

Ancestors West



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
sbgen.org

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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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

One afternoon, on one of my vacations to “The Mecca” (The Family History Library at Salt Lake City), I was in serious need of a break from the microfilms and decided to attend one of the many workshops offered at the Library. This particular workshop was “Denmark: Research Pre-1834.”

I simply needed a breather. I had no intention of using the workshop content to actually look for my Danish ancestors. After all, my “cousin,” Bob Pederson, had already traced my paternal Danish immigrant great-grandparents (Jacob (Bennettson) Benson and Ingeborg Marie Klindt) another three generations or so back in Denmark using parish records and his impressive ability to translate Danish. It was “done”; all I had to do was retype his research findings into my genealogy program, casually noting the Danish patronymics and, unique village place names, with characteristic Scandinavian ‘Ø’s. I felt no connection to these Danes, nor did I have a compelling need to research their lives.

However, after an hour of workshop where I learned about Lutheran confirmation records, parish “moving in-out records,” “keeping rolls” for military enlistment of males (starting as early as 1733), I was ready to put down whatever I had left on the microfilms upstairs and look for every record I could find for my ancestral “datters” and “sens.”

What changed? By attending a workshop, the research became both intriguing and suddenly accessible. Once I knew what fabulous records existed to help flesh out these distant Danish families, and armed with a little confidence that I could figure out the secret code behind the unfamiliar language, I suddenly couldn’t wait to try to find out more about my Danes and their lives.

Genealogy is very much a learned science,

but we all absorb new lessons in different ways. Some can simply read “how to” and immediately apply the techniques. Personally, I learn better if I can hear from a speaker and/or see the lesson in action.

If you, too, fall in the latter camp, you realize how fortunate you are when you have the chance to acquire knowledge from a genealogical expert.

This April 9th, the SBCGS continues the tradition of providing just such a window of outstanding educational opportunity when not one, but two (!) experts come to Santa Barbara for “One Incredible Genealogical Seminar!” Even one session with either Roger P. Minert, noted German family historian, or Lloyd deWitt Bockstruck, premier early American genealogist would be sure to provide a windfall to your research skills; having them both here—all day—is truly an abundance of riches. The only potential downsides are that you have to choose one or the other for most sessions and also overcome the urge to immediately leave to use the tricks you just learned!

Scan the topics the seminar committee has selected (visit our website at www.sbgen.org) and you’ll no doubt find several sessions that sound very compelling. But if there’s a session that doesn’t initially ring familiar, take a chance on something new. You cannot go wrong with either one of these eminent masters.

As more and more information comes online and available, the need to learn from experts and learned professionals is even more critical. How do you interpret the data; what does it really mean? Take advantage of this amazing opportunity to learn from two masters on Saturday, April 9th. See you there!

Mary E. Hall, President

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

October 15, 2010

Dorothy Jones Oksner, Editor
Ancestors West

Dear Editor:

I was pleased to see that information about dairies was being compiled by SBCGS member Jim Norris (*Dairies in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, 1850-1965*). I looked forward to the Spring/Summer 2009 edition in anticipation because I expected to see a listing for my father.

Jim's task must have been one which covered a variety of source material and somehow my father's name was missed.

My father, Cliff Jameson, was a 1929 graduate of Santa Barbara High School who went on to the *University of California College of Agriculture* at Davis. He had planned to be a dairy chemist, but times were tough when he graduated. He stayed in his field by beginning work as a dairyman in 1932. I treasure letters which he sent to my mother from the dairy he worked for on San Ysidro Road. In 1938 he worked in delivery sales for Golden State Dairy and in 1940 for Live Oak Dairy (photo).

When we'd go for long country drives he would identify every type of cow we'd see, and when ice cream was purchased he was able to weigh in on its quality. When the sculptor who produced the cow atop the former dairy building on Milpas Street needed photo renderings of cows for his project, he contacted my father.

He used to tell me about his various routes which would begin very early. His work ethic was coupled with a terrific sense of humor. Despite his ultimate career success he always

proudly referred to himself as a 'broken down old milkman.'

My father was very involved in helping to organize for fair wages and working conditions in the dairy industry in Santa Barbara. He joined Teamsters Union Local No. 186 in 1938, eventually became a business agent, and was elected Secretary-Treasurer from 1961 to 1973. The jurisdiction encompassed the area from the Buellton Bridge to the Los Angeles County line.

I hope that Cliff Jameson, who spent more than a decade working in the dairy industry in Santa Barbara County, will be added to Jim's list.

Sincerely,

Pamela Jameson Boehr
SBCGS Member
<AntiquePam@aol.com>



CLIFF JAMESON AND HIS LIVE OAK DAIRY TRUCK C. 1940

1938 DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SANTA YNEZ VALLEY NEWS

*Karen Harris, Extractor and Compiler, SBCGS Member
<karen.harris.roark@gmail.com>*

[Jim Norris has made additional comments which are shown in italics after the obituary. 1939 Death Notices were printed in the previous issue of Ancestors West, Vol. 36, Nos. 3 & 4 —Ed.]

R. L. ALEXANDER Friday December 17, 1938
Page One

Trucks Involved in Two Crashes: 4 Killed
A motorist killed on the Nojoqui Grade early Friday was identified as R. L. Alexander, service station proprietor of West Moreland, after Captain W. H. Rutherford of the California Highway patrol contacted Imperial valley authorities.

FRED E. ANTLES, Friday February 4, 1938
Page Eight "County Briefs"

Fred E. Antles, 42 year old truck driver, held on a drunk charge, hanged himself in the Santa Barbara city jail.

ALFRED CLARENCE BATKIN, Friday August 26, 1938 Page Five "County Briefs"

Alfred Clarence Batkin, 21, of Lompoc, was killed and three other drivers were injured when their car overturned a half-mile south of El Capitán Saturday night.

Parents were Harry C. and Serelia Ann (Wanzer) Batkin. Alfred m. Asenath Houghton, dau. of Herbert and Hattie Houghton. Brother Roy m. Abigail Hardenbrook. Alice Batkin m1. Armitage, m2. Hardenbrook. The Batkins were a musical family.

NEAL BEATON, Friday August 26, 1938 Page Five "County Briefs"

Neil Beaton, 66, of Lompoc, was fatally injured on the highway near Santa Maria Saturday night, struck by a car driven by Paul Righetti, 18 year old Orcutt boy. Beaton was walking along the highway when hit.

Righetti family is still important in Santa Maria

and Guadalupe (the Far Western).

A. P. BETTERWORTH,(sic) Friday April 15, 1938 Page One

Editor Betterworth (sic) of Santa Maria Passes Away

A. P. Betterworth, 78, editor of the Santa Maria Advertiser and chairman of the county Democratic central committee, passed away on Tuesday. He had been ill for several months.

Mr. Betterworth was well known in the county and was very active in politics.

[Note: An Alexander P. Betterworth was listed in the 1930 California Census for Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County.]

Mrs. Maria Antonia Betterworth b. 1880, d. 2/6/1869 at age 89. Buried in Santa Maria Cemetery.

JAMES GEORGE BLACK, Friday May 27, 1938 Page Eight "County Briefs"

A member of a notable pioneer family, who had witnessed Santa Maria's growth from a desert to a flourishing city in 65 years of residence there, James George Black, 74 died last Friday.

B. 1864. Age 74-Santa Maria Cemetery.

ELIZABETH MAY BLANEY, Friday July 18, 1938 Page One "County Briefs"

Charges of negligent homicide were filed against Robert B. Eider, 18 year-old Santa Barbara youth, who drove a car that overturned last week and caused the death of Elizabeth May Blaney, 17, also of Santa Barbara.

HENRY BLASÉ, Friday July 8, 1938 Page One

Henry Blase Buried in Oak Hill Cemetery
Henry Blase, 88, a resident of Santa Barbara for the past 14 years was buried in Oak Hill cemetery Thursday, with Rev. Aage Moller officiating and Termann Paaske in charge of funeral arrangements. Mr. Blase who passed away Monday, was a native of Denmark, and leaves a wife in Santa Barbara and a brother in

Nebraska and several nieces. Mrs. Jens Lund of Los Alamos is one of the nieces.

Born 1855/58, d. 7/4/1938. Wife Matilda H. b. 1850, d. Nov. 1940.

ARTHUR M. BREESE, Friday November 18, 1938 Page Eight "County Briefs"

Arthur M. Breese of San Luis Obispo, lineman for the Southern Pacific Railway, was fatally injured when a puppy on the railway tracks near Arroyo Grande wrecked the power velocipede he was operating.

DR. ROBERT WALKER BROWN, Friday October 28, 1938 Page Five "County Briefs"

Death claimed a prominent Santa Maria pioneer Saturday afternoon when Dr. Robert Walker Brown, 76, died following a paralytic stroke. *D. 10/18/1938. - Santa Maria Cemetery.*

JOSEPH A. CAMPODONICO, Friday December 17, 1938 Page Four "County Briefs"

Funeral plans were held Saturday for Jos. A. Campodonico, native of San Francisco, and longtime resident of Guadalupe, who died Friday in a San Luis Obispo hospital from injuries sustained the day before when dragged across a field by runaway horses.

ROY CARPENTER, Friday September 23, 1938 Page One "County Briefs"

Although brought back to life after being officially dead for more than 15 minutes during an emergency operation, Roy Carpenter, 27, a Santa Maria valley ranch hand, died later in a Santa Maria hospital. His life ebbed out during an afternoon operation for repair of a ruptured intestine. Physicians administered adrenalin and other stimulants to the heart. The heart started pumping, but he was unable to breathe for more than an hour, when life was revived and continued during the night. Carpenter died at 5:30 am the following morning.

Died 9/18/1938. Grace E. Carpenter, spouse? Santa Maria Cemetery.

GUIDO COLUMBO, Friday September 23, 1938 Page One

Guido Columbo Buried in Oak Hill Cemetery Funeral services for Guido Colombo, who died Sunday from a self-inflicted gunshot wound, were held on Wednesday morning at the Santa Ines Mission. Interment was made in Oak Hill Cemetery. Colombo had used a .32-special shell in a .410 shotgun, and shot himself in the right temple at his home Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. It is reported that he had been quite concerned over financial obligations.

B. 1883, d. 9/18/1938. Family had a dairy in Los Olivos following Cassarini family. Barn is extant.

MARGARET COLUMBO, Friday January 21, 1938 Page One

Funeral Services Held For Columbo Girl at Mission. Funeral services were held at Santa Ines Mission Tuesday morning with interment in Oak Hill cemetery, for Margaret Columbo, nine-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guido Columbo of Los Olivos, who died in her home of bronchial pneumonia Friday night. Six of her school mates acted as pallbearers, Dorothy Wolford, and Beverly Bumpass as honorary, and Jean Henning, Evelyn Lewis, Dorothy Stonbarger (sic) and Eleanor Grgich as active. The little girl is survived by her parents and eight brothers and sisters. Tremann Paaske and Son had charge of funeral arrangements.

Born. 1928. Buried at Oak Hill Cemetery. Family still in Santa Ynez Valley.

MANUEL R. CONCELLOS, Friday September 30, 1938 Page Eight "County Briefs"

Manuel R. Concellos, 61, rancher near Los Alamos for the past quarter century, died on Saturday night in his ranch home three miles west of Los Alamos. Born in the Azores islands in 1871, Concellos emigrated to this country 34 years ago. *Contact - Mary Silveira - Santa Maria Cemetery.*

JUAN COTA, Friday July 15, 1938 Page One Juan Cota, Well Known Vacquero Died Tuesday. Rosary was recited in Old Mission Santa Ines Wednesday, with funeral service held yesterday,

for Juan Cota of Santa Ynez, who passed away Tuesday in the house where he was born on Sanja Quiota creek. Juan Cota was 67 years of age and was one of the best known vaqueros in the country. He worked for many years on the San Marcos ranch and for the past few years on the Cooper ranch near Santa Rosa.

1898 Great Register - born 1873 in California, 5' 5 1/4", black eyes and hair; can not write.

HENRY COX JUNIOR, Friday July 15, 1938
Page One

Henry Cox Jr., 13 years of age, was brought to a Santa Maria hospital Wednesday by Capt. Deane Laughlin of the sheriff's squad, from near Sisquoc, and died yesterday, from a bullet wound in the neck. The bullet, fired from a revolver, penetrated the neck from side to side and cut the spinal cord, paralyzing the body. The shooting occurred in the family home on the Goodchild ranch, three miles east of Sisquoc. A pistol with one bullet fired from the barrel was nearby. A loaded .22 rifle was on the table in front of the lad.

Born Sept. 1922, "Henry was playing with a loaded revolver." He was the only child of Henry T. Sr. 1888-1969, and May Elizabeth, "Bessie," (Goodchild) 1885-1971 Cox. Bessie's parents were John Thomas Goodchild 1846 Tilbury, England - 1927. Ontiveros Burying Ground and Adele Ontiveros dau. of Ramon Domingo and Madalena (Perez) Ontiveros. Goodchild Ranch was on flat West of San Ramon Church on Foxen Canyon Rd. and up La Brea Canyon. House up canyon still extant.

CANDIDO CUADERA, Friday August 12, 1938
Page One "County Briefs"

When their truck skidded over a 300 foot embankment on the San Marcos grade, Candido Cuadera, 49, of Santa Barbara was killed and his companion, Loren Cole, was critically injured.

JOSEPH DE CARLI, Friday April 15, 1938
Page One "County Briefs"

After threatening to kill a partner and ranch hand who endeavored to restrain him, Joseph James

DeCarli, 38, committed suicide last week on his dairy farm five miles west of Santa Maria. DeCarli was a partner with John Grossi and Albert Grzendi in a dairy farm on Union Sugar property. Financial worries were suspected as the cause for the act.

MRS. S. B. DIMOCK, Friday December 23, 1938 Page One

Mrs. S. B. Dimock, aged 72, who passed away last Wednesday in her sleep, was buried in Evergreen cemetery in Lompoc, Saturday. Besides her husband, S. B. Dimock, she leaves Mrs. Stella Moore of Los Olivos, Mrs. Joseph Payne of Ballard and Mrs. C. Upton, daughters, and two sons, Eugene of Lompoc and Harold of Richmond, as well as many grandchildren and one sister and two brothers. Mrs. Dimock was an old pioneer of this county, having come to Lompoc in 1887 from Nova Scotia, where she was reared. [Note: A Shuball B. Dimock is listed in the 1930 California Census for Lompoc, Santa Barbara County; his wife was listed as Jennie S. Dimock.] *Shubael Dimock m. Jennie Fish, a child Stella Dimock, m. Harold Andrew Moore, c. 1888-1928, the 4th child of George Washington, 1838-1912 and Bohelia (Codman) Moore who were m. in 1865 in California.*

JOHN DOE, Friday June 24, 1938 Page Seven
"County Briefs"

A body of an unidentified man, apparently dead for about 10 days, was discovered floating in a fishing hole in the Santa Ynez river near Lompoc.

MR. AND MRS. R. E. DUKICH, Friday February 25, 1938 Page One "County Briefs"

Searchers have recovered the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dukich Carpinteria, who were drowned Friday night when he attempted to rescue his wife from the seat at Seacliffe when her car crashed through the rail on a pier.

LOUISE A. DUTTON, Friday September 2, 1938 Page Four "County Briefs"

The "mystery" dead woman of Santa Barbara—

mysterious because 3 times she was identified, only the identification contradicted—was positively recognized as Mrs. Louise A. Dutton, widowed practical nurse of 219 East Figueroa street. She died of injuries when struck by a car.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Friday December 23, 1938 Page Three “County News Briefs”
Edmund Dwight, former Santa Barbaran and owner of the D. H. Ranch in Santa Ynez valley, died in Pasadena at age of 82.

MRS. ALBERT T. EAVES, Friday December 23, 1938 Page One
Mrs. Eaves, wife of Auditor, Dies in Santa Barbara. Funeral rites were held Wednesday for Mrs. Albert T. Eaves, wife of the Santa Barbara county auditor. Mrs. Eaves died in Santa Barbara at the age of 53, following a two-year illness. Born in Linn, Kansas, November 4, 1885, Mrs. Eaves came to Santa Barbara county in 1888 with her family. Her father, Samuel B. Schauer, was a teacher in the Santa Maria schools until 1898 when he was elected county auditor. Mrs. Eaves worked as a clerk for many years in his office. When Mr. Eaves was elected auditor, after the retirement of her father, Mrs. Eaves aided him as a deputy until she became ill. Mrs. Eaves leaves her husband, 3 children, and two brothers.
[Note: A review of the 1930 California Census for Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County shows the family: Albert T. Eaves, his wife, Clara S., and children: Albert, Evaline, and Patricia.]
A Jacob W. Schauer; Died 5/6/1875, is listed in Santa Maria Cemetery.

JAKE ELGERSMA, Friday July 15, 1938 Page One
Boy Drowns in River Swim Hole Last Night
Drowned Lad Pulled From Deep Hole by Lyman Appel, His Friend.
A sad accidental drowning occurred at the swimming hole in the river last evening about 7:00 o'clock, when Jake Elgersma lost his life. . . . Elgersma had been working on the Thomas Petersen dairy ranch the past three weeks, coming here

from Santa Barbara. His home is in Sanborn, Iowa where he left six months ago, He was a very quiet boy and was the only child in the Elgersma family. . . . The body is lying in the Paaske Funeral Home awaiting reply to a telegram sent to his parents in Iowa. [Note: In the headlines and article, the name was spelled either Eigersma or Elgersma. In the 1930 Iowa Census, numerous Elgersmas were listed.]

Lyman Olfest Appel, b. 1922, d. 1970, m. Louise Wood? 1924-1967. Oak Hill Cemetery. During WWII Santa Barbara County hired lifeguards to guard the swimming holes on the Santa Ynez River. Two houses are extant that were the homes of Thomas Petersen on Alamo Pintado in Solvang. The second home had an interesting dam and water system.

ANNE ELLIS, Friday September 2, 1938 Page Four “County Briefs”
Anne Ellis, 64, Santa Barbara author, widely known for her *Plain Anne Ellis* and other portrayals of the life of an ordinary woman is dead in Denver, her former home.
See Amazon.com and Bonanza, Colorado for her biography, Plain Anne Ellis.

BASIL FOX, Friday October 28, 1938 Page Five “County Briefs”
A pioneer resident of Santa Maria valley, Basil Fox, brother of Paul Fox, who is the Fox of Happy canyon, died Monday in his home in Glendale at the age of 78 years. Death came after a lingering illness of a year's duration.
Paul Fox b. 1877-1971 m.? Lizetta Edna Fox-1877-1950.

