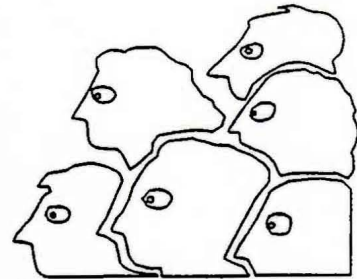




NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS NEWSLETTER



c/o Northland Public Library, 300 Cumberland Road, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237

Volume 2 - Number 1 - August 1991

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I hope you have had a wonderful and eventful summer, bringing you another relative or ancestor. I have taken the break from producing this newsletter to delve into my husband's Mercer County, Pennsylvania Gravatt and Bowman ancestors. I sure did become acquainted with a wonderful courthouse and lovely hillsides and fields with all kinds of cemeteries in them. The abandoned ones were interesting to find and search! It is always interesting to see who is buried near a known ancestor. You may get a surprise!

This is our first newsletter of our second year of producing it. We now have an actual handle on costs of production, postage, publicity, etc. and have voted to set dues at \$12.00 per year for the 10 newsletters, allowing us to break even with our costs. This came after much study and discussion, so we hope that you will continue to find our newsletter informative and helpful to you as you research your family history not only in the North Hills of Pittsburgh but from all over the world.

You will find your dues renewal form in this newsletter. Please send it in (or hand in to the Library offices, lower level, which is the location of our mailbox) by SEPTEMBER 10.

We are also planning some field trips: to the Depreciation Lands Museum on Saturday, October 12th at 2 PM; to the Washington County Courthouse on Thursday, October 24th at 10 AM; and to the Carnegie Library's Pennsylvania Room on Saturday, November 16th at 9:30 AM. Signups for each trip is a MUST and will be in the next newsletter. Please also mark your calendars for the THIRD Tuesday of each month for our regular monthly meeting. This was changed from the fourth Tuesday of each month so that we can use the large meeting room at Northland library.

Through your generous donations to our "can" at each meeting, we have been able to donate a book and a videotape to Northland Library. The book is the Everton Publishers' latest edition (8th) of "The Handybook for Genealogists". It is a source book of what records each county in the United States has and where to write. They also have maps of each state and of the migration trails taken by ancestors. The videotape is done by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons) giving tips on how to do Census research and how to use an LDS Family History Library (like the one in Greentree). Check them out!

Remember, all our meetings are free and open to the public. So bring a friend and enjoy our programs, whether or not you decide to benefit from the newsletter.

Happy Hunting,

-- Lissa

BEGINNER'S CORNER

Q: I know my grandfather's Social Security Number since it was listed on his death certificate and I found my great-uncle's SSN in the Social Security Death Index in the LDS Family History Library's Computer. How do I get more information from the Social Security Administration?

A: The Social Security Administration will send you a photocopy of the original application your ancestor made for his SSN, including autograph, if you send in their Form SSA L997 and request a photocopy of the original. (Request a copy of their form by calling 1-800-234-5772.) If they still have the original application (the pertinent data has been transferred to computer), they will send it with a printout from the computer giving the information your ancestor gave on his application. Your ancestor's name and birthdate, his address, parents names (including mother's maiden name), and the place he worked at the time of the

application are the main pieces of information. Do not send money with the initial request since they will let you know if there is a cost for the service. Do send in a photocopy of the death certificate with your form SSA L997 since they require permission of the person whose file you want (or proof of death). Be patient! It may take up to 8 weeks to see the results.

PLEASE SUBMIT ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE TO ONE OF OUR OFFICERS. WE MAY HAVE AN ANSWER FOR YOU!

