

# DOWNLOAD PDF SAN RAMON CHAPEL PIONEERS AND THEIR CALIFORNIA HERITAGE

## Chapter 1 : Esperanza Lee Collection Â· The Re/Collecting Project

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Grandfather Frederick Wickenden had 5, sheep and there was no grass. To save them, he started driving them north. In the Salinas Valley, they found grass and they had their lambs. Grandfather continued on to Redwood City where he sold the 5, sheep for a dollar a piece. With the money, he purchased redwood boards at the mills and shipped them to Port Harford. He had purchased enough to add eight rooms to the Wickenden Adobe and build a chapel. Frederick Wickenden sells 5, sheep to purchase redwood boards to add on to his house and build a chapel. The coffin containing the remains of Benjamin Foxen is moved to the chapel cemetery. The chapel is dedicated as the San Ramon Chapel. Services are held once a month. Father Terns discontinues regular services. From until the San Ramon chapel is used only for an occasional funeral or baptism. After being reroofed and painted the chapel is rededicated by a group of Santa Barbara citizens led by R. They designated the chapel the Benjamin Foxen Memorial Chapel. A Project is initiated by Winston Wickenden to restore the chapel. The original wood post footings are replaced with a concrete block foundation. The Benjamin Foxen Memorial Chapel committee reports that the restoration work has been completed. A Group of local citizens, concerned with deterioration and vandalism, formed the San Ramon Preservation committee. A chain link fence is erected around the chapel and cemetery to deter vandals. The Santa Maria Cemetery Association which holds the title to the property paints the outside of the chapel before the dedication. On November 14, at The Chapel is reroofed. Replacement frames and new glass for the top arches of all six windows are installed. Proceeds from the BBQ go to the preservation committee. The chapel is raised and a new concrete foundation is installed. The original church benches are replaced and the old benches sold. The San Ramon Preservation Committee turns down the offer. The Chapel is painted inside and out, the road graded and windows are replaced. Wrought iron bars are purchased and installed on all windows and doors. Light fixtures are donated by Myron and Lorraine Bettencourt. An electric heater is installed in the chapel. Charles Maurer, an eagle scout, maps the cemetery. The map is framed and hung at the back of the chapel. Blacktop is installed on the entrance road to the chapel. Stations of the cross are donated by Drew Crosby. The chapel is painted by David McNeil. A letter is drafted and sent to Father Garcia at Saint Louis de Montfort Church offering ownership of the chapel and cemetery. The Catholic Cemetery Archdiocese of Los Angeles indicates that they will not be responsible for the chapel and cemetery. A water well is drilled at the chapel site. Parts of the fence are replaced with a decorative steel fence. White crosses are placed at all unmarked grave sites. Broken grave markers are repaired and the cemetery is thoroughly cleaned. A permanent bathroom facility is installed. The parking lot of the chapel is paved. A Memorial Rose Garden is planted. The chapel is reroofed. Three prior layers of shingles are removed including the original wood shingles , the roof is sheeted and a new roof installed. The top four feet of the two towers are replaced. Two new crosses are installed. The chapel is repainted by David Mcniel.

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## Chapter 2 : Santa Barbara County CA Histories and Genealogies

*The Hardcover of the San Ramon Chapel Pioneers and Their California Heritage by Erlinda P. Ontiveros, Jim Norris, Lynne Norris | at Barnes & Noble.*

Library Specific publications that include California Spanish families: Epic of a City. Bandy, Marcy and Maurice. Box , Orange, California , The California I Love. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. Gateway to Alta California. When Reid first entered the Pueblo of Los Angeles in it was a sleepy, mud-colored place of one-story adobes built with little regard for planning. Settling nearby at Mission San Gabriel, Reid became a Mexican citizen and a Catholic, in order to own property and marry a Californian. Windows in an Old Adobe. Progress-Bulletin, Pomona, California in collaboration with: Southern California Genealogical Society, California, Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California: Volume I published , reprinted Volume II published , reprinted The Lands of Mission San Miguel. Word Dancer Press, N. Box , San Miguel, CA , Editors - Jim and Lynne Norris. The Decline of the Californios: It is the story of the decline but no less of the. Building and Builders in Hispanic California, Wittenburg, Sister Mary Ste. The Machados and Rancho La Ballona:

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## Chapter 3 : San Ramon Historic Foundation – San Ramon Historic Foundation

*San Ramon Chapel pioneers and their California heritage [Erlinda P Ontiveros] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

He later joined the merchant service and gradually worked his way up to first officer. He met Alpheus Basil "A. After working for Thompson for two years, Foxen went into business for himself. Using his own ship, he made his first visit to the San Francisco Bay in , and Santa Barbara in Olivera informed Foxen that he could not allow Eduarda to marry a non-Catholic. It was rumored that Foxen could have had more land but refused saying, "the cattle would roam too far". Don Julian experienced many hard years during the development of his ranch. He built a large adobe ranch house and barns to protect his cattle, horses and mules from wild animals and wild Indians. He built a blacksmith shop to make his own plows which were drawn by oxen to cultivate the flat land for grains and corn. In his harness shop, he made yokes for the oxen, and bridles, harnesses and other accessories. He built a flour mill, soap vats and possibly a tannery and winery. In addition to his busy life on the rancho, Don Julian spent much time helping those who were ill. During his service in the British Navy and the Merchant Marines, he had acquired some knowledge of medicine, surgery and dentistry, and he could set broken bones. When news reached the rancho that the United States was at war with Mexico, the northern portion of California had already been "taken" by the Americans under the leadership of Major John C. Fremont who was marching south and taking possession of every mission and pueblo. Because he was Mexican by adoption, Don Julian decided the wisest thing for him to do was remain neutral. The Californios felt he was a traitor to his adopted country Mexico, and with the help of Indians they raided his rancho and set fire to his fields. Later, while the family was attending mass at Santa Ines Mission, their home was set on fire. For safety, the family moved into the mission. In Don Julian returned to the rancho to gather up additional belongings, only to discover that the house had been ransacked. While he surveyed the damage, he was approached by three men and a woman. In an attempt to defend himself, Don Julian shot Augustin Davila. Governor Mason appointed a special court consisting of two alcaldes; the trial was held September 4th and 5th, , and Don Julian was sentenced to four years in jail. In consideration of his family and through the intercession of the mission padres, he was soon granted a pardon by the governor. As the years passed, the rancho was rebuilt. New barns, a shop and corrals were constructed. The Foxen Ranch house was a stage stop from to Don Julian died in ; he was buried on a mesa near the ranch and, in , his remains were moved to the San Ramon Chapel Cemetery.

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### Chapter 4 : San Ramon Chapel Pioneers And Their California Heritage by Erlinda P Ontiveros

*Erlinda P Ontiveros is the author of San Ramon Chapel Pioneers And Their California Heritage ( avg rating, 1 rating, 1 review).*

