

DOCTOR GIVEN
5 YEAR TERM
FOR 'CASTLE'
OPERATION

Special Dispatch to The Call

Trail of Medical Lies Leads to Mystery Castle The Fraudulent Galen Hickok



Two San Francisco police detectives at the door of the Salada Beach "Mystery Castle." Photo: *San Francisco Call*, front page, September 2, 1920.

A biography by Jean Bartlett, April, 2021 (A Pacifica Historical Society Project)

Early evening, Monday, August 30, 1920, three members of the San Francisco Police Department – Sgt. Miles Jackson, Det. Lester Dorman and Policewoman Katherine O'Connor – arrived at the locked gate of the "Mystery Castle." The trio had been sent by SFPD Capt. Duncan Matheson to investigate a report of suspected criminal activity. Looking out from a steep hill far above the Pacific Ocean, the castle was built in the small coastal town of Salada Beach by prominent San Francisco attorney Henry McCloskey and his wife Emily. The couple and their family moved into their home, still partially under construction, in 1908. Following Henry's death in late December of 1914, the family stayed on for two more years and then moved to a 40-acre ranch in Buttonwillow, California, owned by Dr. Galen Richard Hickok and his wife Minerva. It was a trade between the two families, though a *Coast Side Comet* article dated September 3, 1920, reported a payment by Dr. Hickok of \$75,000 for the castle. The doctor, who lived with his wife in Berkeley at 1600 Euclid Avenue, had plans to use the castle as a medical facility. (*The town of Salada Beach became the town of Sharp Park in the 1930s, and in November of 1957, Sharp Park became a neighborhood of the newly incorporated City of Pacifica. As to the referenced castle, it is today a point of community pride and it is known as Sam's Castle.*)

For his first few years of ownership, the doctor hired Mr. and Mrs. Miller, an elderly couple, to serve as the castle's caretakers. Once Hickok took on more formal possession of the castle in 1920, visitors—driven by cab or by the doctor's chauffeur—would arrive and leave under cover of night. It was then the old McCloskey home became known as the Mystery Castle. As the three law enforcement officers scaled the wall surrounding the castle that summer evening, their objective was threefold: rescue a missing wife; follow up with the repeated concerns of Salada Beach Deputy Sheriff Elizah J. Hutley – that the castle was being used as an abortion clinic; and procure evidence to end the career of a nefarious scoundrel.

The case officially began when San Francisco baker James Casteel, 32, told Capt. Matheson that his wife Bertha Casteel, 21 years of age and the mother of two, had gone missing after visiting Dr. Hickok in the

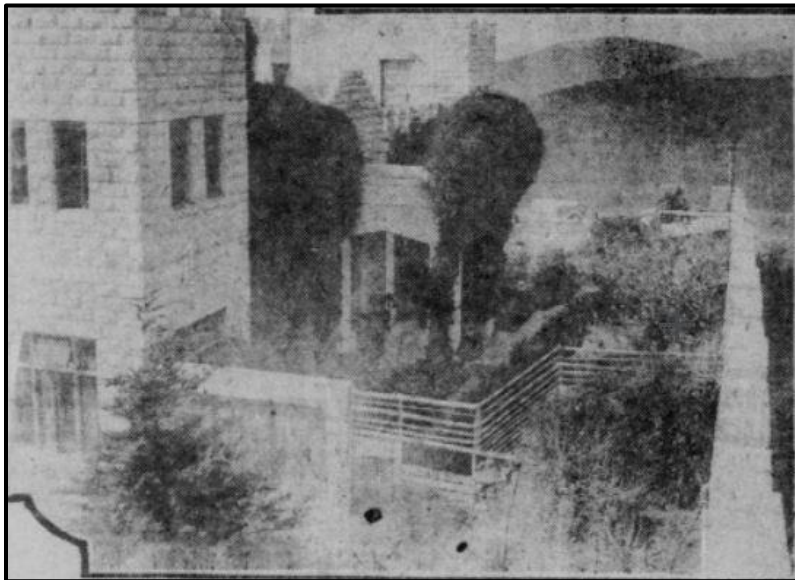
doctor's office. Located in the original Pantages Theatre Building at 937 Market Street, Dr. Hickok shared his office space with his business partner, Dr. Martha Allen Reinhart, a surgeon. (It should be noted that Dr. Reinhart's name is spelled in multiple ways, including "Reinhart Allen" with no first name, in various 1920/1921 newspaper reports.)

