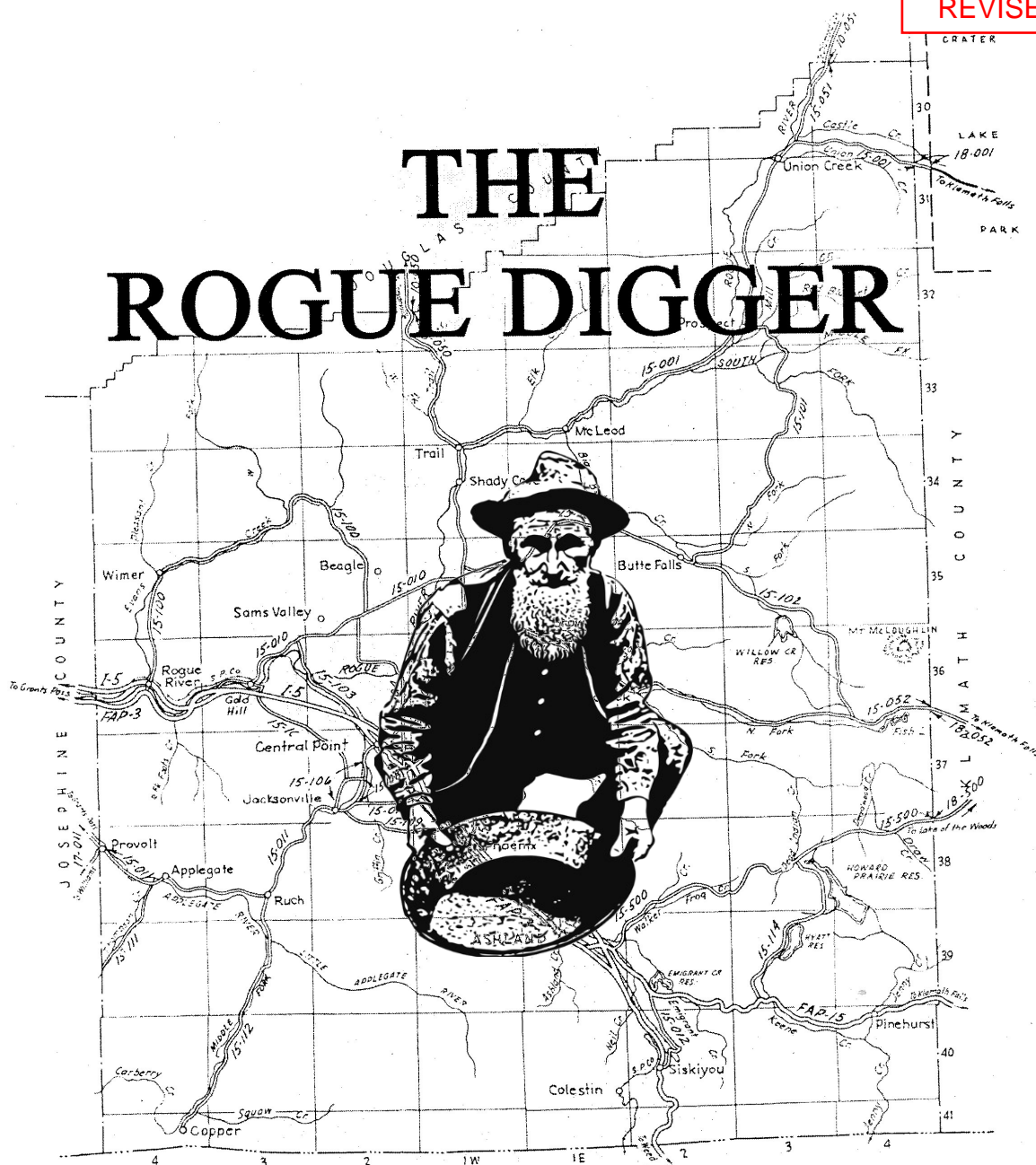


THE ROGUE DIGGER



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97501

The Rogue Digger is a quarterly publication of the Rogue Valley Genealogical Society (www.rvgsociety.org), which is a non-profit organization governed by a thirteen-member Board consisting of elected officers, past president, and appointed directors of the Standing Committees, all with voting rights. A subscription to *The Rogue Digger* is included with membership. Annual dues are \$30 for an individual; additional members in the same household are \$15 each. Membership includes library checkout privileges. Our library website is www.rvgslibrary.org. Background map of Jackson County, OR, and miner's image courtesy of RVGS.

