

Coastside Chronicles

A Publication of the Half Moon Bay History Association

February / March 2021

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New on Our Website halfmoonbayhistory.org
—[Ohlone Basketweavers: Women's Essential Creations](#)

“We need to haunt the house of history and listen anew to the ancestors' wisdom.”
—*Maya Angelou*

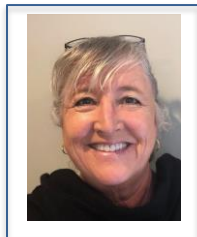
HALF MOON BAY
HISTORY
ASSOCIATION

Celebrating Coastside Legacies

President's Message

—*Juliette Applewhite*

In this issue we honor Black History Month with a tribute to the Buffalo Soldiers of the 19th century. And we honor women in Coastside history, in recognition of Women's History Month.



We are looking forward to a very productive 2021. The year began with the return of Kathleen Baker to our Board of Directors. We are excited to have her back, and look forward to her contributions.

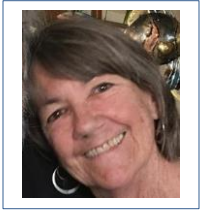
Keep an eye out for new commemorative plaques to be installed on some of our historic buildings! The plaque committee is working with the Chamber of Commerce to put them in place.

We will soon begin expanding our museum into the barn behind the jail. Construction will begin when we receive our final permit.

During normal school years our Education Committee visits all third-grade classes from Montara to Kings Mountain, taking them on an entertaining walk through our history. This year the committee has been working with the Half Moon Bay Library to create a workbook for Coastside children. The workbook will support a video they will make, also with the help of the Library.

The History Association will participate again in Coastside Gives, this year on May 6. We will be raising money for the display cases in our expanded barn museum. We look forward to your support at coastsidegives.org/halfmoonbayhistory. Thank you!

Buffalo Soldiers and the Presidio of San Francisco



—Ellen Chiri

In 1866 Congress passed the Army Organization Act. The Act created six cavalry and infantry regiments that were, in the language of the day, “...composed of colored men...,” some of whom were former slaves. The regiments included the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25 Infantry, whose men became known as Buffalo Soldiers. The name has been variously attributed to the Cheyenne and to the Apache, but its origin is uncertain. However the name came to be, the troops gradually adopted it as a badge of honor.

U.S. Army service took the Buffalo Soldiers to the American Plains, where they worked to secure the nation’s westward expansion. They fought native tribes, protected settlers, escorted the mail, and mapped the territory. They faced hostile weather, punishing terrain, racial tension, and the stress of battling native people who were fighting to keep their freedom and sovereignty.

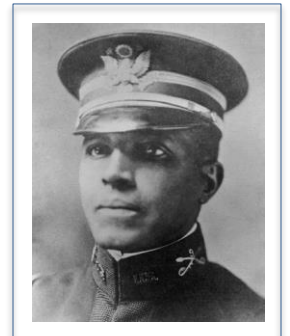
Service took the soldiers to Cuba during the 1898 Spanish-American war, where they fought the Battle of San Juan Hill alongside white regiments and Theodore Roosevelt’s volunteer “Rough Riders.”

And their Army service brought them to San Francisco. In 1902, the 3rd Squadron of the 9th Cavalry Regiment was garrisoned at the Presidio. After the campaigns of

the frontier and war, life at the Presidio was mundane, with military details, guard duty, and off-duty sports such as baseball.

1903 was a notable year for the Buffalo Soldiers at the Presidio. Booker T. Washington visited and addressed the soldiers, reminding them that they were not only fighters, but also role models and cultural ambassadors. President Theodore Roosevelt also visited that year, and troops of the 9th Cavalry, led by Captain Charles Young, served as the President’s Escort of Honor and accompanied him on horseback through the city.

Captain Charles Young was the third African American to graduate from West Point, and the highest-ranking Black officer in the Army at the time. In 1903, Captain Young and the men of Troops I and M were dispatched to patrol Sequoia National Park, to serve as escort and security to President Theodore Roosevelt on his tour of California. Captain Young later became Sequoia Park’s first Black Superintendent.



