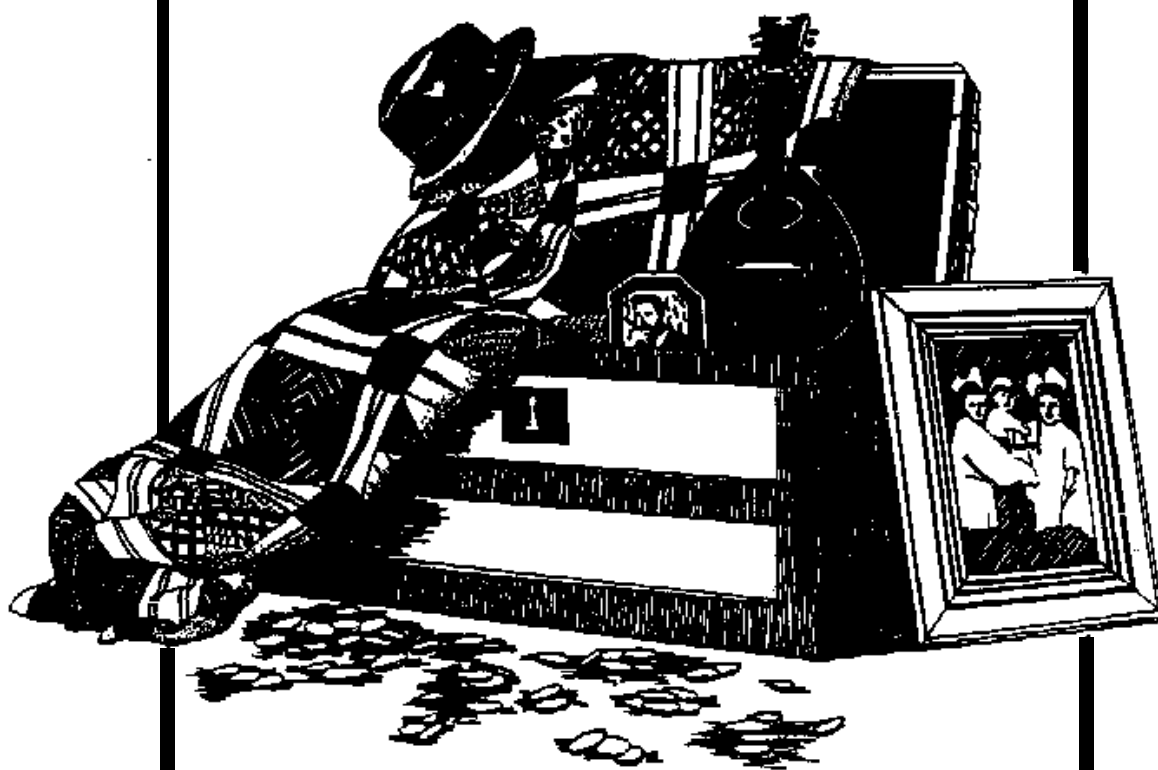


Buried Treasures



Vol. 48, No. 3
July - September 2016

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc.

Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc
 PO Box 533958, Orlando, FL 32853-3958
 Email: cfgs@cfgs.org
 Website: www.cfgs.org

The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. (formerly known as the Central Florida Genealogical & Historical Society) was formed in 1969 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1981. The Society welcomes everyone with an interest in genealogy, the history of Florida and the United States as well as our ancestral nations, to further our objectives through education and publications.

Meetings - Regular monthly meetings are held September through May at the **LDS CULTURAL HALL** on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 pm. at 45 E. Par St (the corner of Par and Formosa). A Daytime Group meets bi-monthly on the fourth Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months. A Computer Special Interest Group meets monthly on Saturday morning. The Board meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the LDS Cultural Center. The President designates exceptions to the date and place for meetings. All meetings are open to the public. Visitors are welcome and members are encouraged to bring guests.

Membership:

Individual - Year \$20
 Family - Year \$25

Membership begins the first day of September, extends for one full year and includes a subscription to the following Society publications.

Buried Treasures, a quarterly publication, features 24 pages of articles, book reviews, Bible records, old letters, wills, etc. submitted by members. Gina Simmons Herbert designed the cover for **Buried Treasures** in 1989.

Treasure Chest News, a newsletter published nine times a year features 10-12 pages of Society news, library acquisitions, genealogy tips, announcements of workshops, conferences, meetings, etc. *Note: Beginning with the Aug/Sept 2010, the newsletter will be delivered electronically to those who have an email address.*

Permission is granted to quote or reprint any article or other material [unless stated otherwise], either in whole or in part, provided credit is given to the Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. citing author, volume & date.

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Publications of the Central Florida Genealogical Society Unless otherwise noted, books are soft cover, 8 1/2 x 11" and include an every-name index. #Available through Amazon.com

- Culinary Treasures Cookbook** \$6
 [180 p., soft cover, spiral bound, 6 x 9"]
- #Early Settlers of Orange County, Florida** - a reprint of the 1915 book by C. E. Howard [indexed, 80 p.] Rev ed. 2015 \$15
- #Greenwood Cemetery Historic Hike: a visit with over 425 Orlandoans at their final resting place** by Steve Rajtar [220 p., indexed, photos]. \$20
- Hawthorne Funeral Home Records Vol 1 (1954-1961)** [220 p., 3 indices]. \$20
- Marriages of Orange County, Florida**
- #Vol 1: 1869-1909** [indexed, 196 p.] \$17
- #Vol 2: 1910-1924** [indexed, 165 p.] \$17
- #Vol 3: 1925-1934** [indexed, 180 p.] \$17
- Orlando Births 1910-1922.** [180 p., every name & geographical index] \$17
- Orlando Deaths 1910-1922.** [190 p., every name & geographical index] \$17
- #Orlando Deaths 1922-Apr 1929** [190 p., every name index]. \$17
- Orange County, Florida Cemeteries:**
- #Vol I: Smaller Cemeteries of SW Orange Co** (13 small cemeteries). [indexed, 124 p.] \$14
- Vol II: Larger Cemeteries of SW Orange Co - Washington Park & Winter Garden** [indexed, 213 p.] \$20
- Glen Haven Cemetery (Winter Park) - Vol I (Sect A-H).** [indexed, 162 p.] \$17
- #Greenwood Cemetery (Orlando) - Vol. 1 (Sections A-J).** [indexed, 270 p.] \$20
- #Greenwood Cemetery (Orlando) - Vol 2 (Sections K-W).** [indexed, 320 p.] \$22
- Miller's Orlando City Directory 1907 - A reprint of the 1907 city directory with added index.** [indexed, 115 p] \$15
- Orlando City Directory 1912.** [215 p., index of names, locales, streets & occupations]. \$20
- Orange County Gazetteer and Business Directory -**
 A reprint of the 1887 directory with added index. Orange County included parts of Lake, Seminole & Osceola Counties in 1887 [300 p. directory; 66 p. index.] \$25
- #Powell Cemetery in Orange County, FL.** [134 p, full color cover, perfect binding, fully indexed].. . . . \$12
- Where Did They Put Wakulla? A Genealogist's Guide to the Library** A listing of library call numbers (Dewey) for every state, county and major genealogical topic. [42 p. booklet, soft cover, stapled, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2"].. . . . \$6 postpaid
- World War I Discharge Papers - Orange County, Florida,** [indexed, 97 p].. . . . \$14

To order any of these publications, send check or money order to the Society address (above)
 Please add \$2.50 per book for shipping plus applicable taxes.



Buried Treasures

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Web Site: <http://www.cfgs.org> Email: cfgs@cfgs.org

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The Central Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. meets monthly, September through May.

Meetings are held at the Cultural Hall, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

The LDS Cultural Hall is located at 45 E. Par, Orlando, FL (at the corner of Par St & Formosa Ave)

The Daytime Group meets bimonthly on the fourth Thursday afternoon of odd-numbered months at the Winter Park University Club. The Computer Special Interest Group and the Family Tree Maker Interest Group each meet monthly on Saturday morning. The Board meets year-round on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the LDS Cultural Hall. All are welcome to attend.

July - September 2016

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Pat Allen	Robert Ragan
Jean Cannassa	Sherman
Dick Eastman	Betty Jo Stockton
Bob Fisher	Mark Swick
Gregg Gronlund	Blanche Wallace
Nickey Neel	Maggie Winter

Thoughts from your Editor

While most of the CFGS membership has been relaxing, traveling or spending the summer in the mountains, your Board of Directors has been hard at work.

We have been meeting at the Par Street LDS Church for a number of years, thanks to the generosity of the Church and the efforts of Lynn Whitcomb, who was instrumental in setting up the meeting site. The church is now being remodeled, so we've been evicted for at least 6 months until the work is complete. Since we don't really want to suspend our meetings or meet on a parking lot somewhere, members of the Board have been scrambling to locate a suitable gathering spot for our evening meetings. Gregg GRONLUND has kept the West Oaks Library and Genealogy Center's meeting room on hold for us, if needed, but Ocoee is a long haul for many of our members, so we've looked for some place more central.