Editor's Note:

In this edition, The Rogue Valley Genealogical Society is pleased to present one of the entries from our 2016 Annual Writing Contest, which was part of our 50th-year heritage celebration. We also include a text-and-photo version of a recent presentation in our Quilts and Genealogy talk series and an example of how a timeline can help bring your genealogical research to life.

BETSEY'S BONNET

by Linda E. Freeman

Imagine walking down the mile-long street of an old Colonial town in the fall when the trees are a riot of color. After admiring the historic houses and photographing the fall foliage, you head to the Historic Deerfield Museum. *[Editor's Note: This museum is located in Deerfield, Massachusetts.]* When you've finished viewing the paintings, maps, and folk art, you head into the textile gallery. As you're observing the objects (Figure 1), a label catches your attention! The entry reads as follows:



Figure 1. Betsey's bonnet at the Deerfield Museum²

American bonnet circa 1845

Quilted black taffeta bonnet with a matching bevolet or neck covering and two ties (both possibly replacements), a simple brocade ribbon decoration stitched to the back of the crown, and a brown, glazed plain-weave cotton lining. A quilted bonnet such as this example would have provided warmth for the wearer during the winter. Although plain and unadorned, the black taffeta fabric attests to the wearer's financial ability to invest in fashionable, yet practical, clothing and accessories. According to records at the time the bonnet entered Historic Deerfield's collection, the bonnet was made for Betsey Merrill Allen (1786-1880), the daughter of Eliphalet Merrill of Deerfield, New Hampshire. Betsey married Josiah Hill Allen in Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1816. Allen chose to have her bonnet made up by a milliner, or hat maker, using a serviceable but elegant black silk taffeta, which was most likely imported from England or France.¹

Betsey Merrill was born on October 2, 1786, at Deerfield, New Hampshire, to Martha (Prescott) Merrill and Eliphalet Merrill II.³ Betsey was the middle of five children, with Caleb and Eliphalet III her older brothers and Polly and Nathaniel Merrill her younger siblings. All except her oldest brother were born at Deerfield; Caleb was born in South Hampton where their father was born.⁴ Their mother was born at Epping, all in the county of Rockingham, New Hampshire.⁵

Betsey was indeed born with a silver spoon in her mouth, that spoon having been engraved with the initials BM (Figure 2), which has been passed down in the family through her daughter Sarah Lee (Allen) Haynes, and on to her daughter Florence Elvira (Haynes) Doyle, and her daughter Anna

Gertrude (Doyle) Freeman, and her daughter Edna Gertrude (Freeman) Hull, as well as three more female generations in that line.



Figure 2. Betsey's baby spoon from Grandma Freeman's Trunk⁶

When the Puritans came to New England during the Great Migration of 1620 to 1640, they established Congregational meetinghouses in each town. The Congregational Church predominated in early New England, but just as the Congregationalists (basically Calvinists) opposed several beliefs and practices of the Church of England, the emerging Baptists disagreed with the Congregationalists. Baptists believed that redemption was open to all who embraced and practiced Christianity, whereas the established Congregational Church believed, like Jehovah's Witnesses and the Reformed Church of today, that only the elect would be saved.

By the 1730s, people were becoming more and more disenchanted with the dominant Congregational Church. The final straw that released the fervor that resulted in the Great Awakening seems to be the throat distemper epidemic, which spread throughout much of New England from about 1735 to 1740, killing up to "nearly half of all the children" infected.⁷ This tragedy led to a religious renewal, and revivalism began in earnest around 1740.