Hickok's name was definitely familiar to the SFPD. In 1912, he was charged with performing a criminal operation, an abortion. His patient, a 19-year-old woman, named the doctor from her deathbed. Arrested and booked, Hickok's bail was set at \$1,000. The bail was paid and the doctor did not serve any time. He was arrested in 1913. The charge was the same, performing a criminal operation. This time, bail was set at \$5,000. The bail was paid, no charges resulted.

He was arrested in 1916, 1917 and 1918 for performing criminal operations. In one of those cases, his patient died and for the second time Dr. Hickok was named in a dying declaration. None of the charges against the doctor stuck and his business flourished. But San Francisco police, as of yet, did not yet have all the facts on Dr. Hickok's time in Los Angeles.

Apparently in 1911, his name regularly made LA papers in connection with illegal abortions. It also later came to light that he returned to Los Angeles for most of 1914 to practice medicine. Certainly he ran ads for the "diseases of women which require confinement." "Confinement" was code, or at least his code, for abortion. His advertisements additionally highlighted his natural healing remedies for breast cancer. He promised "no pay until cured" and "hundreds of references." Still all these decades later, it is hard to pin down the doctor's activities. What remains certain is Dr. Hickok was under the investigative eye of the California Board of Medical Examiners (BME). However, with the doctor's frequent moves, multiple residences and changes in business associates (he had at least three associates in Los Angeles)—not to mention properties were often in his wife's name and they traded residences more than once—he constantly kept his pursuers at bay.

The search for Mrs. Casteel led police directly to the Mystery Castle.



Salada Beach Mystery Castle. Photo: *San Francisco Call*, front page, September 2, 1920.

Armed with a search warrant, the three members of the SFPD pushed their way past the castle's security guard. At the same time in Berkeley, Officer Henry Hoar, acting on the request of SFPD's Capt. Matheson, rang the bell at 1600 Euclid Avenue. Dr. Hickok answered but told the officer he was a servant

at the house. When the officer returned, he was armed with an arrest warrant. By then, Berkeley police had been informed that the raid on the Salada Beach Mystery Castle had not only recovered the convalescing Mrs. Casteel, but also two more convalescing patients, one of whom was 14 years old. The latter made the criminal operation charges even more detrimental to the doctor – "contributing to the delinquency of a minor."

The second time Officer Hoar knocked on the Hickok Berkeley home, the doctor's wife answered. With instructions for her to step aside, Officer Hoar found and cuffed her husband. Again he denied he was the Dr. Hickok in question. He was then transferred into the custody of Officer James Rooney. Officer Rooney was additionally a medical student.

Dr. Hickok informed Officer Rooney that he was a nurse employed by Dr. Hickok. But as the two men headed to San Francisco by ferry, the defendant admitted he was Dr. Hickok.

"I have no knowledge of these women found at my property," he told Officer Rooney. "I do admit I am the owner of the property but that is all. I am innocent."



One of Dr. Hickok's patients is carried out by stretcher from the Salada Beach Mystery Castle. Photo: San Francisco Call, front page, September 2, 1920.

Who exactly was Dr. Galen R. Hickok? As it turns out that part of the tale begins in the Midwest, early 1870s.

Galen Richard Hickok was born near Whitesville, Missouri, to James and Olive Hickok in late June of 1873. (His birth year can also be found as 1874). Four years later, the family moved to Haskell County, Kansas. He learned the printer's trade in his teens and used that trade to work his way through Ottawa University in Kansas. Graduating in 1895, he then spent his first two years of medical school at the University of Kansas, and completed his medical degree at St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He began practicing medicine in 1900 in the city of Ulysses, Kansas. He married his wife Ethel in 1903. In those early days of his medical career, he was the only physician with a university medical degree in an area which covered more than eight states, including: Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas. Though fortunately, while he was registered to practice medicine and surgery in all those states, he remained primarily in Kansas. Until the advent of the more widespread use of the automobile, he visited patients by horse and carriage.