After dozens of suggestions, phone calls, contacts, etc, CFGS president, Sandy CARUTHERS SHEARER has secured a temporary meeting place for our general meetings. This will be at the newly remodeled LDS building at 4020 S. Bumby Ave, Orlando, 32806. Check the CFGS website <www.cfgs.org> for directions.

Added to this was the challenge of getting our total year's schedule to the *Orlando Sentinel* before their deadline of 15 August. Lea COLLINS, as publicity chair, undertook this monumental task, while members of the Board were scrambling to line up speakers and set up programs. Jowan HEARN has handled several large book orders from libraries around the country, while Walter WOOD continues to work on updating and improving the CFGS website.

CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 2016-2017 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Note: Check cfgs.org or call 407-657-0423 for more information.

Since we don't know when we'll be back at the Par Street location, be sure to verify locations of all meetings by checking the CFGS website <www.cfgs.org>

EVENING MEETINGS

Meetings will be at the LDS Church Building, 4020 S. Bumby Ave, Orlando, 32806

General meetings begin at 7:30 p.m. and are preceded by

German Research Special Interest Group at 6:30 pm and **Genealogy Chat** starting at 7 pm

- 8 Sep 2016 7:30 p.m. "*My Family Were Methodists - Or Were They? Using Religious Records*" Ann OSISEK.
13 Oct 2016 7:30 p.m. "*Why You Should Consider Joining a Lineage Society and How to Get Organized,*" Elaine POWELL
10 Nov 2017 7:30 p.m. TBA
8 Dec 2016 7:30 p.m. "*The Dash between the Dates...Putting Flesh on our Ancestors Bones,*" Carol MEAD.
12 Jan 2017 7:30 p.m. "*Extra! Extra! Read All About It!: Using Newspapers for Genealogy Research to Find Your Ancestor,*" Gregg GRONLUND
9 Feb 2017 7:30 p.m. "*Organizing your Computer for Windows 10,*" Gene CLARK
9 Mar 2017 7:30 p.m. "*Finding the Birth Parents: Who were the biological parents of Pansy McGee?*" Allison RYALL
13 Apr 2017 7:30 p.m. "*British Isles Migration to Colonial North America: An Overview,*" Mark SWICK
11 May 2017 7:30 p.m. "*Getting Really Local – Researching at your Local Archives or History Center,*" Adam WARE, Orange County Regional History Center

DAYTIME MEETINGS

Daytime meetings are held bi-monthly (on the 4th Thursday of odd-numbered months) at 2:00 p.m. at the University Club of Winter Park, 841 N Park Ave, Winter Park, FL 32789.

22 Sep 2016 2 p.m. “*Connecting Living Relatives through Facebook Private Groups*,” Deb HARRIS.

17 Nov 2016 2 p.m. “*One of My Ancestors Came From Unghvar. Where the Heck Is It?*” Bob FISHER.

26 Jan 2017 2 p.m. “*Why Early Pioneers Migrated to Florida*,” Patty MYERS, FHS Archeological Institute.

23 Mar 2017 2 p.m. “*Wills, Probate, and Inventories*,” Connie and Peter BRADISH.

25 May 2017 2 p.m. “*I Mailed In My DNA Test, Now What?*” Walter WOOD.

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

1st Saturday of each month - 10 a.m. **Computers for Genealogy Special Interest Group.**

Seminole County Library 215 N Oxford Rd, Casselberry, FL 32707.

2nd Saturday of each month - 10 a.m. **Family Tree Maker Users Group**

11:30 a.m. **Family Tree Maker for Beginners**

Seminole County Library, 215 N Oxford Rd, Casselberry, FL 32707

3rd Saturday of each month - 10 a.m. **Irish Special Interest Group**

LDS Church Building, 4020 S. Bumby Ave, Orlando, 32806

1st Thursday of each month - 1:30 p.m. **Roots Magic Users Group**

West Oaks Library & Genealogy Center, 1821 E Silver Star Rd, Ocoee, FL 34761.

Before each evening meeting - 6:30 p.m. **German Research Special Interest Group** LDS Church Building,
7 p.m. **GenChat Special Interest Group** 4020 S. Bumby Ave 32806

SPECIAL EVENTS

Saturday, 10 Sep 2016 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. **15th Anniversary Celebration** of the West Oaks Library, 1821 E Silver Star Rd, Ocoee, FL 34761. Central Florida Genealogical Society members will answer genealogical questions

Sunday, 9 October 2016 1:15 p.m. “*Easy Animation with Google Photos*” Jim and Chris Gould, the GEEKS ON TOUR. Seminole County Library, 215 N Oxford Rd, Casselberry, FL 32707.

Saturday, 12 Nov 2016 **20th Annual LDS Family History Conference**, 9 am-4 pm. Olympia High School, 4301 S. Apopka Vineland Road, Orlando, FL 32835. Admission price TBD. CFGS will have a table and used books for sale. See the website <www.familyhistoryconference.org> for details and to register for classes.

Saturday & Sunday, 14-15 Jan 2017 **Scottish Highland Games** at Central Winds Park, 1000 E. SR 434, Winter Springs, Florida 32708. Admission \$25. CFGS will have a booth and assist with genealogical questions. See their website <<http://www.flascot.com>> for details.

Saturday 1 February 2017 11 a.m - 2 p.m, “**Fall in Love With Genealogy**” **Celebration**, West Oaks Library, 1821 E Silver Star Rd, Ocoee, FL 34761. CFGS members will have a table and assist with genealogical questions and information.

Saturday & Sunday, 25-26 February **Pine Castle Pioneer Days**, Cypress Grove Park, 290 West Holden Ave, Orlando, FL 32809. Admission \$5. CFGS will have a booth to share genealogical information and answer questions.

2-19 March 2017 **106th Annual Central Florida Fair** CFGS will have a booth to share genealogical information and answer questions. The Fair is located at 4603 West Colonial Drive, Florida 32808. Admission TBD. See their website <<http://centralfloridafair.com>> for details.

Thursday, 13 July 2017 6 p.m. Central Florida Genealogical Society **Annual Meeting and Dinner**. Golden Corral, 2328 S Semoran Blvd, Orlando, FL 32822 (Semoran at Grant St). Order and pay individually.

OBITUARIES OF FORMER MEMBERS ON FILE WITH THE CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The membership chair of CFGS routinely clips obituaries of members and former members of CFGS whenever possible. This set of obits were found in our storage unit and were indexed by Blanche WALLACE.

A digital copy of any item can be requested by sending an email to cfigs@cfigs.org

Name	Year of Death	Death	Age at Death	Where Born	Comments
BREAUSCHE, Alice	1999	64	F	not stated	memorial card
BROLAW, Bergon F. (M.D.)	2004	83	M	Illinois	medical doctor
CARR, Margaret	2007	95	F	Michigan	minister's wife
CATO, Hansel J.	1997	77	M	Georgia	school teacher
COBIA, Alberta Louise Tillis	2004	84	F	not stated	secretary
COGGSHALL, Millard	2006	91	M	New York	beekeeper/genealogist
FERREE, Barbara A.	1999	66	F	Indiana	genealogist
GALE, Jack Lawrence	1998	71	M	not stated	
GASTI, Rafael Harris	1997	34	M	Florida	accidental death
HORNING, Mary Clyta Brown	1999	89	F	Kentucky	school teacher
HOSIER, Elma Launa McNamara	2002	87	F	Indiana	retail sales manager
KEANE, Madeline	1997	78	F	New York	nurse/Hindenburg
KILLE, Frances H.	1997	94	F	Pennsylvania	weaver
LAVINGHOUSEZ, Bill (Senior)	2004	82	M	not stated	realtor, died Tenn.
LAYTON, William G.	2004	81	M	Georgia	worked for FAA
LEMOINE, Eugene F.	1997	81	N	Rhode Island	newspaper manager
LOUGEE, Marion D.	1998	87	F	Maine	civil service
MILES, George G. (M.D.)	1998	79	M	New York	medical doctor
MILLER, Tanya C.	2005	48	F	Florida	memorial card
MORRIS, Beulah	2004	83	F	Australia	memorial card/photo
NOLLE, Helen W.	1999	88	F	Ohio	homemaker
PARNES, Arlene Lila	2003	80	F	New York	artist
PARRISH, Leila	2003	50	F	not stated	school teacher
PARRISH, Leona	2006	87	F	Georgia	homemaker
RATCLIFF, John	2003	82	M	not stated	military veteran
RUDD, Robert J.	1997	80	M	Iowa	Air Force One pilot
SMITH, Marjorie Haselwood	2001	86	F	Oklahoma	school teacher
SOWERS, Kenneth M.	1996	83	M	New York	military chaplain
STREETER, Bertha Moulton Kidd	2004	87	F	Maryland	artist/draftsman
TYSON, Earl (Reverend)	2004	83	M	not stated	minister, died Penn.
VIEHMAN, Newton Byard "Byrd"	2004	90	M	Florida	farmer/rancher
WARD, Elizabeth Hemphill	2000	78	F	South Carolina	memorial card
WARD, Sarah H.	1997	90	F	Idaho	school teacher
WEINGARTNER, William "Bill" B.	2003	79	M	Tennessee	airline industry
WESTENHOFER, Dorothy McAdams	1991	68	F	Michigan	memorial card
WILLIS, Eileen Brookhart	2004	78	F	Pennsylvania	obit & memorial card

ORANGE LAND SKETCHES by Sherman¹
October 16, 1884 – *Orange County Reporter*
transcribed by the late Nickey NEEL 2010

During Capt. JERNIGAN's absence, and for several years after his return, the Indians were quiet, being taught the desirability of peace by the utter failure of all their attempts to drive back the tide of incoming immigration to this fair, healthful and delicious land. During the winter Mr. HYRNE occupied the log cabin undisturbed by them and the herd of cattle grazed in peace, assuaging their thirst with the pure water from the numerous beautiful clear water lakes.