Legend:
dau. = daughter
m. = married
d. = died
b. = born
? = questionable



DID YOU KNOW?

By Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck

French Huguenots constitute the largest number of colonists to arrive in the British colonies in North America prior to 1710 who were not English. Many of them are no longer recognizable by their surnames which were anglicized, but their roles in the development of the nation far exceed their numbers. George Washington's earliest American forbear was Nicholas Martiau who settled in Jamestown in 1623. In Massachusetts Bay were the Huguenots Paul Revere and Andre Faneuil. Henry Laurens of South Carolina served as President of the Continental Congress, and Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, was a significant figure in the Revolutionary War in the South. Huguenots were peripatetic. It was not unusual for them to have resided in two or four nations in Europe and in just as many colonies in North America. Accordingly, reconstructing their pedigrees is a challenging but rewarding genealogical exercise.

The Society of Friends arose in the east Midlands in England in the 1640s. About 60 Quaker missionaries came to America between 1655 and 1662. Since they did not observe the sacraments of other branches of Christianity, they maintained their records of births, marriages, and burials. Even after independence Quakers did not allow civil marriages. By 1750 they were the third largest religious denomination in the colonies with 250 meeting houses. (The Anglicans had 289 churches, and the Congregationalists had 465 churches.)

The Revolutionary War was actually a civil war in its historical context. By early 1780 George Washington's Continental Army numbered 9,000. Americans serving in the army of King George III at the same time numbered 8,000. Accordingly, genealogists need to consider the records of both sides for the roles of their ancestors, some of whom have paper trails on both sides of the conflict.

With the discovery of the Cumberland Gap and victory in the French and Indian War, British colonists were poised to settle in Trans-Appalachia. Most of the Indian Nations had sided with our enemy the French. The financial burden was too much to bear, and Revolutionary War was the logical outcome. Veterans of both wars received their bounty lands in the west. With the United States extending to the east bank of the Mississippi River, the Ohio River Valley and the Cumberland Gap were the first points of exodus in the West. The Mohawk River Valley and going around the southern tip of the Appalachian Mountains became the "highways" for the westward movement. Americans with ancestry in Trans-Appalachia face the challenges of determining ancestral homes in the Thirteen Original States. It was not until the California Gold Rush that the pattern of western migration ceased to be along predictable routes.

America afforded a luxury that Europeans simply did not enjoy—the acquisition of land. To safeguard the family's interest in this new found asset led to the creation of land and probate records on a scale theretofore never envisioned.

The absence of church courts caused each colony to come to grips with a variety of solutions to cope with the new challenges. Probate records vary from colony to colony not only in how created and maintained but also in endless legal technicalities.

Virginia was where the British Empire began—thirteen years earlier than England's second colony at Plymouth. The colony swarmed with the English and Welsh until the arrival of the Huguenots in the latter part of the 17th century.

While Virginia is viewed as Anglican and Royalist, it boasted the first Baptist minister at Jamestown. Puritans arrived in significant numbers, and the first Quakers on the mainland of North America were from Virginia. It was the recipient of banished criminals. In the 18th century the Germans and Scots-Irish overtook the Piedmont from the tidewater English and gave the colony a varied population.



My First 'Sweet Sixteen' Ancestors Chart

6compliments of the6
Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society
"Researching the World"

at its **Sahyun Library**

316 Castillo Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805.884.9909

#2:

bd: birth date
bp: birth place
md: marriage date
mp: marriage place
dd: death date
dp: death place

#1:

Primary Person is #1
Birth6
when (bd):
where (bp):
Marriage6
when (md):
where (mp):

Spouse of #1
bd:
bp:
dd:
dp:

#3:

Father of #1 is #2
bd:
bp:
md:
mp:
dd:
dp:
Work from what you already know!
Mother of #1 is #3
bd:
bp:
dd:
dp:

#4:

Father of #2 is #4
bd:
bp:
md:
mp:
dd:
dp:

#5:

Mother of #2 is #5
bd:
bp:
dd:
dp:

#8:

Father of #4 is #8
bd/p:
md/p:
dd/p:

#9:

Mother of #4 is #9
bd/p:
dd/p:

#10:

Father of #5 is #10
bd/p:
md/p:
dd/p:

#11:

Mother of #5 is #11
bd/p:
dd/p:

#12:

Father of #6 is #12
bd/p:
md/p:
dd/p:

#6:

Father of #3 is #6
bd:
bp:
md:
mp:
dd:
dp:

#13:

Mother of #6 is #13
bd/p:
dd/p:

#14:

Father of #7 is #14
bd/p:
md/p:
dd/p:

#7:

Mother of #3
bd:
bp:
dd:
dp:

#15:

Mother of #7 is #15
bd/p:
dd/p:

SBCGS General Meetings are held at 10:30 a.m.
on the 3rd Saturday of each month (except Aug.)
in the Fellowship Hall of First Presbyterian Church
21 E. Constance6t State St., Santa Barbara,
preceded at 9:30 a.m. by specialty classes for
beginning genealogy, help wanted, or computer-genealogy help. Come, visit us!

cjmt: 30 May 2000 SBCGS

THE FAMILY BIBLE

By Max Marble, Bookbinder

<http://maxmarblesbookbinder.com/>

Family Bibles published between 1840 and 1900 were typically 12 x10 by 4 inches. In the beginning of this Family Bible period the covers were flat with little embossment, if any. Later Family Bibles from 1870 are most often deeply embossed and have panels stamped in gold. More often than not the later Bibles' paper can be more embrittled than earlier Bibles. Paper was mass-produced with more harsh chemicals after the beginning of the industrial revolution. Earlier Bibles tend to be single columned content where newer ones of the late Victorian are double columned. These later Bibles often have glossaries, maps and illustrated sections in the front of the Bible.

Why is this family relic in poor condition? Family Bibles, like everything else, suffer from the passage of time, but the biggest threats to the Bible are heat, humidity and light. That is not to say that some of these venerable giants have simply been worn-out by use. There are usually many forensic signs of heavy usage such as food and debris in the gutters, ear-marked pages from heavy use, hair braids to corsages stuffed between pages, torn and bumped covers and finally the general rubs and abrasions of prolonged use. But suffering all this, again a Bible's great enemies are heat, humidity and light.

The effects of these three conditions do more to age and break down the substance of Bibles than anything else. From what materials are a Bible made? First, the papers in earlier Bibles are a cotton, linen or a mix of the two. These fibers are very long lived, and as an example, a pure linen paper can easily last over 500 years. Later, the pages were pulped using tree fibers and harsh chemicals. That's why I said older paper is likely to be in better condition because of the quality of materials. Older Bibles may have one or two different papers, typically one kind for illustrations and the other for text. Later Bibles have a change of papers like a model in a fashion show. For

example, many Bibles had illustrations, the title page and interleaving tissue, the text paper, the Family Record pages, more text paper and at the back heavy paper-lined board where photographs are inserted.

Family Bibles are made with leather. Again owing to radical changes in the production techniques, earlier Bibles tend to have longer lasting leather and newer ones can become powdery and tattered. For the most part all Bibles were covered in calf. There are examples of cloth bindings for Bibles, too. These were the poor families' option. In late Victorian clothbound Bibles there is a likelihood of poor paper, too.

Hide glue was used too along with linen thread to bind the Bibles. Hide glue is only good for about a hundred years before it becomes brittle. Hide glue also can be acidic. It is not unusual to see the spine of the Bible parting from the glue, having shrunk and separated from the paper. Because of the sheer weight of the Family Bible, all these materials bound together properly can last for centuries.

With the ingredients of leather, cotton, hide glue and linen we see a rather organic system in the Bible's composition. In some ways it is miraculous they don't get eaten by vermin and pets! Take any of these materials and nail them to an outside post and you'll witness a rather quick degradation to dust! So then, what can we do to prolong these precious heirlooms?

- Never put a Bible in the basement, garage or attic.
- Never put a Bible upright without lateral support.
- Never leave a Bible opened for prolonged periods.
- Never let sunlight or harsh lighting contact the Bible.
- Never keep a Bible in either a humid or extremely dry environment.
- Never keep a Bible in an extremely warm environment.
- Do keep a Bible at room temperature, 68 to 72 degrees.
- Do store a Bible flat but make sure it's kept to its form, not canted.

- Do maintain humidity as close to 50% as possible.
- *Do contain the Bible in an archival box.
- *Do store the Bible near the bottom of the closet, not on the floor because of flood or on top because of fire.
- *Do keep the Bible Record updated with a note inside front cover with family names.
- *Do choose a responsible guardian to transfer the Bible to when you are ready.

Nothing lasts forever, at least in a physical form. Family Bibles after 100 years generally can use the services of a professional bookbinder. With the proper restoration and conservation, this heirloom can reasonably last another 100 years. Use caution in selecting a good conservator and your family will enjoy and treasure your Family Bible for many more generations.



OLIVE TREES

By Geraldine Hewes Thompson, SBCGS Member

Looking back at my life I often wondered why the small town of my ancestors was called Los Olivos. At Grandma Bird Sides' ranch just outside Los Olivos, there were no olive trees and none as well in the town itself. It took a whole lifetime to solve this mystery. I found the answer while doing research for my book on the Sides Family in the Santa Barbara Historical Museum's Gledhill Library.

In the 1880s a huge rancho planted olive tree groves along the Alamo Pintado Road from Los Olivos-to-the-Old Mission-in Solvang. Ah! This solves my mystery.

A deep dark time came in 1889 when a very cold winter and frost killed off all the young olive trees. Only a unique white-framed, arched gate was left of this huge rancho.

This past summer on a trip to Santa Ynez, we stopped at a farm to pick berries. It was on Alamo Pintado Rd. A short drive into the farm to a small parking area with the old farm house on the side, my son, Don, turned the car around so it was in

the shade. While my family, Don, Joanne, Cheryl and Gary, picked raspberries and blackberries, I sat in the car looking around. All of a sudden I realized what I was seeing. There were two of them. Each had huge trunks, and they were three to four stories high. Two ancient olive trees, two survivors over 150 years old, somehow they had escaped the winter of cold and frost and lived!

Looking through my looking glass, this is what I think may have happened. The farm wife knew that freezing weather would kill the baby olive trees. . . She wrapped newspaper around their trunks. She only had two blankets. The blankets were spread over the branches and tucked in; this saved the trees.

If these blankets were like my Grandmother's, they were really some kind of quilt. They were stuffed with chicken feathers. As little girls sometimes we would stay overnight at our ancestors' farm house. We were tucked into bed with these noisy quilts. Every time we turned over a noisy racket was made by the chicken feathers. We were warm. We did not know that quilts such as these had saved two precious little olive trees.

The source for my idea about tucking in blankets around trees came from the radio in the 1960s. The weather man, an old farm hand, would say, "Folks, get out your blankets, it will be below freezing tonight. Wrap blankets around your trees to save them from the frost."

I wonder if there were more olive trees saved this way. Santa Ynez Valley might have an olive tree grove of these survivors.

I am the grand-daughter of Milburn and Bird Sides. They had a hundred-acre ranch outside of Los Olivos. Milburn built his two-story hardware store in 1917 in Los Olivos. Today it is Patrick's Side Street Café.



THE REWARDS OF RESEARCH

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

At some point in my youth, I heard that there was an army colonel among my American ancestors. Down through the generations, however, the particulars of his identity had been lost to living memory, which left it to the fire of my juvenile imagination to conjure up Technicolor images of a swashbuckling field commander astride a spirited charger leading his unswervingly loyal troops into desperate battles against well armed and well disciplined, if ignoble, enemy forces.

Had I heard the term genealogy back then, I probably would've taken it to mean the study of bugs or some such thing, so I simply placed my mysterious colonel on a pedestal and let it go at that. Half a century would slip by before curiosity finally got the better of me. I stopped in at the Sahyun Library to see if I could find any records of him and his illustrious deeds. That was seven years ago.

Unaware that one of my paternal great-grandfathers had changed the spelling of his surname, presumably to dodge his creditors, it took me three years of research to find his wife's great-grandfather (my 4th great-grandfather) - Johannes Delong (1745-1835), who served as a sergeant in the 3rd Pennsylvania Regiment, which was at Valley Forge throughout that terrible winter of deprivation. Grandpa Johannes was also in the beleaguered ranks at several battles, including those at Brandywine, Brunswick, Germantown, and Monmouth, any of which may have afforded him the opportunity—with cannon fire thundering over the horizon—to personally salute his commander-in-chief—General Washington himself.

It was a disappointment that Grandpa Johannes was only a sergeant. But as a kick-butt NCO who had the strength of character to keep his troops in line in the heat of combat for a noble cause, he deserves an honored place in my family's pantheon of ancestors.

I eventually traced Grandpa Johannes' lineage back to my 7th great-grandfather, Conrad Weiser (1668-1746), who served as a captain in the New York colonial militia. As a commissioned officer, Captain Weiser came closer to my ideal image of an American forebearer. But he wasn't a colonel, so no cigar.

Then, as if by serendipity, a 2007 edition of *Pennsylvania: The German Influence in its Settlement and Development* recently appeared on the New Arrivals shelf. Leafing through it, I noticed an illustration of a man identified as Conrad Weiser. At first I thought him to be my great-grandfather, Captain Conrad Weiser, but on pages 392 and 393 he is identified as his son, Colonel Conrad Weiser, Jr. (1696-1760), the brother of my 6th great-grandmother, Anna Magdalena Weiser. Bingo! I'd finally found my long-lost hero. Break out the champagne!

Colonel Weiser proved to be a great-uncle rather than a great-grandfather, but what an uncle! He happened to be in the right place at the right time with the right stuff to become a pivotal figure in American as well as world history.

As a German immigrant teenager, Uncle Conrad lived with a tribe of Indians for a year, learning their language and culture. He would eventually use those linguistic skills, along with his sincere empathy towards the Indians, as an interpreter in many treaty negotiations. They in turn revered him as *Tarachiawagon*, which translates to "He who holds the Heavens."² According to historian Paul A. Wallace: "He was as vital to the frontier provincial governments as George Washington was to the Revolutionary War."³ It turns out that my Uncle Conrad and Washington were in fact "close friends."⁴ Have another glass on me!

Another book in the Pennsylvania section, *The German and Swiss Settlements of Pennsylvania* (1901), provides the following profile: "The services of the Germans in other respects are just as important. Most distinguished of all was Conrad Weiser, who for many years was the official Indian interpreter and agent of Pennsylvania. Before the [French and Indian] war he did all he could to pacify the Indians; he

(REWARDS Continued from page 13)

was frequently sent by the government to them, and successfully carried out many dangerous missions. It was he more than any other man who kept the Five Nations faithful to the English at the time. The value of that service can hardly be overestimated.”⁵

Had the tribal nations supported those decadent French colonists, they would likely have prevailed, and there wouldn’t be a United States of America to keep this world safe for democracy. We’d all be wine-and-cheese-tasting Canadians here, living at the mercy of brutal dictators like Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Saddam Hussein.

Thus has my Great-uncle Conrad’s honorary appellation *Tarachiawagon* been extended far beyond colonial Pennsylvania, and far beyond the 18th century. And thus have my years of diligent research at the Sahyun library been richly rewarded by the treasures that line its shelves.

When Uncle Conrad passed away in 1760 and was buried on his farm near Reading, Pennsylvania, a great Iroquois chief was heard to lament: “We are at a loss and sit in darkness.”⁶ Several chieftains would ask to be buried alongside their *Tarachiawagon*. “Having loved him in life, they wished to repose beside him in death.”⁷ To the best of his great-nephew’s knowledge, it’s the only time that an American military officer or government official has been honored by such requests by Native Americans.

In 1793, George Washington would stop by to pay his final respects his old friend: “This departed man rendered many services to his country in a difficult period, and posterity will not forget him.”⁸

The citizens of Pennsylvania have since venerated Uncle Conrad with a 26-acre memorial park, a 500-acre camp for children, and an 18,000-acre state forest in his name.” Had he been born in England rather than Germany, he’d be on the same plateau in American history with Paul Revere, Nathan Hale, Patrick Henry, and one of his Pennsylvanian colleagues, Benjamin

Franklin.

On my next trip back east, I intend to stop by Reading, not only to place flowers at my great-uncle’s grave, but as a U.S. Army Operations & Intelligence Specialist stationed in West Germany during the Cold War, facing down the totalitarian hordes poised on the other side of the Iron Curtain. It would mean something to me to stand in the very footsteps of the father of our country, whose sterling character and stalwart leadership under fire had inspired the unwavering loyalty of my Great-grandfather Johannes, and whose friendship and affection for my Great-uncle Conrad found expression in that graveside eulogy more than 200 years ago. My visit to such hallowed ground would reward me the opportunity to pay homage to the precious legacy of all three of them with a 21st century salute.

End Notes:

¹ Rev. Matthais Henry Richards, D.D., Pennsylvania: The German Influence in its Settlement and Development (Clearfield, 2007).

² Paul A. Wallace, Conrad Weiser, 1696-1760, Friend of Colonist and Mohawk (Univ. of Penn Press, 1945).

³ Ibid.

⁴ History of Berks County, Pennsylvania www.timevoyagers.com/bookstore/penna/berkshist.htm

⁵ Oscar Kuhns, The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1901), p. 203.

⁶ www.accessgenealogy.com/native/sixnations/conrad_weiser_tarachiawagon

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ www.berkshistory.org/articles/weiser/1959

⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conrad_Weiser



LA GRACIOSA ALSO KNOWN AS GRACIOSA

*By Jm Norris © 2011, SBCGS Member
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You will not find Graciosa on a Santa Barbara County map today—it is a ghost town. Even the origin of the name is disputed.

With the J.F. Forbes' store, Patricio O'Neil's saloon and livery, school, post office, JOP (justice of the peace), voting precinct, Methodist church, cattle operations, "squatters," and, later, a stage stop and a Pacific Coast Railway stop, you could wonder, how did Graciosa disappear?

SOME HISTORY:

Governor J. B. Alvarado granted the Todos Santos y San Antonio Rancho to William E. P. Hartnell August 28, 1841—five leagues. The rancho was patented by the U.S. to Hartnell's heirs January 20, 1876 – 20,772.17 acres.

Before 1868, the Hartnell family traveled from Monterey to settle on a part of the Todos Santos Rancho. The area was east of present Highway 1 between Clark Road and Highway 126 and is comprised of vineyards today.

Gudde notes that the 1769 Portola expedition camped in an area called La Graciosa and the 1841 rancho design shows "Canada de la Graciosa." The Hartnell family suggests a great-grandmother named it "Que Graciosa" upon arrival from Monterey.

