



**City of San Bernardino**  
**Historical and Pioneer Society**  
P.O. Box 875, San Bernardino, CA 92402  
[www.sbhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.sbhistoricalsociety.com)

**LIBRARY NEWS APRIL 2013**

By Richard D. Thompson, Librarian

**REDEDICATION OF STODDARD-WAITE MONUMENT**

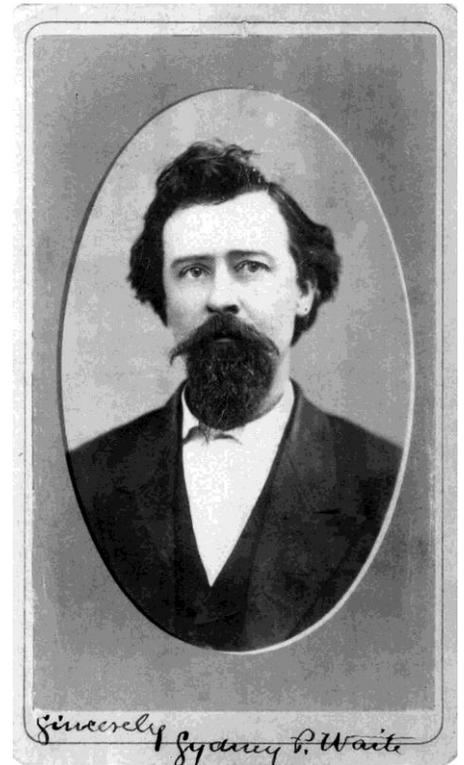
Make sure you reserve Saturday, May 18, 2013, for a lot of fun in Cajon Pass.

Recently, while going over some information gathered on Sydney Waite, I read an account of how he volunteered during the Civil War for the Confederacy. The article appears in the March 1914 issue of *The Santa Fe Magazine*, which features a story on the Cajon Pass Monument dedicated the previous May. The story relates how Waite joined a cavalry unit at Cucamonga, but was captured by Colonel Carleton's command at the Mowry Mine near Tucson, Arizona. He was sent to prison at Fort Yuma, and released after three months of imprisonment. He next went to New Orleans, and then on to General Johnson's camp in Tennessee. He was wounded at Shiloh, and invalided to Arizona, where he kept store at the La Paz mines.

This story probably was scrambled by the reporter and it comports better with historical facts if he at first went to Tennessee, was wounded at Shiloh (April 1862) and then returned to Arizona to recoup his health and was captured at the Mowry Mine (July 1862). Although considerable biographical material has been collected on Waite, *The Santa Fe Magazine* is the only source relating his Civil War exploits.

I asked our genealogist, Sylvia Andrews, if she might be able to shed some light on the matter. She came back with several newspaper references, most of which I did not have. Sylvia found that Waite joined some local militia groups prior to the war: in 1857, while still living in Los Angeles, he was a member of a rifle company, and two years later, while residing in San Bernardino, he joined a group called the "Mountain Rangers." Nothing has been found so far in the 1860s newspapers regarding his war service, but our diligent researcher Sylvia Andrews found that in 1899 Waite belonged to an association known as "The Blue and the Gray." Now, that is a pretty good indication that he served during the war—but, unfortunately, it is not conclusive in itself.

Our thanks go to Sylvia for all the time she expended, and for providing important historical data. Her results will be put in a large binder of information on Waite, and presented to family representatives on the day of the rededication (we have one for the Stoddard family as well).



