 1960 moved to old Live Oak

San Joaquin Valley Dairymen 1998 Los Banos

San Julian - Hwy. 1 Clark Russell Valla Dibblee Pasquini milk sold to Solvang Creamery

San Lucas Ranch Hwy 154 Santa Ynez Walker - Crawford

San Luis Creamery SLO 1910-18

San Marcos Dairy Goleta 250 acres 1930 Frank Filippini 1936-41 1/2 interest to Giacomo Zilliotto from Zanesco

Sanders, Alfred Sept. 1934 SM where Food 4 Less is East of Betteravia SBCo cow tester

Sanders, D.G. Cayucos 1883 1080 acres b. LA

Sanitary Dairy Fillmore Clifford Hardison 1916-76 South side of Old Road > Orange Grove. One of the first electric milking machines VCo Hist. Landmark Chaplin film shot here

Santa Barbara County Farm Dairy 1911 > Burt Moore 1930's

Santa Barbara Cow Testing Assoc. 1934 Testers Alfred Sander Stanley Slebiska

Santa Barbara Milk Producers Assoc. Boyd Bettancourt Sahm - Secty. "SYV and Lompoc, delivered to Golden State."

Ken Fitzgerald 3K gallons/day in insulated tanker to SB 1940s demand of Hoff Hospital Camp Cooke Marines Oxnard etc. Sept. 1934 Pierce Nojoqui

Santa Fe Dairy AG 1917 1917 Pismo road

Santa Maria Creamery 1924 South Broadway J.W. Paulson to manage

Santa Maria Dairy E. Betteravia Rd. OOB 1987 Everett Johnson Pete Mortenson ran

Santa Maria Milk Co. 1942 Emilio Sutti delivery truck

Santa Maria Valley Dairymen's Assoc. 1970-1977

Santa Ynez Valley Creamery Solvang 1912

Santa Ynez Valley Dairy Buellton 1963

Santa Ysabel Creamery 1914 near Paso Robles

Santini, Constantine 1940 Grover milker

Santini, Guido D. b. Cayucos

Santos, Joe L. ? m. Edna P. Grossi Orcutt by Branquinhos

Saulsbury Los Olivos 1945 Crawford Canyon George Len to Filippini for Mattei

Saulsbury, Thomas England b. c1833 SBCo 1860 1873-96 Guadalupe 75 cows Former Ben Holliday mule driver

Saunders, Horace Greeley 1896 Lompoc Iowa > Lompoc 36 5' 10"

Scaltretti, Primo 1940 Cayucos

Scamara, Charles 1898S Cojo 44 "5' 8"" SW > 1888

Scamara, Silvio 1909 Sudden

Scaroni, Charles Victor b. 1848 SW D. 1912 m. c1889 Cattarina Beresini OR > 1906 Sudden near Jalama

Scaroni, Richard 1940 SLO 6

Scaroni, Steve and May Donati Cayucos 1909

Scaroni, Victor 1898S Cojo 42 5' 2" SW > 1884. b. 1855 SW > US 1872 Honda <1892-1900 m. 1892/3 Lompoc
 Massimina, Scamaro

Schlotzhauer, Brice O. 1940 Templeton

Schweinhard, G.W.

Scolari, Alfonso Lompoc m. 1925 Irma Manfrina Lived first on fathers ranch (Pasquale) on Honda

Scolari, Antone SW > 1888 SF > Honda dairy of Victor Scaroni m. Maria "Mary" Guidotti Purchased > 1903 Henry
 Robinson Ranch before m. (next to Earl Calvert) daughter Anne m. Earl Calvert

Scolari, Lino b. 1902 D. 1980 dnm Honda worked for father Phillip then on own ranch

Scolari, Mateo 1909 Sudden

Scolari, Peter 1896 Los Alamos 35 5' 8-1/2" Switz > 1892 1908

Scolari, Phillip & cousin Peter Los Alamos (cream to Harmony) - then Phillip & brother Pasquale at Honda 1897 - bought
 1200 acre George Long ranch > SW m. 1897 NY Maria Fancoli. Lompoc 1896-1908. Phillip b. 1853 Brione SW
 D. 1934 > Petaluma 1872 > Los Alamos 1896 42 5' 4". Many milkers used at dairy in Honda. Peter: b. 1859
 Brione SW > US 1879 SF > Guadalupe > 1885 Lompoc > 1891 Los Alamos part of Careaga ranch. > SW
 m. Assunta Cascioni

Scolari, Stephano Steve b. 1874 Brione SW D. 1937 m. 1904 SB Felma Morinini Hotel in San Simeon > Honda > Murray
 place Lompoc

Scopel, Tony Buellton east of De la Cuesta leased Julia Iversen ranch burned 1935 Buellton

Sedgewick Rancho La Laguna

Selover, F.M. 1904 Milpas SB

Serpa, Joe m. Mary Cardoza Guadalupe - followed by 2 others

Shannon, Jack W. AG Hillcrest Dairy 1924

Shannon, John P. 1940 AG

Sharps, C.C. Arroyo Grande dairy barn builder

Shaw, Smith Villa Creek Cayucos 1883 320 acres b. NY

Short, J.B. SLO 1883 309 acres b. TX

Shoultz 1881 Judge Heacock place Miguelito Cyn. Lompoc

Shulter, Frederick SBCo 1857 Guadalupe 1879 - 51 - Germany 1882 125 cows

Shuman, John L. ? Guadalupe Creamery

Side Hill Dairy Nojoqui (?Dolpiano) Big Swiss \$\$

Sieg & Brown 1911

Signorelli, Adam Pete "Big Pete" b. 1894 Indovero IT D. 1958 m. Giovanna "Jennie" Barindelli > Lompoc 1911 Honda
 became Del'Oca. Kalin ranch on Jalama before Cargassachi

Signorelli, Bert Indovero IT > 1911 US R.T. Buell > 1918 bought Honda ranch "m. Annunciata ""Nancy"" Son Adam
 now runs ranch