The 1861 postmaster was Jules Latourrette and his sales were \$42.83. To add to the confusion, when the first school district was formed in 1869, all of the area south of present-day Orcutt was called "La Graciosa." Charles H. South, Justice of the Peace in 1873, Third Township, Santa Barbara County, referred to his Justices Docket in Graciosa.

J. J. Holloway was the 1869 petitioner for a school including all of Township 10N, 33W. The school opened in June of 1870—the first in the Santa Maria Valley. The Graciosa District was divided in 1876 with the northern half going to Washington District. Ida Blochman taught here

in 1881 and the Graciosa scholars in 1884 were 52 in number. The school district was renamed Orcutt and eventually became part of the Orcutt District.

Officials of the La Graciosa School were :
1902 Clerk – F.C. Twitchell, Teacher Maude More, \$55

1904 Clerk – Twitchell, Teacher G.H. Spangler, \$60

1905 Clerk – Twitchell, Teacher Laura M. Meals

1906 Clerk – L.L. Anderson, Principal Laura Edington, Teacher Alice A. Holland.

Justice Charles H. South's Graciosa Docket in 1873, October to December lists cases involving:

James Allen, Juan and Luis Arrellanes, James Courtney, V. Crawford, James Enright, Jose Antonio Felis, Jesus Lopes, Spencer McElhaney, Isaac Miller, Jose R. Olivera, Martin V. Robbins, and R.C. Stubblefield. Most of these cases dealt with roaming horses.

Graciosa's probable location was midway on the east side of the Orcutt Expressway (Highway 1) south of Clark Avenue and north of Highway 135. A few years ago a small wooden home south of a water tank stood north of a Victorian ranch house (Righetti?).

The Todos Santos Rancho was divided among 12 surviving Hartnell heirs and portions were gradually sold, some to Henry Mayo Newhall who had also purchased the Suey Rancho. Graciosa increased in size with 40 lots until Newhall, in 1877, discovered many people were squatting on his property. He evicted all of them, demolished the buildings, and everything was burned to the ground. The Hartnell family retained 2,300 acres.

During this same period "squatters" were located on the La Laguna Ranch (Brinkerhoff north of Santa Ynez), the Las Cruces Ranch, the Buena Vista Ranch near Ione, California, and other areas. A Squatter's League was formed to raise financing and a lawyer hired, but after the US patent was awarded, the eventual ranch owners were successful with help from the local constabulary in driving the squatters off the ranches.

The following are listed as early residents of La Graciosa. (For census purposes the area enumerated was larger than the small town area.):

Before 1879

James Allen, John Arrellanes, James Courtney; V. Crawford; Jose Antonio Felis; S. C. Graham; Green, JOP; Jesus Lopes, C.M. Lovett; J. M. McElhaney; Spencer McElhaney; Isaac Miller; Joel Miller; Henry Mayo Newhall; Jose R. Olivera; Patricio O'Neill; Martin V. Robbins; C.H. South, JOP; R. C. Stubblefield

1879 and 1879S Santa Barbara County Great Registers:

Jose R. Arrellanes, 35, CA, laborer
Luis Arrellanes, 57, CA, ranchero
Teodora Bonilla, 40, CA, laborer
Charles Burr, 53, NY, miner
Charles Burr, 60, NY, miner
James Cantour, 48, CA, laborer
Jose Antonio Carrillo, 62, CA, laborer
Jerome B. Cash, 67, NY, farmer
Jose A. Chapman, 30, CA, laborer
Edwin Chappell, 61, CT, farmer
Edwin Chappell, 39, CT, farmer
Joel Henry Cooper, 39, MO, lawyer
Jose Correa, 44, CA, ranchero
Ephraim J. Crabtree, 37, TX, farmer
Elisha Crain, 65, NH, farmer
William Warren Curtis, 54, MA, farmer
Marcos A. Elizalde, 56, CA, ranchero
Edward Story Ellis, 23, US, farmer
Juan Feliz, 23, CA, ranchero
William Franklin, 21, CA, farmer
John Gibson, 50/70, NY, farmer
George Hartnell, 53, CA, farmer
George Hartnell, 21, CA, stock raiser
William E. Haslam, 65, MD, postmaster
William B. Hazelrigg, 48, IN, farmer
John C. Heacox, 72, NY, farmer
John Charles Heacox, 24/42, CA, farmer
John Sidney Hill, 64, GA, farmer
Samuel Hobbs, 44/61, IN, farmer
Thomas Holloway, 44, MO, farmer
John Houx, 27, Bavaria, farmer
John Day Kenedy, 56, NY, farmer

Galo Lugardillo, 26, CA, ranchero
Francisco G. Leyva, 33, CA, laborer
George McCombs, 58, PA, farmer
Avila Meliton, 46, NM, vaquero
John Richard Norris, 24, CA, farmer
Robert Brent Norris, 24.43, CA, farmer (according to a son NOT related to your author)
Alfredo Olivera, 21, CA, laborer
Francisco Ortega, 29, CA, stock raiser
James Warren Osburn, 25, PA, farmer
Pedro Romero, 40, CA, ranchero
Silas Edward Rude, 21, IA, farmer
William Lloyd Rude, 31, IL, laborer
Filomeno J. Salazar, 26, CA, laborer
Froilano Servin, 23, CA, ranchero
Andrew Jackson Step, 34, MO, farmer
Albert Stringfield, 29, IL, photographer
Absolom Stubblefield, 38, TN, farmer
Jesse H. Thornburg, 37, IN, farmer
Fremont C. Twitchell, 22/39, ME, farmer
John Henry Walter, 36, DE, farmer
Albert G. Whaley, 39, MO, farmer
Marcus Whitford, 49, NY, teacher
John M. Wilkinson, 40, MO, farmer
If you travel on Highway 1 to the Hitching Post in Casmalia or to the Far Western in Guadalupe, slow down for a minute between Highway 126 and Clark Road. Look to the east over the vineyards and imagine the bustling, now long lost town of Graciosa.

SOURCES:

J.N. Bowman, *Index to the Spanish-Mexican Private Land Grant Records and Cases of California*, 1958, Reprint (Berkeley, California: Bancroft Library, U.C.) 1970.
Erwin G. Gudde, *California Place Names*, U. C. Press.
Official U.S. Register – 1861 Post Offices.
South Justice Docket – 1873-1877.
Santa Barbara County School Archives.
California State Archives.
Lompoc Record - newspaper articles.
Santa Barbara County 1879/1879S Great Registers.
James Norris Archives.
Santa Maria Historical Society.
Santa Maria Genealogical Society.
Personal interviews with Hartnell family members, and with Erlinda Ontiveros.

CHURCHES OF SANTA BARBARA: MASTERPIECES OF PERIOD ARCHITECTURE

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

It might be safe to say that, architecturally, every building in the greater Santa Barbara area has been overshadowed by the media attention understandably paid to the magnificent structure of our county courthouse. This article is intended to correct that esthetic injustice.

Your correspondent will be the first to acknowledge that these photographs don't quite capture the architectural warmth, charm, and, in some cases, grandeur, of the respective churches. To fully appreciate them, they must be visited at their earthly locations.

Many of them are musically evocative. If the Trinity Episcopal Church is a symphony in stone by Beethoven, Mahler, or Sibelius, Our Lady of Sorrows is a concerto for guitar by Enrique Granados or Joaquin Rodrigo. Others resonate with softly orchestrated gospel music by Marian Anderson or Elvis Presley.



If you can visualize Charles Laughton as Quasimodo rappelling down the gothic bell tower of the Trinity Episcopal Church to rescue Maureen O'Hara as Esmeralda from an angry street mob, as he did in *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, you can also imagine Dolorous del Rio and Warner Baxter in *Ramona* as it unfolds with all its poignant melodrama in the courtyard of Our Lady of Sorrows.

Extending the Hollywood metaphor (with clerical approval or otherwise), the heroic facade of Our Lady of Mount Carmel suggests the valiant exploits of Zorro, the Hispanic counterpart of Robin Hood. And who doesn't expect to encounter Anthony Quinn as the exuberant Zorba on the grounds of the inimitable Greek Orthodox Church? The pastoral quaintness of several other churches, including Our Lady of Guadalupe, the Lewis Chapel, the Greater Hope Baptist church, and the First Congregational Church, call to mind the small town church in the opening sequence of



High Noon with Gary Cooper and Grace Kelly.

If the Cambridge Drive Community Church, the First Presbyterian Church, and the Saint Mark's Lutheran Church are photogenic jewels of modernism, the Buddhist Church is an expression of serenity itself. If the First Church of Christ Scientist, the First United Methodist Church, and the Shoreline Community Church are stately embodiments of moral authority, the All Saints-by-the-Sea Church radiates the Anglican charm of novels by Jane Austen and the Bronte sisters. And where would we be without the gentility of our Hispanic cultural heritage conveyed by the subtle aura of the Santa Barbara Mission? Is there another town of comparable size on this planet that is blessed with such an enviable range of ecclesiastical architecture?

As every church in every community is an enduring testament to the faith and benevolent social values of the brethren who established and continue to support them, they are the very foundation of our society, and should be celebrated as such.

From the *Midget* Santa Barbara Junior High School, Vol. IV, 1927

A BYRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE NORTH POLE

Commander Richard E. Byrd was the first man to fly over the North Pole. When he came to lecture in Santa Barbara I wanted to hear him but I never dreamed of meeting him informally.

We were in our old clothes, working in the garden, when Daddy drove up with him. Daddy had met him at the train, and was showing him the city. We shook hands, and I liked him immediately. His accent told us he was a Southerner, but you would never guess from his modesty that he was a national hero.

He gave me his autograph, which made me very happy.

That evening we went to his lecture. Moving pictures were shown of great icebergs, forty feet high. These photographs had been taken from the airplane, sometimes with frozen hands. We saw Eskimos in their sealskin clothes and views of the midnight sun. As it never grows dark, some chickens on the boat died of sleeplessness.

A crew of fifty men on board the *Chartier* left for Spitsbergen, a tiny spot in the Arctic wastes, where they were to put together the giant Fokker, Josephine Ford. The men tried to hide things in the plane for souvenirs, but the only one that reached the Pole was a ukulele.

The Commander and Floyd Bennett, his mechanic, went off alone into the unknown regions of the Arctic. Caps were tossed into the air. A yell went up. They were on!

One of the engines began to leak oil, but they finally reached the Pole, and circled it. You can imagine the joy of the other men when they saw their two friends returning. The plane had been in the air fifteen hours and had traveled fifteen hundred miles.

In my opinion this was the greatest feat ever accomplished by any aviator.

Audrey Ovington, Grade 8A2. (approx. age 13)

From Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter
March 15, 2011. http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy

MOCAVO.COM - A GENEALOGY SEARCH ENGINE

Mocavo.com is a genealogy search engine that is available to you at no charge. It searches hundreds of thousands of genealogy web sites, looking for the words that you specify. Web sites searched include thousands of genealogy message boards, society web pages, genealogy pages uploaded by individuals, state historical societies, family societies, Find-A-Grave, the Internet Archive (mostly scanned genealogy books from the Allen County Public Library), the Library of Congress, several sites containing scanned images of old photographs, and tens of thousands of distinct sites sites that contain various transcribed records of genealogical interest.

Unlike other search engines, Mocavo.com limits its searches solely to genealogy sites. That makes a big difference to many of us who are searching for names that also are common words or corporate names. For instance, if I search for my own surname, Eastman, on most any other search engine, I receive hundreds of thousands of "hits" from photography sites and other sites that have nothing to do with genealogy. Performing a search for "Eastman" on Mocavo.com returns thousands of "hits," all of them from genealogy sites and with very few references to photography. Even the few that refer to the Eastman Kodak Company were references found on genealogy sites. A search for my own surname did return a "hit" for one page about the "Eastman Sea Rover airplane," something I had never heard of previously. Even that one "hit" was from a genealogy message board, providing information about the ancestry of the airplane's designer. Regardless of your search terms, Mocavo.com always returns information found on web sites that contain significant genealogy information. [Read the complete article on Eastman's blog. There are many differing opinions from readers. —Ed.]

KNOWN EMPLOYEES OF LOCKHEED AND VEGA AIRCRAFT IN SANTA BARBARA 1943 THRU 1945

Compiled by John Fritzsche, SB CGS Member. jcfritzsche@cox.net

Plant 59-- Vega Aircraft 122 Helena St.

Plant 60-- Lockheed at the Armory at 700 E. Canon Perdido

Star Press Paper

PV= Personal Interview

Sheridan= Data supplied by Elizabeth Sheridan

NAME	TITLE	PLANT	JOB/TITLE	SHIFT	PREVIOUS WORK	SOURCE OF DATA- NP=News-Press LS=Lockheed
Wagner Ernest D.		59	Swing		He is a Superior Court Judge for Santa Barbara County during the day	Vega News letter dated March 12, 1943. Includes photo of Judge on the court bench.
Lane, Vera		59			Elected President of new Santa Barbara Employees Recreation Club.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Baragona, Anthony		59			Elected Vice President of SB Employees Recreation Club.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943
Woerlein, Elsie		59			Elected Secretary of SB Employees Recreation Club.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943
Johnson, Johnny		59			Elected Treasurer of SB Employees Recreation Club.	Vega News Letter dated July 16, 1943
Gestmeyer, Joe		59			Catcher on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Rogers, Les		59			Right short stop on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Thrasher, Willis		59			2nd baseman on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Morgan, Jim		59			Center fielder on softball team..	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Cherry, Bill		59			3rd baseman on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Sanchez, Julian		59			Utility player on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Kohl, Joe		59			1st baseman on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Lopez, F.		59			Short left fielder on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Lopez, Bob		59			Left field on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Singleton, Roy		59			Right fielder on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Martinez, M.		59			Utility player on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Bonazolla, Dan		59			Pitcher on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Hererra, Sam		59			Center fielder on softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Reid, Fred		60			Organizer of Plant 60 softball team.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Lane, Howard		Unk			Organizer of bowling league for both plants.	Vega News letter dated July 16, 1943.
Faulkner, Maurice					Organizer of Buck of Month Club.	Vega News letter dated August 20, 1943
Lilly, Rose					Organizer of Buck of Month Club.	Vega News letter dated August 20, 1943.
McDonald, Rosemary					Organizer of Buck of Month Club.	Vega News letter dated August 20, 1943.
Monk, Lloyd					Organizer of Buck of Month Club.	Vega News letter dated August 20, 1943.
Miller, Beverly					Photo of her with PV-1 plane.	Vega Ness letter dated Nov 12, 1943.
Mes Kimen, Davetta		60			Photo of her looking at PV-1 at Goleta Airport.	Vega News letter dated Nov 12, 1943.
Huff, Virginia		60			Photo of her looking at PV-1 at Goleta Airport.	Vega News letter dated Nov 12, 1943.
Hockett, Alicia		60			Photo of her looking at PV-1 at Goleta Airport.	Vega News letter dated Nov 12, 1943.
Mes Kimen, La Vina		60			Photo of her looking at PV-1 at Goleta Airport.	Vega News letter dated Nov 12, 1943.
Barnetter, William					Superintendent of SB Vega Plants	Photo of him alongside a PV-1 plane at Goleta. Vega News letter dated Nov 12, 1943.

FINDING SAMMIE

by Bob Bason, SBCGS Member
<robertbason@yahoo.com>

This is a sad and pathetic tale—but one which must have been most common for our grandparents and all those who came before them.

I am the lucky inheritor of a genealogist's dream: about 300 letters written to my family members from 1840 to 1910 (how I got those letters is another story). For the past several years I have been "transcribing" those letters (some are almost illegible and, of course, the spelling and punctuation are a challenge), and getting them onto my computer, ready for publication.

The outcome of all of this work is that I have been able to add emotions to the dry facts (date of birth, date of death, date of marriage) in my genealogical tree. Those old bones have begun to jump and dance when I read their letters to each other.

I know a lot about this Benshoof line (my mother was a Benshoof) and am proud of my genealogical work. Thus, it comes as something of a shock when I find a Benshoof of whom I have not heard a word.

So, I was astonished when I read the following letter that was written on 20 Aug 1871 (139 years ago), by my great uncle, Peter L. Benshoof (one of five Benshoof brothers who served in the Civil War), now living in Genoa Bluffs, Iowa, to his brother, Jacob, living in Blue Grass, Iowa:

"Our Littell Boy that Will be a year old in 9 days more if he Lives at presant he ant [aint] Well atoll [at all] he has the dyerar-hear [diarrhea] an is Cuting [cutting] Some 4 or 6 teeth at one time I am going to Victor to morrow with wheat an will take the baby an Mother along for I want the doctor to See him."

I searched my tree and there was no "Littell Boy" for this period at all. Who was he?

A year later, 13 Oct 1872, Peter Benshoof

again wrote to his brother Jacob:

"I take up my pen to inform you that God Saw fit to take my Littell Boy to himself on Last Monday at 15 minite before 11 o Clock 7 inst. He took bad on Wensday Oct 2nd he had the Brain feaver Cause by Croufloa Biles on his Neck and he took inward fitts that his Left hand an arm Leg and Side jercked So bad that I could hardly hold his little hand Sitll [still] in mine he was 2 years one month one Week one Day an Nine hours

old We Buried him on Tuesday Oct 8th in the grave yard at the Ohio Church 4 1/2 miles South of Lodora Station."

I now had the exact date of birth and death of the "Littel Boy" but there was still no name. I queried other Benshoof family members who are working on the genealogy, and no one had any record of a little boy born on 29 Aug 1870. He was unknown.

I googled "Croufloa Biles" and got nowhere, but a friend said it was probably "scrofula" and "boils." Google came to the rescue then: scrofula and enlarged neck glands are clear symptoms of childhood tuberculosis.

Then I came to another letter written a year and a half later on 16 Mar 1874. Peter wrote to Jacob:

"we have Escaped of having very Littell Sickness Since we Berried our Littell Boy and that Hapend a year ago Last October."

But, I still didn't know the "Littel Boy's" name. He didn't show in any of the census records. No records existed for him at all. I simply entered him into my tree as "Unknown Benshoof." In fact, I gave up on ever finding him. Children were born and died young all the time and this was simply another one. But I felt badly about it.

A couple of weeks later, while looking at the letters again, I suddenly realized that I also knew

where he was buried: “in the grave yard at the Ohio Church 4 1/2 miles South of Lodora Station.” There was one more thing I could do. I could search on-line at www.FindaGrave.com. It was unlikely that anything was there, but I should try.

I finally found Ohio Church Cemetery in Iowa, and inserted “Benshoof” in the search area, and there he was!

