

Site #4 - Infant Harry Barkas, Jr. was born and died in Oct. 1933. This crude handmade marker clearly shows the depressed economic state of the nation in the 1930's.

A Memorial Garden of California native plants is being developed across the drive.

Site #5 - Farmer family plots are located on both sides of the trail. Elijah T. Farmer held the offices of City and County Treasurer and was a founder of the Santa Rosa Water Works, the Woolen Mill, and the City's first bank. Farmer's Lane, several miles from the Rural Cemetery was named for the Farmer family, who came to this area in the 1860's.

Site #6 - Colonel James Armstrong is the highest-ranking Civil War veteran in the Cemetery, having served in the 134th Ohio infantry. He became active in the Sonoma County lumber industry in 1874, and in 1880, donated 490 acres of old growth redwoods as the first parcel toward the 805-acre Armstrong Woods State Preserve.

Site #7- Albert Perry "Boss" Overton, d. 1898, organized the second bank in Santa Rosa in 1873 and was the politically powerful Santa Rosa mayor in 1886.

Site #8 - Joel Crane crossed the country in 1850 to join his brothers in the Gold Rush. He later settled in Sonoma County. The still-existing Crane farm on Petaluma Hill Road, with its famous melons, began with his brother, Robert.

Site #9 - From this vantage point look to the south and you will see McDonald Avenue. This was the original main entrance into the cemetery. Funeral processions would drive up McDonald Avenue to enter the cemetery.

Site #10 - Thompson Mize, d. 1854, is the earliest known burial in this cemetery. He came to California by covered wagon and died by drowning just three months later. His tombstone is located 20' east of the large bushes.

Site #11 - Sgt. Thomas M. Goodman, d. 1886, was a veteran of two wars - the War with Mexico and the Civil War. Sgt. Goodman was the lone survivor of the Centralia Missouri Massacre of 1864. The metal fence, just to the west, encloses his stone.

Site #12 - Samuel Harris, d. 1864, and Phoebe Fulkerson Harris, d. 1899, were in-laws of Thompson Mize. Samuel, a veteran of the War of 1812, was eighteen years old when he served in the Battle of New Orleans with Andrew Jackson.

Site #13 -The Bacigalupi family plot is a reminder of the Italian contingency who helped settle Santa Rosa. Natale Bacigalupi was a director with the Bank of Italy - which later became the Bank of America. The stone is to the east of this site, beyond the olive tree.

Site #14 - This monument marks the plot of the Grace family, founders of Grace Bros. Brewery on W. Third St, now the site of Vineyard Creek Hotel.

Site #15 - Volney J. Ballou, d.1877, was a whaler, miner and Civil War veteran. This site marks the burials of several Ballou children who died very young.

Site #16 - Dr. Annabel McGaughey Stuart, d.1914, was a Civil War nurse and Santa Rosa's first female physician. Her admiring patients called her "Dr. Dear."

Site #17- Feodor Hahman,d. 1883, is referred to as one of the founding fathers of Santa Rosa. His stone is to the west on the next aisle.

Site #18 - Dr. John F. Boyce, d.1898, was Santa Rosa's first physician. He started his practice in Franklin, a town that preceded Santa Rosa and was located near the site of the Flamingo Hotel.

Site #19 - Julio Carrillo, d. 1889, was one of the founding fathers of Santa Rosa. Julio, brother-in-law of Gen. Mariano Vallejo, sold and donated parcels of land that today make up most of downtown Santa Rosa. In June, 1997, Carrillo descendants rededicated a new marble headstone in his honor.

Site #20 - The McDonald plot reminds us of a prominent family who was involved in Santa Rosa's civic affairs and utility ownership for many years. Lake Ralphine and McDonald Ave. were named in their honor.

Site #21 - Winfield S.M. Wright, d.1892, was one of the richest men in Sonoma County. Wright's Beach, Wright Road and Wright School are named for him. His wife,

Sarah, was a granddaughter of Daniel Boone. Of particular interest is the small tombstone of Davis Wright, a "colored boy" who died in 1865 at the age of 12. He was a member of the household of Sampson Wright, father of W.S.M. Wright.