When Dr. Hickok began his practice, he hired an assistant, a man who went only by "Thompson." (At least among Dr. Hickok's papers, there is no first name for Thompson on record.) In 1902, Thompson gave notice, said his farewells and then snuck away with Dr. Hickok's medical school diploma, along with the doctor's license to practice medicine. In 1904, Thompson can be found in Nevada, where he used the real Dr. Hickok's stolen credentials to apply for a license to practice medicine. Thompson practiced medicine in quite a number of Nevada towns, including Gardnerville and Deeth. In 1909, Thompson and his wife Minerva moved to Southern California. There, using Dr. Hickok's credentials, he applied for and received his license to practice naturopathy from the Naturopathic Association of California. He then partnered with local abortion providers. While performing an abortion was illegal, it was extremely lucrative and high in demand.

During his time in Southern California, he was frequently under investigation as an alleged abortionist and was subsequently expelled from the Naturopathic Association for "unprofessional conduct." But the fact that Thompson was not Dr. Galen R. Hickok, or a doctor at all, was not as yet known by Bay Area arresting teams as they arrived at his castle and his home.



Miss Cleo Tevis, nurse in charge, was arrested at the Salada Beach Mystery Castle. *Photo: San Francisco Call, front page, September 2, 1920.*

When SFPD's Jackson, Dorman and O'Connor entered the Mystery Castle, they were met by the housekeeper, Mrs. Louisa Seasy, and the nurse in charge, Miss Cleo Tevis. Nurse Tevis informed the

police, upon their discovery of three convalescing women in hospital-like rooms, that none of the patients had been operated on by Dr. Hickok and that she had "written statements from them to prove her claim."

However, upon taking immediate statements from each of the three patients, the SFPD obtained the information needed to arrest Dr. Hickok at his Berkeley home for performing criminal operations, as evidenced by this story in the *San Luis Obispo Tribune*, dated September 3, 1920:

A fourteen-year-old girl of Richmond told them, they said, that Dr. Hickok charged her \$325 for an operation. An eighteen-year-old girl from Marysville said she had paid \$270. Mrs. Bertha Casteel of San Francisco said she had paid \$50 to Dr. Hickok and had promised him \$200 more.

The housekeeper was not considered a suspect, nor would she become one. Nurse Tevis, however, was taken into custody and by September 17, Dr. Reinhart, Thompson's business partner, would surrender to San Francisco Police. She, along with Nurse Tevis, was accused of assisting "Dr. Galen Hickok, owner of the Salada Beach Mystery Castle Hospital." Dr. Reinhart was brought by Sgt. Jackson to Daly City, where a preliminary hearing was held and she was released on bail. Like the fraudulent Dr. Hickok, Dr. Reinhart entered a plea of "not guilty" to the charges against her – "violating state laws and contributing to the delinquency of a minor." As for Thompson/Hickok, the press would have a field day excoriating him in the headlines—sometimes the information being more the stuff of pulp fiction than actual fact.

For instance, this September headline from the *San Luis Obispo Tribune* was based on an unidentified reporter's opinion of bones that, that particular newsman personally uncovered on the property after he took it upon himself to scale the castle wall. While the journalist telephoned in his find, those bones were, as yet, unexamined or even known about by the San Mateo County Medical Examiner.



As it turns out, these garden bones were chicken bones left there by the Millers. (In those days, various kitchen trash, such as chicken bones, was buried in home gardens.) However, the *California State Journal of Medicine* had plenty of information to report on the Mystery Castle doctor. The following comes

directly from the pages of the November, 1920, *Journal of Medicine*. This report also reveals that the fraudulent Hickok, aka Thompson, had another name that was most likely his real name – Zangwell. Naturally "Zangwell" does not have a traceable first name or history.