His name is “Sammie.” There was even a picture of his simple marker, leaning up against another much larger stone. It reads: “SAMMIE / Son of P. L. & E. BENSHOOF died Oct. 7, 1872.”

“Littell” Sammie was found. I literally had tears in my eyes when I typed his name into our family tree. I had never heard of him and had never met him, but it was like bringing him back into the Benshoof family.

Welcome home, Sammie. You will not be forgotten.



THE GRAVE MARKER FOR “SAMMIE” BENSHOOF, IN THE OHIO CHURCH CEMETERY, SOUTH OF LADORA, IOWA. PHOTO BY RICHARD WESTON 6/19/09. BOB BASON NOW MAINTAINS THE SITE AT FINDAGRAVE.COM

THE TOTALLY UNDERUSED NEW YORK STATE CENSUS 1825-1925

By Dan Burrows

New York State conducted 10 census enumerations quite similar to the federal census records that we so often refer to. Many people who are already aware of this useful genealogical tool simply do not realize the wealth of information they have overlooked by not searching the secondary schedules that each of these census enumerations contains some with an unimaginable number of questions asked. A brief description of what can be found is categorized below, and an excellent book, “New York State Censuses and Substitutes” by William Dollarhide goes into great detail about them. Mr. Dollarhide gives county by county bibliographies of what census material is available. He also provides a sample of each New York State census along with templates for use in transcribing them. The book can be purchased for about \$40 including postage and sales tax from Jonathan Sheppard Books, PO Box 2020, Plaza Station, Albany, NY 12220. Visit their website for more details.

- The Census of 1825** asked 36 questions (38 counting the questions with multiple columns). This census was very much like the early federal censuses in that it contained only the name of the head of household, and questions relating to the number of males, number of females, males eligible for militia duty or to vote, aliens, persons of color, paupers, number of births and deaths during the previous year, and a multitude of agricultural and industrial questions.

- The Census of 1835** asked 24 questions (26 counting the questions with multiple columns). This census was very similar the 1825 with a slight variation of questions.

- The Census of 1845** asked 48 questions (72 counting the questions with multiple columns). This census was again similar to the 1825 and 1835 censuses, but additional questions were imposed, including number of marriages in the

preceding year, questions about place of birth if in the United States and further question about persons born specifically in other countries or continents. Four question about schooling were also asked.

•**The census of 1855** asked 139 questions. This census was similar to the 1850 and later federal censuses in that it listed the name of every person in the household, along with their age, sex and color. The bonus of this census is the relationship to the head of household is given to aid the researcher in determining actual family members. The county of NY or the name of the other state or country of birth is listed as well as the length of current residency. Trade or occupation, medical questions about disabilities also add to the family story. Agricultural, domestic manufacture and industrial questions are plentiful. Marriage and death questions are asked but unfortunately the names of the bride, groom, or deceased are not given. One should not overlook any of these statistics.

•**The Census of 1865** asked 269 questions. This census is by far the most valuable treasure-trove of information. It starts with the dwelling, the name of each individual, relation to the head of household, parent of how many children, how many times married, profession, where employed if in another town, and military affiliations. The next schedule asks about medical disabilities and methods of support, followed by questions about present military personnel, past military personnel, and listings of marriages and deaths occurring in the town within the previous year. These schedules are followed by 38 questions relating to those who died in the military or of wounds or disease incurred while in the military since April 1861. Four additional schedules follow for agricultural statistics and domestic manufacture. Interestingly enough no industrial questions were asked.

•**The Census of 1875** asked 179 questions. This census toned down the questioning to some extent. The P schedule pretty much patterns the 1865 with fewer questions. Marriages and deaths within the previous year again appear followed by four pages of agricultural questions and one

page of industrial questions. (It should be noted that all marriage, death and deaths related to the Civil War from the 1865 census along with the marriages and deaths from this census were abstracted and indexed in a book compiled by me and edited by Barbara DiMunno. This was the last of the New York State censuses that contained the vast wealth of information noted previously as you will see from the following descriptions.

•**The Census of 1892** asked 7 questions. This census is a bit of a disappointment as it only asked name, sex, age, color, country born, citizen or alien, and occupation. Since the 1890 Federal Census was destroyed by fire, not much help is given here to take its place. The 1892 census is missing for Orange County.

•**The Census of 1905** asked 12 questions (multiple columns each had their own number). This census went back to asking relationship to the head of household and added how many years in this country. Otherwise it contained just the basic information like the 1892 except for the question regarding the legal residence of institutional inmates. The 1905 census is also missing for Orange County.

•**The Census of 1915** asked 12 questions. This census mirrored the 1905 in almost every respect.

Copies of the 1915 and 1925 censuses are also located at the NYS archives in Albany. No census records prior to 1915 survived the fire of 1911.

•**The census of 1925** asked 13 questions. This census mirrored the 1905 and 1915 censuses except that a question as to when and where an alien was naturalized was added.

*[From "Orange County Genealogical Society Quarterly"
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OHIO CONNECTION OF CORY, EDDY, AND RICHISON

By Emily Aasted, SBCGS Member

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Our ancestors were like so many early colonists, they came to America for the chance to have their own land and freedom to worship as they wished. Many stayed in New England, such as our Cape Cod ancestors, but our father's ancestors kept moving West for the chance to have their own acreage of lush virgin lands. After the Revolutionary War the states and American government realigned and reorganized the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains and fought the Indians who lived in those lands. Many times the settlers moved in groups of family and/or friends—some traveling from the East Coast. Some met along the way and moved with or followed each other to the new lands. Our ancestors, Jerimiah Cory (Corey) and John and Rhoda Eddy, who lived in New Jersey before the war, had their eyes set on moving west. Since the lands west of Pennsylvania were still Indian territory, most of them stopped in Western Pennsylvania and waited for the lands further west to open up.

In 1773 at age 40 John Eddy bought land in Amwell, Washington County, PA, though he didn't move his family there until sometime between 1775 and 1781—during the war. [He was a private from Morris County, NJ in 1775 and then was in the Washington County, PA militia in 1781-2.] He and his wife Rhoda Hulda and children lived in Amwell, PA from at least 1784 to 1800; the children in 1784 were 12 to 26. In order to get to their new Pennsylvania home in those days they would have traveled along the Philadelphia Post and Forbes Roads, taking about one to two weeks since they traveled along dirt roads by horse and wagon filled with their household goods and leading their animals. Their home was in the Monongahela Valley. There the soil was fertile and the forests lush.

Jerimiah Cory (Corey) at about age 41 moved his family to Washington County, Pennsylvania, between 1781 and 1786. His first wife, Mary

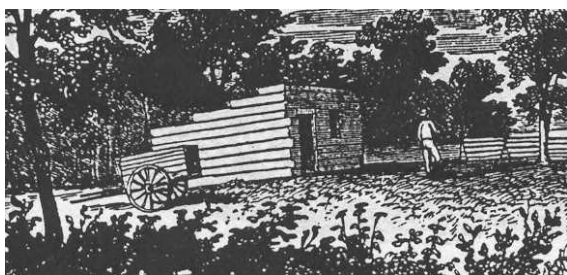
Wood, our ancestor, died in 1775, and he married Mary Bishop in New Jersey in 1780. His children were between the ages of about 2 and 17 (3 more were born in PA) when they moved. Our ancestor, Daniel Cory, was the oldest. I presume that our Daniel met his future wife Rhoda Eddy (daughter of John and Rhoda Eddy) in Amwell, Washington County, PA, for they married there on 28 May 1788. There would have been many social opportunities for the two to meet, such as the local dances and neighborhood work parties, log rollings, corn shuckings, wedding festivities, and sugar-camp merry-makings. Daniel and Rhoda had at least 7 of their 8 children born in Pennsylvania before moving on to Ohio with their parents, Jerimiah and John.

In Amwell both the Cory and Eddy families would have been well aware of the Whiskey Rebellion, which took place for the main part in Washington County, Pennsylvania. In fact, the records show that Daniel signed a document in December 1794 (in neighboring Bethlehem Township, Washington Co, Pennsylvania) stating that he would "support the Constitution of the United States" [see a following item on this rebellion].

In Amwell both the Cory and Eddy families would have been well aware of the whiskey Rebellion, which took place for the main part in Washington County. . .

In August 1788 Judge John Cleves Symmes, the chief justice of New Jersey, traveled down the Ohio River to the lush virgin forest area between the Miami Rivers (now Warren County, Ohio) which was occupied by the Indians. His plan was to survey and sell the land, some 311,682 acres. (The first colonist to see this land was an army major who was trying to recapture horses stolen by an Indian party). Mr. Symmes brought settlers into the area of present day Cincinnati, Ohio. Due to the presence of Indians the young United States stationed an army at the local fort, Fort

Washington. The Shawnee Indians coveted this land, due to the fertile land, lush forests, and the wildlife. Animals and birds were plentiful including bear, deer, raccoon, rabbit, pheasant, turkey, and fish. For several years the army attempted to remove the Indians from the area, finally defeating them in 1795 when the Indians signed the Treaty of Greenville. This treaty finally brought peace to the area. "Only lonely wigwam towns along the Little Miami River and scattered bark cabin tepees of isolated Shawnee families remained." [Source: *The History and Biography of Warren County.*] Prospective settlers were now free to buy land and settle on their lands. The first white settlement in Warren County was at Bedle's Station in September 1795, a small blockhouse on Turtle Creek west of where County Road 13 now makes a jog across State Road 741, and southwest of Lebanon.



Pioneer Cabin

Jerimiah, Daniel, and John were among some of the early settlers, for I found Jerimiah on the Cincinnati Tax List in 1798 and his deed showing that he bought land from Judge Symmes in 1801. On April 30, 1802, Ohio was officially confirmed as a state in the United States. John Eddy, now Jerimiah's father-in-law, moved into the same area in Ohio in 1802-4. Whether the men came first or with their families the records don't show, but in any case they would have traveled west to Ohio by horse and wagon and then down the Ohio River by riverboat. The move again was slow and labored over the early roads from Amwell to Wheeling, Pennsylvania. In Wheeling they would have exchanged the wagons for river rafts or flatboats and floated down the beautiful but dangerous Ohio River to Cincinnati. All of their household goods, children, and farm animals would have been carried on these rafts and

the trip would not have been easy.

I went to southwest Ohio in September 2002 to trace their trail to see for myself the land they farmed, and to learn more about their lives. For me this is the best way to get a sense of who they were, what their lives were like, where they are buried, and to see where their land was and what it looks like now. I found them all in the Warren and Clark County records, Jerimiah and John in Warren County and Daniel and Andrew Richison in Clark County. In Clark County I also found more clues as to Andrew Richison's life (he married Daniel and Rhoda's daughter Lavina in 1816).

The group that moved to Warren County, Ohio also included the rest of Jerimiah's children—son Daniel and Rhoda, daughter Hannah and husband Jacob Holloway, son Noah, and his young children with his second wife. Jerimiah bought 160 acres of farmland from John Symmes' original purchase in 1801, on the northeast ¼ of Section 22 Township 4 Range 3. Today it is located in the countryside west of Lebanon. If you drive, take Keever Rd immediately off of Hamilton Rd [Highway 13]. You will be driving through his section of land. Today there are several nice homes, lush rolling green fields, and a beautiful wide place in a stream or small lake on the property. A short distance away is where John Eddy's farm was, in the NW quarter of section 11, located on what is now Highway 63. Drive west on 63 from Lebanon. John's land was on Turtle Creek between the Turtlecreek Township building and McClure Road, on the left. Daniel bought land in 1801 at Section 7 Township 3 Range 4, located today on Highway 278 just north of the junction with 123 and ran on the west side to Miller Rd. Here he raised his 8 children until his move to Clark County in 1817. [His sister Hannah Holloway and husband lived across from him on Miller Rd.] When they all bought their land in 1801 the land was still a "lush virgin forest thickly covered with giant oaks, elms, walnuts, maples, ash, hickory, and cherry trees which kept the sun from penetrating through the leaves. The shrubbery undergrowth was such a deterrent to the passage of people that the old Indian trails be-

came the roadways. Wildlife inhabited the land. Poisonous snakes, bear, deer, wolves, wildcats and numerous small animals were problems for the white settlers even as the animals became the basic food for the first people in the area.” [Source: *Around Mason*, p2.]



“The houses were hewed logs filled with lime mortar and covered with walnut shingles put on with pegs instead of nails.” [Source: *The History and Biography of Warren County*, p. 434.] The buildings were built by a gathering of the neighbors. In fact, the neighbors gathered to help with house building, log-rollings, clearing of the land for planting, crop gathering, and to help in times of sickness. They even rode together the long day trip to and from Cincinnati by horseback for supplies.

For food they ate what they grew and hunted, including corn, potatoes, pumpkin, wild turkeys, deer, wolf, and raccoon. A delicacy for them were “bear claws,” which were broiled on big clay hearths.

The school was in a rough, low cabin with a clapboard roof put up by the neighbours in a few hours. It stood on the north bank of Turtle Creek, not far from the west boundary of Lebanon, where it crosses Main Street. The early schools were not free but operated under a private subscription plan, which meant the family had to pay tuition. The usual cost for each child was one to three dollars per term and a term normally ran through the three winter months. The school day ran from 8 am to 5 pm, with a ½ hour lunch 5 ½ days a week, and included arithmetic, spelling, reading, grammar, and geography. [Source: *Early Schools of Champaign County, Ohio*.]

In order to farm they gradually cleared their land and used a plow made from a hugh limb

with a fork trimmed to a sharp edge tied to it. For roads they used the Indian trails, footpaths from cabin to cabin, and bridle paths through the forest from settlement to settlement.

The women spun wool, made their own clothes, washed clothes on the creek bank or in the big Dutch oven in the cabin, rubbing the clothes by hand. They cooked with wood in the wide fireplaces in their cabins.

Jerimiah Cory was an Elder in the Unity Presbyterian Church, which stood on what is now Bethany Road, and he was probably buried there at the age of 65 on 7 Sept 1805, leaving several minor children. John Eddy died 30 April 1823 at the age of 90. [I could not find any records of their deaths or burials, since the recording of deaths started later.]

The Shaker religious sect, founded by “Mad Ann Lee” in England, bought land just north of Jerimiah and John. The Shakers kept to themselves, were hard workers, did not believe in marriage, and were celibate. Jerimiah’s daughter Hannah Holloway, grandson David, and son David eventually joined the sect.

On February 9, 1817 Daniel and Rhoda Cory sold their Warren County land and by May 3, 1817 they had moved to New Carlisle, Bethel Township, Champaign County (now Clark Co.). They bought a town lot, #201, in Springfield and in August of 1817 they bought land in Section 32 Township 3 Range 9 and sold part of their town lot to son Daniel Wood Cory. It is probable that he and his family had visited this area for some time previous to 1817, because their daughter Lavina married her husband Andrew Richison in Boston Township on 18 July 1816. Andrew may have been living in the area with a possible relative, John Richinson, who owned section 9 Township 3 Range 9. [Boston Township no longer exists, but was located about where Synderville and George Rogers Clark Park are now on Highway 40.]

The farming was good for Daniel for the soil was very productive, much of it clay with a gravel subsoil. In fact, the limestone was very close to the surface in some areas of Clark County, so close that limestone quarries were opened,

which furnished an abundance of the finest stone for building purposes and for making lime. When Daniel first arrived on his land it was heavily forested with streams that provided ample water for all the farm and mill purposes. [Source: *A History of Clark County*, pg 704-5]. Daniel and Rhoda lived and farmed here until he died in 1823 and she died in 1843. Their daughter Lavinia Richeson, our gr-gr-gr-grandmother, died in August 1834. She was only 35 years old and died 4 days after her 9-year-old daughter, Mary, died. She left behind her husband, Andrew, and 5 children aged 17 to 5. Lavinia was buried next to her young daughter, Mary, in the New Carlisle Cemetery. Later her parents, Daniel and Rhoda, were buried close to her grave.



A FLEXIBLE, FAST AND FUN ALL-PURPOSE RESEARCH TOOL

By David Petry
<dlpetry@gmail.com>

When I started researching and writing history, I tried using the note-taking methods described by people like Jacques Barzun (*The Modern Researcher*), namely index cards. But as soon as I filed a card into one of the pretty little wooden boxes I'd rescued from a defunct library card catalog, the information lost its connections to other information about other topics, and worse, the information evaporated from my mind.

Barzun wrote most of his fifty-plus books in this way. Nabokov, another author I admire, wrote his sinuous and complex novels on index cards. These men had the ability to, or maybe were forced by the available technologies to, retain connective tissue and sequential thought-lines across what were essentially invisible index cards.

My brain is not good at external knowledge. I don't remember much of anything. I get on the web after dinner to search for a topic I've just

thought of in relation to a project. My e-mail is up with a couple new messages. A few Facebook entries look interesting. Great, all that out of the way now I can search for... aaaaaah.

But memory was the least of my problems. While I was researching an extensive history of the Santa Barbara Cemetery, I was employed at other work full-time, and I had long-term interruptions in my research. My research, end-to-end, took ten years. I needed to develop an integrated structure for the research and writing I was doing that wove, for example, one person's biography or the impact of water through a particular series of events that extended over multiple discontinuous chapters. I wanted to keep a finger throughout on the pulse of national economic and social events in order to help set appropriate context at appropriate times.

I could pull index cards out and lay them out on a table, but even for a single chapter, they were soon falling off the edges and I never felt like I could see or think about the whole book in a single structure.

I tried different solutions. There was a database I used for a while, but it still effectively hid the main content from me and was too inflexible. I tried using a Word document and using the front end of each paragraph in a way that would allow me to sort them. But a sort is something you want to do from 30,000 feet, not down at the paragraph. And besides, there was just too much repetitive entry. Every time I used a source, I'd cut-and-paste the source information, but even so it was hard to manage.

Then I started using a spreadsheet for one piece of the project. It was a small project at first, and soon grew. I soon adapted it for the larger project, and when the project was completed, the spreadsheet had ten tabs and the front sheet had over 7500 rows of data. It might sound cumbersome, but it was a joy to use.

I have used this model since on small projects and large ones, and in every case, it has provided a fast, complete, flexible tool for managing research projects.

(Continued on following page) →

A Time-Based Research Spreadsheet

The structure of the main sheet evolved quickly. I ended up with just five columns: year, month and day, topic, description, and source.

The advantages are almost too numerous to list, but I'll cover some of the ones I find the most useful. (All the functionality described here is based on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Google spreadsheets behave differently in critical ways.)

While completing research, I would insert a row to add data, or add the data at the bottom of the spreadsheet without worrying about having it in the right order. The spreadsheet lets me act as a data vacuum, entering data from any source without worrying about where and how it fits into a structure that can grow indefinitely. In later projects, I've shared spreadsheets with others and by color-coding the background of each new row, we could quickly identify what was new or changed.