In February, 1843, Capt. JERNIGAN returned from Georgia, accompanied by his wife and children and two male and two female slaves. They came up the St. Johns river from Jacksonville on the Sarah Spaulding, Capt. Cannova, a poor apology for a steamer when compared with the magnificent palaces that now plough its waters, but a very useful boat and the only one then running to Lake Monroe. The landing was at Mellonville, about a mile east of the present site of Sanford, and the few people there occupied the buildings erected by the U. S. soldiers during the Indian war.

He brought a horse and cart on the steamer, tools, household goods, etc., and taking the old Indian trail that led through this section to Tampa, also used as the Government road, they wended their way through the unbroken forest to the lovely site now occupied by Wm. HOLDEN, Esq., where his log house stood undisturbed. He at once commenced clearing the land, and began agricultural operations. Potatoes, peas and garden vegetables grew finely, producing abundant crops from the very start, but he had poor success with corn for several years. Sugar cane and upland rice grew well, while cattle and hogs throve on the ranges. The Indians made no trouble, but were heard in the woods shooting deer, which were very abundant. They slaughtered them for their hides, and as the Captain rode around looking after his cattle he sometimes saw a dozen carcasses a day left to waste, or rather to feed the buzzards, which soon devoured them. At other times, when less successful in securing game, they would kill some of the cattle or hogs, of which they were especially fond.

Vincent LEE had moved out from Mellonville while Capt. JERNIGAN was gone for his family, and located a little south of the now thriving town of Orlando. Next came Willoughby MINSHAW and located on the east side of the beautiful Lake Conway. In 1844 Wright PATRICK and John PATRICK came from Georgia, and finding the attractions of the country not only fully equal to but surpassing their expectations, drove their stakes on the west side of Lake Conway, but the Armed Occupation Act expiring, did not enter the land until 1848, when John PATRICK bought his 160 acres of the Government, his father, Wright PATRICK, and his mother living with him. Wm. A. PATRICK and James PATRICK, who are so well known to our citizens, and whose lives are so thoroughly identified with the history of this section of the country, are sons of John PATRICK, who now lives on his place about a mile and a half west of rapidly developing Orlando, on the South Apopka road.

Then came Daniel J. THOMAS, who located on Mill Branch, now known as Willcox station, on the South Florida railroad, which in these later years has so greatly aided in the development of this part of a lovely country. Also, James WHIDDON and Dr. Geo. W. SELF. Alfred DAVIS located near the head of the Branch. Soon after James G. SPEER bought out Dr. SELF. James YATES and his son Needham YATES, located about a mile and a half west of the present site of Orlando, on the banks of a beautiful lake. The beauty of this new country and its superior attractions and advantages became noised abroad and new settlers came in so rapidly that my informants are unable to give the order in which the different settlers came. I shall endeavor while gathering data with regard to this section to make the record full and complete, and would feel greatly obliged to each and every one who has any knowledge of the early history of this section if they would inform me of the facts, addressing me care of the *Reporter*.

² The author is given only as SHERMAN. This is one segment of a multi-part series, all signed as simply "Sherman". This could be a pen name, first or surname.

The settlers gave their chief attention to the raising of cattle, which were bought by drovers who passed through the country acquiring them for a more northern market. They paid \$10 or \$12 for choice four and five year old steers, the cows and heifers being kept to increase the herd. There was also considerable traffic in hides, deer skins and the pelts of otter and other fur bearing animals. They were self supporting, raising their own corn, rice, sweet potatoes, cow peas, and such garden vegetables as they thought desirable. They also raised sufficient sugar cane to supply themselves with syrup and sugar, occasionally shipping their surplus to Jacksonville. They also raised some cotton, the long staple, which brought excellent prices. Soil and climate combined to provide the best of opportunities for a comfortable independence and the acquisition of wealth, while for beauty of location and other natural advantages it had no superior, a fact generally conceded.

Events are the mile posts of history, but as they are being traced and grouped it is well to give specific dates as resting places or towers of observation from which the whole interesting panorama of the progress of humanity can be brought more definitely into view. March 3d, 1845, came, and an act of Congress made Florida a State instead of a Territory. The glorious destiny of the southernmost part of the Union is long delayed, but its future is sure. Hope reigns triumphant. Florida has become a sovereign State. The public lands were reserved to the General Government and they were not to be taxed by the State, but it hoped soon to shine as brightly as any of the stars in the galaxy of the Union. A general election was held agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution adopted by the Convention of 1838, held at the city of St. Joseph Dec. 3d. W. D. MOSELEY was elected Governor, James T. ARCHER, Sec'y of State, James A. BERTHELOT, President of Senate, and Isaac FERGUSON, Jr., Speaker of the House.

The previous Territorial Legislatures, especially the one held in 1828, Acts of Nov. 23d, had divided the State into counties. The part south of Charlotte Harbor and river to the eastern limit of Lake Maeaco (probably Peace Creek and Lake Kissimmee), and easterly to the head waters of the Potomac – now the Hillsborough river – down the river to the Atlantic ocean, and embracing all the keys and islands of the Cape of Florida was called Monroe County. Adjoining this to the north extending from the Atlantic on the east to the Indian boundary line, run by Joshua COFFEE, and Alachua county on the west, and to St. Johns county on the north, was constituted a county named Mosquito, doubtless from the abundance of these troublesome insects found on some parts of the coast, the high and delightful lands of the present county of Orlando being virtually unknown. The adjourned session of the State Legislature, Jan. 30, 1845, changed the name to Orange county, which name the central portion now bears, having a glorious and worldwide reputation. Its present boundaries were also established, the part of the county east of the main channel of the St. Johns river being constituted as Volusia county.

The Indians that were not killed had mostly been transported west of the Mississippi river, with the exception of about 300, who were allowed to remain in the southern extremity of the State, the vigorous campaign of Gen. WORTH in 1841 showing them that resistance to the incoming tide of white emigration was useless. Now and then there was an Indian scare, and companies organized to hunt them, but very few Indians were ever found. In fact, some were uncharitable enough to assert that the scares were magnified for the purpose of private speculation. The cost to the Government from the massacre of Major Francis L. DADE's command of 139 regulars, Dec. 28th, 1835, by the Seminole Indians in an open palmetto country, to the close of the war, was over \$19,000,000 in money and hundreds of lives.

Having briefly disposed of general matters, specific attention will now be given to the incoming settlers, the development of Orlando – which was not yet named – and the contiguous country.

Note: Although Nickey transcribed this article years ago from the original newspapers, most of the 1884 issues *Orange County Reporter* are now online through *Central Florida Memory*: <http://digitalcollections.net.ucf.edu/cdm/ref/collection/CFM/id/37149>

1908 Buick

by Robert Roy MCDONALD 1886-1969

submitted by Jean CANNASSA

"This is a 1908 Buick. This picture was taken in November of 1912 at the family home between Squirrel Hill and Smithland, Porter Twp., Clarion County, PA. at the G. W. McDonald farm, at present known as the Decker Farm.

The hunting party included the MCDONALD brothers, Robert standing beside the car; Earl in the back seat, and Byron at the wheel. Robert lived in Brackenridge. Earl was in school and helped on the farm in the summer.