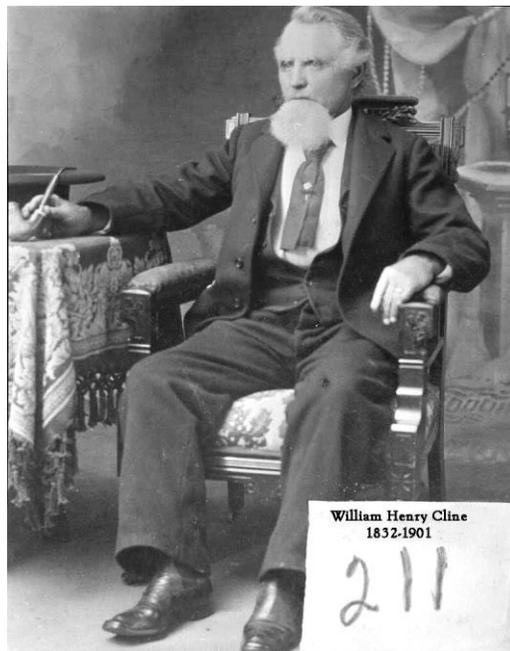
**Sydney P. Waite**

## RESEARCH BY SYLVIA ANDREWS

Sylvia has been working on the profiles of many people, and I asked her if she wouldn't mind writing up an example of what she has been doing so that it could be included in our newsletter. It so happened she had been working on William Henry Cline (he went by his middle name "Henry"), a man whom we wrote about in the January 2010 issue of Library News. Sylvia went into some deep research and found out a great deal more about Cline, and she wrote the following account. Her work is impressive, as you will see by the results of her research on Henry the "Hangman."

### WILLIAM HENRY CLINE The Hangman Hype By Sylvia Andrews

William Henry Cline was quite the interesting person to research. He was known as the "Hangman." Mary Lewis has it on a side note on a record that she had interviewed Henry's granddaughter, Susie Bessant Chaffee. Susie stated that Henry never hung anyone but only built scaffolds. I agree he hanged a lot less than he claimed to have hanged.



William Henry Cline

His place of birth, at least where he claimed to have been born, was also an interesting thing to look at. His records prior to his father's death state plainly that he was born in New York. It wasn't until after his father's death that this researcher finds him referring to his birth place as Murderer's Falls. He stated he was born in "Murderer's Falls, Allegany, New York" but after researching this man and realizing what a "misrememberer" he was, well, I opted to contact Allegany County, NY and after speaking with a few county employees and a couple of librarians in the county, well I have learned from each of these people that there was no place called "Murderer's Falls." When I run the city name through Fold3 or Ancestry.com, not one other record comes up with that name as a city.

The following news article from the May 23, 1897, issue of the *San Francisco Examiner* was obviously written after interviewing Henry himself. Henry gave a list of people he had hanged. I'd like to set history straight because Henry obviously "misremembered" his past, and history no matter how insignificant should be accurately recorded.



.....1851 Hanging of Josefa, the Mexican Beauty

I realized this when I saw that he took "credit" for hanging the Mexican Beauty in "June" 1851. She hanged on July 5, 1851. I know Josefa's stories well. She was one of my first research projects on my road to genealogy. I found Henry's claim quite upsetting because the *Examiner* article, which was obviously quoting Henry, states that the Mexican Beauty was tried, convicted, and hanged in the gallows. Josefa, or sometimes referred to as Juanita, was barely twenty years old and with child when she was hanged for killing Frederick Alexander Augustus "Jock" Cannon. She was hanged from the bridge in Downieville, not gallows, over the Yuba river.

**"Secundus."** Early upon the morning of the 5th of July a most awful murder was perpetrated here. Immediately upon its perpetration the people arose to avenge it. The inhabitants were requested to meet in the Plaza, and runners were dispatched in all directions to collect the miners. Upon a Judge being chosen (Mr. John Rose,) and a jury empaneled, the evidence went to show that a man by the name of Cannon had been stabbed to the heart that morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, and that the woman Josefa, and the man Jose, were in custody for the murder. Both the prisoners are Spanish. After a long hearing the jury found a verdict in these words:  
"That the woman Josefa is guilty of the murder of Cannon, and that she suffer death in two hours.  
"The man Jose is found not guilty; but the jury earnestly request that Judge Rose advise him to leave town within twenty-four hours.  
Amos L. Brown, Foreman."

An awful excitement prevailed during the whole trial, and in fact until late at night. The jury returned their verdict at 9 o'clock, and at a quarter to 4 the Judge, accompanied by the counsel for the prosecution, (W. S. Spear, Esq.,) and the foreman of the jury, headed the procession to the gallows. The gallows were the ties of the bridge. Josefa walked with a firm step onto the bridge, and after bidding adieu to those who stood near her, ascended the ladder perfectly unconcerned, threw her hat to one on the bridge, put the rope around her own neck, and at 6 minutes to 4 o'clock the beam fell. She hung twenty-two minutes and was lowered and given to her friends. On Sunday the 6th, she was buried, at 9 A. M., and Mr. Cannon was buried on the same day at 10 A. M., and thus ended the most awful tragedy that Downieville has ever witnessed.  
Our miners here are as successful as in almost any other place, and the rich flat still holds out. Water in the ravines is falling very fast, and flames are going in as lively as they can.  
Yours,  
E.