You can sort the spreadsheet whenever you wish. The sort is highly flexible; you choose which columns are the primary, secondary and tertiary sorts. I usually maintain the spreadsheet in pure time-sequence during development, sorting by year, month, and day. But you can sort by topic, year, and month to see each topic (an individual's biography, the impact of water use) in a time sequence.

Later, as I refine the narrative structure I want to follow, I add a column (you can add and delete sort columns easily and quickly) in which I enter the chapter number I think an entry applies to. Then I can sort by chapter, topic, and year, or by chapter, year and topic.

In every spreadsheet I've built there comes a moment—often many moments—of epiphany. Seeing randomly entered data from multiple topic areas and from differing sources laid into a timeline highlights historic moments. It was in a sequence like this that I clearly saw the transition in cemeteries from burying ourselves as members of churches, to members of families, to individuals, and the exact tipping points in history—yellow fever epidemics for the first, the Civil War and our underlying belief in democracy for the

second—that caused these shifts.

There were others. That our park system was a direct result of rural cemeteries rose up in the timeline. I read an entire history of this later, but I would not have known to look for the book. I saw Rudolf Valentino stand out as the first true celebrity because of the intense and unprecedented international response to his death. Or that Lawn Park cemeteries (first founded in 1857) could not have existed without lawnmowers.

(SPREADSHEET Continued on page 28)

CHURCH IN GOLETA TO CELEBRATE 100TH ANNIVERSARY MEMBERS SEEKING INFORMATION

Community Covenant Church on Foothill Road is the direct successor to Goleta Federated Church, formed in 1913. We are about to celebrate our 100th anniversary. We seek old photographs, stories, or memorabilia from former members. If you have anything you would like to share, please contact Marjorie (Shell) Wilser (the3toad@gmail.com) or Norma Eggli (neggli@cox.net). We will scan photos or documents and return them unharmed. We really want personal stories, too, and are willing to do oral histories for elderly contributors.

*Submitted by Marjorie Wilser, SBCGS Member
<the3toad@gmail.com>*

Sample Spreadsheet (Continued from page 27)

Year	Mo/Day	Topic	Sec.	Description	Source
1928		Atascadero		According to Atascadero phone books Puritan Ice is located along Traffic Way which parallels railroad. In 1954 name changes to Atascadero Ice. No entry in 1955	
1928		Phillips	5	Donald Phillips born in SB	Phone directories SB News Press (2/17/2004)
1928		Santa Barbara	5	CD lists PFE agent M H Erickson. Puritan Ice also lists Puritan Poultry Corp. and Puritan Produce Corp at 325 Cabrillo.	Phone directories
1929	11-Feb	Gay Engineering	6	Norman Gay flies from Detroit to Los Angeles with entourage of William B. Mayo of Ford Motor Company	Los Angeles Times
1929	29-Mar	Union Ice	4	Governor Young announces immediate program to acquire land and build a shipside cold storage facility in the San Francisco harbor by Mission Rock. Opposition to this proposal sent by M. H. Robbins of Union Ice: due to cost of land, competition with private industry, better to ice near fields rather than on wharves.	Los Angeles Times
1929	20-Apr	Atascadero	4	Puritan Group to Lead World in Plant Size, pg 1 - over 60,000 hens. One hundred acre tract. "and each year raises thousands of purebred roosters for the use of the Must Hatch Company, the largest incubating plant in the world." Purchase of Canadian eggs to enrich the stock.	Atascadero News
1929	11-May	Atascadero	5	Puritan Ice Plant Increases Output, pg 1 - Two carloads of ice shipped to Guadalupe this week; 30 tons shipped to SLO every day. 8500 cases of eggs in cold storage, more coming at rate of 150/day. "The first part of March it happened that 10 percent of all the eggs reported in storage in whole United States were held in the Puritan cold storage plant at Atascadero, which gives color to the prophesy that Atascadero will soon be known as the world's largest egg basket."	Atascadero News The Mountain Democrat, Placerville
1929	18-May	Atascadero	5	Puritan facility has 27,000 hens and 32,000 pullets.	
			5	Tour of Farm Bureau of Sacramento area farmers to several farms. pg 3. "At the farms of the Puritan Ice Company at Atascadero the conference visited a poultry plant containing 27,000 hens and about 32,000 pullets. Here a vigorous effort is being made to rejuvenate the agriculture of the Atascadero Project through the introduction of better poultry and farming practices. R. B. Easson and B. L. Hagglund, former Farm Advisor for Santa Barbara County are leading in this work."	Mountain Democrat
1929	18-May	Easson	5	Gay wins contract to construct plant at 1217 Soto for Central Ice and Storage Company.	Los Angeles Times
1929	28-Oct	Gay Engineering	6	PURITAN ICE COMPANY \$85,000 Program Here, pg 1. Fifty tons of clear ice will be the daily production of the ice plant now building on west Laurel avenue by the Puritan Ice company, construction on which began this week. Plans of the builders call for completion of the structure by the end of January.	Lompoc Record
1929	21-Dec	Lompoc	6		

ABOVE SPREADSHEET SORTED BY DATE SHOWING THE OVERLAP OF DIFFERENT RESEARCH THREADS OR TOPICS.

spreadsheet was last shared.

This is a segment of a spreadsheet developed for the history of Puritan Ice Company in Santa Barbara. Atascadero, Santa Barbara and Lompoc are plant locations. Phillips is one of the founding families. Gay Engineering was the company that built many of their plants and where both founders worked prior to starting Puritan. Union Ice was a competitor. Ralph Barrows Easson, was a pivotal employee of the company.

The shaded area denotes a new entry, so that when this spreadsheet is shared, other participating researchers know what has been added since the

Field by Field

Because I've found the use of the columns (or fields) a little tricky, I'll describe the use of each briefly.

Year – Month – Day

Everything gets a year. If the data requires a range of years, Prohibition Era for instance, I enter the starting year under Year and the full range in the description column. If the year was uncertain, I start the description with [c] to denote

circa. Keeping the year separate is essential in Excel if you cross into the 1800s or earlier: Excel will not sort these years as dates when combined with month and day.

Separating out year from month and day also makes the sort work well for all levels of entry. Something that happened or that was published in 1922 sorts above something that happened in November of 1922, which in turn sorts above something that occurred on November 16, 1922.

Keeping the year separate is essential in Excel if you cross into the 1800s or earlier. Excel will not sort these years as dates when combined with month and day.

For newspaper articles, I use these date fields and keep the date out of the source column for excellent reasons I'll explain in a moment.

Topic

I find I change the topic column fairly freely to meet my evolving understanding of the project. For a recent project, I started with the different businesses as topics. The information fell more into geographical categories as it unfolded – the towns where the company did business. So I went through and changed them. It took ten minutes for over 700 entries.

At the same time, I knew there were individuals and certain companies that were important outside of the geography. For these instances, I used the person's last name or the company name. I also had topics for three generic industries with histories that threaded through the entire scope of the narrative, and my standard National topic for relevant events in the country or world. Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929, is an example of a National event that impacted the firm I was researching.

The Topics, in other words, are your major subjects.

Description

The Description is the heart of the data, and you'll need to understand your topic and your project goals to make sure you're getting the right data at the right depth. This field contains a lot, and simple rules for this entry are important. My rules are:

- For approximate dates, the entry starts with [c].
- If I keep track of images in the spreadsheet, then the beginning of the description is [image].
- For newspaper articles, the entry is <Article Title>, <Author (if available)>, pg <pg #>, then the content. For example, Record Harvest in Santa Maria Valley, John Brewster, pg 2, ... The source is maintained in a separate column.
- For all content, I use "standard quotation marks to denote a direct quote from the source." Usually the context makes clear the difference between a written and spoken quote. For instance, if "Professor of Philosophy Martha Makebelieve said, "Always use quotation marks when quoting sources," in her opening remarks," then I know I've added the outer quotes and I'm quoting the embedded quote exactly as it appears in text. Any unquoted content are my words.
- I select and then recolor the font red for important people mentioned, or for people on whom I want to do additional research.
- I select and recolor the font blue for other pieces of information I want to see again. For instance, I do this for every deed or article of incorporation, and for companies or topics of interest.

Source

I keep Source entries as uniform as possible. In Excel spreadsheets, as you may know, if you are adding to a continuous column of entries, then the previous entries act as an alphabetical database of entries you can accept, rather than typing or pasting in the whole entry.

For example, since the date is in another set of columns, and the article name, author, and page are in the description, I can just enter Los Angeles Times once. Then, assuming I don't have the Long Beach News and the Lompoc Record or other sources starting with 'L' in the same column, anytime I enter an L, the entry is automatically replaced with Los Angeles Times. (The Mac version of Excel requires you to arrow to the selection and press Enter.) If the other entries are there, then it's a simple arrow click to point to the one you want.

The result of this is a spreadsheet that can capture almost any textual data. Performing sorts on specific topics or chapters allows me to review the sequential threads and see not only what I have, but where there are gaps.

That cuts down on a lot of typing.

Even better, for books, type in the book title, publisher, author and publication date once. Then you get the entire entry with one or two keystrokes. Alternately, you can copy it and paste it into the next twenty or so cells, so as you run through and pull your notes, your source is already entered. (When I read a reference book, I make a small pencil mark in the margin next to the data I want to harvest later. Then I go through and enter the data into my spreadsheet and erase the marks.)

The result of this is a spreadsheet that can capture almost any textual data. Performing sorts on specific topics or chapters allows me to review the sequential threads and see not only what I have, but where there are gaps. You'll see where five years have gone missing, and where Mr. Jones disappears for six critical months in 1942.

When it comes time to write, I either choose one of the available sorts (straight time or topical) or I add a column and set my own sequence using

numbers. When I get the sort the way I want it, I copy and paste into a document and write the introduction and connective material. When I hit a source, I cut the information from my document and drop it into a footnote.

Other Tabs and Other Tools

This time-based spreadsheet is my primary source of information for a project. My objective is always to touch external reference materials no more than twice: read and mark, and then capture the source, the date, and the entire relevant quoted content in my spreadsheet.

However, I do use other tools.

I maintain other tabs on the spreadsheet. These change with the project. For my Santa Barbara Cemetery project the extra tabs on notable burials, the Chinese, and burials by section by date grew so large they won their own spreadsheets. But I always keep a Tasks tab where I add notes to myself, further research, etc. Usually no more than a page, I can print this sheet out as I head out to a library.

I also maintain files on disk in directories by topic, type and date—news articles (PDF or JPEG files), images, books and book excerpts, etc.

The overall model seems simple and obvious, but most researchers I talk with use tools more cumbersome and less transparent to them as both researcher and author. Many amateur historians and genealogists I've spoken to are overwhelmed and don't know where to start. This tool is the best I've found so far. If you have a better one, let me know!



THOUGHTS ON THE MCQUAID AND HEYD FAMILY HISTORY

Carolyn J. M. Thomas, SBCGS Member
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*The following was placed in a binder of family history compiled
by the author for family members.*

Hi McQuaid!

I hope you'll enjoy what you find here; there is much to discover about those who came before us and have now merged into the person that is you! So look for yourself in these pages and be pleased with your ancestry. It holds many good people. Remember, though, that all of these members of your family are just as human as you and I, with all the faithfulness, faithlessness, fancy, folly, fortitude, faintness, foolishness, frugality, freedom, ferocity, foibles, fulfillment, fragility, fortunes and failures that are in today's world (and all other families) too.

A caution: this McQUAID/HEYD "history" is a work in progress. Just as the search for ancestors is never finished (as soon as you find that unknown ancestor, you immediately have at least two more unknowns: his or her parents), a Family History is always being added to, corrected, revised; and further discoveries are still waiting to be made! So, don't ever say that "someone has already done my family history" —and pull out this binder. This is not complete! I invite all of you McQuaids to take up the "Great Puzzle" of family history, and when you find that hidden piece of the puzzle, please let me know, also!

Not only that, but there is much in this slice of our history which has not been proven. I've tried to include the sources of the information I found. But please realize that even "Cited Sources" may be incorrect, particularly when they are written years after the fact, and especially if they are transcriptions (as is this entire work!) Yes, I make "typos" and errors in transferring information from paper to the computer! Remember, too, that in the days before easy access records and record-keeping, much depended on memory. For instance, after your great-grandfather Jacob Heyd's death, someone recorded in Jake's family Bible

his death "aged 52 years"; in reality, he was born in Niederroedern, Alsace, France in 1824, and died in Indiana at age 55: 20 Sep 1824 — 9 July 1880. New truths are discovered time after time!
<http://www.biblerecords.com/> Search for HEYD Bible.

So, imagine if you had been asked for information to be put in a history book. Would you have told the naughty or even nasty things about your family? Or would you have put only your best foot forward. . .

When county histories were written, usually in the late 1800s, the information often came from the family, itself. So, imagine if you had been asked for information to be put in a history book. Would you have told the naughty or even nasty things about your family? Or would you have put only your best foot forward? Yes! And they were just like us! However, those books do give us wonderful leads. I don't imagine there is a McQuaid descendant alive today who could have told us where our immigrant William McQuaid lived and died after he came to America circa 1764, without the Venango County, Pennsylvania History books! Without them we wouldn't have known to search in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, finding original intestate records identifying immigrant William McQuaid/McQuade/McQuoid's property, just north of Harrisburg, at the junction of Sherman's Creek and the Susquehanna River by Duncannon, now in Perry County. Those records legally linked that William with his eldest son, your great-great-great-grandfather John McQuaid, of Franklin, Venango County. Because of county histories, we were led to the old Cumberland County records, and then to the McQuaid land on the Susquehanna. It's beautiful where William and his family lived. See the photos in this binder and then, take a trip there and see the ancestral land for yourself.

There is much more information in my files. If something intrigues or confuses you, please contact me; perhaps I can answer your questions. With love to you and your family . . . your niece, Carolyn

PAYING IT FORWARD

By Susan (Gallyon) Dechant
<sdechant@newgs.org>

We've all heard the phrase "pay it forward" in the genealogy community, but until you experience the benefits you probably don't understand what it means. I guess I have been "paying it forward" for many years now although it was with no idea that I would particularly reap any benefits. It has been just plain fun! I have been involved for over 10 years in helping people to find their ancestors here in Stevens County (Washington). I personally have no family ties to Stevens County but have lived in the next county west for over 30 years. Somehow I have become sort of an expert on what records are available here locally and together with the team of people who help to extract and index those records, I have helped a lot of researchers find information about their ancestors who settled here.

Several years ago I became interested in seeing just how much I could find out about the area where I live in Ferry County called the Sherman Creek area. I really thought it would not take me long to find everything that there was to find. I focused on just four townships where half of the two eastern townships are now underwater and half of the two western townships are national forest. What was left is a very rural area with very few residents, even today, and never any towns. How long could it take to find out everything there was to know? Well, I have been at it for almost 10 years now and have acquired a humongous amount of data and photos! It is one of my current obsessions!

My second obsession has branched off from the first one and has to do with identifying all the individuals who died on the Grand Coulee Dam project here in Washington. Now how did I get there? Well, the completion of the Grand Coulee Dam greatly impacted the people living in the Sherman Creek area as the Columbia River (the great river tamed by the dam) runs right through it. I came across a fascinating story with local connections about a monument that was created

to honor those who died working on the dam but is not still at the dam today. If the monument was still in place, there would be 81 names on it....81 people who gave the ultimate sacrifice to build one of the man-made wonders of the world that benefited so many still today. BUT no one knows who they are. After much searching, I finally found an original list of 48 names that appeared on the monument when it was placed at the dam in 1938. My quest is now to fill out the rest of that list as there is talk of recreating that monument. One by one I have added names to the list and I currently have 62 of those 81 names.

During my quest I was put in touch with a relative of a man by the name of Milton Fuller who supposedly died working on the dam in January 1951. He would have been my 63rd name. I searched for a Washington death record but was unable to locate one so I then tried for a news item about an accident at the dam, also not found. I puzzled about this for awhile and then broadened my search outside the borders of Washington and came up with a Milton Fuller who died in Santa Barbara County, California, in January 1951. Now the relative said the family story was that Milton died working on the dam so I tried to figure out why he would have died in California as it was definitely the right guy. I could only come up with two possible explanations: either he was injured and sent home where he later died of those injuries or the family story was wrong. I contacted the public library in Santa Barbara and requested an obit lookup since I now had an exact date of death from the California Death Index, but they could not find one. I asked about cemetery burials but they couldn't find him there either. This guy was elusive! I put the research aside as I had about a thousand other projects in the wings, but I did not forget about him.

But back to "my paying it forward" story— You just never know where help will come from or how it comes to you. NeWGS recently revamped our website and went with a commercial company that specializes in genie society websites (EasyNetSites). I got a request from Dorothy Oksner of the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society asking about our experiences with our

new host. I responded and ended with “By the way....” at the end of my message. I told Dorothy of my quest and wondered if she had any resources at hand that could help me figure out Milton Fuller and his story. Wow, did I get help! She resolved the whole thing for me!! Turns out that Milton Fuller did die in Santa Barbara County, working on the Channel Islands [See Editor’s note below] for Morrison-Knudsen Construction Co. So he did not die working on the Grand Coulee Dam (dang, now I have to take him off my list), but I am guessing that he did work on the dam at some point as Morrison-Knudsen was one of the major contractors on the project.

So a couple of lessons here.....”paying it forward” really does work, so does persistence, but watch out for those family stories! Even though I didn’t get the answer I was hoping for, at least the mystery is solved, and I have been on a genealogy “high” for days thanks to Dorothy.

Now a plug for my quest...if anyone reading this story knows of anyone who died working on the Grand Coulee Dam project from 1933 to 1977, please contact me. Here is my current list with dates of death.