Signorelli, Charlie and brother Bert > Lompoc 1922 leased land on the Packard ranch after Bondietti and Bianchi. Bert m.
 Sylvia Rizzoli. Charlie m. 1933 Hilda Rizzoli

Silacci, Antone 1880 1880 Cayucos 1886 made butter boxes in Cayucos 1892 rented Joe Muscio 670 acres - ran 20 years
 1912 Villa Creek 1916 sold to Muscio lease to sons Louis Donald 1933 Bros. Harmony b. 1862 Inragna
 SW > US 1880

Silva, David 1986 Templeton milk to San Leandro m. 1986 Cecilia

Silva, Frank T., Jr. b. 1923 m. 1946 Delores Vieira 1940 Cayucos

Silva, Frank Thomas b. 1890 Pico Azores D. 1957 SM > US 1912 Sisquoc-Garcy > El Jaro San Julian m. 1921 Mary Ceo
 Diaz

Silva, Joe D. M.M. 1940 Cayucos

Silva, John P. William P. 1940 Corral de Piedra SLO

Silva, Jose Thomas b. 1847 Pico Azores D. 1912 m. Mary Ceo Luis San Julian Lompoc 1919

Silva, Manuel Thomas m Mary. Homen 1940 1940 Corral de Piedra SLO

Silva Bros. 1933 Cayucos

Silvera, Domingo R. 1940 Morro Bay

Silvera, Edward F. 1940 Oso Flaco

Silvera, Frank P. 1940 SLO

Silvera, J.F. Pismo Beach
 Simas, John milk route Arthur Tognazzini Dairy
 Simas, John J. Sunset Dairy SM 1921-1966 b. 1894 Oso Flaco m. Geneva
 Simoni, 1950 SBCo
 Skidmore, A.E.
 Slack, Benedict CA b. c 1852 1896
 Slebiska, Stanley 1934 SBCo milk tester
 Smith, Creston 1922-1928 40 Holstein
 Smith, Ed 1893 Adelaida - building dairy house
 Smith, George Los Olivos 20 cows sold to Mads H. Madsen 1920 m. Winnie Hartley - cookies to all neighbor kids
 Smith, J.L.P. Pleasant Valley SLO 1883 b. VA
 Smith, Joe 1929 HVCA board
 Smithers, Amos 1895 Home Creamery Cambria
 Smithers & Co. 1881 Cambria 300#/mo
 Smith's Skimmery Renwick and Ocean Sam Franks manager
 Snodgrass, Jim Ballard small
 Snow, Ernest SB 1880 25 San Simeon Dairy
 Snow White Creamery SLO Soda shop
 Soares, "Louis, Jr." Steve
 Solvang Creamery Copenhagen & 5th butter
 Solvang Dairy
 Sousa, E.R. Joe Cayucos
 Souza, M.J. & Sons
 Spazzedechi, Dennis Santa Maria Black Road and Ontiveros Ranch
 Speed Ranch Guadalupe 120 cows 160 acres run by Stornettas
 Spensley, Charles Leslie IL b. c 1875 SB-4 1896
 Spooner, "Alden B., Jr." 1868 SLO 1892 Pecho ranch Pecho Ranch & Stock Co. 50 Holstein
 Spreatico, James E. Romeo 1940 Morro Bay
 Squazzoni, Louis 1940 Harmony
 Stanley, H.Y. AG 1883 b. OH
 Stansberry Dairy in Honda 1884
 Starr, J.L. 1910 CA State Dairy Inspector
 Steele, C./?E. W. 1863 SLO Co Holstein and Jersey 3000 milch cows. 1883 500# cheese/day from 330 cows
 Steele, Clarissa 1857 near San Mateo first CA cheddar cheese
 Steele, Jacob > 1870 AG Canada Trigo > Lopez canyon
 Steele, Renneslaer E. 1862 Cascade Creek
 Steele, Tommy Huasna Leased Harloc ranch
 Steele Bros. George and Edgar W. Edna 1866 from Marin Co. 600 Jersey cows 45000 acres including Corral de Piedra
 Pismo Chamisal Arroyo Grande second largest CA dairy. 1858-1859 61 068 # cheese @ 24c/# - \$14 2256
 1864 cheese 18' thick x 20' circumference, 5' diameter. 3580 pounds for Mechanics Institute Fair in SF to
 benefit sick and wounded soldiers cheese then butter. 1869 Ranchita AG. Abram B Hasbrouk majordomo
 - made cheese. 1870 650 cows cheese only 1875 Bela Clinton Ide worked for them. 1882
 3 dairies 262 715 # cheese 1883 2 dairies 330 cows 1894 camp for SPRR workers Leased pastures
 and small herds to independent milkers who eventually hoped to own their own land. Feb. 1902
 Edna selling 100 Jersey and Holsteins
 Steen
 Steger, John J. 1940 SLO creamery worker
 Stevens, Bill SY Valley Valley Viero Ranch 1953
 Stewart, G. J. Lindsay
 Stewart, Robert Ralph Guadalupe Wholesale dairy delivered milk and ice for many dairy companies
 Still, Dr. Thomas W. Carrizo
 Stoddard, Dr. T.A. SB City Health Officer