Marysville Daily Herald — 12 July 1851

Henry stated in the article that she drove her stiletto into a man's heart while lavishing his affections and also that she had a string of lovers. She lived with one man, Jose. It further states that this gal was arrested, tried and convicted and that the gallows were built under his instruction. Jock Cannon, in a drunken stupor, was banging on doors the night of July 4, 1851. He knocked Juanita's door down, though later his friends said they only knocked on the door and it fell by itself. It is also argued that Jock entered her home and "made a disturbance." Some say they heard his friends state that Jock had had sex with her, but nevertheless, the following morning a sober Jock returned to Juanita's home to apologize (per his friends testimony).

Was she angry for having her door knocked down or afraid because Jock had entered and raped her during the night? I do not know, but I do know she stabbed Jock in the heart with a knife. An angry mob took her and held a "trial" outside of the legal system. A Dr. Aiken testified that she was pregnant but the angry mob ran him out of town. They convicted her and sentenced her to hang. This all occurred within hours of Jock's death. No circuit judge was called. No hangman was called. She had one or two hours to prepare herself to be hanged. She was taken to the bridge where she placed the noose around her own neck and threw her hat to a friend, therefore her hands were not tied by Cline as he said. Her final words were reported to be, "I would do the same thing again if I was treated as I have been."

National Parks Services had this to say about the hanging, “The fact that Juanita was Mexican and not Anglo denied her the moral, emotional, and physical protection guaranteed Anglo women in the rough mining communities of the day. In the eyes of most of Downieville's inhabitants, Juanita, the Mexican, was an inferior being who was tolerated only so long as she did not threaten the Anglo community. But stabbing Cannon was a direct challenge to the dominant group, a challenge the community met quickly and unrelentingly by hanging Juanita.” She was treated unjustly and to see that Henry Cline took pride in lying about hanging this woman, well, if we as historians do not put the facts straight, then this poor woman is victimized again and again each time we forward his untruthfulness about her ‘crime’ and hanging.

**HANGING A WOMAN**—The occurrence which was published a few days ago, as having taken place at Downieville, proves to be no fiction as several papers supposed. John S. Fowler Esq., who witnessed the frightful scene, describes the affair as reflecting infinite disgrace upon all engaged in it. The act for which the victim suffered, was one entirely justifiable under the provocation. She had stabbed a man who persisted in making a disturbance in her house, and had greatly outraged her rights. The violent proceedings of an indignant and excited mob, led on by the enemies of the unfortunate woman, are a blot upon the history of the State. Had she committed a crime of really heinous character, a real American would have revolted at such a course as was pursued towards this friendless and unprotected foreigner. We had hoped that the story was fabricated. As it is the perpetrators of the deed have shamed themselves and their race. The Mexican woman is said to have borne herself with the utmost fortitude and composure through the fearful ordeal, meeting her fate without flinching.

*Daily Alta California* — 14 July 1851

#### .....1850 Hanging of Richard Colts in Placer County

Henry states that in 1850 he built a gallows in Placerville. Placerville used an Oak tree for their hangings during this time. The site of the tree is Historical site number 141. Sadly it is now inside a building that is condemned. In 1850 and like Josefa in 1851, these would not have been years where someone would have been summoned to build gallows. The first man hanged **under the color of law in California** was Jose Forni. He was hanged in 1852. Henry would not have been” summoned” to build a gallows in 1850 for Richard Colts or in 1851 for Josefa. Josefa might have been the first woman hanged in California, but not under the color of the law. The first woman to be legally hanged in California on the gallows was Nellie May Madison in 1935. Because Richard Colts’, whom I have found no information upon researching, and Josefa’s hangings were before the 1852 hanging laws, no one would have been summoned to build gallows prior to that year.

#### .....1854 Hanging of Pedro Alvetros

Henry claimed that Pedro Alvetros murdered George Ellington near Puente and he was the hangman for that execution. James, not George, Ellington was murdered and Felipe, not Pedro, but a Felipe Alvitro was hanged for the murder in 1855, not 1854. Misrememberer.