Anderson, Everett - 8/25/1937
 Antoine, Francis - summer 1934
 Autrey, Arthur J.- 8/23/1935
 Bailey, Ray - 12/14/1936
 Banning, Harold L. - 8/19/1939
 Basset, Charles - 7/19/1937 (possibly not work related)
 Belley, Louis - 2/18/1935
 Bergman, Jack/John? - 3/1/1937
 Biles, James A. - 12/21/1936
 Brockway, Eldon Layeffette – 6/5/1937
 Bruce, Alexander John – 11/23/1936
 Burke, W.Ransom - 2/12/1935
 Coble, Gerald F. - 9/16/1936
 Cook, Albert - 10/30/1936
 Cosi, Thomas Lewis -10/11/1936
 Crocker, George Davis – 10/1/1937
 Danielson, Paul - 9/11/1937
 Davidson, Ray F. - 7/22/1944
 Engebritson, John Carl – 2/14/1937
 Forsberg, Charles (Flosberg) – 12/4/1934
 French, A.A. (Arthur?) – 9/19/1937
 Gallanar, Ray / Roy H. – 10/18/1937?
 Grapp, Stanley Arthur – 11/19/1938
 Green, Charles Edward –12/14/1938
 Halvorsen, Tom - 4/3/1936

Hovland, Simon Emil - 2/4/1937
 Hunter, George Allen - 1/2/1936
 Huntsberger, John - 6/12/1935
 Ingham, Harry Andrew – 9/27/1939
 Johnson, Erick W. – 6/14/1947
 Johnson, Robert M. - 9/10/1937
 Johnston, William - 3/21/1936
 Jorgensen, Harry - 8/8/1934
 Lash, Walter C. - 1/19/1936
 Layport, B.M. - 1/21/1935
 Leifson, Arthur Lee – 11/19/1937
 Long, Elwin Lester – 6/20/1947
 Lucas, Webster H. - 3/8/1937
 Malloy / Mulloy, Henry – 10/31/1939
 Martin, Sidney John - 10/5/1937
 McAfee, Austin - 3/17/1937
 McAllister, James - 5/23/1936
 Meade, Daniel E. - 12/24/1936
 Miller, Harry E. - 3/9/1937
 Morton, Roy Lewis - 6/29/1937
 Newton, Thomas - 3/6/1935
 Perry, Edmond Brownlow? – 11/24/1937
 Pickle, Warren W. - 7/17/1936
 Popham, Ray L. - 6/2/1935
 Priest, Alton E. - 10/31/1939
 Rayburn, James A. - 1/14/1936
 Ridgway, Nelson Paul – 3/23/1935
 Rogers, Louis J. - 11/19/1937
 Rorabough, Noble J. - 6/14/1947
 Slete, James C. - 4/28/1936
 Smith, Virgil Leo - 11/21/1939
 Snyder, Howard - 1/27/1936
 Speer, Andrew E. - 9/2/1936
 Tegtmeier, Roland H. – 1/29/1938
 Utecht, Robert F. - 9/19/1937
 Verlo, Ole - 6/19/1935
 Vess, George T. - 3/4/1935
 Wilson, Joe - summer 1934

[According to the newspaper account, Fuller was operating a bulldozer on the beach at Santa Rosa Island when it rolled over on top of him. The company was building a weather station for the federal government. When Helen Rydell discovered Fuller had died on Santa Rosa Island, Marla Daily of the Santa Cruz Island Foundation was contacted. She had heard the story but didn’t know the name of the accident victim. There was no official obituary in the Santa Barbara News Press, but looking for an article about the accident, I did find one that confirmed it was Milton Fuller giving his wife and children’s names, and that he was a resident of Bell Gardens, California. Susan Dechant has contact with the Fuller family, and we have put Marla in touch with them. —Ed.]

THEY CALLED IT WITCHCRAFT: THE TRIALS OF MARY BLISS PARSONS

By Karen Harris, SBCGS Member
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About nine years ago, while researching my mother's Western Massachusetts family roots at the Sahyun Library, I came across a fascinating story about one of our female ancestors, Mary Bliss Parsons, who was accused of witchcraft in the 17th century, a number of years before the notorious trials of Salem in 1692. As one who had seen Arthur Miller's play, *The Crucible*, I was under the now mistaken notion that accusations of this sort occurred only in Salem. To describe the events of this article, I relied on The Goody Parsons Witchcraft Case: A Journey to 17th Century Northampton Website (<http://ccbit.cs.umass.edu/parsons/hnmockup/>) and would highly recommend this source for a good survey of her story.

Who was Mary Bliss Parsons? Mary was the daughter of Thomas Bliss and his wife, Margaret Hulins; she was born in Gloucestershire, England in 1628, their sixth child and the second daughter of nine children. Her family came to Massachusetts and later settled in Hartford, CT while she was in her youth. According to the *History of the First Century of Springfield Volume II* by Henry M. Burt, published in 1899, "Their mother, Margaret, died here, August 28, 1684. The compiler of the Bliss Genealogy states that Widow Margaret removed from Hartford to Springfield in 1643, and that two of her sons, Nathaniel and Samuel, preceded her and prepared a dwelling for her. The first mention of any member of the family in the Town Records is under the date of 1646, and it is somewhat doubtful about their having come here long before that year. It is evident that she was a woman of more than ordinary force of character. Her home lot was on what is now generally termed South Main Street, between the present Fremont and Margaret Streets. She died in 1684, outliving two of her sons, Nathaniel and Lawrence. Samuel and John survived her."

On November 26, 1646 Mary Bliss married Joseph Parsons in Hartford. Joseph Parsons came to New England in 1635 on the ship *Transport* and in the following year, witnessed the Springfield Indian deed given by the Indians to William Pynchon conveying a large tract of land on both sides of the Connecticut River, including what is now Springfield, for 18 yards of Wampum, 18 coats, 18 hatchets, 18 hoes, and 18 knives. In 1655 Joseph Parsons with others, bought from the Indians land at "Noltwog" now called Northampton, MA where they lived until 1680, when they removed to Springfield for the rest of their lives.

While living in Springfield, he served as a highway supervisor, overseer of fences and Selectman; he was associated with John Pynchon and traded with the Indians. Apparently he was quite successful, and was known as the second wealthiest person, after Pynchon, in the County of Hampshire. (Springfield subsequently became the county seat of Hampden County, while Northampton then became the county seat of Hampshire County.) After their move to Northampton, Joseph Parsons purchased land, continued fur trading with the Indians, and established the first "ordinary" in town. He became known as Cornet Joseph Parsons while serving with John Pynchon in the Hampshire Troops in 1678. The cornet was the third ranking officer and the color-bearer in the cavalry.

Mary Lewis Parsons accused the widow Marshfield of being a witch, and in the trial she denied spreading rumors. William Pynchon presided over the inquiry. Mary was found guilty of slandering the widow.

To further complicate the story of Mary Bliss Parsons is the slander case of May, 1649 in Springfield of the Widow Marshfield v Mary Parsons, wife of Hugh Parsons who is not related to Joseph Parsons. Mary Lewis Parsons accused the widow Marshfield of being a witch and in

the trial she denied spreading rumors. William Pynchon presided over the inquiry. Mary was found guilty of slandering the widow. At this time, her husband Hugh was involved in minor legal disputes over tobacco usage with James Bridgman. During the course of this trial, it was later reported that Mary Bliss Parsons was kept at home because of suffering fits.

In 1650, Mary Parsons, wife of Hugh, is then accused of witchcraft following the death of her infant whom she had killed. William Pynchon again served as the judge in the inquiry in Springfield, but the case was beyond his jurisdiction and was sent to Boston where Mary was acquitted of witchcraft but found guilty of the murder of her child. She was sentenced to hang, but died before the sentence was executed. During the trial, Mary accused her husband, Hugh, of witchcraft. He was indicted in Boston, but later found not guilty. He never returned to Springfield.

After Mary and Joseph Parsons moved to Northampton, another family, James and Sarah Lyman Bridgman, removed from Springfield to the same location. Following their move to Northampton, Joseph and Mary earned the distinction of having the first child, Ebenezer Parsons, in this new community; the Bridgmans had the misfortune of losing their son, born a month after Ebenezer Parsons, in 1656. After the loss of this child, Sarah Lyman Bridgman began to spread gossip regarding her prosperous neighbor, suspecting Mary Bliss Parsons of witchcraft.

In August of 1656 a slander trial, Parsons v Bridgman, was heard in Springfield. Three months later, the case was brought before the Magistrates Court at Cambridge. The website, Mass Moments (<http://massmoments.org/moment.cfm?mid=142>) gives interesting details of the case. During the trial, thirty-three depositions were given with almost half of the thirty-two households of Northampton sending a witness. The testimony was given by neighbors describing the malicious statements made by Sarah Bridgman while those supporting the defendant, Sarah Bridgman, offered testimony about strange occurrences which were attributed to Mary Bliss Parsons; for example, a woman reported that the

yarn she spun for Mary Parsons ended up full of knots due to Mary's witchcraft, and another blamed Mary when her own daughter became ill after she refused to let her daughter work for the Parsons family. Another of her offensive acts attributed to witchcraft involved the death of William Hannum's cow. He reported that after a visit by Mary to his home, one of his healthy cows became lame and died two weeks later. Because this was a slander case and not a witchcraft case, Sarah was on trial. Her own testimony was considered damaging because she was accusing Mary of harming her own child by simply walking by her house. Several of those in defense of Mary testified that Sarah's child had been born sickly and a neighbor reported that Mr. Hannum's cow died of "water in the belly."

As the trial continued, some of those who had testified on behalf of Sarah recanted their previous testimony, including William Hannum. The GreatMigration.org website, http://www.greatmigration.org/uncovering_personalities_of_the_great_migration.html, describes the initial testimony of William Hannum in Springfield and his subsequent deposition taken a week later; he admitted: "James Bridgman hired them to [go] down to Springfield to give in their testimony or else they would not have gone but that he was very importunate with them." He found that he could not bring himself to speak strongly against Mary Parsons.

Because the stories being told during the trial were either recanted or stretched plausibility, the magistrates issued a decision in favor of Mary Bliss Parsons and against Sarah Bridgman who was required to make a public apology for her slander in both Northampton and Springfield or to pay a fine. She chose to pay the fine, although this was a financial burden to her family, rather than suffer the embarrassing consequences of a public apology.

Twelve years later Sarah Bridgman died, in 1668, at age 47, but her family continued to resent the Parsons family which culminated in the second trial for witchcraft in 1676; testimony from the slander trial would later be used in the next case involving members of both of these

families.

In August of 1674 Mary Bridgman Bartlett, wife of Samuel Bartlett and daughter of Sara and James Bridgman died unexpectedly at the young age of 22. Samuel Bartlett filed a complaint at the urging of her father, James Bridgman. In September of 1674, the Hampshire County Court heard testimony. Five months later, the county magistrates conducted a hearing which involved Mary's own testimony and a physical examination by women of her body for signs of "witches' teats." Mass Moments described these marks as protrusions where "imps" were said to suck. The magistrate in Springfield, decided, that this was beyond his jurisdiction, so the case was sent to the Court of Assistants in Boston.

While the case was being heard in Boston, Mary was in prison from March until May when she was acquitted by a jury of twelve men from the surrounding community. Following the trial, Mary and Joseph conducted business in Boston, presumably to avoid a swift return to Northampton.

When their son, Ebenezer, was killed in September of 1675 in a battle with Native Americans at Northfield, some of their Northampton neighbors felt this was God's vengeance upon their family and punishment for her wickedness.

The family foe, James Bridgman, died in 1676 with an estate valued at 114 pounds, but the grudge between the two families did not perish. In March of 1678 John Stebbins died in mysterious circumstances. His wife was the sister of Samuel Bartlett (widower of Mary Bridgman Bartlett). Believing that he had been killed by witches, Samuel Bartlett gathered evidence to send to Boston. He accused Mary Bliss Parsons and her son, John Parsons of witchcraft. These accusations were sent to Boston, but no indictments or further hearings were held.

In 1679 Mary and Joseph left Northampton and returned to Springfield while their son Samuel maintained the family home in Northampton. On October 9th 1683, Cornet Joseph Parsons died and his estate was valued at 2000 pounds. Mary lived almost thirty more years, continuing to prosper and add to the family fortune. Prior

to her death, in 1711, her granddaughter, Mary Parsons, married Ebenezer Bridgman, grandson of her accuser, Sarah Bridgman. They relocated to Belchertown and had three children: Joseph, Ebenezer and Mary.

On January 29th, 1712, Mary Bliss Parsons died in Springfield. Five of her eleven children survived her: Joseph, John, Samuel, Hannah and Esther.

Historians and scholars have examined the New England witch trials, most specifically, those in Salem, and have developed various theories as to the causes of these events. Although Mary's case was an isolated example and the events in Salem reflected different circumstances, connections could be drawn from both situations. The Goody Parsons Witchcraft Case website has identified a number of sources for further reading on the subject of New England witchcraft.

It was the opinion of John Demos, in his book, *Entertaining Satan: Witchcraft and the Culture of Early New England*, that jealousy contributed to the rivalry between the Parsons and Bridgman families. The Parsons were an extremely prosperous family, blessed with eleven healthy children, who survived to adulthood, while the Bridgman family suffered the loss of many children who died in infancy or from childhood diseases. Their inferior financial status in the local community may have also fueled this festering resentment.

Laurie Winn Carlson's *A Fever In Salem: A New Interpretation of the New England Witch Trials*, published in 1999, proposed a medical causation of the strange behavior: encephalitis; by analyzing the behavior which was described in the testimony, she concluded that there may have been an outbreak of this infection which would also account for diseased livestock.

Another theory was proposed by Linda R. Caporael in her article in *Science* magazine in 1976, *Ergotism: The Satan Loosed in Salem?* She suggested the eating of poisoned rye grain, which had been infected with the fungus ergot. The symptoms of behavior as well as the climatic and agricultural conditions in Salem matched those in Europe where similar cases of ergot poi-

soning and witchcraft had been reported. Later, that same year, her theory was refuted by Spanos and Gottlieb, also published in *Science* in their article, "Ergotism and the Salem Village Witch Trials."

Carol F. Karlsen looked at gender and economic influences in her book: *The Devil in the Shape of Woman: Witchcraft in Colonial New England*. She analyzed statistics to develop a profile of the typical New England witch. She found that middle-aged women alone were most vulnerable to prosecution, especially those who were in a position to inherit or potentially inherit property. Although being married did not prevent women from being accused, it did offer some protection from prosecution, especially if her husband was a prominent member of the community with ties to those in power which certainly was the case with Mary Bliss Parsons.

Carol F. Karlsen looked at gender and economic influences in her book: The Devil in the Shape of Woman: Witchcraft in Colonial New England.

Paul Boyer and Steven Nissenbaum have written two books on the Salem trials. Their first, *Salem-Village Witchcraft: a Documentary Record of Local Conflict in Colonial New England* is considered a classic resource filled with the best primary source material on this subject. Their next volume, *Salem Possessed: the Social Origins of Witchcraft*, explores the role of community and the broader Puritan culture of New England.

The recently published *In the Devil's Snare, the Salem Witchcraft Crisis of 1692* by Mary Beth Norton examines the influence of the ongoing conflicts between the Puritans and Native Americans. The defeat of the Puritan colonial settlers required an explanation which the suspected practice of witchcraft supplied.



SANTA BARBARA FAMILY HISTORY RESCUE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED!

We have all cringed when hearing the sad tale when, upon someone's passing, a lifetime of genealogy and family history research, or maybe just photos and memorabilia, ended up in a dumpster. It was either unwanted by the immediate family or there was no immediate family.

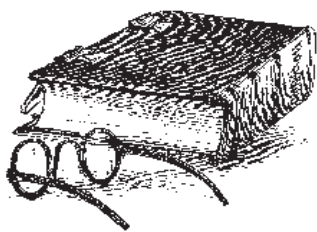
Genealogists know that even if the next-of-kin had no need for Mom's photos or Uncle Ed's ancestral research, there are undoubtedly cousins who would love to have those precious treasures.

Preservation is one of SBCGS missions, and in keeping with that goal we are embarking on a new endeavor with a focus on 1) keeping unwanted family histories and genealogies from being forever lost, 2) finding them a good home, and 3) providing a temporary repository while a good home is located. Think temporary "rescue" homes for family archives and photos, much like pet rescue temporary adoptions.

Of course, the best home for these cherished items is with someone in the family who recognizes their value and puts them to good use. We encourage all to develop instructions or provide in your will, in the event of death or incapacitation, instructions to your heirs your wishes for your research, collections, and compilations.

But if no one wants your treasures or you find a collection that seems homeless and in want of a good family, please contact the Santa Barbara County Genealogical Society. Dorothy Oksner ox@silcom.com or Mary E. Hall mehall2@cox.net will continue to fine-tune an adoption program that places these valuable treasures in the right homes.

Have an interest in helping to find good homes for the temporarily displaced treasures? Contact Dorothy Oksner at ox@silcom.com or Mary E. Hall at mehall2@cox.net for details! We already have a box full of items ready for new homes.



BOOK REVIEWS

Book Reviews by Louise Matz

ERIN'S SONS: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada to 1863, Volume IV, by Terrence M. Punch, 178 pp., indexed, paperback. 2010. Cost: \$30. Order from Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc. 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD., 21211.

Or on the web: www.Genealogical.com. Shipping/handling 4th Class, First Book \$5.50: FedEx Ground \$7.50.



This fourth volume of Irish-born residents of Atlantic Canada makes more formerly inaccessible data available to the average researcher. The wide range of sources used from public records, newspapers, cemetery records, as well as ship's passenger lists, census and soldiers lists, provides genealogical information on an additional 7,000 Irish-Canadian residents.

Two earlier Volumes I & II cover the dates 1761-1853, and Vol III 1751-1858. This fourth volume is the culminating book in this series because the height of Irish immigration occurs about 1863 during the American Civil War. A large number of the Irish immigrants left for the United States to serve with the Union.

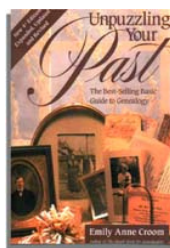
The Table of Contents is organized so the researcher can browse topics such as burials, census records, probate records, or more esoteric finds such as "Matters Nautical," or Irish Settlers mentioned in Old Nova Scotia county histories. There is an Index of Ships and an Index of Surnames. Another nice touch in the text is that all

different surnames in each entry or paragraph are printed in **BOLD**. There are additional foot notes when the author has found information that clarifies entries, such as the death of a previous spouse, or the marriage of children if there might be a cross reference to follow up. There is much to recommend this highly researched and documented series to Irish researchers. Go "out of the box" and look at eastern Canada for your Irish immigrants!

All four volumes are available at the SBCGS Sahyun Library. Go to the catalog under "Library" at www.sbgcn.org.

UNPUZZLING YOUR PAST. 4th Edition, by Emily Anne Croom, 278 pp, profusely illustrated, indexed, paperback. (2001) repr. 2010. Cost: \$34.95. Order from Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc. @ 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD., 21211.

Or on the web: www.Genealogical.com. Shipping/handling 4th Class First Book \$5.50: FedEx Ground \$7.50.