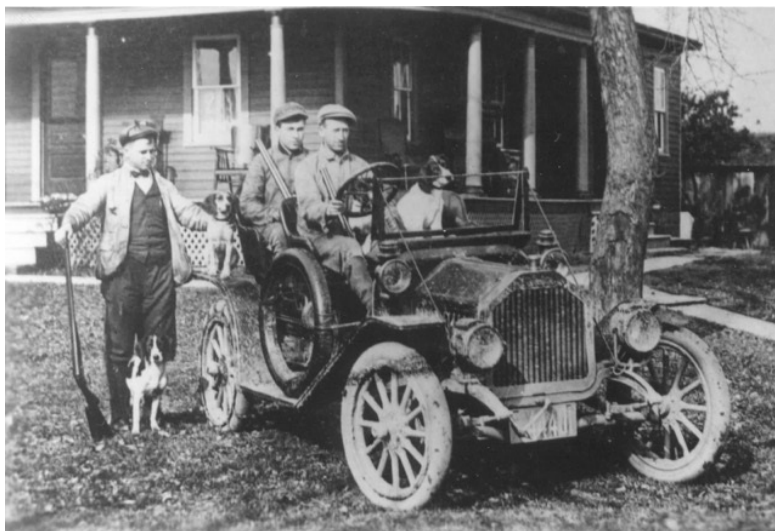
At this time Byron was running the farm. At this time there were no filling stations, gas was bought at hardware stores and stored in 50 gallon drums in old barns and other out-of-way places. We would pour this gas into a five gallon can, strain it through a chamois skin to take the dirt and water out. There would often be a teaspoon of water in a five gallon can. The gas cost about 11 cents per gallon. I don't recall about oil, the tires were 30 by 3 1/2" and cost \$18 each. The wage at St. Charles Brick Yard was \$1.45 per day. It took more than two weeks to earn enough to buy one tire that would run 1000 miles or less. There were no garages for just repairing cars. You would have your car repaired at the blacksmith shop. In those days there weren't many cars. This was the only one in a radius of five miles. Dad made the windshield and there was no battery crank to start the car with. Note the steering wheel on the right side.

The car cost new eight to nine hundred. Dad bought this car Labor Day, September 5, 1911 for \$400. Dad paid Harry ARMAGOST (New Bethlehem) a horse and buggy, harness, a load of hay, some oats and some cash.

After we drove it to Squirrel Hill to Sunday School, we could hardly get the young fellows in as they were trying to lift it. This car also had carbide lights. Bought new, the tires were perfectly smooth, and would be worn out before you reached Florida. It was out of the question to use the tires in winter or even after a rain. About this time, ANDREWS from New Bethlehem drove to Clarion and while there it rained, so they left the car and came home by train.

Game was quite plentiful at this time and the limit on rabbits was 10, pheasants 4, and squirrel 6 for one day. Robert got (the) limit on all three in one day, as he was a very good shot. The dogs in the picture sold for around \$25, guns for \$20 to \$35, 12 and 16 gauge shells, black powder \$.45, smokeless \$.50. In a double barrel, you would have one of each shot smokeless first, then the black powder. This way you could see better for the second shot. At this time, there were no deer in Porter Twp. The first one I saw there was around 1915.

In 1908, Jim HOOVER worked for Dad for \$1.25 per day, dinner and supper included. The only improved roads between New Bethlehem and Butler was Lick Hill. The first gas station was in Pittsburgh and went into operation in 1913. The only place to get welding done was in Pittsburgh. Saturday or Sunday night church services were something to look forward to. If you didn't go there, you stayed at home. There was nothing else to go to. We got our first telephone in 1902. To get on a line, you had to furnish and set ten poles, plus \$10 and buy your own phone. There were 20 to 30 (houses) on each line. When you would ring a party, practically every receiver would come down (so people could listen). When you were through, your neighbors knew what you had done that day and what you thought of doing the next. We were neighborly in those days. The operators quit at 9 PM and opened at 7 AM. (You could not make a call without a telephone operator.) Ten passenger trains went through New Bethlehem each day."



Famous Ancestors

Admiral of the British Fleet - Earl BEATTY (1871-1936)

by Patricia Patterson ALLEN



Admiral of the Fleet
David Beatty

David BEATTY, Admiral of the British Fleet, hero of the Battle of Jutland, was one of my most colorful and decorated ancestors. He received the highest honors the British Navy could bestow. However, he had many problems in his private life, which remained hidden behind his impeccable public image. If one of his most closely guarded secrets had been found out in those days, his career would have been ruined.

Although his brothers later joined the British Army, early on young David developed an interest in ships and the sea and expressed a desire to join the Royal Navy. He was educated at Kilkenny College and in 1882 entered Burney's Naval Academy at Gosport which enabled him to "cram" for the entrance examination of the Royal Navy. He was accepted and trained for two years on the HMS Britannia moored at Dartmouth.

BEATTY first gained recognition during the Mahdist War (1881-99) for his actions in the campaign to recapture the Sudan. The war was known in Britain as the Sudan campaign. As a result of his efforts, BEATTY received the Distinguished Service Order and was promoted to commander.

In 1899, Commander BEATTY was chosen for a British contingent of an international force sent to protect western nationals in northern China from a secret military organization. The organization was known as Boxers because it originated under cover of gymnastic and boxing clubs, the first of which was called the Fists of Public Harmony. The secret Chinese peasant society resisted oppression from the Chinese government and targeted all foreigners.

In addition to the murder of hundreds of missionaries and their converts, the Boxers murdered the German Minister. As Commander of the Barfleur, flagship of the China Station, BEATTY and 150 of his men landed as part of a force of 2,400 defending Tientsin from 15,000 Chinese troops plus Boxers. During the fierce fighting, BEATTY was twice wounded in his left hand and arm. He later took part in the successful relief of the naval brigade and was promoted to Captain on 8 November 1900. When he returned to Britain, he required an operation on his left arm.

After the Sudan campaign while vacationing at his brother's home at Newmarket, Suffolk, BEATTY had met Ethel TREE, only daughter of Chicago department store founder Marshall FIELD. Beatty admired her good looks and ability to hunt. However, she was married to Arthur TREE and had a son, Ronald.

After the Boxer Rebellion, Beatty and Ethel again met foxhunting and began a discreet relationship. Arthur eventually agreed to cooperate and filed for divorce in the United States on grounds of desertion which was granted 9 May 1901. Beatty and Ethel married on 22 May 1901 at the registry office, St. Georges, Hanover Square, London with no family attending. Ronald remained with his father. The newly married couple set up house at Hanover Lodge in Regent's Park, London.

The couple had two sons -David Field BEATTY, 2nd Earl Beatty (1905-1972) born at the Capua Palace in Malta and the Honorable Peter Randolph Louis BEATTY (1910-1949).

In May 1902, BEATTY was passed fit for sea duty and was appointed Captain of the cruiser HMS Juno on 2 June, joining the Mediterranean Fleet. Ethyl, not wanting to be left behind, rented the Capua Palace on Malta, home port of the Fleet, where she became part of the island's high society.

After commanding the cruisers HMS Arrogant and the HMS Suffolk, BEATTY became the naval advisor to the Army Council in 1906. He was then appointed a naval Aide-de-Camp to the King prior to serving as Captain of the battleship HMS Queen in the Atlantic Fleet. His promotion to Rear-Admiral took effect on 1 January 1910. As a rapidly promoted war hero with no financial worries and a degree of support in Royal circles, he

demonstrated a demeanor that was unpopular with his peers. His hair was too long, his hat always at a sharp angle and his gestures dramatic. However, his powers of leadership and courage were never questioned.

On January 8, 1912, his career was boosted by the new First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston CHURCHILL, who appointed him his private naval secretary, which gave him the unique privilege of intimate knowledge of naval matters world-wide and at the highest level. But BEATTY's ambition was always to engage in active service. The following year, Churchill gave BEATTY a high command in the vast fleet gradually being organized. On 1 March 1913, BEATTY became Rear-Admiral commanding the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, 4,000 tons with an interior similar to a London club, including a magnificent wine cellar.

On the eve of the first World War in 1914, BEATTY was offered the command of the First Battle Cruiser Squadron. (He would be promoted to Vice Admiral on 9 August 1915.) The battle of Jutland proved to be decisive in BEATTY's career, in spite of the loss of two of his battle cruisers. He is said to have remarked: "There seems to be something wrong with our bloody ships today," after two of them had exploded within half an hour during the battle. BEATTY succeeded Admiral John JELLICOE as commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet and was promoted to the acting rank of Admiral in December 1916. Under his command, the Grand Fleet maintained its dominance of the North Sea until the end of the war. Admiral BEATTY received the surrender of the German High Seas Fleet at that time.

BEATTY was promoted to full Admiral on 1 January 1919 and to Admiral of the Fleet on 1 May 1919. He became First Sea Lord on 1 November 1919. In this capacity, he was involved in negotiating the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 in which it was agreed that the US, Britain and Japan should set their navies in a ratio of 5-5-3, with France and Italy maintaining smaller fleets.

When the conservatives took power in the autumn of 1924, BEATTY clashed with the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston CHURCHILL, over the number of cruisers required by the Royal Navy. In the 1920's, no war seemed to be on the horizon so Churchill was opposed to excessive defense spending. BEATTY also pressed for the return of responsibility for naval aviation to be removed from the Royal Air Force to the Royal Navy. He also drew attention to the future threat of German submarines and was also ahead of his time in predicting the menace of great fleets of aircraft.

However, his life was full of many private problems which remained hidden. Admiral BEATTY had a disastrous marriage to Ethel Field TREE. David was not the father of their second son, Peter, who was born with an eye condition caused by gonorrhoea which eventually caused blindness. Although they had 30 years of a very stormy life, David and Ethel remained together. On 17 July 1931, Ethel died of cerebral thrombosis (blood clot on the brain).

BEATTY's secret was never told during his lifetime. Both he and his brother, Charlie, one year older, were born before their parents were married. His parents' sin was particularly audacious since his mother was the wife of a senior officer in his father's Fourth Hussar regiment. Although the parents were living together, the mother's divorce was not final when the boys were born.