Stoddard & Minot SB 1890 Jerseys > Arlington Dairy
 Stokes, William C. 1870 at Shuman ranch Eight miles south of Guadalupe 1878 160 acres - 100 cows son Wm. Walter m.
 Lauretta Bowers
 Storke, C.A. 1890-1930 milk only East of Storke Road Goleta
 Storke Tom M.
 Stornetta, Aurelio Secundo SM 1925-67 b. 1905 SW
 Stornetta, J. Erminio 1922-44 Guadalupe Hwy 1 b. San Antonio SW c1900 Joseph m Julia Martines
 Stornetta, Joe SW > US 1910 Speed Ranch Dairy 1920 w brothers (Henry +)
 Stornetta, L.P. & Sons
 Storni, Armando Cayucos
 Storni, Fred Cayucos m. LaVerne Cardoza
 Storni, Mario J. 1940 Cayucos
 Storni, Nicola milker 1876 > dairy m. Carolina Biaggini
 Stringfield, A.E. SB
 Stringfield, S. SB 1875
 Sturgeon, Vernon L. 1940 Paso 4 milk distributor
 Sudden Ranch Guidotti Perozzi Lompoc
 Suiza Foods Dallas TX April 2001 merging w Dean Foods Co.
 Sunset Dairy 1911 SB on Anapamu
 Sunset Dairy 1921-66 Santa Maria John J. Simas Arthur Tognazzini
 Sunset Laguna 1936-86 Santa Maria Anthony Tognazzini & Sons sold 1986 \$1 400 0
 Surian SB
 Sutter, Ed b. 1875 Forastiera SW D. 1940 > US 1900 > SF. c1915 San Julian Lompoc 120 acre Callis place ? on Chaves
 place. m. 1899 SW Maria Gaspare " Daughter Clementina ""Tina"" m. Albert Adamoli" to Tracy 1928
 Sutti, Petro Casmalia 1916 - 50 cows cream to SPRR station > 1922 Lompoc > 1924 SM > 1925 to Knudsen
 Sutti Bros. 1922 Santa Ynez 1924 milk to Knudsen on Black Road Santa Maria with Ruffoni 1946-69 buyout 1986
 \$592K/ Ernest Emilio Sutti 800 cows with Andy Hanson 1934-46 Betteravia 1946-1969 w Mike and
 Guido Ruffoni
 Svensen, Jake m. Christiansen > Joe Alegria's wife
 Swain, R.C. Old Creek Cayucos 1883 160 acres b. MA
 Sweeney, John N. "Mike" b. 1851 County Donegal IR D. 1915 SB > US 1877 m. 1880 SB Isobella Rogers West Lompoc
 1882- 1908 to Lewis Bros. Ray Ralph
 Sweeney, Michael 1898S Santa Rita 35 6' 2" b. 1863 Ireland. 1908 Lompoc Manuel Garcia here 1882-1900 1926 >
 Salinas
 Swift, Jarvis 1880-1887 Mrs. Swift/James H. 30 Durham cows 100-130 # butter/week Ro San Leandro Montecito adobe
 still extant
 Swift & Co. creamery 1914 SLO Higuera Street > 1933
 Sykes, Honda Creek Lompoc after Jackson
 Taffoli, Angelo Dyer Bridge Lompoc and where federal prison is - Emma Summers grandparents Mary Martinetti's folks
 Tartaglia, Edward R. 1940 SLO7 butter maker
 Tartaglia, Richard S. 1940 Chorro-SLO
 Tate, Henry East of Templeton
 Taverna SB
 Taylor, James Cambria 1881 Bros. 300#/mo 1883 820 acres b. Scotland
 Taylor, John A. Cambria 1883 820 acres w Brother Peter J. on Santa Rosa Creek b Scotland
 Taylor, Peter 1881 Cambria 300#/mo 1100 acres Green Valley b. 1837 Scotland > US 1863 1869 SLO sons John A. Peter
 J dairy Santa Rosa Creek Cambria. m. 1874 Jane M. McDougall
 Teixeira, Joe SM
 Teller, Antonio El Jaro - San Julian
 The Creamery SLO was Golden State
 The Milk Lines - UC Coop. Extension 1985
 Thompson, Frederick 1873-75 33 US Las Llagas Buellton



Thorndyke, Roger 1940 SLO 3 creamery worker
 Tiboni, Frank Sisquoc
 Toffoli, Angelo b. 1882 Cordignano IT D.1954 > NY 1901 m. 1909 SF Palmira Battle > Lompoc 1928 Dyer Bridge area
 ranch of Joe Manfrina - small dairy
 Tognazzi, B. 1895 Cambria Creamery
 Tognazzi, Charles Victor Swiss father to Los Alamos 1889 Las Flores Ranch Los Alamos 1908 Bought ranch from Orena
 family in 1923 and in 1928 sons Charles V. and brother Frank took over ranch operations. 1898S Los Alamos 37
 5' 8"
 Tognazzini, A. Cayucos 1879 Ercole Biaggini milker. 1883 1883 4800 acres b. SW
 Tognazzini, Anthony & Sons 1987 near Guadalupe buyout \$ 1.4 mil. Hwy 1 west of Black Road
 Tognazzini, Antonio Petra Guadalupe 1884 m. 1877 Cayucos Luna La Franchi D. SW
 Tognazzini, Antonio V. Guadalupe 2907 acres 1879-84 - 32 - Swiss 2907 acres 1882 300 cows 1890 sold to Joseph
 Maretti
 Tognazzini, Arthur Green Canyon Ranch 1876 Betteravia. 1976 629 South Simas Road Santa Maria - Sunset Laguna
 Tognazzini, Ben A. 1925 board 1936 HVCA secty. 1940 AG 1970 SMV Dairymen's Assoc.
 Tognazzini, Florence
 Tognazzini, Giacomo 3755 1882 Guadalupe 100 cows
 Tognazzini, John 1886 Guadalupe partner w Joseph Maretti (son of A.P.) - 1894-1900 SBCo m. SW 1892 Ricilla Ferrari
 Tognazzini, Joseph SW b. c1859 SBCo 1879 Guadalupe 1896
 Tognazzini, Lucca 1940 Corral de Piedra-SLO
 Tognazzini, Luis E. 1940 SLO Cal Poly location
 Tognazzini, Milo purchased Giacomo's (father's) acerage 1st irrigation on west side c1900 started Golden Eagle
 Creamery in Guadalupe father of Roland
 Tognazzini, Noe 1898S Guadalupe 41 b. Switz.
 Tognazzini, P.A. Cayucos 1883 b. SW
 Tognazzini, Peter Rincon Ranch Cayucos 1883 228 acres b. SW
 Tognazzini, Rizziero son of A.P.
 Tognazzini, Romeo Louis Edward b. 1890 D. 1971 m1. Delila Ontiveros m2. 1943 Charlotte V. Buhl m3. Pearl I. Jefferics
 1940 Cayucos
 Tognazzini, Romildo Betteravia Green Canyon Ranch
 Tognazzini, Ulisse Casmalia Guadalupe 1908-09 1897 m. Laura Grisinger
 Tognazzini, Valerio Casmalia 1908-09
 Tognazzini, formerly Dettari in SW
 Tognetti, Domenico SW b. c1850 SBCo 1890 Santa Maria 1896
 Tognetti, Joe D. SW b. c1874 Santa Maria 1896
 Tolle, A.M. 1881 Cambria 200#/mo
 Tomasini, A. Cayucos 1881 800#/mo1883 367 acres
 Tomasini, Abramo 39 b. 1860 SW 1898S Graciosa Casmalia 1908 Valerio Foxen Cyn. No of Aliso Rd. EO's dad
 cheesemaker
 Tomasini, Antonio SW b. c1848 SBCo 1873 Santa Maria 1896
 Tomasini, Ben 1940 SLO
 Tomasini, Cario 1940 SLO
 Tomasini, Earl J. 1940 Cayucos creamery worker
 Tonascia Bros. Edward B. Giasafelt 1940 Los Osos
 Tonini, John C. 1940 Los Osos
 Toro Canyon Dairy Montecito Louie Zanesco mgr. closed 1952
 Tosetti, B. Sisquoc
 Townsend, Jefferson B. 1882-1891 640 acres Upper Arroyo Grande + 6K vines b. 1843 MO >CA 1856 > SLO 1867
 Townsend, M.L.
 Train, Charlie Santa Paula between Foster Park and Ventura Ave.
 Traversi, John Marin 1870 Felix Mattei worked here
 Truer, Evert 1977 SM Assoc. E & H Dairy Santa Maria 20 years