Captain Charles Young
—Photo credit GGNRA

Also in 1903, Troops K and L of the 3rd Squadron were dispatched from the Presidio to Yosemite National Park. Their mission there was "to establish a camp with the purpose of protecting the Park from injury and depredations."

The Buffalo Soldier regiments continued to serve the U.S. Army with distinction and honor for decades. In July 1948 President Harry Truman signed Executive Order 9981, desegregating the military. The last of the units were disbanded in December 1951. ♦

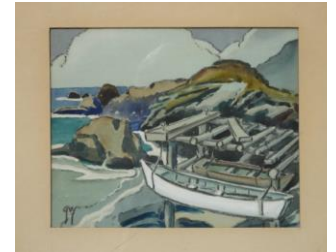
Shore Whaling at Pillar Point



—Marc Strohlein

Whale-watching along the California coast is now a popular activity, so it's difficult to imagine how the magnificent creatures were once hunted for their blubber and other parts to make oil, soap, buggy whips, corset stays, and even for use as animal feed. Even more difficult to imagine is that the whales were hunted from shore whaling stations—a risky endeavor at best. Picture six-man crews in small boats rowing out through the surf to hunt 30-to-50-ton whales, armed only with harpoons and lances.

Shore whaling in California began at Monterey Bay around 1851, and was so successful that, during the latter half of the 1800s, an estimated 15 to 20 stations dotted the coast from San Diego to Crescent City, including locations at Pigeon Point and Pillar Point. It is difficult to pinpoint the actual years of operation, as accounts vary considerably. The Pillar Point station was said by one account to have started operations at Whaleman's Harbor just north of Pillar Point in 1860, but moved to Pigeon Point a couple of years later. The operation also reportedly moved from time to time between Whaleman's Harbor and Denniston's Landing, a wharf that was built in 1859 by James Denniston and located in present-day Pillar Point Harbor. There was apparently whaling activity at Pillar Point, on and off for over 30 years—in the 1889 Coast and Geodetic Survey, George Davidson described the whaling station location "known as Whaleman's Harbor... directly under the highest part of the mesa ridge just northwest of Pillar Point."



Whaling boats at Pigeon Point
by Galen Wolf
Courtesy of Dave Dias

The whalers were mostly Portuguese from the Azores who came to California during the frenzy of the gold rush, after 1848. They came to mine gold, but some became discouraged and founded whaling stations. They applied their shore whaling experience from their homeland, and also from serving on New England whaling ships. Shore whaling was similar to ship-based whaling except that it lacked a ship. The obvious benefit was not having to spend months at sea in cramped, dank conditions. But the lack of a ship also meant that whalers had to wait for the whales to come to them, further hindered by the fact that whales on the California coast are migratory, not year-round, and winter ocean conditions were too dangerous for whaling. During those months, the men engaged in chopping wood, farming, and sheep shearing, and for some, whaling was an extra source of income, not a main occupation. Even during whaling season, some whalers fished for crab, tuna, salmon, and sardines.

Whaling companies, as they were termed, consisted of a captain, mate, cooper, two boat steerers, and 11 men. Each station had two boats, each with crews of six men. Structures at a station would generally include spartan living quarters, a cooper's shop for barrel making, a washroom, storage room, and drying room. The companies generally worked on shares or "lays," that were similar to modern stock options. Each whaler's shares entitled him to a portion of the proceeds from whaling, with the attendant risk of minimal or no compensation when whaling was unsuccessful. Whalers could extract as many as 30 barrels of oil from gray whales, and 50 barrels from humpback whales. The San Mateo Gazette published several reports about the whaling operations, including one in 1872 that noted that the oil brought 45 cents per gallon, allowing the whalers quite a profit. Indeed, in that era, a steak dinner could be found in many restaurants for about 20 cents. →

Shore Whaling at Pillar Point ... from page 3

Shore whaling was a brutal and dangerous occupation, starting with the actual hunting, and ending with the flensing or stripping of the whale and rendering to oil. The boats hunted in pairs, as it was not uncommon for a boat to be swamped or destroyed by whales, and the men would refuse to hunt unless both boats were sent out. There are reports of a terrible accident near the Pillar Point operation in 1865 that took the lives of three men when a whale swamped their boat.