#### .....1857 Five members of the Flores Gang

Henry claims to have joined the posse led by the former governor, Pio Pico. Had Henry really been part of the group of men that went after Sheriff Barton’s killers, he would have known that former governor Pio Pico was not part of the posse. Andres Pico was however. Andres Pico hung 2 of the men, Francisco Ardillero and Silvas. He captured them and was “taking them in” but when he learned that others who had been captured had escaped, well he opted to hang them himself and not risk the chance of them escaping as well. Henry claims to have been out there 21 days but it only took 11 to catch Juan Flores. So If Henry was riding for 21 days, he would have missed Flores’ hanging all together. And Miguel Blanco was hanged right after Juan Flores, yet there is no mention of him hanging him as well. Daniel Pancho was lynched in 1857 while waiting for his trial. In 1859 it’s believed Andres Fontes was killed

in Baja. Jesus Espinoza was lynched in San Buenaventura. Lopez was lynched. Luciano Tapia was hanged two days after Juan Flores. Thomas King hanged with Tapia. The people of San Gabriel executed four. Now, there were eleven innocent people that were hanged and if five of these eleven were hanged in the manner that Henry describes in the news article, well then he was admitting to down right murder and by the laws of that day, someone should have summoned gallows and a hangman for him.

.....1884 Hanging of Billy McDowell

There is a picture of Sheriff Burkhart “officiating” William McDowell’s hanging in an old book. I wasn’t quite sure if “officiating” meant he was the hangman. I had to look up execution by hanging protocols for that day and age. It stated that the sheriff of the county that the defendant was sentenced in was usually called in to officiate as the hangman and because they were not experienced it usually led to botched hangings. *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County* says: “March 28, 1884, William B. McDowell was hung by Sheriff Burkhart in San Bernardino for one of the most atrocious murders on record.”

Below is an article from the day describing the Sheriff hanging McDowell. Nowhere is Henry mentioned. Now, the 2010 newsletter mentions a picture in David DeSoucy’s book of the hanging. This may be the picture I saw, but under the picture that I saw, it clearly stated Sheriff Burkhart.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 28th.—McDowell was hanged this morning at 10:40. The scaffold upon which the execution of McDowell took place is eight feet square and is eight feet from the ground to the platform, and is sixteen feet from the ground to the beam. The trap is three feet square and is placed in the centre of the platform. It is worked by means of a trigger, which draws a bolt and allows it to open back, where a clutch holds it. The steps from the platform run toward the side-door of the Court House, which communicates with the corridor, so that he walked directly from his cell to the scaffold without going out of doors.

PERFECTLY COOL AND COLLECTED.

Up to 1 o'clock this morning he talked with those about him in a quiet and seemingly unconcerned manner, at which hour he retired and rested quietly until 8 o'clock next morning, when he was awakened by the Sheriff to make his final preparations. At 9 o'clock the barber gave him a clean shave. He was then dressed in a neat new black suit, when he received and bade adieu to his friends, conversing with them and still maintaining his composure. At 10:20 his mother, who had been with him during the morning, gave her parting blessing. This, although a very effecting scene, did not unnerve the prisoner. Rev. Dr. Dunbar has been in constant attendance with the condemned man, remaining with him to the last, and supporting him on the right when standing on

And relinquished his kindness only when the Sheriff entered his cell, accompanied by his deputies, at about 9:30. But the prisoner did not leave his cell until 10:20, he being occupied until that time with Rev. Dr. Dunbar. At 10:23 he made his appearance at the lower door supported by Sheriff Burkhart on his left, and Dr. Dunbar on his right. From his appearance one would hardly have thought him a doomed man. With a pleasant expression on his face and an easy step he mounted the scaffold, where he made a statement, that none of the officers had been a party to his escape. He then gave direction about pinioning his arms and body, which the Sheriff did, and the black cap was then adjusted. After this, he requested that more fall be allowed, which the Sheriff proceeded to arrange, making the drop some eight or ten inches longer. All this time he seemed perfectly cool and collected. At 10:40 the trap was sprung, and the body fell with a thud. The neck was broken and life pronounced extinct in sixteen minutes.