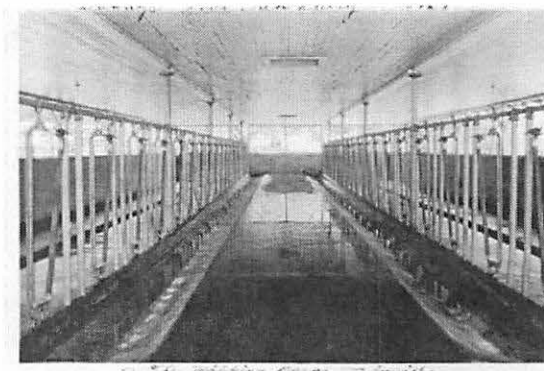
Truman, Ralph E. 1940 Cayucos
 Turri, B. 1881 Cambria 500#/mo
 Turri, Eugenio ?SB
 Turri, Brothers Enrico "Fred" Peter Joe L. Albert < April 1934 Lompoc west Ocean 429 acres. Owned now by son James E. "Jim". Run by Tony Guerra and Gino Poletti. Fred m. Lidia Sartoni son Eugenio
 Twisselman, Henrich SLO
 Twitchell, Jacob Silas 1906 Creston 337 acres b. 1862 San Juan m. 1889 SLO Sophia Woon
 Union Creamery near Morro 1902 W.C. Donnelly mgr.
 Union Sugar Co. Betteravia
 United States Penitentiary Lompoc dairy
 Utley, L. 1881 Cambria 400/mo
 Valentine Dairy A.L. Hobson Ventura corner of Ramona and Uta Ave. Purchased by Fratkin Bros. >1941
 Valla, John b. 1876 Crodo IT D. 1930 m. 1906 IT Theresa Simonetti > US 1906 - sons Albert 1907-85 Vincent 1911-62
 Fred 1918- Hwy 246 across from Rivaldi. > 1906 Jim Guerra's Sweeney Road dairy > Bear Creek
 Henry Morinini > 1911 Huyckville > Santa Rosa. 1916 ranch on 246.
 Valla, Pete Lompoc Hwy 246 where golf course is today then owned by Elmer Collar
 Valley View Dairy Bill Stevens Nov. 1953 Baseline Santa Ynez cream to SLO skim to pigs
 Van Buren, R.L. Chief CA Bureau of Dairy Services
 Van Gordon, Gilbert Piedra Blanco San Simeon 1881 500#/mo 1883 320 acres
 Van Gordon, Ira Cambria 1883 3000 acres b. PA
 Van Gordon, Jerome 1881 Cambria 200#/mo b. MI
 Van Horn, Lewis 1900 Cholame Valley
 Van Maitre, Carrizo
 Van Matre, Isaac 1884 Creston 258 acres 30 Durham cream to LA
 Van Wyhe, w James Albers Chino 1985 400 cows
 Vanesco on Riviera Santa Barbara G. Zilliotto 1934
 Vaughan, G.W. Villa Creek Cayucos 1883 1100 acres
 Veeman, Richard & Son Solvang 1963-69
 Veliquette, Elwood 1940 SLO ice cream maker
 Vella, Camilo SW b. c1860 Guadalupe 1896
 Vendrasco SB
 Vieira, John de Roza 1940 Cayucos
 Vieira, Thomas 1940 Cayucos
 Villa, Diego & Joaquin Guadalupe
 Villa, John R. Guadalupe
 Villa, Robert 1881 Cambria 500#/mo
 Villa & Fiscalini
 Villard Toro Canyon SB > 1919
 Vons aka Jerseymaid 1987
 Vreeland, R.S. Paso Robles
 Wadleigh, B.A. dairyman 1880 La Graciosa b. Canada
 Wagenknecht, Joseph W. 1896 Goleta 25, 6' Missouri
 Waggner, P.T. 1884-89 Guadalupe
 Wagner, Albert F. 1940 Morro Bay
 Waldapfel, H. Contractor for dairy barns
 Walker, Herbert 1930 HVCA board
 Wallace, A.D. Toro Creek Cayucos 216 acres b. IL
 Walls, Elias Ed 1896 Lompoc 32, 5' 9"
 Walters, Art < 1923 35 cows
 Warren, George W. 1940 Cayucos
 Welch Santa Ynez Red Gate ranch dairy from Barrett 1943
 Wells, Elias 1898S Naples 39, 5' 10"