Rev. Eliphalet Smith, the pastor of the Congregational Church in the part of Nottingham that later became Deerfield, was baptized into the Baptist faith in 1770, thus bringing the Baptist Church to town, since he and the twelve others baptized with him formed the first Baptist Church at Deerfield that same day.⁸ In addition, Betsey's distant cousin, Rev. Eliphalet Merrill, was the minister of the Baptist Church in Northwood, Deerfield's sister city, as they both split off of Nottingham.⁹ John Robie Eastman, an early American astronomer who became an historian upon retirement, states:

*The development of great excitement among the people of all ages by the fervid preaching of ministers and "exhorters" was called, in the early part of the nineteenth century, a "Revival," or "Reformation."*¹⁰

Eastman notes that the first Revival at Andover, New Hampshire, was in 1801, "under the preaching of Freewill Baptist ministers."¹¹ The Great Revival at Andover occurred in 1819, "under the preaching of Elder Peter Young."¹² Elder Young was ordained at York, Maine, in 1808.¹³ He preached at Deerfield, New Hampshire, from 1812 until 1819, when he moved to Andover and led the Great Revival.¹⁴

Betsey Merrill was born at Deerfield in 1786, and she still lived there in 1812 when "Peter Young, minister of the gospel,"¹⁵ arrived in her hometown when she was in her twenties. A few years later at Deerfield, on November 14, 1816, Elder Young joined Betsey Merrill and Josiah Hill Allen in marriage.¹⁶

Josiah Allen was a farmer when they lived at Deerfield from 1816 until 1828.¹⁷ The crops that were raised in this area at that time included wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, and apples.

In addition, horses, cattle, sheep, and swine were raised.¹⁸ While Josiah was busy farming, Betsey was busy having babies, eight in all, as well as running the household.

Betsey and Josiah's first seven children were born at Deerfield, New Hampshire. Their oldest child was named after Betsey's mother: Martha Prescott Allen was born on May 13, 1817.¹⁹ Their second child was Elizabeth "Lizzie" H. Allen, who was born on May 8, 1820.²⁰ Mary Jane Allen, the third child of Betsey and Josiah, was born on July 28, 1821.²¹ Rufus Allen, Betsey and Josiah's first son, was born on March 24, 1823.²² Their fourth daughter, Nancy Merrill Allen, was born on December 12, 1825.²³ Betsey and Josiah lost a baby boy, who died in March 1827 at Deerfield.²⁴ Their youngest son, George Washington Allen, was born on October 20, 1828.²⁵

The Allen family next moved to Epsom, New Hampshire. Betsey's husband, Josiah Hill Allen, was born at Epsom on July 11, 1786, and lived there with his family until he served in the War of 1812.²⁶ Josiah H. Allen was a private in Captain John Leonard's Company of the New Hampshire militia from 1812 to 1814, and then in Captain Aiken's Company in 1814.²⁷ Josiah's father died at Epsom in 1821,²⁸ and his mother remained there until her death in 1850.²⁹ Josiah's sisters, Bathsheba and Lydia Allen, also lived at Epsom, and so Josiah's family probably moved there to be closer to his natal family. When Betsey and Josiah moved to Epsom in 1829, they had three daughters and two sons. Not long after they arrived at Epsom, they had their last child: Sarah Marsden Allen was born there on May 10, 1829.³⁰ In 1830, Betsey and Josiah and their children lived near his mother and two sisters.³¹

The Allen family lived at Exeter, New Hampshire, when the Boston & Maine Railroad came to town in 1840.³² While at Exeter, their son, Rufus Allen, married Mary J. Keyes on July 2, 1845.³³ It was about the time they lived at Exeter, the coldest and snowiest of all the places she lived,³⁴ that Betsey wore her bonnet that now resides at the Historic Deerfield Museum.

The Allen family then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where people from all over New England were attracted to jobs at the new power looms. While at Lowell, four of their daughters married: Mary Jane Allen married John Blodgett, Jr. on February 1, 1853;³⁵ Sarah Marsden Allen married Edwin E. Haynes on October 15, 1853,³⁶ after which they headed to California; Nancy Merrill Allen married Luther Cummings on October 30, 1856;³⁷ and Martha Prescott Allen married Joseph Haley on April 16, 1857.³⁸ Betsey and Josiah lived at Lowell until 1858,³⁹ when they moved to Dunstable, Massachusetts.