#### THE SPECTATORS AND THEIR ACTIONS.

About three hundred people were present within the fenced inclosure, but many outsiders climbed the fence and tore it down, and housetops were covered with people. Throughout the whole of the affair McDowell was calm and collected, choosing his language, speaking slow and stopping often. There was no air of bravado, but one of nerve about him. He seemed under the influence of something, but it is said he had only one drink of brandy. The body was cut down in eighteen minutes and taken by his mother to Los Angeles on the local train from Colton. The feeling here remained bitter against him to the end, and when the coffin was introduced in the jail, jeering was going on loudly in the Court House hall. The interference of Los Angeles citizens caused so much anger in San Bernardino that if McDowell and his victim had been residents here, Billy would surely have been hanged by a mob on receipt of Stoneman's telegram reprieving him for four days.

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*Daily Alta California*, Vol. 36, No. 12400 — 29 March 1884

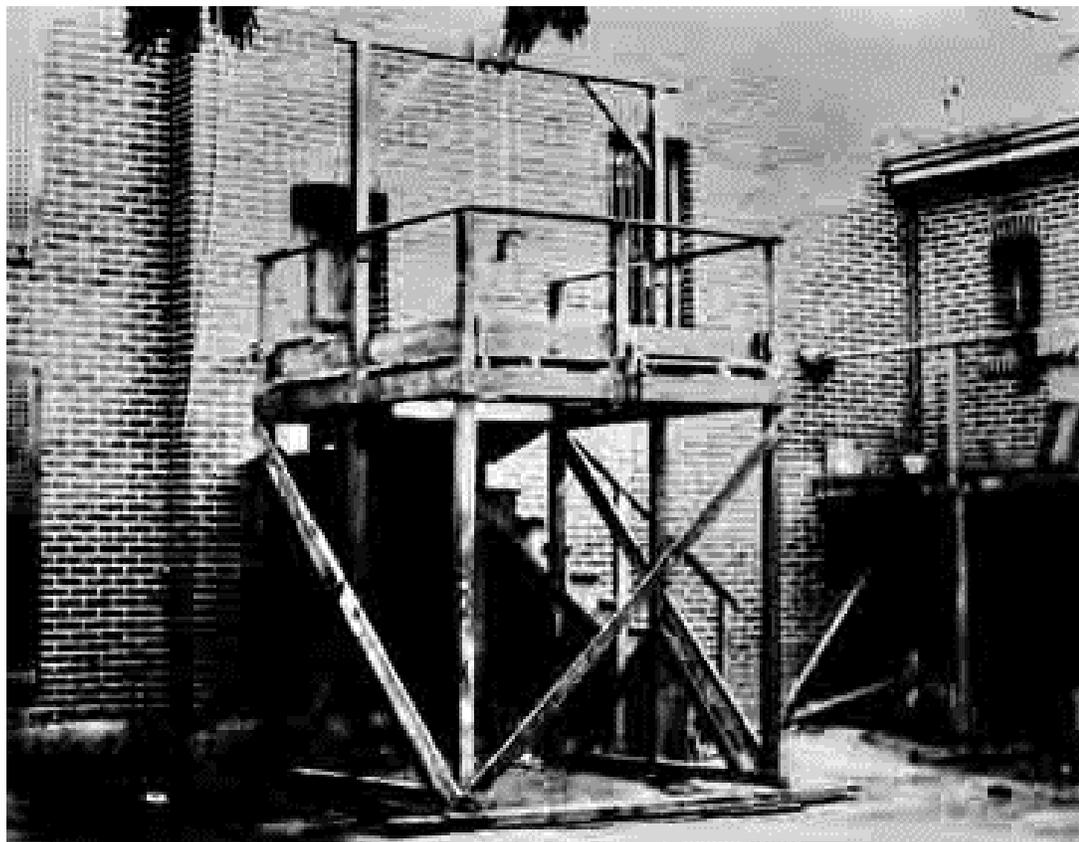
.....1888 *Fritz Anshlag was sentenced to death*

Anshlag committed suicide and therefore there was no hanging. Henry did take his gallows to the prison and was stretching rope the day before the hanging, but as he was doing that, Anshlag was beating him to the punch. The Anshlag articles let us know that Henry's gallows were portable, that he transported

the lumber to an execution site, where he built the gallows and then dismantled them to take to the next hanging.