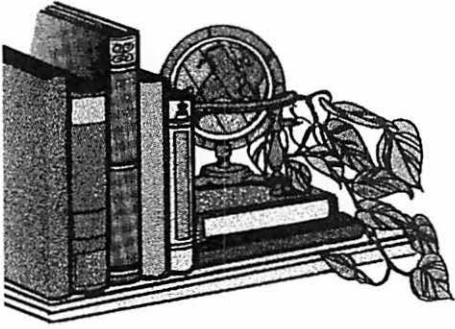
KEY TO DAIRIES LISTING

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
5' 6" 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

West, Bob Dairy inspector SLO c1985
 West Slope Ranch S. Jackson Lowe 1912-1917 SLO 3815 acres
 Westendorf, Wilbur L. 1940 SLO creamery worker
 Western Milk Transport < 1912
 Westside Dairy 1949 SB County
 Wheeler Canyon Dairy Ventura Munroe Miller - butter wrapped in parchment
 Whitaker, J.M. San Simeon Creek -
 Wickenden Alisos Canyon Los Alamos
 Wilcox, Frank J. 1940 Paso1 creamery worker
 Wilkinson, John
 Willemsen, Jake Hwy. 246 Buellton; from George Johansen 1945 4-5 acres permanent pasture/ closed 1983
 Williams, Carl F. AG
 Williams, J.J.
 Williams, Jake By Simonis
 Williams, James O. 1873-75 36 Maine La Patera
 Williams, John A. 1940 AG
 Williams, Silas 1872 from NY worked for Polly at Harmony Cheese Factory 1874 bought factory w Purdy. m. Emmer
 Olmstead 10 kids
 Willoughby Ventura became Carlin
 Willowbrook Dairy Oct. 1934 S.B. Joe Corbelli 1945 Alamar & Laurel Cyn. Rd. SB ?? Burned
 Wilson, J.M.
 Wittenburg Newton M. Guadalupe 1879 - 37 - North Carolina. 1894 best display of butter at AG fair. 1898 Enzo, Jerry
 Marra died Barbirino partner
 Wollers Ventura Ayers ranch
 Wood, David Golden State Creamery 1923 SM > 1925 SLO > SM co-owner Guernsey Dairy > 1930 Knudsen Creamery
 Wood, R.H. Mgr. AG Creamery. 1890-1898 resigns Arthur Jatta succeeds him
 Woodall Nojoqui ? A.H. Woodill Santa Ynez
 Wreden, Clarence c1925 SLO Co. dairy and creamery inspector
 Wright, John Guadalupe 1884
 Wright, John Santa Ynez 1908-09
 Yellow Dog Society Santa Maria (Association of Dairymen)
 Yorba Bernarda 50-60 cows at Rio Canada de Santa Ana
 Zaminesco, Louie c1920 closed 1936 Giacomo Ziliotto - son John daughter Rita m. Zandona (1/2 San Marcos Dairy) ran
 later 50 Guernseys and Jerseys home delivery 1930 Eucalyptus Hill - 175 Guernsey/Jersey 250 acres SB.
 Louie kids: Mary m. Bavaresco, Bob; Louise m. Zampese, Zanesco SB
 Zanetti, Severino Guadalupe 1908
 Ziliotto, Giacomo 1933 bought Zaminesco dairy - 1936 1937 1/2 interest in San Marcos Dairy Goleta from Frank
 Filippini 175 Guernsey/Jersey IT 1807 > US 1921

For more information regarding the sources and the dairy industry today, please see the article at the beginning of this series in Vol. 34, NMos. 3 & 4, and contuing in Vol. 36, Nos. 1 & 2.





NEW IN THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Don Gill and Gary Matz

NEW IN THE LIBRARY (May 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 Collins Robert French Dictionary. By Atkins, Beryl T. [423 A5 ATK].
- Census of 1777 Jurisdiction of El Parral Province of Nueva Vizcaya (Mexico). By Dominguez, Frank. [972 X2 DOM 1777].
- Cowgirls : Women of the American West. By Jordan, Teresa. [978 H2 JOR].
- The Durkee Family Genealogy, v. 1, the First Six Generations of Durkees in America. By Gunderson, Bernice B. [929.2 DURKEE GUN v. 1].
- Far northern connections : researching your Sami (and other) ancestors in northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia.. By Mattson-Schultz, Virginia. [948 D27 MAT].
- Ghost towns of the Pacific Northwest : your guide to ghost towns, mining camps, and historic forts of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia. By Varney, Philip. [979.5 H2 VAR].
- Illegitimacy. By McLaughlin, Eve. [942 D27 MCL].
- More what did they mean by that? : a dictionary of historical and genealogical terms : old and new / Paul Drake. By Drake, Paul, 1932-. [423 A5 DRA].
- Pioneers and Pilgrims : the Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde in Manitoba, Nebraska, and Kansas, 1874 to 1882 /. By Plett, Delbert F. [947.7 F2 PLE].
- Scots in the USA and Canada 1825-1875, pt. 1, 4, 5. By Dobson, David. [941 W2 DOB pt. 1, 4, 5].
- Searching for Flemish (Belgian) Ancestors. By Goethals, Jozef J. [E 949.3 D27 GOE].