By November Rivera was eventually able to enlist only fourteen families for Los Angeles, a little over half of the number required with two families deserting before reaching California. Once everyone had assembled in Alamos and had been issued supplies, mounts and clothing for the trip, Rivera divided the settlers and soldiers into two groups, according to Viceroy Marquis de Croix instructions. Several researchers have studied the two groups, but there is some disagreement on the total numbers and on which group some families were in. Ramon Lasso de la Vega. The second group from this expedition included the Santa Barbara Presidio and channel missions soldiers and their families, as well as the 1, head of livestock. They were commanded by Captain Rivera y Moncada. They traveled to Horcasitas, and from there crossed the desert, stopping at the Yuma Crossing the junction of the Gila and lower Colorado rivers in the latter part of June. Temperatures could soar up to degrees Fahrenheit. Rivera and a few soldiers made camp near the eastern bank of the river opposite the Mission Purisima Concepcion to allow his herd to rest and graze before continuing on to Mission San Gabriel. Rivera provided the spark to the powder keg of brooding resentment the Yuma Quechan Indians already had against the local missions and Spanish settlers. This incited the natives to rebel at both nearby settlements. Spain sent two punitive expeditions against the Yumas in Sept. The natives maintained control of the Yuma Crossing, and Spain would never be able to use this land route to Alta California again. Efigenio is listed as Efigenio Ruiz, an expedition member as well as his family by Marie E. Northrup; her reference sources included mission and garrison records, California Padrones censuses, pioneer indexes, and other early-California-history books and records. Efigenio and his family are present when Mission San Buenventura is founded. Junipero Serra, and thirty-five other soldiers and families. Efigenio and his family are present when the Santa Barbara Presidio is founded. Private Eugenio is assigned to guard the mission, attached to the Santa Barbara Presidio. Efigenio was a witness at the marriage. Parra, a soldado de cuera, and Maria Isabel Talamantes. The child was born in Santa Barbara in December of His father was listed as Vicente Ortega. As far as we can tell, Maria Rosa never remarried. If he is taken, she wishes him to serve in the same company as his brother.

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## Chapter 5 : Ruiz to California: Schwald Family Genealogy

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He later joined the merchant service and gradually worked his way up to first officer. He met Alpheus Basil "A. After working for Thompson for two years, Foxen went into business for himself. Using his own ship, he made his first visit to the San Francisco Bay in , and Santa Barbara in Olivera informed Foxen that he could not allow Eduarda to marry a non-Catholic. It was rumored that Foxen could have had more land but refused saying, "the cattle would roam too far". Don Julian experienced many hard years during the development of his ranch. He built a large adobe ranch house and barns to protect his cattle, horses and mules from wild animals and wild Indians. He built a blacksmith shop to make his own plows which were drawn by oxen to cultivate the flat land for grains and corn. In his harness shop, he made yokes for the oxen, and bridles, harnesses and other accessories. He built a flour mill, soap vats and possibly a tannery and winery. In addition to his busy life on the rancho, Don Julian spent much time helping those who were ill. During his service in the British Navy and the Merchant Marines, he had acquired some knowledge of medicine, surgery and dentistry, and he could set broken bones. When news reached the rancho that the United States was at war with Mexico, the northern portion of California had already been "taken" by the Americans under the leadership of Major John C. Fremont who was marching south and taking possession of every mission and pueblo. Because he was Mexican by adoption, Don Julian decided the wisest thing for him to do was remain neutral. The Californios felt he was a traitor to his adopted country Mexico, and with the help of Indians they raided his rancho and set fire to his fields. Later, while the family was attending mass at Santa Ines Mission, their home was set on fire. For safety, the family moved into the mission. In Don Julian returned to the rancho to gather up additional belongings, only to discover that the house had been ransacked. While he surveyed the damage, he was approached by three men and a woman. In an attempt to defend himself, Don Julian shot Augustin Davila. Governor Mason appointed a special court consisting of two alcaldes; the trial was held September 4th and 5th, , and Don Julian was sentenced to four years in jail. In consideration of his family and through the intercession of the mission padres, he was soon granted a pardon by the governor. As the years passed, the rancho was rebuilt. New barns, a shop and corrals were constructed. The Foxen Ranch house was a stage stop from to Don Julian died in ; he was buried on a mesa near the ranch and, in , his remains were moved to the San Ramon Chapel Cemetery.

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## Chapter 8 : Benjamin William Foxen | SAN RAMON CHAPEL CEMETERY, SANTA BARBARA | Flickr

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## Chapter 9 : California Spanish Genealogy - Library

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*The Santa Barbara Foundation awards a grant of \$5, to go toward the publication of The San Ramon Chapel Pioneers and Their California Heritage. The San Ramon Beautification Project is OK'd by the preservation committee.*