<p>BER 15, 1888. <span style="float: right;">FIVE CENTS.</span></p>		
<p><b>PHYSICIANS.</b>  <b>DENTIST AND AURIST</b>          111 St. Office Hours, 9 A.          n11f-d&amp;w  <b>L. M. D.—AT HIS SANI-</b>          tary of Temple. Telephone          n1-1f  <b>OPHTHALMIC PHYSICIAN</b> HEP-          1/2 N. Main st., rooms 1, 2          o27-1f  <b>DR. J. Z. 24 S. SPRING ST.</b>          to 5, 7 to 8. Night calls          o24tf  <b>DR. GE 115 1/2 W. FIRST ST.</b>          private diseases and dis-          sultation free. o26-1f  <b>PHYSICIAN AND TEACHING.</b>          18 Hill Truesdell, No 351          Normal classes. n11-1m  <b>D. D. OFFICE, NO. 75 N</b>          33 and 34. Hours from          10 to 12. Skin and sexual          diseases in general. o24tf  <b>DR. W. W. OCULIST AND AUR-</b>          ist, Hollenbeck block, Los          7, 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to          o24tf  <b>DR. J. D. MEDICAL ELECTRI-</b>          cian and surgeon, 109 W. First          to 12, 1 to 5, 7 to 9. Con-          o31tf  <b>MRS. J. W. MITH (FORMERLY MRS.</b>          ) Infirmary and Lying-in          106 Ave. Ladies cared for          Midwifery a specialty.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANSCHLAG DEAD.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>He Committed Suicide in His Cell.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HOW HE HID THE POISON.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>He Takes Strychnine Which He Had Concealed in a Piece of Tobacco.</b></p> <p>At half-past 11 o'clock last night, or shortly before, Anschlag took poison which he had been carefully hiding in a plug of tobacco. As has been the case ever since the day of the execution was set, a death watch has been kept on the condemned man and his every movement has been carefully scrutinized. A few days ago a quantity of strychnine was found in a package of cigarettes which he had been hiding under his bed. At that time everything was taken from</p>	<p>been completed and the long staircase which leads up the hill back of the county jail into Court street was crowded all day with people watching the scaffold on which Anschlag was to hang as it was put in shape for the ceremony of to-morrow. The pile of brown painted beams and planks which have been lying in a heap in one corner of the yard were put together in an ominous form.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HIS STATEMENT.</b></p> <p>Anschlag spent the day yesterday as he had spent most of his time for the last week, weeping and reading the Scriptures. Several ladies sent him flowers and when the reporters were admitted to see him in the evening he was seated at a table with several bouquets in front of him, writing on a large sheet of foolscap. When the jailor inquired as to the purpose of his labors with the pen he was at first unwilling to answer, but at last said it was a final statement to be read after his death.</p> <p>After Anschlag's death no trace could be found of the paper, although a close search was made. It was not on his person nor anywhere in the cell that could be ascertained.</p> <p>Anschlag last night desired that his</p>

Los Angeles Daily Herald — 15 November 1888



A photo of Henry Cline's gallows

.....1885 Cline did hang Silvas and Martinez

I found nothing on the Sacramento Indian. I couldn't find a hangman for Baynton, could have been Henry, but he did hang Silvas and Martinez. Martinez's legs twitched and drew up as they were not supposed to. The body was supposed to fall lifeless the second it suspended. Any twitching was considered a botched job or evidence of an inexperienced hanging for that day and age. Evidence of inexperienced hangmen was decapitation or twitching/struggling of any kind.

LOS ANGELES, March 20th.—There was quite a large gathering of the people from the suburbs this morning, to see the execution of Silvas and Martinez, and at an early hour hundreds here massed on the streets adjacent to the jail yard, and every crack through which the slightest glimpse of the interior of the yard could be had, was secured. The arrangements for the execution were all admirably made by the Sheriff. As the hour for the execution drew near, every building and hill commanding a view of the gallows was covered with people, but the precautions taken to prevent the execution from being seen cut off the view of the tragedy, save to those admitted within the inclosure. Some 200 permits had been issued by the Sheriff. Just before the hour for the execution, Silvas was taken before Judge Cheney on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ of habeas corpus was granted on the petition of his wife. Judge Cheney refused to review any of the proceedings and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff.