UNITED STATES

- 1932 Hopi and Navajo Native American census : with birth and death rolls, v. 1 -2. By Bowen, Jeff, [970.1 X2 BOW 1932 v. 1-2].
- Death and Marriage Notices from the Watchman and Observer, 1845-1855. By Holcomb, Brent H. [975 B3 HOL].
- National Intelligencer Newspaper Abstracts, Jan. 1, 1869-Jan. 8, 1870. By Dixon, Joan M. [975.3 B3 DIX].
- Research guide to Loyalist ancestors : a directory to archives, manuscripts, and published and electronic sources. By Bunnell, Paul J. [973.3 J5 BUN].
- The Writer's Guide to Everyday Life from Prohibition Through World War II. By McCutcheon, Marc. [973 H2 MCC].
- WWII Military Records : a family historian's guide. By Knox, Debra Johnson, 1964-. [973.9 M2 KNO].
- Your Guide to Cemetery Research. By Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. [929 D27 CAR].

CALIFORNIA

- Arroyo Grande District Cemetery, 1855-2000. By Lewis, Barry J. [979.4 SAN LUIS OBISPO V3 LEW].
- Cambria Cemetery District, Burial List 21 September 1870 - 31 October 2002. By San Luis Obispo County Genealogical Society, Inc. [979.4 SAN LUIS OBISPO V3 SAN].
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Colusa County, California, v. 1-2. By Colusa County Genealogical Society. [979.4 COLUSA V3 COL v. 1-2].
- Early Maps of California. By Euriskodata, Inc. [C 979.4 E7 EUR #700].
- Greater Carpinteria : Summerland and La Conchita. By Campos, Jim. [979.4 SANTA BARBARA H2 CAM].
- Gold Rush Days, v. 5, Births, Deaths and Marriages Copied from Early Newspapers of Stockton, California, 1861-1866. By San Joaquin Genealogical Society. [979.4 SAN JOAQUIN B3 SAN v. 5].
- Hollister Ranch, its History, Preservation and People. By Ward, Nancy W. [979.4 SANTA BARBARA H2 WAR].
- Index to Probate Records San Joaquin County California 1850-1900. By San Joaquin Genealogical Society. [979.4 SAN JOAQUIN P2 SAN index].

One Family to California, Section II, the Canadian Connection, The Aylsworth-Carpenter Family. By Henzell, Arthur Aylsworth. [929.2 AYLSWORTH HEN].

The Portuguese Shore Whalers of California, 1854-1904. By Bertao, David E. [979.4 F2 BER].

COLORADO

Fort Lewis Indian School Census Records, 1904-1908. By Robinson, Doreen. [978.8 LAPLATA X2 ROB].

CONNECTICUT

The History of Enfield, Connecticut, v. 1-3. By Allen, Francis Olcott. [974.6 HARTFORD H2 ALL v. 1-3].

GEORGIA

Floyd Co., Georgia Marriages, The Early Years. By Kinney, Shirley F. [975.8 FLOYD V2 KIN].

History of Athens and Clarke County, Georgia. By Rowe, H. J. [975.8 CLARKE H2 ROW].

ILLINOIS

Family Maps of McHenry County, Illinois with Homesteads, Roads, Waterways, Towns, Cemeteries, Railroads, and More. By Boyd, Gregory A. [977.3 MCHENRY E7 BOY].

History of Boone County, Illinois. By Carpenter, Richard V. [977.3 BOONE H2 CAR].

Prairie Pioneers of Illinois, v. 2. By Rochefort, Beth. [977.3 D2 ROC v. 2].

INDIANA

Indiana Miscellany: Consisting of Sketches of Indian Life, the Early Settlements, Customs and Hardships of the People, and the Introduction of the Gospel and of Schools; Together with Biographical Notices of the Pioneer Methodist Preachers of the State. By Smith, William C. [977.2 H2 SMI].

KANSAS

Index of Deaths and Births in Daily Newspapers of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, 1864-1872. By Douglas County Genealogical Society. [978.1 DOUGLAS V4 DOU index].

MAINE

A Maine Family Index, 1900-1912, v. 9, The Somerset Region. By Gillman, Wayne Clark. [974.1 D4 GIL v. 9].

Picton's Cemetery Inscriptions: Washington County, Maine. By Maine Old Cemetery Association. [C 974.1 WASHINGTON V3 MAI #701].

Records of the First and Second Churches of Berwick, Maine : Maine Genealogical Society special publication no. 33 / edited by Joseph Crook Anderson II. By Anderson, Joseph Crook. [974.1 YORK K2 AND].

MARYLAND

Every-Name Index for the Two Volumes of History of Frederick County Maryland. By Williams, T. J. C. [975.2 FREDERICK H2 WIL index].

MASSACHUSETTS

Dorchester Town Records. By Boston (Massachusetts). Record Commissioners. [974.4 SUFFOLK P2 BOS].

MISSOURI

Chariton County Missouri Cemeteries, v. 4. By Couch, Robert. [977.8 CHARITON V3 COU v. 4].

Roster of the Department of Missouri Grand Army of the Republic 1895. By Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. [977.8 M2 SON].

Surname Index for Chariton County Cemetery Records vols. 1 through 9. By Couch, Robert. [977.8 CHARITON V3 COU index].

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Northern New Hampshire and its Leading Business Men; Embracing Littleton, Lancaster, Lisbon, Woodsville, Whitefield, Groveton, Berlin Falls, and Wells River, VT. By Bacon, George F. [974.2 H2 BAC].

NEW YORK

Muster Rolls of New York Provincial Troops, 1755-1764. By DeLancey, Edward F. [C 974.7 M2 DEL #692].

New York City court records, 1797-1804 : genealogical data from the Court of General Sessions. By Scott, Kenneth. [974.7 NEW YORK P2 SCO 1797-1804].

NORTH CAROLINA

Deeds of Gates County, North Carolina, 1803-1808, v. 2-3. By Taylor, Mona Armstrong. [975.6 GATES R2 TAY v. 2-3].

OHIO

Cincinnati, Ohio, index to property owners & streets in 1895 & 1897 atlases : River to Liberty, Freeman to Mt. Adams. By Graver, William H. [977.1 HAMILTON E4 GRA].