Since 1911, the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California has fruitlessly endeavored to serve citation papers on the alleged spurious Galen R. Hickok, commanding his presence before the Board to show cause why his license to practice naturopathy in the State of California should not be revoked. Hickok, evidently informed through underground channels, each time mysteriously disappeared, remaining in hiding until a date subsequent to the statutory thirty days next preceding a regular meeting of the Board, within which period no service of a citation can legally be made. Immediately on expiration of the time limit, he could readily be found in his accustomed habitat. During the past two years, our various special agents and operators have persistently endeavored in every conceivable way to secure service at the San Francisco office of Hickok, at the home of Hickok in Berkeley and at the "Mystery Castle" at Salada Beach. Finally, by a ruse, Hickok was served with a citation and complaint, returnable at the October, 1919 meeting. Legal obstacles were immediately forthcoming. The attorneys for the alleged spurious Hickok, sans their client, appeared at the June, 1920 meeting, but through default of witnesses it was found necessary to dismiss the charge.

About the time Dr. Ephriam Northcott, now incarcerated in San Quentin prison, was charged with murder—subsequent to the discovery of the body of Army Nurse Reed, ruthlessly thrown over a precipice in San Mateo County following her death as the result of a criminal operation—the alleged Thompson, or Zangwell, or Galen Hickok, for some unaccountable reason, closed his office in the Pantages Building, San Francisco, discontinued his advertisements in various newspapers around the Bay, and, according to his office nurse, Miss Clark, sold "some of his office furniture and equipment to a second-hand dealer" and the rest was to be stored in her residence, where, it was later ascertained, all mail addressed to said Hickok was to be delivered. Rumors persisted that the work heretofore performed by Hickok was being referred to a certain Market-street practitioner, whose license was revoked some years ago. There were tales of closed automobiles conveying women patients from San Francisco to a San Mateo haven.

The California Dr. Hickok remained in the background until about the middle of August, 1920, when he reopened his office in the Pantages Building, San Francisco. A report to the San Francisco Police Department of the mysterious disappearance of a San Francisco married woman, recently treated by a doctor in the Pantages Building, led the Police Department to raid the "Mystery Castle" at Salada Beach. They scaled the outer wall and, gaining entrance to the "Mystery Castle," found the premises equipped as a hospital, a nurse and cook in charge, and three girls, 14, 18 and 21 years of age, confined to bed, alleged to have been criminally operated on by the alleged spurious Hickok. Hickok was immediately arrested at his Berkeley home on a charge of abortion, as well as a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and is now out on bail, awaiting trial in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo.

Additional record of Galen R. Hickok of San Francisco is as follows:

- *Arrested in San Francisco, May 21, 1913, charged with abortion.*
- *August 12, 1913, held for Superior Court, San Francisco, on charge of abortion; bond, \$5,000.*
- *Arrested March 15, 1916, charged with abortion.*
- *Arrested August 25, 1916, charged with abortion.*
- *Oakland Inquirer of May 23, 1917, stated that Hickok was charged by Coroner's Jury with abortion on Mary Ethel Bennett, deceased.*

- *February 9, 1918, arrested on criminal operation charge by Detective Andrew Gingham, San Francisco.*
- *February 18, 1918, rearrested on complaint of Hazel Wilson.*
- *August 30, 1920, arrested, charged with abortion and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.*



The arrested, alleged spurious, Dr. Galen Hickok, real name Thompson or Zangwell.

Photo: San Francisco Call, front page, August 31, 1920.

Perhaps one of the most dramatic, colorful reads on the doctor and his Mystery Castle comes from the musings of *San Francisco Call* and serial writer Elford Eddy, who definitely leapt into the garden of the castle, and into the castle itself, from the surrounding wall. It is unclear whether Eddy was invited.

"Is it a home that has seen better days, nothing more?" Eddy wrote on September 2, 1920. "Or is it a home that has been converted into a Bluebeard stronghold? Are there remains of forgotten human beings he buried beneath its damp, eerie basement? Assuredly, it is a home that has seen better days. And there are circumstances which seem to mark it is an illegitimate sanitarium, a place where wronged girls and women, and sometimes wives unwilling to become mothers, have gone for treatment. But have they always come forth well? Or have some of them died within those cold, high walls and their remains been buried against the prying eyes of officialdom?"

Even before he landed inside the castle walls, Eddy's editorial pen flew with shocking possibilities.