The whalers rowed, or if lucky, sailed about looking for spouts. Four men remained on shore, taking turns at a lookout station with a flag. When whales were sighted from shore, the lookout would dip the flag, causing one of the two boats to turn in a circle. When the boat was headed toward the whale, the lookout would signal with the flag, and if the boat crew members were still unclear about which direction to head for the whale, they would dip the peak of the sail. The crew would stow their oars and quietly paddle when they drew close to the whale so as not to alarm or antagonize it. As we've noted, whales, especially those with calves, could be aggressive and dangerous.

Once the whale was harpooned it would tow the boat, usually out to sea, until it was exhausted, allowing for the second approach where it was stabbed with a long-bladed lance. If the whale didn't sink, which was a frequent occurrence, the men would row back to shore with the whale in tow.

Naturalist and whaleman Charles Melville Scammon wrote, "at the point where the enormous carcass was stripped of its fat, arose the whaling station, where try-pots were set in rude furnaces, formed of rocks and clay, and capacious vats were made of planks to receive the blubber." He goes on to describe the general chaos of the scene with the "mass of mutilated whale, together with the men shouting and heaving on the capstans, the screaming of gulls and other seafowl, mingled with the noise of the surf about the shore."



*Whaling at Moss Landing,
Monterey County*



Colonel Albert S. Evans describes the gory nature of the work at one station, stating:

"...we found a party of men busy extracting the oil from heaps of blubber cut up from the huge humpback whale... They were dripping and fairly saturated with oil, and everything around was in the same condition. The stinking fluid had run down the face of the bluff to the water's edge, and the whole place was redolent of the perfume." The "perfume" was reportedly a stench that, mixed with the smoke of the fires would have let the entire coast know of their successful hunt.

Amazingly, while most shore whaling in California ended in the early 1900s, the last shore whaling station near San Francisco continued operation through the 1960s. The widespread availability of petroleum and other substances that substituted for whale oil, combined with scarcer and more cautious whales, and government regulation finally brought an end to whaling as an industry, and opened the doors to the magnificent spectacle of observing, rather than hunting, such fascinating creatures. ♦

Guadalupe Briones de Miramontes: Curandera

—Ellen Chiri

Maria Guadalupe Briones was the older sister of the renowned Juana Briones. Guadalupe was born in 1792 at Mission San Antonio, south of present-day King City; Juana was born in 1802 at Villa Branciforte, near Mission Santa Cruz.

Juana’s reputation as a ranchera, medical practitioner, and merchant is well-documented, but Guadalupe’s story is little known. In early life, Guadalupe worked as a curandera—a healer—at Mission Santa Clara. She later lived at the Presidio of San Francisco, where she continued to practice her medical skills and apply her healing ability.

At the Presidio, Guadalupe met and married Juan José Candelario Miramontes, who was an officer there. The couple were the owners of Rancho Miramontes, known also as Rancho San Benito, and Guadalupe continued to practice her healing art there. (The town that grew on the Miramontes land was called San Benito after the rancho, then later Spanishtown; it is now Half Moon Bay.)

In 1889, William Heath Davis praised Guadalupe’s medical ability in *Seventy-five years in California; A History of Events and Life in California*:

“Doña Guadalupe Briones de Miramontes lived formerly at the Presidio of San Francisco... She is now (1889) a resident of Spanishtown... and a very old lady... It was this woman who cured me of a malady and saved me from death years since. I was afflicted with the neuralgia in the head from my youth, and I had been on the point of death, but Doña Guadalupe’s simple remedy relieved me of suffering probably to the end of my time”

Davis didn’t specify what her “simple remedy” was, but its effectiveness is clear. Guadalupe’s story illustrates the importance of women’s skills and crafts at a time when they were not widely acknowledged. To this day, curanderas in small communities in Mexico practice natural medicine, much as Guadalupe did. ♦

First Person: The Story of Philomena Beffa



—Chris Beffa

In January 1848, after gold was discovered on property in the California foothills owned by Swiss-German settler John Sutter, many Asians and Europeans emigrated to California. The California Gold Rush was definitely an incentive to emigrate to northern California, but it was not the only reason the influx continued in the following years. A chance to purchase inexpensive land with rich soil, a long growing season, plentiful water, and a mild climate were also factors in the migration from the agricultural Ticino region in southern Switzerland to California.