The earliest record for the Allen family in Dunstable, Massachusetts, is the 1860 census, which lists Josiah Allen as a farmer. By this time, their only child still at home was Lizzie, who remained single and was a dressmaker. Their youngest daughter Sarah and her family, including Eugene and Florence, who were born in California, joined them at Dunstable in 1861.⁴⁰ Betsey's daughter Sarah was successful selling apple pies to the miners, but Sarah's husband, Edwin Haynes, did not have as much luck mining. Edwin and Sarah's grandson, Paul Eugene Haynes, recounted their story:

My Grandfather and Grandmother left Bar Harbor for California during the Goldrush of 1849. They left on a sailing vessel to the Isthmus of Panama--Grandmother rode on a donkey across the Isthmus of Panama and sailed from there to San Francisco. From there they journeyed to the goldfields. Grandfather tried his hand at placer mining. Grandmother baked apple pies and sold them for five dollars gold. She also made donuts, patched the miners clothes, etc.⁴¹

When Indian Diggings, a mining town in El Dorado County, California, where they lived, burned down in late August 1858, they returned to Edwin's home town of Trenton, Maine, before joining her parents at Dunstable, Massachusetts.⁴² It was here at Dunstable, Massachusetts, that Betsey's husband, Josiah Hill Allen, died on March 11, 1869.⁴³ He was buried in the family plot in the Edson Cemetery at Lowell, Massachusetts.⁴⁴

After her husband's death, Betsey (Merrill) Allen and her daughter Lizzie moved in with Betsey's daughter, Nancy Merrill (Allen) Cummings, and her husband, Luther Cummings, who owned a home at No. 148 Pearl Street in Nashua, New Hampshire.⁴⁵ Although he lived in Providence, Rhode Island, Betsey and Josiah's son, George Washington Allen, married his second wife, Hannah French, at a Baptist Church in Nashua on October 10, 1877.⁴⁶

Betsey (Merrill) Allen's long life came to an end at Nashua, New Hampshire, on January 19, 1880, when she was ninety-three years old.⁴⁷ Betsey's son Rufus, daughter Nancy, and granddaughter, Florence Elvira Haynes, handled her funeral arrangements, which included three horse-drawn carriages.⁴⁸ Betsey was laid to rest in the family plot at Edson Cemetery in Lowell, Massachusetts. Her bonnet resides in the Historic Deerfield Museum in Deerfield, Massachusetts.⁴⁹

Footnotes

¹ Historic Deerfield Museum at <http://museums.fivecolleges.edu/> Accession Number HD F.552 [Note: Minor errors corrected]

² Photo courtesy of Penny Leveritt, 23 Oct 2013

³ New Hampshire Birth Records, 1659-1900 database at Ancestry.com

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ The Merrill Memorial by Samuel Merrill Part 2 (1928) p 270

⁶ Photo courtesy of Karen Clark, 22 Jun 2014

⁷ "A History of the Terrible Epidemic, Vulgarly called the Throat Distemper, as it occurred in His Majesty's New England Colonies between 1735 and 1740" Part 1 in Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine Vol 11 No 3 (Jan 1939) pp 219-20

⁸ "A Sermon Preached...at its Tenth Annual Meeting held at Deerfield, October 20, 1835" Annals of the Baptist Churches in New-Hampshire (1836) pp 14, Appendix Note A; The Baptist Encyclopedia Vol 2 by William Cathcart (1883) p 835

⁹ "Marriages and Deaths" in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register (NEHGR) Vol 7 (Jul 1853) p 294

¹⁰ History of the Town of Andover, New Hampshire, 1751-1906 by John R. Eastman (1910) p 123