"Climb the hill above the house and one's nostrils are assailed with a stench which suggests all manner of potentialities."

As Eddy walked through the garden where trees were "gnarled, twisted and bent" and birds, such as linnets and vireos, "twitter in awed tones, as though half afraid of the place, not knowing why," he came upon a partially open window that "invites in the adventurous explorer."

Once inside the house, the intrepid reporter was mostly underwhelmed by what he found, most of which was itemized in court documents, some of which is noted here: an expensive photograph with many records; numerous filled bookcases, with one dedicated to Shakespeare volumes; articles of everyday clothing and linen; lots of rolls of absorbent cotton; a fair amount of safety pins and some pills; medical pamphlets; a doctor's diploma; swords and spears which decorated several walls; and a hall gun rack that held seven Army muskets.



But it was the servant's room and basement that illuminated Eddy's report on the castle.

"Nothing impresses so much as the darkness of the basement where the bones were found," Eddy wrote, "and the servant's room off the kitchen porch – musty, dirty, higgledy-piggledy, a garment covered with mildew and a woman's shoe. Who was the owner? Who? Who? Ask questions and the odors nauseate. The creaks of the stairways startle. One half expects to find serpents crawling through dark pollution. One seeks the open air and the whisper twitter of a linnet gives one a jumpy feeling. Why don't these birds speak up?"

←A prolific and well-résumé writer and editor, along with writing for the *San Francisco Call*, Elford Eddy also wrote for the *Los Angeles Herald*, the *Los Angeles Record*, *Times and Tribune*, and *Army and Navy News*.

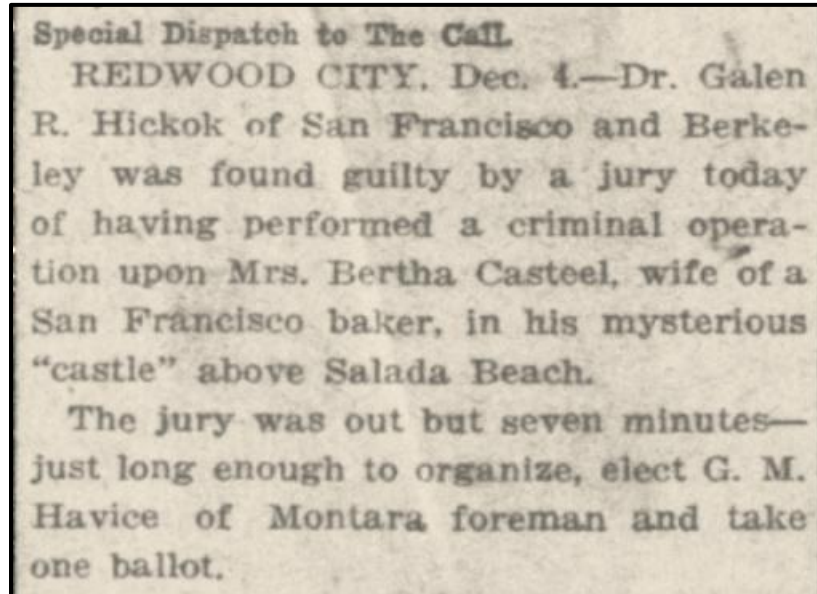
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Throughout September, the so-named Hickok—held initially at the Redwood City Jail until he paid his \$2,000 bail at his arraignment—continued to maintain his innocence. He declared that the women came to him for treatment following their being treated by another physician. Meanwhile, detectives believed both Hickok and his Mystery Castle would reveal answers to at least some of the missing women cases in San Francisco over the past year – though none of those more than 100 cases were resolved through Hickok or his castle.

There was something else revealed that September, though not as of yet to the press. Dr. Charles B. Pinkham, Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, alleged that the arrested California doctor, was not at all who he said he was – and that the real Dr. Galen R. Hickok was alive and well and practicing in Kansas, and that the Kansas Hickok charged Thompson with the theft of his medical diploma and papers, and that the Kansas doctor would testify to such fact when he came to California. For reasons not explained in court documents, the real Dr. Hickok could not come to California until February of 1921. And so, for the moment, only the original charges against the fraudulent Dr. Hickok would be taken up in the immediate.