David Richard BEATTY was born at Howbeck Lodge in the parish of Stapely on January 1871. His parents were secretly married at St. Michael's Church in Liverpool six months later.

Despite his personal problems, this extraordinary man received enormous loyalty and respect from all who knew or served with him. He was known not only as Britain's greatest fighting Admiral in the World War of 1914-1918, but also the most effective First Sea Lord who ever stood up before the Cabinet as the champion of British sea-power.

Admiral BEATTY died in London, England, on 12 March 1936, after which the House of Commons determined that a public memorial should be erected in his honor. No action was taken until after WWII when his bust was unveiled in Trafalgar Square on 21 October 1948. He is buried at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Elephind: A Digital Newspaper Collections Search Engine

Dick EASTMAN· July 28, 2016 <www.eogn.com> - used with permission

Elephind is a great service that searches online digital newspaper collections. Best of all, it is available free of charge.

Elephind.com is a search engine that operates much like Google, Bing, or other search engines. The one thing that is different with Elephind is that it searches only historical, digitized newspapers. It enables you to search, for free, across many newspaper sites simultaneously, rather than having to visit each collection's web site separately.



At this time, Elephind has indexed 2,779 newspaper titles containing more than two and a half million editions, ranging from March 1803 up to January 1, 2015 in some titles. The Elephind search engine has indexed 149,363,907 items from 2,779 newspaper titles. These include such well known sites as the Chronicling America (the U.S.'s Library of Congress) and Trove (National Library of Australia), as well as smaller collections like Door County Library in Wisconsin. Many of the smaller newspaper sites are not well known and may be difficult to find with the usual search engines but are searchable from Elephind.com. A list of available newspaper collections that have been indexed so far is available at <http://goo.gl/VRQN5l>.

Additional newspaper collections are added to Elephind's indexes frequently.

I found that Elephind operates in much the same manner as Google and other search engines. If you already know how to search for things in Google, Bing, Yahoo, or elsewhere, you already know how to use Elephind. In fact, there are two search methods available on Elephind:

(1) When you first visit the site at <http://www.elephind.com/>, you are greeted with a very simple search box containing one data entry box. You can search for words or phrases in much the same way as you do on Google although not all of Google's sophisticated Boolean search terms are available on Elephind. You can find tips for using the search box at <http://goo.gl/3T6JuH>.

(2) Elephind_Advanced_Search. When visiting the site at <http://www.elephind.com/>, you will also see a highlighted link of "Advanced Search." When you click on that, a more sophisticated search form appears allowing the user to narrow the search to any combination of specific newspaper titles, country, or a range of dates.

I did a search for my own last name between the years 1811 and 1890 in the United States. It returned far too many "hits" for me to search through so I started narrowing the search by specifying first names and cities or towns of interest. I was soon looking at information of interest.

I was impressed with the clarity of the newspaper pages I was able to view but, of course, that is under the control of the individual newspaper collection. Elephind does not host the images on its own web site. Instead, it merely links to newspapers found on a wide variety of servers in a number of different countries from around the world.

Elephind.com is a great tool for family historians, genealogists, and researchers to search historic digitized newspaper archives from around the globe. Will Elephind locate newspaper articles about your ancestors? There is no way to tell in advance. You need to try it for a while to see. It is a free resource so why not try it to see for yourself?

Elephind may be found at <http://www.elephind.com>.

Elephind is continuing to add more newspapers, so if at first you can't find what you're looking for, check back later. You also might want to add your name to the Elephind mailing list at <http://eepurl.com/ndGhb> to receive an email message every time a new collection is added.

Easy Fixes for Old Photos Using Photoshop Elements

by Betty Jo STOCKTON*

PhotoShop Elements is an extremely powerful photo editor, which would take years to master. There are, however, a few very easy fixes that will improve your old photos. Any recent version of Elements will handle these fixes.

First - scan your photos at a resolution compatible with what you're likely to be using the photo. For example, if you're scanning an 8 x 10" photo, you're not likely to want to print larger than that, so scanning at 300-600 DPI (dots per inch) is appropriate. On the other hand, if you have a 2 x 2" print from an old Brownie camera, you'll probably want to print or save it larger than that, so scan at a higher resolution 600-1200 DPI or more. If using Elements for scanning, use "File", "import". When using a camera as a scanner, use a medium resolution unless the original is very small. Use a copy stand if possible. Check the last issue of *Buried Treasures* for the setup used by Dave Amos or use a copy stand such as the Lumiere Foldable Camera Tabletop Stand (Amazon \$19), as it is difficult to hand hold the camera steady enough for a quality copy. If using a smart phone for copying, the FopyDo (Amazon \$15) works well - and folds up to fit in your bag.

Be sure to copy both sides of the photo if there is information on the back. If there is writing in the margins, be sure to capture that as well. Using Elements, you can scan a number of small photos in a batch, then use "image", "divide scanned photos" to have the software separate the photos into individual files. Be sure to leave space between the photos so the software can tell where to divide them.

After you have your photo, immediately convert it to .tif format and store the original in a secure place. Make a working copy for editing, either in .tif or .png format. Do not work with a photo in jpeg format, as it will lose quality every time you work with it. Tif and png are loss-less formats and will not degrade as you work. You can always convert the photo back to a jpeg if you need one for the web or sharing.

When your photo is ready, open it in Elements. First, try "Enhance", "Auto smart fix". This improves almost every photo - and is sometimes all you'll need. It works especially well on color photos that have faded with time. This action can be repeated for great effect.

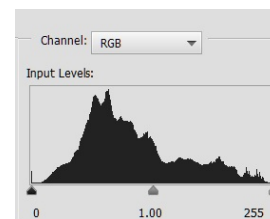
Next, consider cropping the photo. In most cases, the photo has more background than you need, so determine just what is it that you want in the photo. In the photo of my mother, Betty (STALDER) KIESER, taken about 1921, we want to save the background for clues as to location (car & building in background; writing on bench), but the important thing is the person. Cropping to include only her makes a better photo for genealogy.

To crop, use the tool on the left side or use "image", "crop" from the menu bar. If you need a specific size, set that in the panel at the bottom right of the window.



Most photos also benefit from

having some adjustment in the lighting. Use the menu item "Enhance", "adjust lighting" to adjust shadows and highlights or brightness and contrast. Use "levels" to bring tones closer to the middle by moving the dots closer to the center. RGS adjusts all the colors or you can select to adjust individual colors.



"Enhance", "adjust color" handles color corrections. Use "remove color cast" to shift the color range by clicking on a spot in the photo that should be black, white or grey. Try several different spots

to see which hue is best. “Correct for skin color” let’s you adjust color based on skin tone. Just click on the skin portion of the photo to adjust. Again, it may take some trial and error to find the best outcome. Discolored photos often benefit from being converted to black and white.



For imperfections in old photos, the spot healing brush is the greatest thing going. When you click on a spot, this tool takes the pixels around that spot to cover the spot. This will handle spots, small tears and other imperfections, just like magic.



For larger problems like tears or missing parts of the photo, the clone tool is your tool of choice. This tool picks up pixels from a chosen spot and copies them to the area you select. Use alt-click (PC) or cmd-click (Mac) to select the area to copy from - then “paint” the spot you wish to cover. You’ll need to resample often or you may be painting in extras eyes or other unwanted items. This is a great way to remove (by covering up) unwanted items in the background or people you don’t want. In this photo, we removed the branch which seemed to be growing through Granddad STOCKTON’S head.



Another great tool is the straighten tool. This tool, which looks like a measuring stick, lets you straighten a photo with almost no effort. Simply click on the icon, then draw a line with the mouse across something that should be straight.



If your photo is in the wrong orientation - upside down or sideways - use “image”, “rotate” on the menu bar to rotate in any direction.

You can also resize the photo by using, “image”, “resize”. When doing this, make your changes in small increments, or the quality will diminish quickly.

All of these “fixes” assume you’re using the “expert” mode of Elements. If you choose the “Guided” mode, many of these can be done by using “Touchups” - especially the “restore old photos” options.

None of these are the “fixes” an expert would use. There seem to be many ways to handle any problem, but these should handle the quick fixes you need for your photos. For more extensive problems, consult an expert or work through some of the tutorials - and develop a load of patience.

Tutorials

Adobe: <https://helpx.adobe.com/photoshop-elements/tutorials.html>

Photoshop for genealogy: Barry EWELL’s “50+ Introduction to Photoshop Elements Tutorials”
<http://genealogybybarry.com/introduction-photoshop-elements-genealogist-series/>

Free Photoshop Training

<https://www.agitraining.com/adobe/photoshop/classes/free-photoshop-training-online-tutorials>
[YouTube.com](https://www.youtube.com) - variety of tutorials - search “restore old photos”

*Note: This article is adapted from a CFGS class in July, 2016. The handout for that class is available in the member’s blog of the CFGS website <<http://cfgs.org/index.php/cb/member-s-blog/753-betty-jo-photo-fixes>>.