¹¹ Ibid. p 124

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid. p 403

- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Betsey Allen's 12 June 1878 War of 1812 Claim of Widow for Pension application
- ¹⁶ New Hampshire Marriage Records Index, 1637-1947 database at Ancestry.com
- ¹⁷ 1820 U. S. Census at Deerfield, NH; Josiah H. Allen's War of 1812 records
- ¹⁸ A Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire by J. Farmer and J. B. Moore (1823) p 7
- ¹⁹ EpsomHistory.com
- ²⁰ New Hampshire Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947 database at Ancestry.com
- ²¹ Massachusetts Death Records, 1841-1915 database at Ancestry.com
- ²² EpsomHistory.com
- ²³ New Hampshire Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947 database at Ancestry.com
- ²⁴ EpsomHistory.com
- ²⁵ New Hampshire Birth Records, 1659-1900 at Ancestry.com
- ²⁶ Josiah H. Allen's War of 1812 military file
- ²⁷ War of 1812 Claim of Widow for Pension in docket 140,778
- ²⁸ "Descendants of Charles Allen" in NEHGR Vol 56 (1902) p 27
- ²⁹ Vital statistics of Epsom, New Hampshire, 1727-1927 by William H. Jones (1999) p 66
- ³⁰ EpsomHistory.com
- ³¹ 1830 U. S. Census at Epsom, NH
- ³² 1840 U. S. Census at Exeter, NH
- ³³ New Hampshire Marriage and Divorce Records, 1659-1947 database at Ancestry.com
- ³⁴ Comparison of towns made at Sperling's Best Places at bestplaces.net
- ³⁵ Massachusetts, Marriage Records, 1840-1915 at Ancestry.com
- ³⁶ Massachusetts Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988 database at Ancestry.com
- ³⁷ Massachusetts Marriage Records, 1840-1915 database at Ancestry.com
- ³⁸ Massachusetts, Marriage Records, 1840-1915 at Ancestry.com
- ³⁹ Last year Josiah Allen listed in the Lowell, Massachusetts directory
- ⁴⁰ Their fourth child, Edward "Ed" Everett Haynes was born at Dunstable, MA on 12 Aug 1861
- ⁴¹ Letter from Paul Eugene Haynes to Linda Eileen Freeman on 27 Oct 1976
- ⁴² 29 Aug 1858 Daily Alta California (San Francisco, CA)
- ⁴³ Massachusetts Death Records, 1841-1915 database at Ancestry.com
- ⁴⁴ Personal communication 7 Jul 2014 Jade L. Bernis; Find A Grave Memorial# 153125707
- ⁴⁵ 1870 U. S. Census at Nashua, NH; 1870, 1872, 1877, and 1879 Nashua, N. H. directories
- ⁴⁶ 12 Oct 1877 Nashua Daily Telegraph (Nashua, NH)
- ⁴⁷ 20 Jan 1880 Nashua Daily Telegraph (Nashua, NH)
- ⁴⁸ Application for Reimbursement in Josiah H. Allen's War of 1812 records
- ⁴⁹ Personal communication 7 Jul 2014 Jade L. Bernis; Find A Grave Memorial# 153125925



JACK'S ALASKA QUILT

Southern Oregon Quilt Registry Project
Owned, pieced, and quilted by Lynn Ransford



In summer of 2002, my husband Jack, my brother Mike, my sister-in-law Janet, and I flew to Anchorage, Alaska, and rented a giant Cruise America motor home to tour the Kenai Peninsula. One of our favorite stops was Homer, Alaska. A sign welcoming you into town says, "Where everyone wants to live."

One day in Homer, when the men went to "The Fishing Hole," Janet and I walked along Ocean Avenue, the main street, to do some shopping. We stopped in a cute, little cottage-like quilt shop, "Seams to Bee," and went no further. Immediately we became entranced with fabulous Alaska fabrics, like none we'd seen in the "lower 48." Janet began urging me: "You need to get some of this material...look at this one...you'll never find prints

like these at home..." "I think you have to get some pieces and make a quilt for Jack..."

Jack was born in Fairbanks, Alaska, and is an avid fisherman and outdoorsman. We visit Alaska often and plan to do so as long as we continue to travel. So, she was right, an Alaska quilt for Jack, with all those animals we've been thrilled to see in the wild, would be something he'd enjoy immensely.

The owner of the quilt shop was attentive. With little hesitation, she joined in our conversation, only too happy to point out the uniqueness of the local fabrics. In a short time, bolts were being pulled off display racks and stacked up on the counter. When she ran out of room to spread out all the material, the owner invited us to the back room, where there was more space. It was obviously a workroom for quilters in Homer, many of whom were there; it looked like, spending the morning together. When we came in, they set aside their own projects, coffee cups, and their snacks to join in the excitement and enthusiasm over the fabrics the owner was arranging across their worktable. Several dashed to the front of the store and returned with their own favorite additions—designs they'd used or thought would complement those we'd already chosen.

With the faces of the wolves and bears and moose peering up at me from the worktable, I was reminded of a wall hanging I'd seen years before on display in the museum at the University of Fairbanks. It was hung high up in the main entrance hallway and featured many of Alaska's animals, much like the fabrics set out before me. I could picture those large squares in the museum tapestry, bordered in black, but I wasn't able then to get close enough to see how they were put together.