On Saturday, October 23, 1920, the Mystery Castle Hickok appeared before Judge George H. Buck in Redwood City. He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of performing an illegal operation on Mrs. Bertha Casteel. His trial was set for November 22. Dr. Reinhart also appeared before Judge Buck. Following her plea of "not guilty" her trial was scheduled for November 29. Nurse Tevis was additionally in court and the case against her was continued indefinitely.

On December 4, 1920, **CONVICTION IN 7 MINUTES FOR 'CASTLE' OPERATION** blazed across the front page of the *San Francisco Call*.



The *San Francisco Call* story went on to note that:

While state and city authorities were conducting their investigation they heard from a physician in Kansas named Galen R. Hickok, who declared the San Francisco man had stolen his diploma years before and was using his name.

Mrs. Casteel testified that she paid Dr. Hickok \$50 for an operation and two girls, 14 and 18 years old, testified they paid him \$325 and \$270, respectively.

When Hickok was confronted by his three accusers he turned his head and sat huddled in his chair. Once he attempted to speak but was hushed by his counsel.

The trial was conducted by Judge Benjamin Knight of Santa Clara County, in lieu of Judge George M. Buck who was ill. More specifics of the trial are presented in the Case Details of THE PEOPLE, Respondent, v. GALEN R. HICKOK, Appellant / Superior Court of San Mateo County / Date Published: Dec. 30, 1921. Some of that case information is presented here:

Defendant was charged by information with violating section 274 of the Penal Code by operating upon the person of Bertha Casteel for the purpose of procuring an abortion. He was tried and convicted, and this appeal is from the judgment and from an order denying his motion for a new trial.

The complaining witness, Bertha Casteel, testified that she was a married woman and the mother of two young children; that during the month of August, 1920, she visited the office of the defendant in San Francisco, desiring to be relieved of a condition of pregnancy. There she met the defendant and

Dr. Reinhart, who placed her upon an operating table, and, after an examination, confirmed the fact of pregnancy dating from about three months, and informed her she would have to go to a hospital; that an operation would cost fifty dollars, with hospital charges at the rate of five dollars per day. She left the office to procure the necessary funds, returning the next day, when the defendant and his associate again placed her upon an operating-table and inserted some gauze in her womb. She was thereafter taken, in the defendant's automobile, driven by the defendant's chauffeur, accompanied by the defendant's associate and a cook, to a place called Salada Beach, in San Mateo County, where the defendant conducted a hospital. There she met two young women, Mary Cozzo and Irene Carpenter, patients of the defendant. Two days later the defendant removed the gauze, above mentioned, and operated upon her, using surgical instruments, which operation was one to terminate pregnancy. It was performed without an anesthetic and lasted about five or ten minutes.

Dr. Wood C. Baker, the county physician of San Mateo County, made an examination of the complaining witness on September 3, 1920, from which, and a history of the case obtained from the patient, he declared that she had been pregnant, subjected to an operation for the procurement of an abortion within a week, and that instruments had been used for the purpose; that she was in good health, and there was nothing in her physical condition or health which indicated that an abortion was necessary to preserve her health or life.

...Joseph Kindergren testified that he was defendant's chauffeur and that he drove the complaining witness to defendant's hospital, in San Mateo County.

The witnesses Mary Cozzo and Irene Carpenter testified that they had seen the defendant and the prosecutrix together in the hospital at Salada Beach; and Irene Carpenter also testified that the defendant told her that the operation on the prosecutrix was slight, and if she had come sooner her stay in the hospital would have been shorter.

The defendant, when confronted with the prosecutrix, asserted that he had never seen her before.

These two last-named witnesses also testified that the defendant had operated upon them for the same purpose as in the case of Bertha Casteel at about the same time, and Dr. Baker gave corroborating testimony. The evidence further shows that the defendant in performing these several operations used the same method, namely, first dilating the womb by packing with gauze, and later producing the abortion by the use of instruments and without administering an anesthetic, the operation consuming from five to ten minutes.