GERMAN MIGRATION TO COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA 1600-1783

cont. from previous issue...

By Mark SWICK

What Cohorts Comprised this German Immigration?

I. The Dutch Germans, 1617-1665

The first cohort of German immigrants to settle in North America comprised the ethnic Germans recruited by the Dutch West India Company to colonize New Netherland (present-day New York, New Jersey, and Delaware). New Netherland ranked among the least attractive opportunities to be found in the sprawling Dutch trading empire and was a comparative colonial backwater.

To settle this colony, the Dutch West India Company had to recruit large contingents of poorer citizens from the Dutch Netherlands – including the Dutch Germans – and many non-Netherlanders, primarily from neighboring German, Frisian, and Scandinavian countries, but also from elsewhere in Europe. It caused New Amsterdam – now known as New York City – to be ethnically diverse, as it is now.

The Dutch Germans comprised about 20% of the New Netherland population. Other Germans – mostly from the cities and princedoms of Lower Saxony – comprised another 20%. Some commentators have also counted the Frisians (6%) and French Huguenots (6%), many of the latter temporarily settled in German states, as "Germans".

The funny thing is how quickly the German (and Frisian and French Huguenot) components of the population assimilated into colonial Dutchmen despite only 26% of the population were Holland/ Zealand Dutch or Flemish. Despite this ethnic diversity and the Dutch policy of religious tolerance, but aided by many of the Germans (and Frisians and Huguenots) being bilingual in Holland Dutch, they assimilated quickly in a couple of generations.

II. A Trickle of Germans to French Canada, 1640-1760

A local census in 1760 showed about 200 "German" families settled in and around Quebec. What really happened is that over a century of French settlement, some 200 German professionals and mercenary soldiers came and settled in French Canada in a tiny, perhaps irregular trickle. They all immediately married French or French Canadian girls and assimilated into the French settler population

III. The Peace Germans, 1683-1775

One distinctive migrant, the Peace Germans, did not arrive in a wave, but rather came in a small, steady flow. Although small – totaling somewhere between 3,600 and 6,200 souls, the migratory flow was important for the major influence it exerted on the inhabitants of colonial North America, and hence on its culture and inhabitants.

One characteristic that distinguished this cohort was its highly successful mode of immigration. All the different denominations were superbly well-financed and careful planners in arranging safe journeys especially mindful of the health and well being of their members. They used the best ships and crews and stocked these vessels with ample supplies. (The global Moravian church even maintained its own flotilla of stout ships manned by well-paid crews.) And they often sent competent advance people to make sure good land or habitation was available to receive the colonists. And, except for the Moravians and the Lbadists, they all initially migrated to and settled in Pennsylvania, which had the healthiest climate, excellent soil for farming, and relatively few issues with the native inhabitants.

The Moravians, who were exceptional planners and had exceptional mission outreach, arranged to have all their people arrive in New York City – the harbors serving Philadelphia tended to be inefficient and unreliable due to overcrowding and winter ice – and travel overland by a well-established route to the mother communities established in eastern Pennsylvania. From there, some would be sent on to settle in other colonies by preplanned routes to set up daughter settlements or missions. In the 1740's, they moved to set up another major settlement establishment in the North Carolina Piedmont. Actually, this North Carolina venture was reestablishment of a failed Georgia venture by moving it to more hospitable circumstances to the north.

The Moravians were the one major exception to the general rule that all Peace Germans arrived in Philadelphia to settle in Pennsylvania. The Moravians would nearly all migrate to North America by arriving at New York City and then traveling on to their ultimate destination via preplanned routes. Their largest North American settlements were in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, although the former dwarfed the latter.

The other thing that made the Peace Germans distinctive was motives for immigration to North America. They came strictly to escape religious persecution, find a place to establish independent religious communes and worship as they please, and—for some of these groups—to have the elbow room to engage in mission work to convert other colonists. And that is what they did. They ended up converting about 25% of the German colonists—perhaps 30,000 of an estimated 122,000 total—to their respective denominations. The most successful missionary effort was made by the Moravian church, which sought to set a presence in every colony and converted several thousand non-Germans—both English colonial neighbors and American Indians. The Moravian Church sent more ordained clerics and fully trained missionaries to North America than all the other European churches combined, which may help explain the healthy growth in their community.

Note: Before 1710, all Peace German efforts, except for one tiny Pennsylvania Mennonite one collapsed, usually after the cleric leading the enterprise died. Thereafter, the members assimilated with their English neighbors. Most converted to Quakerism.

IV. The 1709-ers.

Historians call the second wave of German migration to America the 1709-ers. Contemporaries and historians have also identified the 1709-ers as Palatines because the first two convoys of these German refugees ferried from Rotterdam to London came entirely from the Palatinate. The name stuck. To English and Anglo-American contemporaries, then, the subsequent massive waves of German migrants from southwest Germany coming via Rotterdam would come to be called as Palatines, no matter what their actual country of origin was. By this logic, the 1709-ers are properly called the Early Palatines.

What caused single wave of mass migration out of southwest Germany—the Palatinate and other Palatine territories, the Hessian states, Baden-Durlach, Wurttemberg, Alsace, Switzerland, the eastern Franconian states, Nassau, etc.? It is still not entirely clear what exactly provoked the mania of the 1709 refugee crisis and migration, but the following push, lubricating and pull factors apply:

Push Factors: War of Grand Alliance, increasingly oppressive taxation, decreasing political rights, fear of the military draft, potential religious persecution, and recent harsh winters.

Lubricating Factors: Emigration tax revenues, local bureaucratic corruption, ease of unlawful migration, Dutch government hospitality to the refugees, British government willingness to accept these refugees as immigrants, the success of the small, test settlement (the "1708-ers"?) made at New Paltz, New York, made the previous year.

Pull Factors: The Golden Book—a fancy and persuasive sales brochure written by English colonial proprietors in German to lure Germans to settle in British North America.

Of these factors, the economic devastation wrought by the winter of 1708-09 and the hope caused by the recent circulation of the Golden Book, may have been triggering factors.

The long and the short of this migration is that some 15,000 Germans—predominantly from southwest Germany—headed down the Rhine to refugee camps outside Amsterdam. The British government decided to accept and resettle these refugees (after deporting all the Catholics), and shipped two major contingents to North America—one to New York and the other to North Carolina.

A. The New York Palatines of 1709-1710

In December, 1709, the British government loaded 3,300 Palatines aboard twelve ships bound for New York. The government coercively indentured these folks to serve on a turpentine plantation in the Hudson River valley for seven years. Due to bad weather and poor planning, about a quarter of these folks died during the journey. To

reduce welfare costs, the governor of New York sold over 150 of orphans and children of non-working widows into indentured servitude, and the failure to provide land on which these Palatines could settle once after they were prematurely released from their servitude in 1713.

Eventually and after much difficulty and some scattering, these Palatines were able to settle down—mostly in German communities along the Hudson River, the Mohawk River, Wallkill River, or the Schoharie River, in Somerset County, New Jersey, in Tupper Lake, Pennsylvania, or in New York City. Only then did the reported sufferings of the "Poor Palatines" end. These Palatines, however, wrote home and advised all future migrants to avoid the "horrors" of New York. Subsequent migration patterns suggest this advice was followed.

As a side note, a small group of about 70 Palatines migrated and settled at New Paltz, New York, in the year before the foregoing for other reasons. The cleric that led that effort also wrote extensively about the disadvantages of migrating to New York.

These Germans all came to New York and New Jersey as peoples from different German princedoms, cities, and provinces, but the process and ordeal of this migration led to extensive intermarriage and co-reliance. The various Palatines, Hessians, Nassauers, Swiss, Alsatians, Badenians, Wurttembergers, etc., evolved and intermarried into being a common German community.

B. The North Carolina Palatines of 1709-1710

Around the same time, an entrepreneurial Swiss nobleman named De Graffenreid persuaded the British government and the proprietor of North Carolina to allow him to plant a colony of Palatine and Swiss Germans at New Bern. In 1710, he orchestrated the settling of the New Bern colony by 650 Palatines and 100 Swiss. Accidents and lack of colonial experience hampered this effort. They lost 325 of the Palatines to disease during the crossing.

This settlement, perceived to be on Indian land, quickly prompted an Indian war that led to much loss of life—many of the Swiss were massacred—and nearly destroyed the colony. It was saved by the military ardor of the South Carolina militia and the diplomatic savvy of the Governor of Virginia.

Many of the survivors scattered throughout the colony and assimilated into the English settler population. Other survivors hung on in New Bern under new English landlords.

V. The Great Palatine Migration, 1715-1775

The fourth and greatest wave of German migration to colonial British America is known as the Great Palatine migration. The British and British-Americans called these immigrants because the Germans mostly came from southwest Germany, the region from where the 1709-ers hailed. Nearly all of them were Lutheran, German Reform or Swiss Reform in religious practice. Of the approximately 122,500 Germans that settled in Colonial North America, roughly 98,400 of them came in this wave—about 75,000 to Pennsylvania, 10,000 to New York, 9,000 to South Carolina, and 4,400 to other colonies.