THE READERS' CORNER by Robin Schooley

Discovering when our immigrant ancestors first arrived in this country is often a difficult task. While nothing can replace examining original records such as ship passenger lists at the National Archives or naturalization records at the county courthouse, there are a number of publications that are available which include indexed lists to some of these records. Some that are available at Northland Library are:

PASSENGER AND IMMIGRATION LISTS INDEX, First Edition, Vol 1 A-G, Vol 2 H-N, Vol 3 O-Z, edited by P. William Filby with Mary K. Meyer, 1981. (Call #R929.3p26) "A Guide to Published Arrival Records of about 500,000 Passengers who Came to the United States and Canada in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" These volumes have been revised several times in the last ten years. A more current edition, including supplements, are available at the Carnegie Library's Pennsylvania Room.

EMIGRANTS TO PENNSYLVANIA, 1641-1819; Michael Tepper, ed. 1978 (Call #R929.374 T26) "A consolidation of ship passenger lists from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography", indexed.

PERSONS NATURALIZED IN THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA 1740-1773; ed. GPC, Baltimore, 1967. (Call #R929.3p38) Excerpted and reprinted from Pennsylvania Archives Series 2 Volume II; indexed.

There are several other publications which give indexed lists of persons naturalized in various places in Pennsylvania that are available at the Carnegie's Pennsylvania Room, or at the LDS Family History Center in Greentree. The librarians at either place would be happy to assist you.

FIELD TRIPS

Please mark your calendars for the following field trips that have been arranged. If you plan to attend, please add your name to the appropriate sign up sheet at one of our meetings or return the appropriate sign-up form in this or following newsletters. If you wish to car pool to any of our destinations, please so indicate on the sign-up form. However, we cannot guarantee that anyone wishing to ride in a car pool can be accommodated.

OCTOBER 12 at 2 PM (Saturday) Depreciation Lands Museum, Hampton Twp.

OCTOBER 24 at 10 AM (Thursday) Washington County, PA Courthouse (tour of courthouse and a short briefing on the courthouse's records by the Recorder of Deeds and the Register of Wills)

NOVEMBER 16 at 9:30 AM (Saturday) Carnegie Library Pennsylvania Room, Oakland

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

The next meeting to discuss where we are going in the coming year will be held at Northland Library, Tuesday, September 3, 1991 at 7:30 PM. ALL interested people are invited to come and discuss what you would like to see from your genealogical society in the 1991 - 1992 year. Please do make your voice heard either in person or by telephoning your president at 935-6961.

OUR NEXT MEETING

At our Tuesday, September 17th meeting, one of our members, Jim Rickey, will speak about researching the census and how to use the SOUNDINDEX indexing system for certain census years. He will also describe census resources available at the Carnegie Library in Oakland.

A NOTE OF THANKS

In acknowledgment of our donations of a videotape and book (see the President's Message), Northland Library has sent us a thank-you card which states "Your Gift is acknowledged with appreciation. A Gift Notice has been sent to Northland Library. Your thoughtfulness places in the Library a book or books with a Bookplate honoring North Hills Genealogists. Your special gift will serve as a reminder, bringing pleasure and knowledge to many for generations to come."

BECOME A PART OF HISTORY

Ever wonder as you read through all those old county histories, how some of your ancestors were lucky enough to be listed and others weren't? Well, someone from the family had to take the time to write the family story and give it to someone who was publishing that county's history. If your family had anything to do with Monroe County, Ohio, then here is your chance to go down in history! The Monroe County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society has undertaken such a project and is calling for all family histories of 500 words or less and one photo which they will print for free. You can go over these limits but there is a nominal charge. For more information, write to Monroe County Families, P.O. Box 641, Woodsfield, Ohio 43793. But hurry! the deadline for submissions is 15 OCT 1991!

WHERE GENEALOGISTS MEET

The Western PA Genealogical Society will have their first meeting of the 1991-1992 year on Thursday, September 12 at 8 PM at the Historical Society building in Oakland (4338 Bigelow Blvd.) The speaker will be P. William Filby who has done extensive work in publishing Passenger Lists. This will be a wonderful meeting for anyone who has questions about how our ancestors came to this country. Everyone is welcome at WPGS meetings.