Scioto County, Ohio newspaper abstracts and historical reminiscences, 1866-1869. By Gargiulo, Barbara Keyser. [977.1 SCIOTO B3 GAR].

OKLAHOMA

U.S. District Court Records - Muskogee, Indian Territory, Vol. 1, 1890. By Oklahoma Roots Research. [976.6 P2 OKL v. 1].

PENNSYLVANIA

A Biographical History of Greene County, Pennsylvania. By Bates, Samuel P. [974.8 GREENE B3 BAT].

Colonial Records of the Swedish Churches of Pennsylvania, v. 1. By Craig, Peter Stebbins. [974.8 K2 CRA].

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island General Court of Trials, 1671-1704. By Fiske, Jane Fletcher. [974.5 P2 FIS].

TENNESSEE

Land deed genealogy of DeKalb County, Tennessee, v. 2. By Partlow, Thomas E. [976.8 DEKALB R2 PAR v. 2].

VIRGINIA

Franklin County, Virginia, a History. By Wingfield, Marshall. [975.5 FRANKLIN H2 WIN].

Men of Mark and Representative Citizens of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County, Virginia. By Wayland, John W. [975.5 ROCKINGHAM D3 WAY].

AUSTRALIA

Historic Towns of Australia. By Cox, Philip. [994 H2 COX].

CANADA

Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada Containing Authentic and Complete Maps of All the Provinces, the Northwest Territories and the Island of Newfoundland. By Belden, H. & Co. [O 971 E7 BEL].

The Loyalist Guide: Nova Scotian Loyalists and Their Documents. By Peterson, Jean. [971.6 A3 PET].

ENGLAND

Post Office Directory of London, 1902, v. 1-4. By Archive CD Books. [C 942 LONDON E4 ARC 1902 v. 1-4 #701-704].

Who's Who in Yorkshire (North and East Ridings). By Jakeman and Company. [942 YORK D4 JAK].

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Auswandererhafen Hamburg : Emigration port Hamburg. By Schmoock, Matthias. [943 W2 SCH].

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Map Guide to German Parish Registers v. 27: Kingdom of Prussia, Province of Sachsen I Regierungsbezirk Erfurt and Duchies of Anhalt and Brunswick with Full Index of Included Towns. By Hansen, Kevan M. [943 E7 HAN v. 27].

Map Guide to German Parish Registers v. 28: Kingdom of Prussia, Province of Sachsen II Regierungsbezirk Merseburg with Full Index of Included Towns. By Hansen, Kevan M. [943 E7 HAN v. 28].

Map Guide to German Parish Registers v. 29: Kingdom of Prussia, Province of Sachsen III Regierungsbezirk Magdeburg with Full Index of Included Towns. By Hansen, Kevan M. [943 E7 HAN v. 29].

Map Guide to German Parish Registers v. 30: Kingdom of Prussia, Province of Hannover I Regierungsbezirk Hannover and Hildesheim with Full Index of Included Towns. By Hansen, Kevan M. [943 E7 HAN v. 30].

RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS: WHY READ OLD MAGAZINES?

by Michael J. Leclerc, NEHGS

One of the benefits of working at NEHGS is being surrounded by shelf after shelf of magazines and journals covering the topics of history and genealogy, some of which date back decades, while others date back centuries. I often hear people say that they don't care about anything but recent periodicals, because older stories about research and methodology don't take into account modern research styles. These people do themselves an incredible disservice by not looking at everything that is available to them.

The information contained in the 1860 census has not changed a bit in the century and a half since it was first taken. Our means of accessing it has changed since 1932. We moved from looking at original ledger books to microfilm copies to digital images online. But the essential data is the same, and understanding that data is still the same.

This point was recently reinforced with me recently. I was looking for an article published in an old version of the Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly. In looking for my article, I ran across a two-part series from 1989 on "How to Have Your Article Accepted or Rejected by the Editor." The series was adapted from a panel discussion on the working relationship between writers and editors held at the 1988 National Genealogical Society Conference in Biloxi, Mississippi. The APGQ ran four articles in the series:

"Determining Genealogical Journal Content" by David L. Greene, Ph.D., C.G., F.A.S.G.;

"Documentation for Journal Articles" by Elizabeth Shown Mills, C.G., C.G.L., F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S.;

"Contributing and Article: But to Which Periodical?" by Marcia Eisenberg;

"The Editor's Responsibility to Edit" by John Frederick Dorman, C.G., F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S.

Among David Greene's advice for writing is to check published material. He states, "Please do not submit to any journal material that simply restates what is in print. We have received articles at our journal, for instance, restating material that is already in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England, which came out 128 years ago." In 1989 one had to examine paper versions of the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) and the Genealogical Periodical Annual Index. With the advent of digital versions of journals, such as the Register, TAG, The Virginia Genealogist, and others available on www.NewEnglandAncestors.org, it is even easier to check material that has already been published.

Greene's next tip is to state your conclusions: "Please study the nature of evidence. You are aware of this already, so it doesn't need to be stated at length. But it is even more important — to state in your article why you have reached your conclusions. Over and over again we get articles from very good contributors who are so familiar with their own material that it does not occur to them that they need to state explicitly what is already obvious to them." Would any of today's editors disagree with this statement?

Elizabeth Shown Mills tells the reader that "Documentation actually has a dual purpose. As genealogists we document to keep ourselves straight and we document to help others check our facts." This is still as relevant today as it was twenty years ago. She also discusses the need for informational notes. These notes are used to discuss source information or other data needing clarification separate from the text.

One of the most helpful suggestions from Marcia Eisenberg deals with societies (such as NEHGS) that have multiple publications. She encourages writers to examine the contents of both to "clarify whether a contribution would be more acceptable in the newsletter [or magazine] (which normally emphasizes current information) or the journal (which more often presents material of permanent value)."