The scale of this migration caused the shipping houses and related businesses of Rotterdam, London, and Philadelphia to recognize that an industry to be developed existed here, and they moved quickly to develop and profit from all of its aspects--- recruitment, travel to the port of emigration, temporary housing, ship brokerage and booking, logistics, credit and financing, arrangements at the receiving end to supply and deploy the new immigrants. The high casualty rates common due to disease during the journey or harsh conditions met upon arrival declined sharply through this period. Ships lost at sea and the lower rates of seasoning (death through disease in the first year of arrival) accounted for most of the later casualty losses.

A. The Pennsylvania Dutch and Greater Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania became a preferred destination for so-called Palatine migrants because of its religious toleration, good Indian relations, high wages, low taxes, and cheap, good-quality farmland. They steered clear of New England because of religious oppression, dear land availability and land costs, and harsher winters. They avoided

Virginia and New York because colonial oligarchs had established dominion over all the good land and wanted to let it to immigrants on unfavorable terms.

The German immigrants arrived identifying themselves as Palatines, Nassauers, Swiss, Alsatians, Swabians, etc., began intermarrying with and relying on other Germans and soon identified themselves as Pennsylvania Dutch—an English corruption of the term Pennsylvania Deutsch, which translates as Pennsylvania German. Social interaction and religious interaction led the Peace Germans also be incorporated into this phenomenon. The Pennsylvania Dutch settled into speaking a common German language/dialect, Palatine German.

By the late 1740's, so many German immigrants began to settle in Pennsylvania that many Anglo-Pennsylvanians publicly worried and complained about these foreigners taking over the colony, transforming it into a German-speaking and -cultured one.

And, by the 1740's so many Germans (and Scotch-Irish and English) immigrants came to Pennsylvania that the colony couldn't immediately absorb them all, which led to the phenomenon of that historians call Greater Pennsylvania. Running south from Pennsylvania through western Maryland, western Virginia (present-day West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, and the North and South Carolina Piedmonts, much of these areas being blessed with good soil and water for farming, is a trail known as the Great Wagon Road. The Pennsylvania Dutch and other Pennsylvanians began pouring down this trail and colonizing these lands, creating cultures markedly different from the coastal inhabitants of these colonies.

B. The Carolina Germans, 1730-1775

Around 1740, South Carolina also became an attractive destination for Palatine migrants. The colony, anxious to boost population and for its real estate speculator to sell land, had created ten upland districts designed for German migration and began to advertise and politic for such immigrants. Also part of the colony's motive was to create an upland barrier of German settlers to bear the brunt of any future Indian attacks and spare English settlers from the same.

German immigration began in the late 1730's and began gearing up in the late 1740's. In this period, roughly forty known ship transits disembarked about 7,400 Germans in Charleston, who mostly settled in the upland districts, where they were joined by several thousand Pennsylvania Dutch migrating down the Great Wagon Road.

C. The Maine Palatines, 1742-1753

During the colonial period, the present-day State of Maine was part of Massachusetts. In 1741-2, Samuel Waldo, a Massachusetts notable and land speculator recruited and settled 150 Palatines and Swiss at the newly founded town of Waldoboro, along the Maine coast. In 1752-53, he sought to recruit some additional 1,500 Rhineland Germans for settlement in and around Waldoboro, but the enterprise fell apart because of inadequate capital and dismal reports about Maine contained in letters sent home from the existing Maine Palatines.

D. Overflow Palatines, 1750-1759

German migrants, arriving in Rotterdam for transit to North America, sometimes found that no ships bound for Philadelphia were available and would have to wait in port, sometimes for months, before transit was available. Some migrants, however, would book passage for other nearby destinations—primarily New York City—and then subsequently travel down the coast to Philadelphia.

In the 1750's, immigrations flows to North America reached a volume that transatlantic shipping to Philadelphia couldn't handle and the port itself became overcrowded and much slower to process arrivals. At that point, migrants clamored to take any ship to North America. When they arrived, whether it was to New York City, Massachusetts, Maryland or Nova Scotia, they then sought to travel to Pennsylvania—perhaps as many as 10,000 of them, although some were persuaded by lack of transport to prefer South Carolina or Western Maryland or settle in New York.

VI. The Louisiana Germans, 1720-1722

The story of the Louisiana Germans is not a happy one. The Compagnie des Indes, the company running the French colony of Louisiana had trouble raising the required 6,000 colonists it wanted to fortify that population of that colony. The company decided to recruit Germans—from the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, German Switzerland, and all over Germany. These efforts proved highly successful. Somewhere between 4,000 and 10,000 Germans—including a few hundred hired Swiss mercenaries to provide security—answered the call.

In the summer of 1720, some 4,000 of these migrants—mostly Alsatian and Swiss—waited in poorly run transit camps in Lorient awaiting ships for embarkation when a cholera epidemic struck and killed half of them. Ship fever then raged through three of seven/eight shiploads of colonists killing more than half of them. A fourth, dilapidated ship nearly sank and had to return to France. The Compagnie des Indes finally managed to transport an estimated 1,300 colonists to Louisiana. (Of those not transported, they had to return home or resettled somewhere in France.)

They landed all of these souls in separate locations, often without shelter, supplies, or even enough potable water. Five hundred of these souls on a beach near present-day Biloxi where 95% of them perished before the citizens of New Orleans rescued them. Of the balance, half perished due to tropical disease and exposure before being resettled on good land. Thereupon heavy flooding destroyed their fields, and many more died. The Swiss soldiers reached Louisiana relatively healthy, but also suffered serious losses due to disease and sunstroke.

At this point, the remaining colonists and soldiers, numbering about 250—probably not counting the surviving soldiers and some 80 company workers had relocated their settlements to good, healthy ground. Thereupon they learned that the Compagnie des Indes had gone out of business, and no wages, additional supplies or capital, or additional colonists would be forthcoming. (On the bright side, it did free these Germans from their indentures.) More bad luck followed in 1722 when a major flood destroyed their crops. By 1725, however, these surviving Germans, settled on the so-called German Coast, had begun to prosper enough to provide food to help feed New Orleans.

VII. The Salzburgers or Georgia Dutch, 1730-1756

In late 1731, the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg woke up and realized he had over 20,000 Lutherans living in his realm. Consonant with Church doctrine, he ordered them immediately expelled—within three months for owners of real property and three days for everyone else. Four thousand of these Salzburgers died trekking north over the Alps in the middle of winter. This moral crime horrified Protestant Europe (and many European Catholics). Several free cities in southern Germany—Augsburg, Lindau, Regensburg, etc.—offered them refuge and took them in at considerable expense, but could only offer temporary refuge for that great number.

The Protestant King of Prussia offered to settle all of them in East Prussia and about 16,000 eventually did accept this offer. The Protestant King of England also offered to settle a number of them in the colony of George. He sent a young Hanoverian nobleman named Von Reck to organize the journey of those who would accept to Rotterdam where they would board English ships for Georgia. About fifteen hundred Salzburgers made the difficult trip to Georgia, together with perhaps two hundred Palatines who filled up empty slots on the ships. Many of the migrants had to disembark at Charleston, South Carolina and walk to Georgia. Once there, the colonists and the somewhat inept colonial administration took a few years to get settled the former settled on good land with good water. The heat and harshness of Georgia caused a high casualty rate, about 33%, in the first year.

The Salzburgers enjoyed strong leadership from their Lutheran pastors, which helped them through the early hard times. But these Lutheran clerics eventually caused some squabbling. The Palatines were Calvinists and, though lacking ministers of their own, were not enthusiastic about converting to Lutheranism. Additionally, the Moravians established a strong mission presence in Georgia and were busy proselytizing among the other Germans. What aggravated the difficulty is that the different German groups intermarried quickly to resolve imbalances, and the Lutheran ministers kept trying to block the many mixed marriages.

In the 1740's, several ships brought Swiss immigrants (mostly Calvinist), and, in the 1750's, more ships brought

a larger collection of Swabians (Lutherans). These groups quickly intermingled with the existing German colonists. By 1763, so many Germans had settled in Georgia that they constituted the majority of the population. These Germans came to call themselves the Georgia Dutch (anglicized from the German "Deutsch"). To the English, they would always be known as the Salzburgers.

Problems arose with the coming of the War of Austrian Succession (King George's War). Spanish and French forces kept invading or raiding the colony. The Moravians had to evacuate the colony. As Peace Germans and therefore pacifists, they felt it was unjust to live in a war-torn border province like Georgia where the men were constantly called to militia duty fighting with Spanish Florida and the French Caribbean and their religious faith prohibited from assisting. The Moravians relocated their mission and settlements to North Carolina.

The Seven Years War (French and Indian War) brought other problems. All the old Lutheran ministers had begun dying off, and the war blocked sending new ones, which weakened the cultural unity of the Salzburgers. The war also devastated the Georgia economy.