The last events in the tragedy culminating in the execution of Silvas and Martinez are thus given by an eye-witness: The men were placed over the trap. Captain Darcy pinioned Martinez, and Cline adjusted the rope and the arms and legs of Silvas. While this was being done Silvas' and Martinez's limbs trembled, and Silvas at one moment looked as though he would sink to the floor. In the meantime, Fathers Peter and Adam knelt on the stairs and engaged in prayer. Previous to the men being pinioned, Father Peter blessed them and offered them the crucifix to kiss, which they did, Silvas displaying some emotion. Martinez said, in Spanish, and his words were repeated by Sheriff Gard in English: "I am going to die this day because of taking money from a man, of which I am perfectly innocent." His voice

was low and hardly audible to the people in the canvas. Silvas then stepped to the front of the scaffold and said, in English, in a fervent tone of voice: "Gentlemen, I thank you for being here. I thank the officers who have been so kind to me. Good bye." He then shook hands with Sheriff Gard and Deputy Aguirre. When the noose was placed around Silvas' neck his chin was nearly resting on his breast. He raised it and moved his head about to adjust the noose. Martinez held his head erect and stiff while the same office was being performed for him. Silvas exhibited more agitation than Martinez; but both were quite firm. At 3:06 the black caps were drawn over their faces and the rope adjusted. The knot rested under the left ear of Martinez. In Silvas' case it was on the right side. At 3:07 the trap was sprung and the two men fell about seven feet. Both bodies bounded up a few inches and then turned round, that of Martinez's very rapidly. The bodies then swayed backward, and in a few minutes remained motionless. Martinez's legs twitched considerably and were drawn up an inch or more three times. Silvas' limbs remained about motionless. Life was pronounced extinct in both cases in thirteen minutes.

**Silvas and Martinez Hanging, *Daily Alta California* — 21 March 1885**

I don't understand why Henry wanted to be responsible for the tragedy of death. But as I have shown, he did not hang all that he claimed to have hanged. What I can tell you, is that according to the news clipping shown below, he wasn't the anti-social he claimed to have been. He had someone come stay with him, he returned from visiting friends, and in 3 pictures I find him with the Yorba Slaughters.

He seemed to have an interest in death, as in 1855 he was arrested for threatening someone's life and he does it to the same man in 1895. In 1874 he attempted to shoot a man and shot Dr Powell instead. In 1888 he drew a gun on a cop! What was he thinking? Just before his death he was in trouble for shooting a man through the left lung. He got off only because the other party didn't show up for the trial. Even two years after his death in 1901 an article mentions that the man he shot in 1900 was very sick because Henry had shot him with a shot gun, oh my God! A shot gun! I could pull so many more stories about him, but I think I've made my point. He has almost been glorified through newspapers in our day and

age through researchers who just took his story and word as gospel. Glorified as some wonderful “hangman.” He was often drunk and he often made trouble.

Chas. Depew, of Los Angeles, has come up to reside with Henry Cline,  
Mrs. J. A. Lane has gone to Riverside to visit her parents for a week.  
Harry Scoville and Ed, Keith took in the Standford Glee Club at Riverside, on Wednesday evening.  
Mr. Jesse Banks, of Los Angeles, passed thro Corona, Wednesday, en route to his mines out on the desert.  
Friends from Santa Ana were visiting at Mr. Brockett's during the holidays. They returned Wednesday.  
Henry Cline returned from San Berdoo this week, after a pleasant holiday vacation there among friends.  
Miss Sidney Vail, who visited with

Corona Courier — 8 January 1898

As can be seen in this news clipping, Henry wasn't the anti-social he claimed to have been. He had someone come stay with him, he returned from visiting friends.

—Mathew Simms was arrested Tuesday for being drunk and disorderly. Later in the day deputy-sheriff Coburn attempted to arrest Geo. Lord when Henry Cline who was sitting in his wagon close by drew a shot gun on the officer. Mr. Coburn then turned Lord over to Wm. Newkirk who was standing near and taking the gun from Cline arrested him also. Wednesday morning Simms pleaded guilty to the charge entered up against him and was fined \$8. Lord and Cline pleaded not guilty and were released on bail. Their trial is set for the first part of next week.