The defendant did not take the witness-stand, and the only testimony offered by him was that of Dr. Tilton E. Tillman, who, in effect, said that it was impossible for anyone to say, from an examination of the kind made by Dr. Baker, that the prosecutrix had been pregnant, and that the operation charged to have been performed upon her by the defendant might have been for a certain female disease or ailment; that the operation for such purpose was similar in character, and was accompanied by the same pains and sensations as an operation to terminate pregnancy.

While witnesses Irene Carpenter and Mary Cozzo did testify against the castle doctor, charges against Dr. Hickok in their names—criminal operations as well as contributing to the delinquency of a minor—were dismissed. It is believed that the early December deaths, in the line of duty, of Sgt. Miles Jackson and Det. Lester Dorman—two of the three officers who initially discovered the Hickok patients convalescing at the Mystery Castle—contributed to clouding the State's case against Hickok regarding Cozzo and Carpenter. (Dr. Reinhart, however, would be convicted of contributing to the delinquency of Mary Cozzo and she paid a fine of \$500 in lieu of spending 250 days in jail.)

However, in the case of plaintiff Bertha Casteel, the burden of proof remained and Hickok was found guilty. At that time, the penalty fixed by law for a criminal operation was two to five years. Hickok was given an indeterminate sentence of two to five years. After sentencing was pronounced, Hickok's counsel, Kenneth Greene, moved for a ten day stay of execution, which was granted. Judge Knight denied motions for a new trial and an arrest of judgment. The Judge also denied that Hickok be admitted to bail.



The fraudulent Dr. Galen Hickok. Photo: San Quentin identification card.

On Monday, March 14, 1921, Salada Beach Hickok, at liberty on appeal from conviction of malpractice, was fined \$50 by Superior Judge E. P. Shortall for using the word "liar" with reference to Attorney F. J. Blake. Again, Hickok made the front page of the *San Francisco Call*.

"Dr. Hickok" Fined \$50 for Use of "Liar" in Court Trial

E. E. Gerlinger, formerly interested with Hickok in a tire business, was examining Hickok and asked him if his name was not Zangwell.

"You're a liar," Hickok shouted.

"Fifty dollars or five days in the county jail," reprovved Judge Shortall.

"But, your honor," remonstrated Hickok, "this man's insulting me."

"That was a proper question," the court declared. "If you repeat the offense I shall send you to the county jail for six months."

"What's your father's name?" Blake asked.

"It must have been Hickok if mine is," the defendant replied.

"As a matter of fact," pursued Blake, "is your name not Zangwell, and did you not steal the diploma of Dr. Galen R. Hickok?"

"No!"

Hickok/Thompson/Zangwell was paroled from San Quentin State Prison on October 4, 1924 and discharged on October 4, 1925.



Thompson/Zangwell, who still went by Hickok, can be found in the 1926 San Francisco Directory as a tailor. In the 1930 Census, he lists himself as a physician and surgeon, and is living with his wife and their family in a rental property on 6th Avenue near Lake Street in San Francisco.

In November of 1937, his son Max, a San Francisco chiropractor, was convicted of second degree murder in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Sowers. Her death was the result of a "botched abortion." Max appealed his sentence but the lower court's judgment remained. One year later, Max began his sentence at San Quentin State Prison. The day he entered California's oldest correctional institution, in November of 1938, his father died. The fraudulent Dr. Galen Hickok was 68 years old.

←"Dr. Max Hickok, San Francisco chiropractor, was found guilty of murder today in the abortion death of an Oakland woman. He served notice of appeal." *Photo: Oakland Tribune, November 18, 1937.*

* * *

The real Dr. Galen R. Hickok—who served as a commissioned officer of the Medical Corps in the First World War and later became involved in real estate and local government—was returned his diploma and license. The extraordinarily respected Kansas doctor died on his birthday, June 30, 1956, at the age of 82 or 83. He is buried in Ulysses, Grant County, Kansas.



Jean Bartlett is a longtime Bay Area features writer: Pacifica Tribune, Oakland Tribune, San Jose Mercury, Marin Independent Journal, Twin City Times, Ross Valley Reporter, Peninsula Progress, Coastal Connections, Bay Area Business Woman and Catholic San Francisco. She is a former Hallmark Card writer, a produced playwright and a published author.