The Pennsylvania Chapter of Palantines to America will have their fall meeting on Saturday, September 28, 1991 from 9 AM to 3:30 PM at Wilson College, Chambersburg, PA. They will have three lectures: Donna Valley Russell will speak on "Germans in Western Maryland", Dr. George K. Schweitzer will give two presentations, "Tracing Your German Ancestor Back Across the Atlantic" and "Genealogical Research in Germany". Fees are \$16 for members and \$18 for non-members. For more information, write to Jerry Byrem, Fall Meeting Registrar, P.O. Box 280, Strasburg, PA 17579.

NANCY SINGLETON, member of the NHG and former President of the WPGS will be teaching a class on BEGINNING GENEALOGY through CCAC at Carson Middle School beginning Tuesday, September 10th from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The class will run for 10 consecutive Tuesdays and the cost is \$25.00. For more information please call 369-3737.

THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

From their brochure (contributed by Mary Alice Tite)

Each year, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) receives thousands of inquiries from people seeking information about their immigrant ancestors. One can obtain records most quickly by contacting the National Archives (Central Reference Section, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408) or clerks of courts. If arrival records since 1891 or naturalization records since September 27, 1906, are unavailable from these sources, you may wish to file a Freedom of Information Act request with the INS office where the record is located.

Arrival Records.

Federal recordkeeping of immigrant arrivals began in 1819 when ships were required to provide manifests to the Customs Service. Shipping companies provided the manifests to INS beginning in 1891. Manifest arrival records are now available at the National Archives or through your local Archives Branch. The INS has records of arrivals at the port of New York since June 16, 1897, and certain other ports since 1891. To locate these records, inquiries must include the immigrant's full name, approximate dates of travel, name of vessel, and ports of entry and embarkation.

Naturalization Records.

Prior to September 27, 1906, naturalization records were kept only by federal, state, or municipal courts. One must correspond directly with the clerk of the court in which an ancestor was naturalized to obtain copies of these records. Some pre-1906 naturalization records have been transferred to the National Archives. Since September 27, 1906, INS has kept a copy of all naturalization records.

ELLIS ISLAND PROJECT WILL LIST IMMIGRANTS

*From Los Angeles Times for Sunday March 17, 1991
By: Daniel R. Levine; Columbia News Service
Bulldog Edition, page 8, part A, Col. 1*

(NEW YORK) The Ellis Island Family History Center is working to make it possible for a visitor to tap a computer key and find out how much money immigrant ancestors had in their pockets when they first came to America, how well they could read and their state of health on arrival.

The center is conducting the largest study ever of American immigration, said Ira A. Glazier, director of the Temple-Balch Center for Immigration Research in Philadelphia.

Glazier and teams of researchers aided by volunteers will use passenger lists to compile information on millions of people who entered the United States via Ellis Island, and will feed the facts into a computer. The data will provide a wealth of knowledge for people curious about their family backgrounds and voluminous research materials for genealogists. The ships' manifests are said to be the richest source of data on immigration in the Western Hemisphere; some go as far back as 1820.

"It's a new source for immigration history," said Glazier. "U.S. ship passenger lists have never been used this way before."

Not everyone is convinced that the project is feasible. One skeptic said the researchers will be overwhelmed by the volume of manifests and the millions of details they contain.

"What they're trying to do is not possible, because they don't have the volunteer man-hours and they don't have enough computer hardware and indexing software--nor do they have the language skills to handle all the information," said Jayare Roberts, an ancestral files specialist for the Mormon Church, which maintains the world's largest genealogical archive.

The head of the Ellis Island project said it will deliver what it promises.

"We now have from various sources, including the Balch Institute, National Archives and Immigration and Naturalization Service, the records of 17 million Ellis Island immigrants, and we plan to put these on computer," said Philip Lax, president of The Ellis Island Restoration Commission. "We should have it in place by 1992. There may be some glitches--you never know--but that is our goal." The center is paying for the \$14-million project through private and public fund-raising.

The computer terminals will be on the first floor of the Ellis Island Museum. Work stations, which can be used by up to four people at once, will be equipped with computers that are relatively simple to operate.