Following the war, in 1763, the Georgia Dutch constituted the majority of inhabitants in this colony. But this German predominance soon collapsed. A large number of the Georgia Dutch began migrating north to Charleston, South Carolina, the German districts of the North and South Carolina Piedmont or even Pennsylvania. Farming, as they practiced it, was just easier in the Carolinas than it was in Georgia. Lacking ministers, a number of Georgia Dutch had been intermarrying with non-Germans, converting to Anglicanism, and assimilating with the English. Savannah still retained some German inhabitants and a few Salzburger districts, such as Ebenezer, remained intact, but the Georgia Dutch had become a small minority in that colony that they used to dominate.

VIII. Foreign Protestants, 1749-1764

In the aftermath of the War of Austrian Succession (King George's War; War of Jenkins Ear), the British King became concerned with the security of his colony of Nova Scotia. The French had originally founded it under the name of Acadia, and settled it with a good population of French Acadians. When France had ceded Acadia to Britain as spoils of war for British victory in the War of the Grand Alliance (Queen Anne's War; War of Spanish Succession), the British quickly renamed it Nova Scotia and quickly began settling large numbers of Scots there. The more recent war had shown the King that he needed to import Protestants to Nova Scotia than his kingdom could afford to export.

The following may be apocryphal, but conveys the truthful essence of the matter: The King instructed his ministers to recruit large numbers of Palatine Germans for resettlement in Nova Scotia. In 1749, however, the demand for German colonists was high. Prussia, Austria, and Russia were offering generous bounties for Germans to settle their underpopulated lands, and, to Germans, Pennsylvania remained the land of milk and honey. The ministers reported back that it would be difficult to find enough Southwest Germans for the project. The King answered that they should find the necessary migrants, that any foreign Protestants would do, and that he would pay for their transatlantic passage.

In 1751-1753, British agents recruited some 3,200 Palatines, Swiss (both German and non-German), French Huguenots, Protestant Walloons, Montbeliardiers, Alsatians, and North Germans, all Protestant, for Nova Scotia. When these migrants arrived in Halifax, roughly half immediately booked passage on ships bound for Philadelphia and points south. The remainder settled the town of Lunenburg and its nearby environs. These settlers realized farming could not be their main livelihood, and they had to take to the sea—becoming capable boat-builders, sailors, and fishermen.

IX. War Veterans and Refugees

Wars tend to jumble populations. The Seven Years War (French and Indian War) and the American Revolutionary War definitely affected the German populations in North America. As noted in the section on Georgia where the economy collapsed after the Seven Years War, large numbers of Germans left that colony to resettle in the Carolinas and a large segment of those left behind assimilated into the English settler population. The end of the American Revolution caused more significant changes in the German population of North America.

A. Demobilized Soldiers, 1783

During the war, the British used over 33,000 Hessian and Hanoverian soldiers in North America. The British government rented 30,000 Hessian soldiers from several Hessian and non-Hessian German princes. They also used over 3,000 allied soldiers from Hanover and Brunswick.

The French army deployed more than 2,000 German soldiers in the Thirteen Colonies. Most of these Germans were Swiss, Alsatian, and a mixed lot of other German mercenaries from all over in regular military service. The French army had historically employed large numbers of Germans in its ranks. About 1,000 half were British Hessian prisoners-of-war and deserters that accepted service in the French army over suffering in some internment camp.

After the war, neither the British or French armies wanted to pay for return trips for demobilized German soldiers that would agree to staying in North America. About 5,000 American-held Hessian prisoners-of-war, most of which were held in Pennsylvania Dutch towns, elected to remain and become American. Most settled in Greater Pennsylvania. The French Army demobilized about 1,500 German soldiers—including most of the turncoat soldiers—in Delaware, who also elected to stay. They headed for Pennsylvania and western Maryland.

In Nova Scotia, the British army demobilized about 2,200 Hessian and Hanoverian soldiers who elected to stay in North America. While some stayed in Nova Scotia, most headed for British Canada and settled throughout the valley of the St. Lawrence River, where many quickly assimilated with British and French Canadians there.

B. The United Empire Loyalists, 1781-85

During the Revolution, the vast majority of the Palatines backed the Patriot cause. Like the Quakers, the response of the Peace Germans was more varied.

Those who took up arms to support the revolution were expelled from their churches. Several of these churches allowed their patriotic members to provide supplies or public support the revolution provided they remained strictly non-violent, while other churches just turned a blind eye. These churches frequently made these allowances under pressure of public opinion.

Many Peace Germans remained strictly agnostic and pacifistic on the politics of this war, while many others quietly loyal to the crown and pacifistic. After the war, many Americans harassed, even persecuted, these Peace Germans. Often, the Palatines turned out to be the most vitriolic persecutors.

At least 5,000 Peace Germans, perhaps more, mostly from Pennsylvania, and a several hundred Palatine loyalists from Upper New York migrated to and settled between Montreal and Lake Erie in British Canada.

Of the large numbers of Peace Germans that remained, particularly in Pennsylvania, a new political reality developed. A serious, sometimes rambunctious political rivalry developed between the patriotic Lutheran and Reform Church Palatines, who called themselves the Kircheleute (Church Germans) and the more neutral Sectleute (Sect Germans). The former complained that the latter were less patriotic and should get less of the political pie.

What Became of These Germans?

When these German immigrants came to North America, they identified themselves by their country of origin, their church membership, and their tribe, and not as being German. The realities of settling America, however, required much intermingling and intermarriage to succeed. Where German settlers became scattered, they quickly assimilated to the dominant settler population. Where they were able to cluster, they became Germans and then German-Americans. Many of these immigrants or immediate descendants prospered and proliferated on a vast scale.

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NAMES WE'RE RESEARCHING

How about you - what names are you researching? You never know where you might find a cousin you never knew about. Several of our CFGS folks have discovered they're related - perhaps you can too.

Fisher - before 1900 - MI/NY
FOSTER - before 1870 - OH
EAGLETON - before 1850 - NY/IN
GOOD - before 1800 - OH
SPEAR - before 1850 - OH
MEGEE - before 1860 - PA, OH

Bob FISHER fishersfollies@cfl.rr.com

WINTER- Bavaria 1890
HIMMELMAN- Hamburg- 1860
CONNELLY/SHANNON- Roscommon Ireland 1830
BROWN- Newcastle, England 1860
MAHER/ MOLOUGHNEY- Tipperary 1835
EBBRECHT- Hesse- 1850
WORDEN/ INGRAHAM- Remsen, NY 1820
KING- Cannonsville NY 1849
PERCIVAL/ GRIFFIN - Troy NY 1820
O'NEILL- Antrim Ireland 1840

Maggie WINTER maggiew1623@gmail.com

STOCKTON - NC, VA, MO bef 1840
HATFIELD - KY, MO bef 1840
PEMBERTON - KY bef 1820 - AR / MO bef 1840
LEE -VA, KY bef 1800 - MO bef 1820
GLENN - SC bef 1800
HAWKINS - SC bef 1800
MCGEE / MCALLISTER / MCDADE - SC bef 1800
RICE - SC bef 1800

Betty Jo STOCKTON bjstock@cfl.rr.com
[my hubby's family]

DAHLSTROM - Iowa aft 1861 / Prieman, Mecklenburg, Prussia bef 1861
ENGLERT - Iowa aft 1856 / Pennsylvania, New York, Germany bef 1856
LITTLE - Iowa aft 1856 / Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts bef 1856
PAYNE - pre 1800 New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts
LUCAS - Iowa aft 1874 / Gross Beuster, Brandenburg bef 1874
RIECKHOFF - Iowa aft 1874; bef 1874 Mecklenburg, Germany (U.S. Census) and/or Gross Beuster, Brandenburg, Germany (Hamburg Emigration List) and/or Griezwald, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany (Obituary)
HOTH - Iowa aft 1869 / Mussow, Pommern, Germany bef 1869
MAHNKE - Iowa aft 1869 / Mecklenburg, Germany bef 1869
GRONLUND - Minnesota 1888+ / Sweden bef-1888 (patronymics so multiple surnames changing with each generation, e.g. Henricksdotter, Mansson, Phillipsson, etc.)
MANSKE - Minnesota aft 1879 / Pommern, Prussia bef 1879
KOHLOTS - New York, Michigan, Minnesota aft 1860 / Simmatzig, Pommern, Prussia bef 1860

Gregg GRONLUND gregronlu@aol.com

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Genealogy taglines are the funny and thought provoking statements (usually one sentence) you see sometimes on the bottom of an on-line researcher's e-mail message. For example:

- * A family reunion is an effective form of birth control.
 - * Any family tree produces some lemons, nuts and bad apples.
 - * FLOOR: (n) The place for storing your priceless genealogy records.
 - * Old genealogists never die, they just lose their census.
- * He who dies with the most ancestors wins!
 - * I researched my family tree... apparently I don't exist!
 - * I think my ancestors had several "bad heir" days.
 - * I used to have a life, then I started doing genealogy.
- * I'm always late. My ancestors arrived on the Juneflower.
 - * My ancestors must be in a witness protection program!
 - * My family coat of arms ties at the back.....is that normal?
 - * My hobby is genealogy, and I raise dust bunnies as pets.

Robert Ragan <robert@amberskyline.com>

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