Site # 22 - Vista Point - Moke Cemetery can be seen below, Stanley Cemetery to the left, and the Sonoma County owned cemetery to the rear behind a grove of Eucalyptus trees. The Rogers Creek fault line runs through this rear section.

Site #23 - The plot of Dr. C.C. Green, d. 1876, is interesting for two reasons - look closely at the monument to see that Mrs. Green's year of death was mistakenly omitted and was inserted later. Also observe the tree that grew into and around the iron gate.

Site #24 - Manville Doyle, d. 1916, a prominent citizen in Santa Rosa, started the Exchange Bank. Doyle Park and Doyle Scholarships distributed to students attending Santa Rosa Junior College, are current testaments to the Doyle family legacy .

Site #25 - The Taylor plot creates interest due to the beautiful liveoak tree that rests on the stone monument.

Site #26 - John Ferguson, d. 1873, is one of the veterans of the War of 1812. Unfortunately, most of his tombstone is missing. His wife, Hannah, d. 1892, lies beside him and her stone is intact.

Site #27 - Lt. Col. John G. Pressley, d. 1895, was a Confederate veteran of the Civil War. The Pressleys came to California to escape the post Civil War South and became prominent in local affairs.

Site #28- John Richards, d. 1879, was a very popular black barber in Santa Rosa and operated a way station for freed slaves prior to the Civil War.

Site #29 - Alvina Nussbaum, d. 1918, cooked for the many workers on Jack London's ranch when the Londons were off traveling.

Site #30 -The Fulkerson family vault and their marble monument are to the right and many veterans of the Civil War lie to the left. This section also includes a veteran of the Mormon Battalion. About 150 Civil War veterans lie in the Rural Cemetery, including about 15 Confederates.

Site #31 - The Fujimoto tombstone is a reminder of the many Asians who played a part in Santa Rosa's history. It is interesting to note that the Chinese were prohibited from burial in the Rural Cemetery.

In 1995, the City Council approved establishment of a nonprofit fund-raising and disbursement system through the Sonoma County Community Foundation. Tax deductible checks for long-term endowments can be sent to S.C.C.F., 250 D St., Suite 205, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. Indicate: Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery.

The City and the Preservation Committee are concentrating efforts on repairing gravestones, keeping vegetation under control, maintaining clear pathways, raising funds for ongoing maintenance, and encouraging families and organizations to "adopt" and maintain small parcels of the cemeteries. Donations of money, time, or services for current projects can be made to the Rural Cemetery, c/o Recreation & Parks Dept., 415 Steele Lane, Santa Rosa, CA 95403, or call (707) 543-3292 for information.

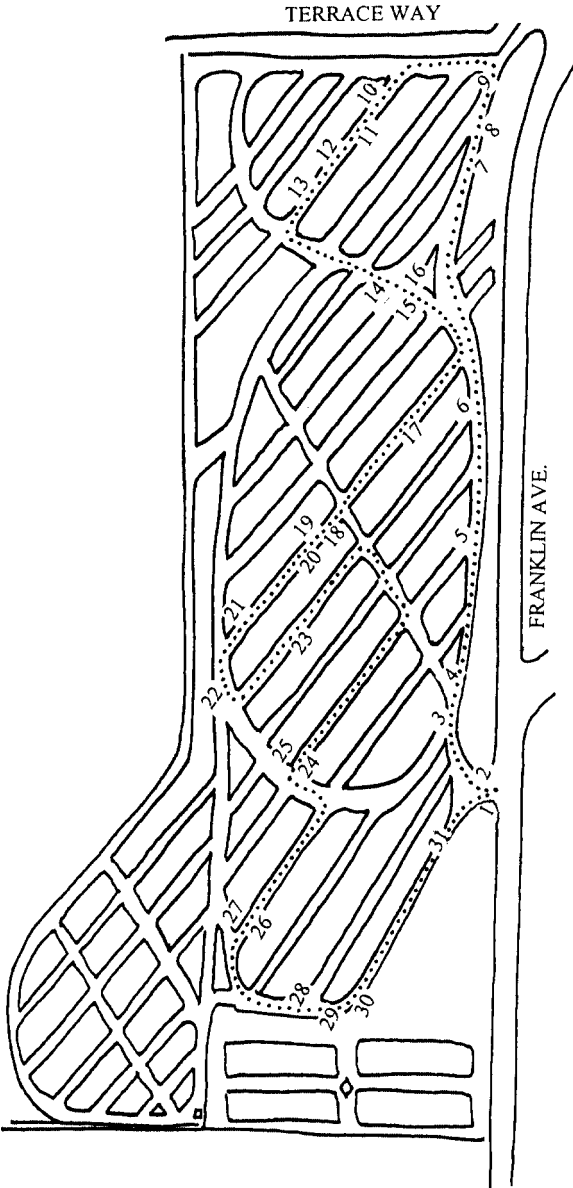
The City and Committee wishes to recognize the following businesses for their generous donations:

North Bay Monument Company
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Prepared by:

Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery
Preservation Committee

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Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery



Historical Trail Self-Guided Tour



A unique part of Santa Rosa's history is found in a 17-acre plot of land which borders Franklin Avenue in the northeast section of the City. Here on the weathered gravestones of the Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery is written the passage of more than 150 years of Sonoma County's development, with some fascinating insights into the lives of some of its residents.

This land has been used as a burial site since the mid-1850s and is comprised of four cemeteries: the Old Rural Cemetery, the Fulkerson Cemetery, the Moke Cemetery and the Stanley Cemetery. The Rural Cemetery occupies the majority of the parcel. It is divided into the East and West Half Circles and the Main Circle. It was first surveyed in June of 1879 and plots were sold by the Cemetery Association until the late 1930s. Immediately northeast of this cemetery is a section of land owned by Sonoma County and used for the burial of the remains of those without means for private burial.

In 1965 the Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery Association was formed because of a common concern for the site's maintenance and cultural value, and in 1979 the City of Santa Rosa acquired ownership of the four cemeteries. In 1985 the City's Board of Community Services organized a trail through the property for the benefit of visitors who share an interest in the sites. In 1994 a plan for a permanent cemetery organization was approved by the Santa Rosa City Council. The plan called for the organization of the Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery Restoration Committee to assist with improvements and on-going maintenance and fund-raising. In 1997 the Santa Rosa City Council awarded the Rural Cemetery City Historic Landmark status.

The historical beginnings of the 150 year old site are not readily apparent to today's visitor. Olivier Beaulieu purchased the land, which included the Cemetery, from Julio Carrillo in 1851. He granted permission for the first burial in 1854. The Cemetery site was sold to John Lucas in 1857, and in 1867 to the Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery Association.

The *Californio* Carrillo family members were among the

first non-native people to live in the area. Doña Maria Carrillo, a widow with many children, brought her family here from Southern California in 1837 at the invitation of her son-in-law, General Mariano Vallejo. She received an 8800 acre land grant from the Mexican government in 1841. The Mexican grant, known as the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, included the cemetery site and much of the present-day City of Santa Rosa. One of Doña Maria's sons, Julio Carrillo, helped found Santa Rosa in 1854.

Family gravesites whose nineteenth century dates show many deaths over a brief span of years attest to the fragility of life in a society without medical means to combat smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, and influenza. Several grave markers erected during the years of the Great Depression are obviously homemade, reflecting the financial hardships of the period. The attention to detail, the materials used in the making of grave markers, and the sentiments inscribed on the monuments speak of a society rich in cultural variety and a timeless interest in preserving family heritage.

This brochure is an updated guide to the trail and to the monuments and headstones whose inscriptions offer a retrospective glimpse into local life-styles of a past era. The City of Santa Rosa expresses great appreciation to Ethel Muri Halverson for providing the early extensive research on the cemeteries.

Site #1- This plot is a memorial to the 75 people who died before dawn on April 18, 1906 in the Great Earthquake. Note the numbered plots marking the burials of unidentified victims. Many other victims of the earthquake are buried in private plots throughout the cemetery.

Site #2 - This monument was erected and dedicated in 1915 to commemorate war veterans. You will see veterans' gravesites throughout the cemetery that mark conflicts spanning time from the War of 1812 to the Vietnam War.

Site #3 - Marking a shameful period in Santa Rosa's history, this locust tree is believed to be a sprout from the tree that was used to hang three men for their roles in the killing of the Sonoma County Sheriff and two San Francisco policemen in 1920.