Many Italian-speaking Swiss dairy farmers started migrating to California in the 1860s. Most of these Swiss dairy farmers came to settle in the areas around San Francisco, the Coast Ranges, or the Central Valley. →

First Person: The Story of Philomena Beffa ... from page 5

Philomena Beffa was born in the Ticino region of Switzerland on January 27, 1867. She was a young woman when she married her husband Frank. In the 1880s, they left their home in the Ticino town of Airolo, Switzerland and made the arduous trip by ship, from Genoa, Italy to Northern California. Frank's brother Joe Beffa had already come to California with his wife and had settled in Montara, where he leased land from the Silva family. When Philomena and Frank arrived on the Coastside, they joined in a partnership with Joe. They all worked together milking cows, running cattle, and farming the land that they leased, which was part of an original Spanish land grant.

Philomena and Frank had come to California seeking a better life in a new country. Yet, in those days dairy farming was a very hard life. They had eight children: Carrie, Mary, Annie, Lena, Henry (Rico), Frank, Charles (my grandfather), and Elvezia. They lived in a two-story house together with Joe, his wife, and their five children so conditions were very crowded and not the best.

My great-grandfather Frank died when he was still a relatively young man. My grandfather Charles was only about 5 years old when his father died. Philomena was left to raise her children alone. Unfortunately, she did not get along well with her brother-in-law Joe. After her husband Frank's death, she moved with her children out to the calf barn on the ranch. She made it as clean as possible for her family, papering the walls with newspapers and glue made of flour.

It must have been an extremely difficult time for Philomena, living in the barn on the ranch with her eight children. She and Joe soon dissolved their partnership and divided up the livestock and personal property. Philomena had met another farmer, Fred Whittwer, and they married. She and her children moved with him to a ranch in San Gregorio. However, life was no easier on the ranch in San Gregorio. There were no barns on this ranch. Philomena had five more children with Fred: Minnie, Madeleine, Evelyn, Rinaldo, and Richard.

It was said that Philomena was known to go out to the corral that was knee-deep in mud, carrying a baby in one arm while she milked a cow with the hand of her other arm. Nor was it unusual for her to hold a baby as she swung an axe to cut firewood. Living under these kinds of circumstances of hard work and poor conditions eventually were too much for Philomena's health and she died in 1908, at the age of 41 years.

Fred Wittwer, now a widower, must have been overwhelmed with his own five young children. Richard, the youngest, was only a little over a year old when his mother died. After her death, Philomena's children from her first marriage, who were still living on the ranch in San Gregorio, had to go out on their own. My grandfather Charles was about 15 years old when his mother died. He and Frank, his older brother, left the ranch in San Gregorio and went to work on their Uncle Joe's dairy farm. They were given the job of milking the "uncooperative cows"—in other words, the cows that kicked.

Charles started out working at an early age, and over the years became an extremely successful dairy farmer. He acquired a great deal of land on the Coastside and expanded his dairy farms into San Mateo, Pleasanton and Tracy as well as Half Moon Bay. I believe that his strong work ethic was in large part due to the example of his mother Philomena. She must have been a very determined woman and mother, who despite her difficult living circumstances, did what she needed to do for her family. Philomena was a true pioneer woman, who displayed fortitude and strength of character in her life. ♦



The grown children of Philomena and Frank Beffa—Back row, left to right: Carrie, Richard, Rico, Rinaldo, Madeline, Frank, Charles, and Minnie. Seated, left to right: Mary, Elvezia, Annie, Evelyn, and Lena.

The First Hotel on Main Street's First Block



—Dave Cresson

The Hotel Mosconi is the Coastside's oldest and still operating hotel. Today it is called the San Benito House. A couple of weeks ago I received a call from friends, Betty and John Renati. They wanted to donate an old clock to the History Association. The clock was part of John's family—and our community's past. It hung on the wall of Hotel Mosconi.

The hotel is especially interesting to me because our family is part of its list of past managers. Since my days of involvement there, I have learned about the history of the hotel and of that particular block where the hotel still stands.