Type in an ancestor's last name or certain other pertinent information, and the screen will display a "menu" of background data on the immigrant--such as degree of literacy, date of arrival and other trip information, profession and physical characteristics.

The center expects the computer stations to be a popular feature, since visitors will be able to get a personalized view of the immigrant's experience. "My grandfather is dead now and I'd love to have something that would put me in touch with him," said Andrea Larsen, 27, who visited Ellis Island from Orlando, Fla. She said her grandparents came through Ellis Island from Kristiansund, Norway.

"I'd love to use it and find out when they came over" and whether or not they traveled in steerage, she said. "I'd also want to find out what the weather was like, and how long they had to stay here."

Each visitor will be allowed up to 12 minutes at a terminal. A nominal fee, the amount still undecided, will be charged for a printout. About 200,000 people are expected to tour the center each year.

"Unless your family was the dance band on the Mayflower, everybody had some family who has come through Ellis Island at one point or another," said Don Bravo, 31, of Boston, as he headed for the island aboard a tour ship.

ELLIS ISLAND TODAY

To date the only records available on computer at Ellis Island are those submitted by people who wished their ancestors' names to be included on the Walls. A computer search will tell where the name is, who had it included in the listing, and such information as the submitter had when making the donation. They also have photographs that people have submitted with a \$25 donation which is accessible through the computer. These photographs on CD ROM can be called up by name or place of origin. The museum also shows about a 45 minutes of old films showing you what your ancestors had to go through to come to America. Reportedly, it will bring tears to your eyes. There are 3 stories to the museum which has preserved a lot of artifacts, and even a wall of autographs with plexiglass over them. In the future, the Bob Hope Family History Center will have much more information available. Records are being computerized both from the Ellis Island time frame and the period before that. It will become a very popular place to visit.

IMMIGRATION HELP

The National Archives has on microfiche copies of ships' manifests (passenger lists) for most vessels entering US ports dating to at least the early 19th century. You may search these films yourself or you may request a search by the Archives staff. It is time-consuming and difficult at times because of the handwriting on the manifests and/or the quality of the fiche. If you call the Archives, they will provide info on their services, fees, and procedures.

The originals of these manifests are now in the possession of the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia. The computerization of these lists is part of the "Immigrant Computer" at Ellis Island. One "side effect" was the publishing of "The Famine Immigrants" by the Genealogical Publishing Company in Baltimore.

"Passenger Lists of Those who Arrived at Ellis Island, 1892-1954" is the side-bar to an article entitled "Ellis Island: a Retrospect and Update", appearing in the "Ancestry Newsletter" Volume VII, Number 7 (January-February 1989). The article was written by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Madeleine Franco. The side-bar was written by P. William Filby and Dr. Ira Glazier.

The sidebar article says:

"From 1892 until 1954 most immigrants to America were processed at Ellis Island, New York City. During that time no fewer than sixteen million immigrants passed through the island, and the records are preserved in the National Archives. But unless the person needing information knows the name of the ship and the date of arrival, it is almost impossible to trace the immigrant.

"At the present time the buildings on Ellis Island are being refurbished, and in some month's time they will look exactly as they were during the time of arrival of immigrants. But this is only part of the story. Genealogists and family record searchers want access to the actual arrival records, and so the Ellis Island Restoration Commission has been formed to make these records available. It is intended to computerize the passenger lists so that any name will be immediately available. Information differs from list to list, but the full name, age, point of embarkation and arrival are stated, and since the family was treated together, those travelling with parents will be readily seen. Other information such as place of birth and last residence may be stated.

"The commission under Philip Lax, President, includes P. William Filby, former director of Maryland Historical Society and the compiler of several books on immigration; Dr. Ira Glazier Director, Temple Balch Center for immigration

Research; Richard G. Scott, President, Utah Genealogical Society, Rabbi Malcolm Stern, President Jewish Historical Society of New York; and James Dent Walker, formerly of the National Archives and now Associate Director, Charles Sumner School Museum Archives, Washington.