Cline draws gun on deputy sheriff  
South Riverside Bee — 4 October 1888

Otto Nelson, the aged Dane who was shot through the left lung at Rincon on Christmas day, by Henry Cline, as a result of a drunken quarrel, is yet at the county hospital, in a very critical condition. Dr. Huff expresses the opinion that the wound will prove fatal. Nelson who is friendless and penniless, says he is anxious to die and will welcome death as a relief to his earthly troubles. He grows very melancholy at times and begs the hospital attendants to let him die.  
Cline, who fired the shot that will in all probability end Nelson's career, continues to work upon his ranch near Rincon unmolested. For some unknown reason he has never been apprehended, but it is said that the grand jury will make an investigation in a few days.

Cline shoots man in lung  
Los Angeles Herald — 5 January 1901

Having a fascination with this man's history makes about as much sense to me as having a fascination with Lizzie Borden and Al Swearengen (embarrassingly I have to admit my husband brought both of them onto my family tree), or with Jesse James or Billy the Kid. But there is research out there where people want to know about Henry Cline, so if we must, then please, let's at least give them the facts.

.....End of William Henry Cline Story

As you can see, Sylvia Andrews is very thorough in her research, and we didn't even use all of the newspaper documentation she sent—there was just too much. Sylvia has been handling genealogy inquiries for a number of months now. We get many questions as a result of having put an index to the Mary Lewis family sheet genealogies on our website. Sylvia forwards requests for these for free. She is also available, for a very reasonable fee, to those who wish to have a detailed, professional review. You can reach her at [researchbysylvia@yahoo.com](mailto:researchbysylvia@yahoo.com)

## **LIBRARY NEWS INDEX ON OUR WEBSITE**

Sue Payne has updated the index for Library News through the end of 2012. Sue is known for this skill, having indexed *No Place To Call Home: The 1807-1857 Life Writings of Caroline Barnes Crosby, Chronicler of Outlying Mormon Communities*, a book she did in collaboration with Leo Lyman. The index is very thorough, which makes it quite useful when looking for small details. She has also indexed the entire runs of our Society's *Odyssey* and *Heritage Tales* serial publications. Thank you so much, Sue.

## **ENTIRE RUN OF THE ODYSSEY TO BE ONLINE**

My wife Kathy has volunteered to put scanned images onto Word documents, for placing on the website. Our webmaster Joe Fondy, for whose expertise we are very grateful, has discovered a new way of coding these so they can more easily be downloaded.

This is a significant improvement over the first nine volumes which could only be retrieved page by page. Now an entire issue can be read with each download, although the download time is fairly long, approaching two minutes. We currently have volumes 10 through 15 completed. The plan is to finish volumes 16-27, and then return to redo volumes 1 through 9 in the new format.

## **UPDATED VERSION OF SCAN SNAP**

Our old scanner has sat idle for quite a while, and when it came to scan the hundreds of pages involved with the *Odyssey* project (see above paragraph), it creaked and groaned a bit. The main problem was that the machinery would not just grab a page at a time, but would take three or four. President Steve Shaw brought in an updated version and we are testing it out. Joe Fondy is going to see if he can get the old one working again.

## **HISTORIC BUILDING RESEARCH**

Sandra Olivas is now the Director of Historical Building Research for the Society. She is also a member of the City of San Bernardino's Historic Preservation Commission. There are several other Society members on that Commission: Nick Cataldo, Johnnie Ralph, Suzie Earp, Richard McInnis and James Smith.

Sandra moved to a house located only a block from our Heritage House Library at 8th and D Streets last fall, and came to see if she could find historical information about her house. The first time she came she told me that the house was built in 1887, and I asked her where that information came from. She stumbled a bit and said "it was in her papers." I explained that someone writing it on paper didn't make it proof. She took that as a challenge and since then has discovered a great deal of information on the house.

Sandra was able to prove that the house was built in 1888 by a Dr. Bedford, a recent arrival from the eastern U.S. He had bought the land from Friend Richardson, who at 22 or 23 was barely old enough to buy and sell property (see pictures of Richardson on next page).

Much information has been found regarding the house's inhabitants, including a fairly racy scandal involving an *affaire de coeur*. Sandra also has been researching her entire block, with the view that it will be named by the City Commission as an historic neighborhood.



Friend Richardson in 1891



Oil Painting of Governor Richardson in the 1920s

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