Manuel Daneri built the Hotel Mosconi on the corner of Half Moon Bay's Main and Mill Streets. That street corner is the first intersection after entering town over the Main Street bridge. The city plan describes that block as "Block 13."

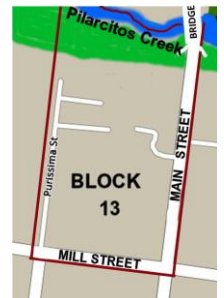
The block fronts on today's Main Street. Long ago, before the first Europeans arrived, that street was likely one of the Ohlone foot paths that crisscrossed the Coastside. Such paths connected their villages, and favorite hunting and collecting grounds. Pilarcitos Creek (the stream the Main Street Bridge crosses) is the northern boundary of the block. It is also the biggest stream between Pacifica and Pescadero. It was a favorite fishing place for local Ohlone people. The village they called "Ssatumnumo" was only a few hundred feet closer to the ocean. It is quite possible that the native people guided the 1769 Spanish Portolá Expedition northward, along that same footpath. The expedition was on its way to finding San Francisco Bay.

Portolá's adventure led more Spaniards, and then Mexicans, to arrive and control Ohlone lands and lives in California. Most of that territory, including the Coastside lands, was eventually given as land grants to the well-connected Mexican leaders of Alta California.

The 1841 Candelario Miramontes land grant borders on Pilarcitos Creek, and it extends southward for thousands of acres. It was an undisturbed rancho dotted with the families' adobe homes for several years, even after the Mexicans lost the Mexican-American War in 1848. That land grant is where the early community that became Half Moon Bay first emerged. →



Hotel Mosconi



Half Moon Bay's
Block 13

The First Hotel on Main Street's First Block ... from page 7

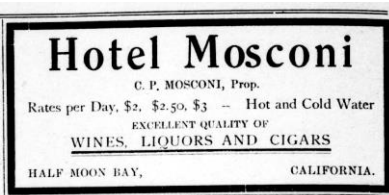
It was the gold discovery that brought hundreds of thousands of Americans and Europeans to California. One of the first to come to the Coastside was a newcomer from Spain. Estanislao Zaballa was well educated and experienced. He arrived and married (in 1853) the eldest Miramontes daughter, Dolores. He built his American-style family home as well as a livery stable and a sprawling commercial building in the space that would soon become "Block 13." The building—used as a general store, saloon and hotel—was called the "San Benito House & Saloon." His enterprises were among the earliest businesses opened on the Coastside. In the years that followed, more businesses came... blacksmith shops, a carriage repair shop, general stores, and saloons. That area became the hub of the new farming community along the Coastside.



In 1863 Zaballa helped resolve lawsuits surrounding the Miramontes family and their misunderstood loans and mortgages. Part of his work was to oversee the division of the property between the litigants. The result was the first legal subdivision of previously open lands on the Coastside. The subdivision created legal streets, city blocks, and building lots that immediately allowed residential and business districts to develop and become a town. That subdivision became today's downtown Half Moon Bay's business district. Zaballa quickly and wisely arranged to record the block where his house and businesses were (that is, Block 13) in his name.

Emmanuelle ("Manuel") Daneri came from northern Italy to the gold country in Calaveras County in the 1850s. He apparently did well in the mines and then moved on to the Coastside in 1873. He ran farming operations in nearby Higgins Canyon. He accumulated large real estate holdings within Half Moon Bay and along the Coastside. Among them was his 1903 purchase of Block 13 and the Zaballa House from the Zaballa children. He demolished the aging San Benito House and Saloon building and replaced it with a stately hotel building at the first corner of the block. It had a second floor balcony surrounding the street sides of the building. Its entry featured a Queen Anne style dormer tower topped with another balcony and flagpole.

Two years later, in 1905, Daneri gave the lease for the hotel to Charles P. ("Charley") Mosconi, a man from Pescadero and Purissima. He named it the "Hotel Mosconi." Just after the hotel opened its doors, it closed for repairs to the damage done by the 1906 earthquake.



*Local newspaper
advertisement, 1910*

A year later, the long-awaited Ocean Shore Railroad began serving the Coastside, and that excited hoteliers and real estate speculation.