The shop owner at Seams to Bee in Homer had several suggestions. One was to use black seam binding, making a tiny frame for each animal quilt square. That's what I did. However, I'm not sure I'd do that again. I might simply cut out strips and make narrow black cotton borders instead.

Because of my husband's devotion to fishing, and because of all of Alaska's beautiful waterways, I chose the water fabric to alternate with animal prints, to create contrast and to show off the animals. The blue water squares also provided a way for incorporating the smaller fish among the larger mammal and bird prints. I appliquéd fish on top of the water squares and later quilted around their forms in rings, to emulate the movement of water. In the animal squares, I simply quilted around each animal, outlining them.

It wasn't until I got home and began to put together the quilt top that my teacher-colleague friends in the staff lounge got in on the construction. One recommended the brown batik as a border, insisting that would appear like leather or fur and would highlight the animals as well as the colors. She then showed me how a smaller, blue border would separate and enliven the black and brown. Another friend suggested the wide black border as a dramatic frame and a place to embroider or appliqué more fish. I liked the stitched outline of a fish shape and knew that fish, in any form, would please my husband greatly. It did!

The quilters in Seams to Bee all urged me to choose a Homer, Alaska, print for the backing. Homer is right on Kachemak Bay, overlooking the water with peaks, glaciers, mountains and forests in the background, all of which are often reflected in the water, making it doubly beautiful. The print on the back of Jack's quilt captures that scene.

It's a little embarrassing for me to display such an old piece of my work. Fourteen years ago I didn't know about hiding my thread knots. There a lot of them that pop out at me. And I hope my stitches are smaller and more even now. I don't care for the machine stitching-in-the-ditch between squares. However, that construction does speak to durability—this quilt has been used on top of the twin bed in our spare room (a room called “the man cave” by some people and “the kids' room” by others). The animal side is up in the winter; and in summer I turn the quilt over so that the cool waters of Kachemak Bay are displayed along with my signature: “For Grandpa Jack with love from Grandma Lynn, Homer, Alaska, 2002.”



A STUDY WITH A TIMELINE

by Carolyn Beron

While researching an individual named George Joyce to try to solve a brick wall problem for another researcher who thought and hoped that maybe my George Joyce was the man he was looking for, I put to paper a timeline on the family.

In the process of writing the family timeline, I was drawn to the life of Leota Adel ("Della") Burbank, wife of George Thomas Joyce and mother of George C. Joyce. I also wanted to either confirm or rule out that the George Joyce the other researcher was looking for was the one in my family tree.

I discovered that by creating Della's timeline and listing in chronological order the life events impacting her life, along with showing all of the documents and sources I could locate on this individual, it literally wrote the story of her life. Della had more than her share of heartache and grief. In this article, I have left my own little research notes also, in hopes of showing how you might go about developing your own timeline for your research subjects.

I used Ancestry.com, California digital historic newspapers, and www.familysearch.org in my research.

Some of the newspaper articles and other sources are included following the timeline.

LEOTA ADEL "DELLA" BURBANK TIMELINE

She was the daughter of Andrew Henry Allen Burbank and Emily Elizabeth Lessley.

Note: Her father was 34 years older than her mother. (Andrew's first wife died soon after childbirth.)

14 Apr 1877

Leota Adel Burbank is born in Volcano, Amador County, California, the fifth and youngest child of Andrew Burbank.

2 Aug 1901

She is suffering from typhoid fever

Amador Ledger, Volume 1901, Number 2, 2 August 1901

18 Apr 1902

Her parents give her a birthday party for her 25th birthday.

Amador Ledger, Volume 1902, Number 18, 18 April 1902

15 July 1902

John R. "Jack" Burbank, her brother, kills Dora Lemory and then tries to shoot himself. He is arrested and awaits trial.

Amador Ledger, Volume 1903, Number 20, 20 November 1903

19 Jan 1903

She marries her sweetheart, George Thomas Joyce.

Amador Ledger, Volume 1903, Number 30, 30 January 1903

27 Jan 1903

In Defender, Amador County, California, her husband of 12 days is killed in accident at the mine his father owned. He is 26 years old.