"Work on transcribing the lists will start almost immediately, and we have set 1992 for the completion of the project, when anyone visiting Ellis Island will be able to find a family by using the computers. It is also considered possible that the computer tapes will be made available to other locations throughout America.

"But all of this work will be costly, and the rate of progress will depend entirely on money available to forward the work. Donations are therefore urgently needed, and should be sent to Ellis Island Restorations Commission, Federal Hall, 26 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005. (telephone, 212/264-4451) Donations are tax deductible."

The lead article is primarily a time line of Ellis Island's history. One date of interest points out the bane of genealogical research:

"15 June 1897: A fire completely destroyed the wooden structures on Ellis. No one died, but most of the records dating from 1855 were destroyed. In five years [dating from the official opening of the Ellis Island Immigration station in 1892] some 1.5 million immigrants had been processed."

The article concludes:

"1984 - present: Visitation had reached 70,000 per year when the current restoration began. The nonprofit Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., is raising all the funds for the restoration from private citizens, corporations, and other groups.

"The Library for Immigration Studies, which will include books, original manuscripts, photographs, and microform materials that detail immigration through Ellis Island as well as general patterns of immigration in the United States, will be available to visitors, scholars, and students...."

[Ancestry Newsletter (ISSN 0749-5927) is published bimonthly for \$12 per year by Ancestry Incorporated, 350 South 400 East, Suite 110, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.]

THE WILLIAM PENN HOTEL

from the North Hills News-Record, July 2-4, 1991

The Westin William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh's "grand hotel," celebrated its 75th anniversary June 28. Some fun facts about the hotel, once the second largest in the world:

The William Penn invented Lawrence Welk's bubble machine and coined the term "champagne music". The William Penn was the original home of the nation's first radio station, KDKA. Rooms were \$2.50 a day when the hotel opened, the presidential suite \$50. Originally, the 15th floor of the hotel was set aside for bachelors. The Maurice salad was created at the William Penn in 1943. Terrace Room bandleader Maurice Spitalny often ordered this salad with meat, cheese and his own special dressing. Waiters simply told the chefs to make a "Maurice."

BEFORE ELLIS ISLAND

Before Ellis Island was built, immigrants were processed through Castle Garden, a fortress that was used during the War of 1812. Castle Garden itself still exists today, though in a much-altered form. It was originally built in 1807 as West Battery, an island fortification at the tip of Manhattan (an area now called The Battery), but never fired a shot in anger. (Castle Williams on Governor's Island, across the harbor, retains much more of its original appearance; it became a military prison in 1912 but the exterior is pretty much original.)

The West Battery was ceded to the city in 1823, remodeled as a concert hall and renamed Castle Garden. This is where Jenny Lind, "the Swedish Nightingale," gave her famous concert in 1850. From 1855 to 1890 it was the Immigrant Landing Depot. From 1896 to 1941, it housed the New York Aquarium. Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks, moved the Aquarium to Brooklyn and was set to demolish the old one, but it was saved by civic outcry and became a National Historic Monument in 1946.

It is now known as Castle Clinton National Monument, and it's where they sell the tickets for the Statue of Liberty. It's pretty much just a facade now, and only one story high, but it may have some displays of what it used to look like.

To some immigrants the name Castle Garden was used synonymously with Ellis Island. One immigrant telegraphed his relatives that he had "arrived Kesselgarten" in 1923! They had probably heard of Castle Garden in letters from earlier immigrants that were floating around their family or town. So watch those family traditions, as always. Just because they said they were processed through Castle Garden, do not assume that they arrived before 1890.

TREASURER'S REPORT

It is the time of year for the annual Treasurer's Report! I am sure that some of our membership may be wondering why the dues are being raised to \$12.00 per year, virtually doubling our charter year dues of \$6.00...