The Hotel Mosconi management changed hands for the first time in 1915. Eugene Faus renamed the place the "Hotel Half Moon". Faus ran it until the mid-1930s. In 1935 a new manager, Dominic Dagani, took over. Dagani, who was the manager for the longest time in the hotel's history, concentrated more on the bar and the restaurant than he did on the hotel. The place became known simply as Dominic's. →

The First Hotel on Main Street's First Block ... from page 8

In 1967 your author arrived, following his career from New York City to San Francisco, and settled on the Coastside. Over the years, the family renovated existing buildings and acquired and added new construction across Block 13. Lodging, office spaces, and commercial shops were added and opened. The hope of the more recent construction was to restore the Zaballa House and then make it a centerpiece, set within a functionally modern commercial property that recalls the appearance of an earlier Half Moon Bay.

In 1978, a group of friends (Ron Michelson, Carol Regan, and I) bought the hotel and rejuvenated the building. The stately second floor balconies had been demolished years before, and we approached the city about rebuilding them. The city discouraged that, so the building remains without that splendid feature. Like previous managers, we wanted to rename the hotel. We decided to honor that first hotel that was located close to the spot of this one—the San Benito House. Owning that building (really, the bar) was a source of great fun for our group.

Soon ownership shifted over to our experienced hospitality expert, Carol Regan. Since then, facilities have expanded and improved. Carol passed it on to her son, Gregg, and then, in 2007, to a newcomer couple, Franco and Connie Carruba. Currently it is in the energetic hands of a new corporation.

Meanwhile, the Daneri family drifted away from town while one daughter, Sylvia, stayed on by herself for many years in the old Zaballa House. She built a reputation as a host of grand community barbecues. She expanded and altered the house during her time there. Sylvia passed away in 1957.

This Block 13 is just one of what is now Half Moon Bay's original 20 blocks. And that original subdivision is a small part of the Coastside. But it certainly saw its share of local history. The Ohlone people spent time nearby as it was near a wide, calmer spot of a sometimes racing stream. It was a likely crossing place for the Spanish and then Mexican people as they moved around the Coastside. The Americans built their first crude bridge coming right to that block and then—over a hundred years ago—improved it in 1901 with today's bridge.

From the earliest native peoples to gritty ranchers, then the more commerce-oriented Americans, the block became part of the gateway to a spirited little town. It held the dreams and successes of real people. Some of their memories have faded. Some, gone forever. Still, the oldest continuously working hotel on the Coastside is there. One of the community's earliest houses stands tall. We can imagine that the block—and the community it is part of—will continue to interest and please generations yet to come. ♦



The Zaballa House today

Hotel Mosconi Clock Donated!

The beautiful old Regulator clock that hung on the wall in the Hotel Mosconi bar for many years was part of the Renati family. Betty and John Renati recently called History Association founder Dave Cresson and very generously offered to donate the clock to the Association. Part of the History Association's mission is to preserve Coastside history, and their generous offer was gratefully accepted!

Regulator clocks were invented in the mid-1700s. They were the most accurate pendulum clocks then available, and were used as the standard of accuracy during manufacturing and repairs.

In the 1800s, regulator clocks became the time standard in American railroad stations. Employees synchronized their pocket watches with the station clocks, to help reduce the number of train collisions.

Regulator clocks were made by many companies, which used the term *regulator* to describe the type of clock and to honor their time-keeping heritage. The clock donated by the Renati family was made by the Sessions Clock Company.



Betty and John Renati present the clock to History Association President Juliette Applewhite.

Thanks to the Renati family, this clock joins the History Association's collection, adding its beauty and historical significance to our museum displays.

Oral Histories

Does your family have a long Coastside history? Do you, or someone you know, have Coastside stories from long ago? Our Oral History team is gathering personal histories... may we add yours?

History Mysteries

Do you have a Coastside history mystery you'd like us to investigate?

Let us know! Email us at info@halfmoonbayhistory.org

Read More Cool Stuff!