Amador Ledger, Volume 1903, Number 30, date 30 January 1903

23 Mar 1903

Probate of her husband's estate

Case Files, No. 886-919, 1903

? Oct 1903

Her son, George C. Joyce, is born in Volcano, Amador County, California. (She became pregnant within the first 12 days after her marriage.)

20 Nov 1903

Her brother John goes on trial for murder in Shasta, California. Newspaper states his mother is a lifelong cripple and "bowed down by years and grief and pain."

Amador Ledger, Volume 1903, Number 27, 27 November 1903 — Burbank Convicted

24 Nov 1903

Her brother John is sentenced to life in prison at San Quentin. He is 33 years old.

California State Archives; Sacramento, California; *Secretary of State California State Archives San Quentin Prison*

14 Sept 1904

In Amador, California, she gives birth to Norma Estelle deRoco.

Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012

? Oct 1905

She receives state aid for orphan George C. Joyce.

Amador Ledger, 27 October 1905 — State Aid for Orphans

1 Nov 1907

She deeds a mine to her former father-in-law. She receives \$10.00 for it.

Amador Ledger, 1 November 1907

? Dec 1907

In Stockton, San Joaquin County, California, she marries Leo deRoco, father of her child, Norma.

Amador Ledger, 20 December 1907 (He is a Railroad car inspector in 1910.)

3 May 1910

She is enumerated with Leo de Roco in Pajaro, Monterey County, California.

1910 United States Federal Census Year: 1910; Census Place: Pajaro, Monterey, California. Roll: T624_89; Page: 17B; Enumeration District: 0017; FHL microfilm: 1374102

16 May 1910

She is separated from her husband; she and the two children are living with her parents.

1910 United States Federal Census: 1910; Census Place: Township 3, Amador, California; Roll: T624_73; Page: 14A; Enumeration District: 0006; FHL microfilm: 1374086

7 Apr 1911

In Amador, California, her young son George dies. He had been taken to Jackson, California, for medical treatment.

Amador Ledger, 14 April 1911 — Pine Grove

28 Apr 1911

She publicly thanks friends for help through his death.

Amador Ledger, 28 April 1911 — Card of Thanks

08 Jan 1912

In Amador, California, her father Andrew dies at age 82.

Ancestry.com. California, Death Index, 1905-1939 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013

19 Feb 1914

Young Norma de Roco dies in Amador, California.

Ancestry.com. U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012

? ? 1914

Della marries James Herbert Hampton, a man from England; he is 7 years younger than she is. (She was married about 30+ years to him.)

21 Dec 1917

Her brother John is paroled from San Quentin prison. (He served 14 years of a life sentence.)

27 Mar 1920

In Oakland, Alameda County, California, her mother, Emily Elizabeth Burbank, dies. Home in 1920: Oakland, California, living with James Hampton. He is a "Fire Assistant" in the ship yards.

28 Nov 1926

Her brother John dies in Placer County, California, age 56.

Ancestry.com. California, Death Index, 1905-1939 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013

?? 1930

Della's home in 1930 is in Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, California.

1930 United States Federal Census Year: 1930; Census Place: Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras, California; Roll: 112; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 0003; Image: 497.0; FHL microfilm: 2339847

27 Oct 1934

In Amador, California, sister Eva dies.

Ancestry.com. California, Death Index, 1905-1939 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013

?? 1940

Della's home in 1940 is in Amador, California.

1940 United States Federal Census Year: 1940; Census Place: Amador, California; Roll: T627_192; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 3-5