A great find for the new-to-genealogy adult researcher or the returning intermediate level researcher! Croom's emphasis is on more the just the "basics" of genealogical research. She gives

tips on using family sources, interviewing and placing your family in the historical context of the time. Her strategies for research success and suggestions in using vital records, census records and making that trip to the courthouse for the many documents that are "not on-line" are timely and very helpful.

This book is designed primarily for locating ancestors in the US. She looks at state and Federal records, including census, land and probate, compiled military service and pension records. There's a chapter on reading handwriting through the years, as well as "fitting the pieces together"

with a case study.

The book concludes with a chapter of sharing your family history. This doesn't have to be the huge "tome" of begats, but could be fun ideas that are do-able, such as transcribing diaries or letters of an ancestor and sending them via email attachments to interested family members, or scanning photos and creating a "photo scrap-book" and including a pedigree chart for birthday or holiday gifts. The appendix includes blank forms for pedigree charts and group sheets along with census forms and a US state map.



LOS ANGELES AND ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER OBITUARIES WITH SANTA BARBARA ROOTS

*From the clippings received from Eleanor E.
Borkenhagen, Huntington Beach.*

HAWKES, James Daniel June 22, 1966 – May 30, 2010 Born and raised in Santa Barbara, California, graduated from Harding Elementary School and Santa Barbara High School. Los Angeles Times, 13 June 2010

BOWER, Eloise Died August 26, 2010 Born on July 30, 2041 to Charles and Loma Bower. Orange County Register, 28 August 2010

HALL, Rosamond Upson December 19, 1919 – November 2, 2010 Born in Carpinteria, California...Interment at Carpinteria Cemetery. Los Angeles Times, 6 November 2010

JANOFISKY, Nancy Nielson Died April 15, 2008 at age 94. Born and raised in Santa Barbara where her father was mayor, first married Claude Yeoman. Moved to West Los Angeles in 1939. In 1948 married Leonard Janofsky. Los Angeles Times, 27 April 2008

SAUMELL, Ray Died June 8, 2007 at age 87. Born in Betteravia, grew up in Santa Maria. Buried in Riverside Memorial National Cemetery with Military Honors. Orange County Register, 26 June 2007

CARTER, Patricia Jane (Kerns) June 18, 1931 - April 19, 2008. Born in Santa Barbara. Los Angeles Times, 22 and 27 April 2008

PEREZ, Jose aka JoJo, Died October 11, 2008, age 25, in Long Beach, CA in a motorcycle accident. Born in Lompoc to Jose and Leigh Perez. Orange County Register, 21 October 2008

HILTON, Ralph Died March 20, 2008, age 85. Born in Santa Maria to Ralph and Helen Hilton. Orange County Register, 28 March 2008

CURTIS, Aida Marie Died April 13, 2008. Born in Los Alamos, CA on Feb 23, 1914 to Samuel J. Boradori and Eugenia E. "Lena" Ferrini. Buried in Santa Maria Cemetery. Los Angeles Times, 16 April 2008

PHOENIX, David A. Died March 26, 2008. Born in Lompoc, CA on June 25, 1916. Orange County Register, 9 April 2008

Full obituary newspaper clippings are available by contacting Dorothy Oksner at ox@silcom.com.

This photo was taken in Sagan, Poland graveyard near the Stalag Luft III where Carell Jantzen's uncle was a prisoner of war.

See these POW sites:
<http://www.fleetairarmarchive.net/rolloffhonor/pow/StalagLuftIII.html>

<http://www.303rdbg.com/pow-camps.html>



THEY CHANGED OUR NAME AT ELLIS ISLAND

How Spellings Really Changed

In this article, expert Donna Przechta dispels some common myths about name-changing at various points of immigration.

We have all heard someone say that their family name was “changed by the inspectors at Ellis Island.” Nowadays our names are recorded when we are born and are virtually never changed. You can still use any name you want as long as you do not intend to defraud, but, in fact, with drivers’ licenses, Social Security Numbers, credit cards, etc., it is just too complicated to try to alter your name except through a court proceeding.

People seem to feel that it was the same way at the turn of the century. They think that immigrants had one correct way to spell their name in the old country; when they encountered the clerk at Ellis Island it was changed to something else and then it was spelled that way ever after in America. The explanation usually is that the immigrant spoke little or no English, so either the immigrant inadvertently gave an incorrect reply to the question of “What is your name?” or the clerk misunderstood the name or decided it was too complicated.

In reality, it is highly unlikely that this happened. The [Immigration and Naturalization Service](#) has a good article on immigrant name changes that explains why this wonderful story is a myth: the clerks at Ellis Island didn’t write down names. They worked from lists that were created by the shipping companies. What usually happened was the emigrant bought a ticket from an office near his home. So, the seller probably spoke the same language and transcribed the name correctly. In cases where the name was recorded incorrectly, it likely occurred in the old country, not at Ellis Island.

There are several questions to consider when talking about the accuracy of name spellings on records:

1. When the record was created, was there a standard (“correct”) way to spell the

name?

2. Did the individual know how to spell the name himself? (Was he literate?)
3. If he did not write the name himself, did the recording clerk ask him his preferred spelling?

So much of the time, the answer to at least one of these questions was “no.” However, let us assume that your emigrant knew how to spell his name and it was written correctly on the list created by the shipping company and used by the inspectors at Ellis Island. When he arrived at Ellis Island, he was checked against the list. With all the immigrants coming through the facility, many translators were employed so language problems were rare.

Bear in mind that name changes were often made by the immigrants themselves. Let’s see what some of those possible reasons are.

Employment

The vast majority of immigrants came to the United States to get jobs. There was a huge pool of workers, usually unskilled, who were desperate to work. Employers didn’t have to abide by anti-discriminatory laws and were not given sensitivity training. They often found foreign names difficult and preferred workers who were somewhat Americanized. If an immigrant had family or friends who arrived earlier they may have advised the new arrival to take an easier, more Americanized name. Similarly, a boss may have found the foreign name too difficult to say and suggested a simpler name. He might say, for example, “That name is too difficult for me. How about I call you Sam?” The new employee didn’t object and he may have just decided to use the new name for everything. And, since wages were usually paid in cash, he didn’t have to worry about a name on a check being the same as the bank account or a Social Security investigation.

While a new arrival might quickly choose a simpler name in order to get a job, he might later have second thoughts and choose yet another one. For example, he might have selected “John”

originally because it was the first American name that came to mind. However, after being in the United States for a while he might learn that his foreign name actually had an equivalent in English and decide it would be more accurate to use that name.

Fitting In

Assimilating into American culture is another reason why your ancestors might have changed their names. While some immigrants came with the idea of working for a while and returning home, most came to stay forever. Many wanted to become Americans as fast as possible so they changed their style of clothes and adopted a more American name.

The immigrants who came as children were especially eager to assimilate. With their friends at school urging them to modernize their names, they may not have wanted to be saddled with an old-fashioned sounding name.

Simplicity

Also consider that even if an immigrant wasn't pressured into making a change, a foreign name can be annoying when you have to spell it for everyone. (I know from personal experience!) If the immigrant lived where most people spoke the same language, it wasn't a problem. But if he had to mix with other nationalities regularly, he would have an incentive to change.

Similarly, the naming custom from the old country might have been totally foreign to America. For example, the Norwegians used the patronymic system whereby a child's surname was based on his or her father's first name. If a man named Lars Pederson had a son named Anders, he was called Anders Larson. A daughter named Anna would be Anna Larsdatter and would use this name even after she married. In America this was too complicated so when she married a man named Ole Swenson, she simply became Anna Swenson. However, in correspondence with the people back in Norway, she would probably continue to sign herself Anna Larsdatter.

Types of Changes

In the United States around 1900, there were no rules about names so immigrants could alter their names, first or last, any way they wanted. For example,

- One of the easiest changes was to simplify the pronunciation and spelling. So, the German "Nüchter" could get rid of the un-American umlaut and change the sound to one more familiar to English speaking people, ending up with "Nichter."
- A name with too many syllables might be shortened.
- Combinations of letters not usually used in America — especially those with lots of z's — could be modified so the sound was similar.
- A completely different, English name might be adopted.
- A person with a long name such as "Finkelstein" might shorten it to "Finkel" or "Stein."
- People might pick a given name that is very American and sounds somewhat like their original name. For example, the Japanese "Tamio" could become "Tommy."

One thing to note is that immigrants often used two given names during their lives: an Americanized name for outsiders and the original foreign name within the family. The possibility for confusion could arise when it wasn't clear if an occasion was public or private. For example, a wedding was a family celebration, so a person would feel comfortable using his foreign-sounding name. However, filing for a marriage license was a public event in an Anglo setting so the immigrant might feel he should use the American name. He might end up being recorded in church under the foreign name and in public records under his American name.

Literal Translation

Another way of coping with awkward names is a literal translation. The German “Schneider” could be literally translated to “Taylor.” “Schwarz” would become “Black.” The family of Prince Philip of England translated its name from the German “Battenberg” to the English “Mountbatten.” Most first names had commonly accepted translations so there was usually an equivalent available without thinking about it. However, in some cases the literal translation might go from an impossible foreign name to a very ugly English name that no one really wanted to use. “Waclawek” might translate to the English “Wenceslaus” but that wouldn’t help too much. The immigrant might find “Walter” a better substitute. “Lukrecia” might translate to “Lucretia” but a young girl might find “Lotty” or “Laurie” to be more to her taste. Similarly, “Waldek” is translated into English as “Oswald” or “Valdemar” but a man might prefer “Wally,” “Walter” or even “Victor.”

Sometimes a name could have two different translations. The Polish “Wojciech” could be “Albert” or “George.” It is possible that at different times one man could have used all three names. Not knowing his preference of the moment, it is necessary to look for all three variations when you are searching records. (You also have to keep in mind that a “w” in Polish is pronounced like a “v” so “Wojciech” could end up being recorded as “Voychek!”)

Whimsical Reasons

There are also hundred of stories about how immigrants picked names for purely whimsical reasons. The INS gives the example of a young Vietnamese man who changed his name to “Bonus” because when he first arrived he would buy “bonus paks” of chewing gum to get him through his busy day of working several jobs and studying English.

It is also possible that an immigrant might change his name to match some obscure happening in his life that later descendants knew nothing about: the name of the street where he first lived,

a person he read about in the paper, a village back home, a relative, a new American food he liked. Girls, especially, might admire a film star or singer and adopt that name.

Imagine that you were going into the witness protection program tomorrow and had to decide on your new name. Where would you start? You would want a name that sounded pleasing to you, one that you felt comfortable with. If you were blond, you probably wouldn’t want a Greek sounding name nor would an African-American choose an Asian-sounding name. As a first name you might pick one you always admired. Or, you might select a relative’s name or a movie star’s. A last name would be more difficult — perhaps a mother’s maiden name or a town, river, or mountain name. You might begin looking around you and trying out names of trees, birds or animals. Selecting a new name is not an easy thing to do!

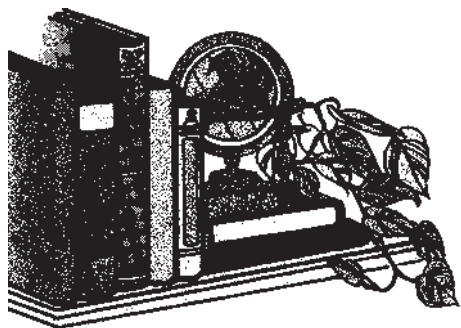
Consequences

Name changes can have unforeseen consequences. For example, since everyone was free to use the name he or she preferred, some families would end up with different last names. Since foreign-born children derived their citizenship from their parents, the diversity of names sometimes caused problems later when the child had to prove the identity of his father. The INS web site has several letters from people who wanted to reassume their original name or change it to correspond with the rest of their family.

Who Changed Your Name? Your Ancestor

If your family name underwent a change in America, you can be pretty certain that the only person responsible for the modification was your ancestor, not an inspector at Ellis Island! And, it is important to remember that the name may have evolved over time. Keep this in mind as you hunt for your immigrant ancestor in the records of his new homeland.

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NEW IN THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Louise Matz

NEW IN THE LIBRARY (November 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 at sbgen.org.

GENERAL

- Civil War Research Guide: a guide for researching your Civil War ancestor. By McManus, Stephen. 2003. [973.7//D27/McM].
- Civil War Suits in the U.S. Court of Claims; cases involving compensation to northerners and southerners for wartime losses. By Williams, Greg H. 2006. [973.7//P2/Wil].
- Unpuzzling Your Past. By Croom, Emily Ann. 2001. [929//D27/Cro].

UNITED STATES

- They Became Americans, Finding Naturalization Records and Ethnic Origins. By Szucs, Loretto Dennis. 1998. [973//P4/Szu].

MID ATLANTIC (UNITED STATES)

- Marriage and Death Notices from the Southern Presbyterian. By Holcomb, Brent. 2009. [975//B3/Hol].

ALABAMA

- Death, Marriage and Probate Notices from Montgomery, Alabama Newspapers, v. 1 1821-1865. By Caver, Larry E. Jr. 2002. [976.1/Montgomery/B3/Cav/v. 1].

ALASKA

- Russian America: a biographical dictionary. By Pierce, Richard A. 1990. [979.8//D3/Pie].

CALIFORNIA

- Carpinteria. By Campos, Jim. 2007. [979.4/Santa Barbara/H2/Cam].
- Old Shasta. By Rocca, Al M. 2005. [979.4/Shasta/H2/Roc].
- Shandon Cemetery Burial Record, 1889-2000. By San Luis Obispo County Genealogical Society. 2001. [979.4/San Luis Obispo/V3/San].

GEORGIA

- Records of Clarke County, Georgia, 1801-1892; in the Georgia Department of Archives & History. By Davis, Robert Scott. c1993. [975.8/Clarke/P2/Dav].

ILLINOIS

- Chicago at the Turn of the Century in Photographs. By Viskochil, Larry A. 1984. [O977.3/Cook/H2/Vis].
- Chicago Cemetery Records 1847-1863: Sexton's Reports and Certificates, Treasurer Receipts, Deeds, and

Undertakers' Reports. By Chicago Genealogical Society. 2009. [977.3/Cook/V3/Chi].
Handbook of Old Gallatin County. By Musgrave, Jon. 2002.. [977.3/Gallatin/H2/Mus].
History of Carroll County, Illinois. By Hostetter, Charles L. 1913. [977.3/Carroll/H2/Hos].
Index to the Obituaries and Death Notices Appearing in the Dziennik Chicagoski, 1920-1929. By Hollowak, Thomas L. 1991. [977.3/Cook/B3/Hol/v. 1-2].
Marriages from White County, Illinois, v. 3 1901-1915. By Vaught, Harriet B. n.d.. [977.3/White/V2/Vau/v. 3].

IOWA

Palo Alto County, Iowa Newspapers, Abstractions from the West Bend Journal for the Years 1890, 1891, and 1909-1915. By Wirtz, Marilyn Cuplin. 1999. [977.7/Palo Alto/B3/Wir].
A Pocket of Civility: A History of Sioux Center. By Bosch, Mike Vanden. c1976. [977.7/Sioux/H2/Bos].
Sioux Center's First 75 Years 1891-1966. By Mouw, Peter B. c1966. [977.7/Sioux/H2/Mou].
Siouxland: A History of Sioux County, Iowa. By Nieuwenhuis, G. Nelson. 1983. [977.7/Sioux/H2/Nie].
The Story of Sioux County. By Dyke, Charles L. 1942. [977.7/Sioux/H2/Dyk].

KANSAS

Chautauqua County, Kansas Marriages. By Bennett, Charlotte. 1994. [978.1/Chautauqua/V2/Ben].

KENTUCKY

Hardin County, Kentucky, Wills 1793-1866; Abstracts of Wills, Will Books A, B, C, D, E. By Jones, Mary Josephine. 1984. [976.9/Hardin/P2/Jon].

MAINE

A Maine Family Index, 1900-1912, v. 10: The Waldo/Knox Region. By Gilman, Wayne Clark. 2003. [974.1//D4/Gil/v. 10].
Picton's Cemetery Inscriptions: Knox County, Maine. By Maine Old Cemetery Association. n.d.. [C974.1/Knox/V3/Mai/#702].
Picton's Cemetery Inscriptions: Somerset County, Maine. By Maine Old Cemetery Association. n.d.. [C974.1/Somerset/V3/Mai/#703].
Picton's Cemetery Inscriptions: Waldo County, Maine. By Maine Old Cemetery Association. n.d.. [C974.1/Waldo/V3/Mai/#701].
Vital records of Lubec, Maine, prior to 1892. By Townsend, Patricia McCurdy. c1996. [974.1/Washington/V2/Tow].

MASSACHUSETTS

Early Settlers of Nantucket. 1659-1850. Their Associates and Descendants. By Hinchman, Lydia S. 1901. [974.4/Nantucket/D3/Hin].

MINNESOTA

Index to Cemeteries of Renville County, Minnesota, v. 1-3. By Schweinfurter, Molly. 2001. [977.6/Renville/V3/Sch/v.1-3 index].

MISSOURI

Callaway County, Missouri Marriage Records, 1821 to 1871. By Eddlemon, Sherida K. 1991. [977.8/Callaway/V2/Edd].

MONTANA

Progressive Years, Madison County, v. 2 1920-1950. By Madison County History Association. 1983. [978.6/Madison/D3/Mad/v. 2].

NEW YORK

The Belgians, First Settlers in New York and in the Middle States. By Bayer, Henry G. 1925. [974.7//F2/Bay].
Final Camping Ground: Civil War Veterans at Brooklyn's Green-Wood Cemetery, 2d ed.. By Richman, Jeffrey I. n.d.. [C974.7/Kings/V3/Ric/#701].

NORTH CAROLINA

Guide to County Records in the North Carolina State Archives.. By . 2009. [975.6//D27/Nor].

OHIO

Warren County, Ohio Index to Wills & Estates, 1803-1936 v. 1-2. By Warren County Genealogical Society. 1999. [977.1/Warren/P2/War/v. 1-2 index].

OKLAHOMA

Shadows of the Past: Tombstone Inscriptions in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, v. 1. By Tulsa Genealogical Society. 1986. [976.6/Tulsa/V3/Tul/v. 1].

OREGON

Episcopal Marriages of the Southern Oregon Coast 1884-1940. By Eakley, Barbara Brown. 1997. [979.5//K2/Eak].

PENNSYLVANIA

Commemorative Biographical Record of Central Pennsylvania Including the Counties of Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson and Clarion, v. 1-2. By Beers, J. H. & Co. 1898. [974.8/Centre/D3/Bee/v. 1-2].

TENNESSEE

The Burned Deed Index, 1852-1861, Bedford County, Tennessee. By Marsh, Timothy Richard. c1999. [976.8/Bedford/R2/Mar].