Visit the History Association website to read more intriguing articles—halfmoonbayhistory.org

Video Tour of the Johnston House



Take a virtual tour of the big white house on the hill south of Half Moon Bay! Docent Gail Stevens takes us through the Johnston House room by room, telling its story and the story of those who lived there. The video is available on our [YouTube channel](#), and is accessible from our website at halfmoonbayhistory.org/programs

A Day in a Pioneer Woman's Life

—Pat Keefe

The cabin was only a few weeks old, built not long after California became a state in 1850. The new family in California had leased the land, and now it was up to Mother to make the cabin a home for the family.

When the sun came up, the parents got up. Mother brought wood in, to cook breakfast on the iron stove. She wakened the children, and the day began.

Outside Father and the boys went. There was wood to cut, and fields to work for spring planting. Inside, dishes had to be cleaned. More wood went into the stove to heat water—lots of water. Not only dishes but dirty clothes had to be cleaned, and that meant hauling the heated water outside to fill a tin tub. Homemade lye soap was used, which was very hard on the hands. Mother heated more water to rinse the clothes, then wrung them out and hung them outside on a rope strung between two trees.

The girls helped Mother to prepare a large mid-day dinner for the working men. When dinner was over, she heated water again to clean the dishes. By this time the clothes were dry—time to bring them in and iron. No drip-dry yet!

Mother placed a board on the table. More wood went into the stove, and she set irons on it to heat. Mother was lucky and had two irons, so one was heating while she used the other. She sprinkled water on some clothes and the ironing began. Back and forth went the iron between stove and ironing board, over and over. The irons were not lightweight!



This iron is similar to the ones the pioneer women used. It weighs 2 ½ pounds!

Mother looked closely at each garment. What might look worn out could be cut up to make a warm winter quilt. It was getting to be time for supper. Again the daughters helped Mother prepare and serve food, and again cleaned the dishes. Did I mention Mother was taking care of a little one too?

With the children tucked into their beds, Mother lit the kerosene lamp. Now she could relax and begin to piece together her much-needed quilt. ♦

Wash-Day Word Search Puzzle

K S R A W A S H T U B
E L O P A C N R I O Z
T V P B S E A P R O N
T H E Y H E D S O M P
L L U G B A G I R O N
E X S T O V E N I W R
T U D E A W I S O A P
S A W E R Q U A Z Y E
P O J E D R Q U I L T
O T E M L A D E M I E
C L O T H E S P I N S

APRON

SAW

CLOTHESPIN

SOAP

IRON

STOVE

KETTLE

WASHBOARD

QUILT

WASHTUB

ROPE

Volunteer Help Wanted!

Our Education, Oral History, and Program Committees would love to have your help.

Do you have experience designing websites or writing grants? We need you!

Our Board of Directors

Juliette Applewhite, President

Dave Olson, Secretary

Scott Frazier, Treasurer

Mary Ruddy, Education Chair & Jail Museum Manager

Sally Benson, Special Projects Coordinator


Kathleen Baker, Oral History & Education Committees

Ellen Chiri, Communications Chair & Newsletter Editor

Wash Day Puzzle Solution

K	S	R	A	W	A	S	H	T	U	B
E	L	O	P	A	C	N	R	I	O	Z
T	V	P	B	S	E	A	P	R	O	N
T	H	E	Y	H	E	D	S	O	M	P
L	L	U	G	B	A	G	I	R	O	N
E	X	S	T	O	V	E	N	I	W	R
T	U	D	E	A	W	I	S	O	A	P
S	A	W	E	R	Q	U	A	Z	Y	E
P	O	J	E	D	R	Q	U	I	L	T
O	T	E	M	L	A	D	E	M	I	E
C	L	O	T	H	E	S	P	I	N	S

Let Us Hear From You

- Visit us on the web at halfmoonbayhistory.org
- Follow us on Facebook 
- Check out our [YouTube channel](#).
- Email us at info@halfmoonbayhistory.org, or call us at 650.479.1935.
- Write to us at
625 Miramontes St. #203
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Help Preserve Coastside History

Half Moon Bay History Association is dedicated to bringing together all members of the community, to preserve and share the history of the San Mateo County Coastside, from Montara to Año Nuevo.

Our history is the lives and works of all the cultures that made the Coastside what it is today, from the times of the earliest Ohlone villages, to the Spanish and Mexican periods, through the early American period, to modern times.



Our mission is to educate as we preserve, honor, and celebrate Coastside history.