(OLD MAGAZINES *Continued on page 84*)



CARPINTERIA CEMETERY
PHOTO COURTESY OF MIKE DAMRON

MAKING A CEMETERY DATABASE FOR THE CARPINTERIA CEMETERY

A COMMUNITY PROJECT BY SOCIETY MEMBERS

In the early 1990s, a group of community-spirited volunteers and members of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society, that included Jayne Caldwell, Doris Floyd and Dorothy Fererra, took it upon themselves to attempt to make a record of burials in the Carpinteria Cemetery. They made an index card describing each headstone they came across and its location. This became the database for the cemetery along with the map books the office already had been keeping. Since that time, the cemetery manager began making a card for each burial as well as marking it on a map book page.

About 15 years later in 2005, our Society member, Connie Williams, took on the daunting job of entering the old index cards into an Excel spreadsheet, and using an online database for the California Death Index, she also obtained death dates and other pertinent information such as the mother's maiden name and the father's surname. This spreadsheet was put online on our Society's website at <http://www.sbgene.org/DataBases.php> along with several other cemetery databases.

That was the end of that project for a while until 2007. Member Gary Matz then made a computer template that would serve as a computer card for ease in entering information from the photocopied burial cards the cemetery office had been making. This began another phase of the project. We'll call it the third phase. Society members then began entering information in the new template card using information from

the photocopied office card. That phase was completed in 2008. Now we had a really good database of around 4000 entries, but it was still not up-to-date.

Phase Four began in 2009 by volunteer members actually walking the cemetery to confirm headstones, whether there was one or not, comparing dates, locating missing burials, and identifying new burials. This phase didn't take very long as the members were very diligent and worked long hours at a time.

Phase Five is now in process. It entails using the handwritten notes on the sheets used by the "walkers" and making the corrections and remarks on the computer cards. This is done at the members' home computers using the computer program Gary Matz devised. We are in need of more and/or new volunteers to help in this fifth phase. Please contact the project leader, Dorothy Oksner, at <ox@silcom.com> to join in the community effort. The program can be run on a Mac or PC and is very easy to install from a flash drive (thumb drive). It can be run from the flash drive. It is easy to learn.

Volunteers who deserve an acknowledgement and recognition for working on the different phases are: First and foremost, Jayne Caldwell and unknown members, 1st phase; Connie Williams, 2nd phase; Gary Matz, all phases; and Helen Rydell (who has done most of the computer data entry); and the following members for the 3rd phase: Emily Aasted, Kim Fults, Mary Hall, Jean Mudrick, Diane Nelson, Dorothy Oksner, and Helen Rydell.

Phase 4 volunteers who walked the cemetery are: Paul Cochet, Jean Foster, Paul Main, Gail Miller, Pat Murdy, Dorothy Oksner, Gwen Patterson, and Marjorie Wilser,

Phase 5 volunteers so far are Helen Rydell and Dorothy Oksner.

Mike Damron, the manager of the Carpinteria Cemetery, and the cemetery's board of trustees are looking forward to having the Society complete this very long-term project. The cemetery has recently purchased a cemetery management program, which Mike is now using. Our database, as it is now, has been transferred into the program. There are now over 4750 burials.

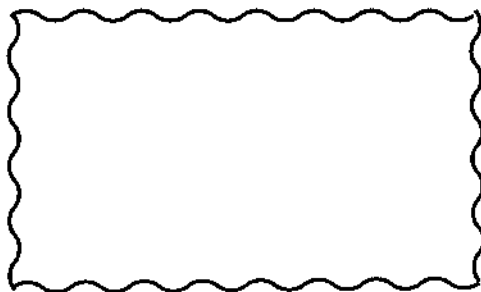
As soon as this issue of Ancestors is printed and mailed, she will get back to working on Phase 5, but she and Helen cannot do it alone. They need your help. Please volunteer now. Ox@silcom.com

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This page is unintentionally left blank due to the lack of a member's submission on time of a story regarding his or her research. (Well, it's not really blank because there is text on it.)

But this page could have contained your story of an ancestor and how you went about finding information on him or her using a variety of sources—online, in a courthouse, or in a library.

This story could help other researchers, in your particular area of interest, get ideas from your experiences. The story you write will be enjoyed by many readers.



GREAT GRANDMA JONES

This page could have held a photograph of that person, a headstone, a scanned document or other treasure you have in your files.

The deadline for submission of articles for the next issue of *Ancestors West* is November 30, 2010.

Get with it! Get off your, um, b . . .tt.
Get published!

(You can use this blank page to make notes)

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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

NO SBCGS MEETING IN AUGUST

AUGUST 2010

Adult Education: August 16, 2010 registration for fall classes begins. Go to <http://sbcc.augusoft.net/> for class schedules and registration.

August 18-21, FGS Conference in Knoxville, Tennessee. More information at <http://fgs.org/2010conference/>.

SEPTEMBER 2010

Adult Education: The fall term starts September 13. (The printed schedule for fall will be available the week of Aug. 9) recent changes & updates are at <http://sbcc.augusoft.net/>.

September 18, 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 September.

The LAFHL will be reopening sometime in September 2010 according to its website at <http://www.lafhl.org/>. The facility has been renamed Los Angeles Family History Library

OCTOBER 2010

FAMILY HISTORY MONTH

October 2, Saturday. Santa Barbara Genealogical Society recognizes its own pioneers at a Legacy Brunch at the La Cumbre Country Club. Details and invitations to follow.

October 4-8, Salt Lake City, Utah. The International Society for British Genealogy and Family History (ISBGFH) announces its 2010 British Institute. Instructors will be Barbara Baker and John Kitzmiller who will teach "Pre-1800 Scottish Records; David Rencher, who will teach "Making the Transition from Irish Church Records to Irish Land Records" and Darris Williams, will teach "Strategies for Discovering Welsh Ancestors." Check the society's Web site for details - www.isbgfh.org or send an e-mail to admin@isbgfh.org.

October 16. 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 October.