TEXAS

1890 Tax Record Abstract Smith County, Texas. By East Texas Genealogical Society. [976.4/Smith/R4/Eas].

Austin Colony Pioneers, Including History of Bastrop, Fayette, Grimes, Montgomery and Washington Counties, Texas. By Ray, Worth S. 1995. [976.4/Bastrop/H2/Ray].

History of Palo Pinto County (Word of Mouth Family History) Palo Pinto County, Texas. By Palo Pinto County Historical Association. 1978. [976.4/Palo Pinto/D3/Pal].

VIRGINIA

Some Virginia Marriages 1700-1799 v. 1-20. By McDonald, Cecil D. Jr. 1972 (1976). [975.5//V2/McD].

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WASHINGTON, DC

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The Scottish Pioneers of Upper Canada, 1784-1855: Glengarry and Beyond. By Campey, Lucille H. 2005. [971.3//H2/Cam].

ENGLAND

The Growth of British Education and its Records. By Chapman, Colin R. 1992. [942//J2/Cha].

A Guide to the Naval Records in the National Archives of the UK. By Cock, Randolph. 2008. [942//A3/Coc].

Tracing Your Liverpool Ancestors, a Guide for Family Historians. By Royden, Mike. 2010. [942//D27/Roy].

EUROPE

In Their Words, v. 1 Polish: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin, and Russian Documents. By Shea, Jonathan D. 2007. [940//D27/She/v. 1].

GERMANY - BADEN

Baden : Atlantic Bridge to Germany. By Herrick, Linda M. 2004. [943.46//E7/Her].

IRELAND

British Sources for Irish history, 1485-1641; a guide to manuscripts in local, regional, and specialised repositories in England, Scotland, and Wales. By Donovan, Brian C. 1997. [941.5//D27/Don].
A Guide to Tracing Your Donegal Ancestors. By Meehan, Helen. 2008. [941.5/Donegal/D27/Mee].
A Guide to Tracing Your Dublin Ancestor. By Ryan, James G. 2009. [941.5/Dublin/D27/Rya].
The Surnames of North West Ireland, Concise Histories of the Major Surnames of Gaelic and Planter Origin. By Mitchell, Brian. 2010. [941.5//D4/Mit].

ITALY

Finding Your Italian Ancestors, a Beginner's Guide. By Adams, Suzanne Russo. 2008. [E945//D27/Ada].

POLAND (GERMANY - POMERANIA)

Pomerania : Atlantic Bridge to Germany. By Herrick, Linda M. 2005. [943.81//E7/Her].

FAMILY HISTORIES

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Ancestry of Elof Nilsson of Lund, Sweden. By Tilton, Elizabeth Foster. 2002. [929.2/Nilsson//Til].
Ancestry of Matthias Lair Harter, 1821-1872. By Tilton, Elizabeth Foster. 2005. [929.2/Harter//Til].
Ancestry of Sophie Jane Shorey Tilton, 1828-1919. By Tilton, Elizabeth Foster. 2006. [929.2/Tilton//Til].
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Certainties and Surprises: Fabian/Francis/Frederick LaForest, a Rip Van Winkle Imitation, Esther LaForest, c1830-1891, His Possible Sister, a Question of Maternity, Joseph Alard, 1819-1904, a Confusion Clarified. By Rockwell, Lorelei Maison. 2005. [929.2/Laforest//Roc].
The Defer Family of Pleigne, Switzerland and Macomb and Wayne Counties, Michigan. By Rockwell, Lorelei Maison. 2002. [929.2/Defer//Roc].
The Families McClaughry. By MacLaury, Lyle E. 1986. [929.2/McClaughry//Mac].
The History of the Lineal Descent of William Tilton of Lynn, Massachusetts to Pauline Tilton Kennedy of Western Springs, Illinois. By Marden, Barbara Brown. 1994. [929.2/Tilton//Mar].
A "New" Tremblay-Trombley Ancestry in the Detroit Area. By Rockwell, Lorelei Maison. 2002. [929.2/Tremblay//Roc].
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The True Identity of George Defer, 1811-1868. By Rockwell, Lorelei Maison. 2004. [929.2/Defer//Roc].
Unscrambling the Life and Loves of Clara Dice, Webster, Frank, [Woodbeck], Blay, Beauregard, 1881-1929. By Rockwell, Lorelei Maison. 2006. [929.2/Dice//Roc].
William Tilton; his English origins and some American descendants. By Jones, William H. 1997.. [929.2/Tilton//Jon].

NEW US POST OFFICE REQUIREMENTS

To comply with current Post Office requirements for using our non-profit org. U.S. Postage Paid bulk mail permit, we are required to use bar coded mailing labels and the zip code plus 4. You will notice that after your name, the words **Or Current Resident** will be added to comply with regulations for publications. The Post Office will not forward bulk mail to you, so be sure to keep SBCGS updated with your current address. **To do so, phone (805) 968-1670 (Sue Ramsey), or e-mail: edsue.dlt@verizon.net, or write a letter to Membership, SBCGS, PO Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303.**

THE PEACH TREES A POEM FOR MY UNKNOWN GRANDFATHER

*By Robert Bason, SBCGS Member
<robertbason@yahoo.com>*

In reading through the settlement of the estate of Richard Henry Bason (my grandfather), one of the things that struck me was that he had ordered 12 peach trees (6 Crosby and 6 Champion) in October 1901 before he committed suicide on 1 Feb 1902. I sat down and wrote the following:

THE PEACH TREES

When he ordered 12 peach trees
He was full of hope.
The winter snows were on
But he knew Spring would come.

When he ordered 12 peach trees
For delivery in the Spring
He knew his baby was
Also coming – a gift of Spring.

Peach trees and a baby
Both coming in the Spring.
The long, cold, gray Iowa winter
Would break – and Spring would come.

But somewhere in the cold winter
Hope deserted him completely.
It fled with the leaves of fall
And was buried 'neath the winter snows.

All promises of Spring were gone.
The 12 peach trees were forgotten.
No hint or promise of sun remained.
He descended into the chasm.

No one will ever know how
Deeply he felt his despair.
How alone he must have felt,
How out of control, how forgotten.

He ascended the old stairs to
The East mow of the barn.
He thought his last thoughts.
The shot was not heard in the house.

He was buried in February.
His baby son was born in March.
The peach trees arrived in April.
Spring had come!



NELLIE WHITTLESEY BASON WITH PEACH TREES
SHE PLANTED THE TREES AFTER HER HUSBAND'S DEATH AND
YEARS LATER, HERE'S THE PICTURE OF HER AS AN OLDER WOMAN
UNDER THE TREES.

PHOTO FROM BOB BASON'S COLLECTION.

2 Experts 9 Terrific Classes 1 Incredible Genealogy Seminar!

featuring
**Dr. Roger P. Minert (Germanic Genealogy) and
Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck (U.S. Genealogy)**



Saturday, 9 April 2011
8:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Registration begins at 7:45 a.m.
Goleta Presbyterian Church
6067 Shirrell Way, Goleta (behind Fairview Center)

The 2011 all-day seminar has something for everyone — a full day with lectures for your level of expertise and interest — with a focus on Germanic and U.S. genealogy, a box lunch at our own *Katskeller am Shirrell*, book sales, displays, and more.

Seminar Schedule

(Program and times subject to change.)

Registration 7:45 a.m. — 8:30 a.m.
BOOKNOOK and Sales Room OPEN at 7:45 a.m.
and will remain OPEN UNTIL 4:30 p.m.

Welcome & Keynote Address	<p>Welcome: Mary E. Hall, President 8:30 a.m. Church Sanctuary</p> <p>Dr. Roger P. Minert, Keynote Speaker "Avoiding Self-Defeating Behaviors in Family History Research" 8:40 a. m. — 9:40 a.m. Church Sanctuary</p>
Session I 9:50 - 10:50	<p>A. German Immigrants in American Protestant Church Records: Exciting genealogical detail is found in the records of Germanic Protestant congregations in the United States. Examples are from the Midwest but are comparable to records found over the entire U.S. since about 1830. (RPM)</p> <p>B. Revolutionary War, Patriots and Tories: America's first civil war took place during the Revolution, an ultra violent, family-splitting, and often vindictive conflict between patriots and loyalists (Tories). It became a conflict between Americans as well as a struggle for independence. Lecture will focus on demographics of both groups, migrations after the war, and available records for genealogical research. (LdWB)</p>
Session II 11:00 - 12:00	<p>A. Marriage and Courtship in Germany, 1500 to 1800. Social and religious customs associated with courtship and marriage are discussed in detail. Illegitimate children, inheritance, and property acquisition are an integral part of this presentation. (RPM)</p> <p>B. Early U.S. Migrations: from Trans-Appalachia to the west bank of the Mississippi, 1763 - 1850. Lecture will focus on push/pull reasons for migrations and the rich sources of records available in various states. (LdWB)</p>
LUNCH 12:00 - 1:25	LUNCH at the Katskeller am Shirrell - All are Welcome - BOOKNOOK and Sales Room Open
Session III 1:30 - 2:50	<p>A. Church Records in Germany. The most valuable records containing data on our Germanic ancestors are religious baptism, marriage, and burial records, considered as Vital Records prior to Civil Registration for Germanic countries. (RPM)</p> <p>B. Probate Records and Deeds. Information accessible via ancestral and collateral wills, intestate proceedings and land deeds can solve some of your most bricked-up problems. Learn new search techniques, sources, and clues. (LdWB)</p>
Session IV 3:15 - 4:15	<p>A. Conducting Family History Research in Europe. Conducting personal research in an ancestral hometown in Europe can be challenging even for the experienced professional. The emphasis of this talk is on preparation, communication, avoiding and/or solving problems. Will include hints on contacting resources in Germanic countries from here in the U.S. (RPM)</p> <p>B. Huguenots and Quakers in America. Learn about your immigrant Huguenots, ie., French Calvinists or members of the Protestant Reformed Church of France, and about your Quakers, ie., members of the Society of Friends. Learn what about them? Their lives in the new country, their courtship and marriage customs, their persecutions, their burial customs, their records and where to find them. (LdWB)</p>

About Our Speakers

Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck, award-winning professional genealogist, educator, librarian, author and columnist who for 36 years worked for the Dallas Public Library (the last 30 as Supervisor of their Genealogy Section), an institution which was recognized by the Family Tree Magazine as one of the "Top 10 Public Libraries for Genealogists" in the USA. He wrote a popular weekly "Family Tree" column for The Dallas Morning News from 1991 to 2008 and has been a contributing writer to the Eastman Online Genealogy Newsletter since 2008. He is the author of *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers*, *Genealogical Research in Texas*, *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State Governments*, *Naval Pensioners of the United States, 1800-1851*, and *Denizations and Naturalizations in the British Colonies in North America, 1607-1775*. Lloyd received the Award of Merit from the National Genealogical Society in 1982 and was named a fellow of the society in 1993. In 1999 he was awarded the first Filby Prize for Genealogical Librarianship. In 2003 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Northeast Texas Library System. In 2005 the National Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America presented Lloyd with their highest award, and the Sons of the American Revolution presented him with the Gold Good Citizenship Medal. He co-wrote the "Military Records" chapter of *The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy* with Sandra Hargreaves Luebkings.

Dr. Roger P. Minert was awarded a doctoral degree from Ohio State University in 1991 specializing in German language history and second language acquisition. After teaching German language and history for more than ten years, he became a professional family history researcher and logged more than 33,000 hours in research in church and civil records in the German, Dutch, Danish, Latin, French, Czech, and Italian languages, including 175 days of research in archives and parish offices in Europe. He has lived in Germany and Austria for more than five years and returns periodically to conduct research. In August 2003 he became associate professor of family history at Brigham Young University where he is responsible for all courses in Germanic family history research. The author of more than 70 books and articles, he has directed a major project for the extraction of data on German immigrants found in church records in the United States which has already produced eight volumes of immigrant names with birthplaces.

Refer to our webpage for the latest seminar information!
www.sbgen.org

Registration Information

Easiest! Register and pay online using either the SBCGS email you will soon receive
 (If you are not receiving our emails, contact sylvester.diane@gmail.com)
 OR

- Go to www.sbgen.org
- Click on the "Registration" button
- Complete the registration process and pay
- You're done!

Or Register by Mail

Easy! Complete the Registration Form below; make your check out to SBCGS; and send them to
 SEMINAR, c/o P.O. Box 1303, Goleta, CA 93116-1303

Maps will be available for many eateries near Goleta Presbyterian Church.

Order an SBCC-catered gourmet box lunch; or bring your own bag lunch to the Ratskeller am Shirrell

Registration Form

Name: _____ Address: _____
 Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Please circle lecture preferences (you may change your choices the day of the seminar):

1st Session: A B 2nd Session: A B 3rd Session: A B 4th Session: A B

Member(s) (\$30 each) Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

Non-Member(s) (\$40 each) Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

Membership to June 30 and Seminar (\$50) Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

Members of affiliated organizations and
 institutions (\$35). Contact Mary Hall
 for more information at mehall2@cox.net Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

Optional Box Lunch at the Ratskeller am Shirrell: \$10 each

(Includes: 6 oz. selected salad, croissant, fresh fruit, brownie, and assorted canned beverages. Receipt of lunch order & payment required by 1 April)

A. Polynesian chicken salad, mayonnaise base with
 pineapple and red grapes A. Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

B. Turkey breast and Swiss Cheese, with lettuce, tomato,
 and avocado on Croissant w/pasta salad B. Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

C. Roasted Vegetable and Cream Cheese Sandwich on a
 Croissant w/pasta salad (vegetarian) C. Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

D. *Kartoffelsalat und Schinken:*
 German Potato Salad and Ham D. Number _____ Amount enclosed _____

TOTAL AMOUNT: _____

OUR APRIL 9, 2011 SEMINAR SPEAKERS

Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck, is a professional genealogist, educator, librarian, author, and columnist who served for 36 years (1973-2009) with the Dallas Public Library, the last 30 as the Supervisor of the Genealogy Section, an institution which was recognized by Family Tree Magazine as one of the "Top 10 Public Libraries for Genealogists" in the United States. He wrote a popular weekly "Family Tree" column for The Dallas Morning News from 1991 to 2008 and has been a contributing writer to the Eastman Online Genealogy Newsletter since 2008. He is the author of *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers*, *Genealogical Research in Texas*, *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State Governments*, *Naval Pensioners of the United States, 1800-1851*, and *Denizations and Naturalizations in the British Colonies in North America, 1607-1775*. Lloyd received the Award of Merit from the National Genealogical Society in 1982 and was named a fellow of the society in 1993. In 1999 he was awarded the first Filby Prize for Genealogical Librarianship. In 2003 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Northeast Texas Library System. In 2005 the National Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America presented Lloyd with their highest award, and the Sons of the American Revolution presented him with the Gold Good Citizenship Medal. He co-wrote the "Military Records" chapter of *The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy* with Sandra Hargreaves Luecking.

SBCGS April 9th Seminar Speaker, Genealogy Expert Lloyd Bockstruck, on Youtube!

Want to get a preview of what's in store for you on April 9th, at "One Incredible Genealogy Seminar"? As the supervisor of the genealogy collection in the Dallas Public Library -- one of the largest genealogical repositories in the US -- for over 30 years, and an almost life long genealogist, we are in for a treat. Check out this youtube video, filmed at the Allen Public Library last July 2010, when Mr. Bockstruck discussed genealogical trends and methodologies:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSufYn81msA>

Not only will you learn real genealogical tidbits from this 65 minute video, but you'll also get a sense of the immense good fortune we'll have to learn from one of the foremost experts on American genealogy when Mr. Bockstruck visits us on April 9th.

Dr. Roger P. Minert was awarded a doctoral degree from Ohio State University in 1991 specializing in German language history and second language acquisition. After teaching German language and history for more than ten years, he became a professional family history researcher and logged more than 33,000 hours in research in church and civil records in the German, Dutch, Danish, Latin, French, Czech, and Italian languages, including 175 days of research in archives and parish offices in Europe. He has lived in Germany and Austria for more than five years and returns periodically to conduct research. In August 2003 he became associate professor of family history at Brigham Young University where he is responsible for all courses in Germanic family history research. The author of more than 70 books and articles, he has directed a major project for the extraction of data on German immigrants found in church records in the United States which has already produced eight volumes of immigrant names with birthplaces.

From Cari Thomas on Dr. Minert:

"I want to tell you how enthusiastic I am about the society's **ONE INCREDIBLE GENEALOGY SEMINAR**, to be held at Goleta Presbyterian Church on Saturday 9 April 2011.

I'm anxiously awaiting Dr. Minert's 4th session talk on **Conducting Family History Research in Europe** and whatever else Dr. Minert will add to help those of us who do not travel half-way around the world to connect with ancestors or researchers who are that distant.

I'm also anticipating the #1 talk, about locating ancestors in American Church Records.

I believe the best and most likely source of specific German origin information, here in the States, is found in Church Records. So, it behooves me to learn as much as I can.

I can hardly wait to hear and see his PowerPoint lecture on Germanic Church Records. There's an inherent problem with early church records, when often there was no printed form, and the pastor or priest or rabbi included only what he decided to write.

Fleshing the Bones on my German ancestors is another skill that I need to improve. Marriage and Courtship (and their attendant: illegitimacy, inheritance and property acquisition), particularly in those early 4 centuries of

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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

APRIL 2011

April 2, Saturday. California Genealogy Society, Oakland. Newspapers Online. See CaliforniaAncestors.org.

ONE INCREDIBLE SEMINAR

April 9, Saturday 8:30. Registration 7:30-8:30. Goleta Presbyterian Church, 6067 Shirrell Way, Goleta. Dr. Roger P. Minert (**Germanic Genealogy**) and Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck (**U.S. Genealogy**). Two tracks running simultaneously. See page 48 for scheduled lectures. Register online at sbgen.org.

April 13, Wednesday. 9:30-11:30. Adult Ed Class: Germanic Genealogy. Cari Thomas, instructor.

April 14, Thursday, 1:00-3:30. Adult Ed Class: Genealogy Goes Digital. Norma Eggli, instructor.

April 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 sbgen.org in April.

MAY 2011

May 25-June 1. SBCGS Salt Lake City trip to the Family History Library. Contact Jim Friestad at ronjim@cox.net or call him at 805-964-0227 for more information.

JUNE 2011

June 10-12. So. Cal. Genealogical Society's Jamboree! Los Angeles Marriott Burbank Hotel. See genealogyjamboree.blogspot.com

SEPTEMBER 2011

September 7-10. Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Annual seminar: "Pathways to the Heartland." Springfield, Illinois. See FGS.org.