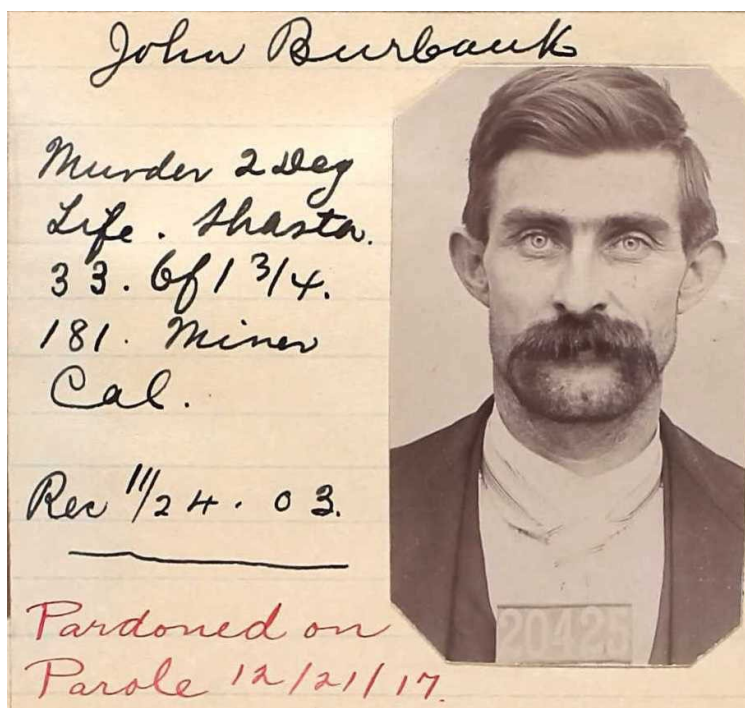
27 June 1944

Della dies in Amador County, California, age 67

Ancestry.com. California, Death Index, 1940-1997 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000

(Editor's Note: Selected newspaper articles follow on this and the next page.)

Mrs. Eva Liebhardt, Della Burbank and little Mae Stowe are down with typhoid fever, but are getting along nicely.



Amador Ledger, Volume 1903, Number 30, 30 January 1903 — FATAL ACCIDENT AT DEFENDER

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DEFENDER.**Young Joyce Falls 300 Feet and is Instantly Killed**

A sad accident occurred at the Defender mine in Pioneer district about eight o'clock Tuesday morning. George Thomas Joyce, son of Frederick B. Joyce, the superintendent and principal owner of the mine, while emptying an ore bucket at the top of the shaft accidentally slipped, and fell headlong down the shaft. He dropped a distance of 300 feet, and was instantly killed. Superintendent Joyce, the young man's father, was standing by at the time, but the accident was so sudden and unforeseen that he could do nothing to save the unfortunate victim from his untimely end. The catastrophe has entirely unnerved the sorrowing parent, who is almost distracted with grief. The saddest part of the affair is that young Joyce was married only about 12 days ago to Miss Leota Burbank of Antelope, and the young couple's honeymoon had scarcely begun when death claimed him. The widowed bride of a few days ago is prostrated at her home, unnerved by the sudden bereavement that has overtaken her.

The deceased was in his 26th year, and had a host of friends in Amador county, with whom he was a great favorite.

A birthday party was given last Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. A. Burbank at Antelope, in honor of their daughter, Miss Della Burbank. Music, dancing and games were indulged in until the wee small hours. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Al. Lehn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lessley, Mrs. N. H. Lessley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell; Misses Mabel Wilson, Edith Lessley, Eva, Ida and Della Burbank, Rachel Robinson, Daisy Larson, Mary and Rose Giannini, May Deaver, Francis Lehn; Willie and Frank Hoss, Fay Mace, Edward Cramer, Frank, Will, Jess and Edward Denend, Earl and Ray Lessley, George Joyce, Wm. C. Hoss, John Carver, Sylvester Mezzero, Amos Hammond, Geo. Dickens, Will Liddicoat and Dave Rhodes.

"YOURS."

At the inquest held in Defender by Coroner Huberty Tuesday afternoon, it was shown that the unfortunate man had accidentally slipped down the shaft while changing skips. He was dead when picked up. His left arm was found to be broken in two places, and the back of his skull terribly crushed; otherwise the face and body bore no marks or bruises. The fracture of the skull was the immediate cause of death. The details of the accident, as above stated, were laid before the jury, who promptly returned a verdict of accidental death.

The remains were laid to rest Thursday afternoon in the cemetery at Pine Grove in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances from various parts of the county. The funeral was held under the auspices of Excelsior Parlor No. 31, N. S. G. W., of Jackson, the members of Redwood Parlor No. 66, of which deceased was a member, having requested the local organization to attend to the obsequies of their deceased brother. The services were rendered in a very impressive manner by the Rev. G. W. Beattie,

pastor of the M. E. church at Pine Grove.

As the remains were being consigned to the tomb the assembly sang "Nearer, my God, to thee." The burial ritual of the Native Sons order was read by Judge R. C. Rust, as acting past president. The floral pieces were many, conspicuous among them being a broken column sent by Excelsior Parlor No 31.