In August, 1990, the "founding members" of the North Hills Genealogists got together at Connie Foley's house to determine goals for the organizations future. It was decided at the time to start with a 50 cent per month dues structure. It soon became obvious that the cost of the dues would not cover the operating expenses and our "donation can" was our salvation!

Originally, I printed the Newsletter on my Sharp Personal Copier. However, a personal copier is only designed to copy 19 sheets consecutively. As you can imagine with a current membership of 63, I was making a minimum of 630 impressions per Newsletter. My copier was straining and overheating...impossible to continue! At the board meeting in June it was decided to have the Newsletter reproduced at a local professional copying house.

The members of the board and many members have contributed countless hours, money, and materials to making the North Hills Genealogists a quality organization concentrating on Beginning Genealogy. We are proud of the goals we have achieved this year and look forward to a successful 1991-1992!

BALANCE SHEET for the period ending 31 July 1991:

Deposits:

Membership Dues	\$378.00
Donation Can	140.50
Total Deposits	\$518.50

Expenses:

Postage	76.51
Programs	25.00
Donations*	27.95
Supplies	75.06
Newsletter**	180.76
Total Expenses	\$385.28

Balance as of 31 July 1991 \$133.22

* please see President's Message.

** This represents the cost of paper and toner for six Newsletters only.

INHABITANTS OF SAXONBURG ABOUT 1840

Genealogists are inveterate list scanners, forever hopeful that they will spot a name they are researching. Here is a list of inhabitants of Saxonburg, PA, circa 1840. Anticipating the interest of generations to come, Colonel Washington A. Roebling, son of John Roebling, the founder of Saxonburg, thoughtfully recorded their names and some of his recollections of the people, especially their places of origin, their occupations, and their relationships to each other.

More details can be found in History of Butler County, PA, Vol. One, by C. Hale Sipe. (Historical Publishing Company, 1927, pp. 424-433.) In this section of the book, Sipe was quoting from Colonel Washington A. Roebling's "Early History of Saxonburg." For our newsletter, the text has been paraphrased, alphabetized, and condensed by Jan Fazio.

Aderhold. From Bleicherode in the Harz. Lower end of Main Street. Kept the leading hotel, bakery, ball room, theatre. He lost a child in an Ohio steamboat. Aderhold died baking bread. Fine view of Thorn Creek Valley from his house.

Bauer. From Bielefeld, Westphalia. Miller. Had built a grist mill with a huge wheel driven by water from a dam in Thorn Creek--several times washed away and long ago abandoned. Four miles farther up the creek was Welsh's dam and Sarver's mill dam and mill, on Buffalo Creek.

Bauer No. 2. From Alten Zella, Saxony. Cable-maker employed by John A. Roebling to lay cable wire for aqueducts. While working on the High Falls Aqueduct in New York, he was drowned bathing in the Roundout.

Baumann. From Plauen in Saxony. A small farmer. Located out Thorn Creek way.

Bollert. From Leipzig, Saxony. Lived opposite Horns on the Pittsburgh road. the Village shoemaker, making semi-annual rounds to the houses to repair shoes beyond repair. He always carried a glass globe filled with water to temper the candle light falling on his work. Candles were a home product.

Clement. From Gotha, not far from Muhlhausen. Was the Lutheran pastor. Boarded at Aderholds, but did not remain very long.

Diethich (Dietrich?). From Susquehanna County, PA. He took over, leased, or bought the property left by Karl Roebling on old Freeport road, west side, this side of Krump's.

Duschert. From Behnersdorf in Schleitz. Lived on Water Street. A heavy carpenter who commanded good wages in Pittsburgh when work was slack in Saxonburg.

Eisenhardt. From Muhlhausen. The brother-in-law of F. Baer. Never married. A Waterloo veteran.

Ekis. Also from Susquehanna County. Had a farm near Heckert's on the Pittsburgh road--the land was better there.

Emmerich. Susquehanna County, PA. Operated a big farm, making four farmers who came from Susquehanna County, all of German extraction--with some means so that they could stock their farms at the beginning with horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and tools--a very great advantage.

Elkel. From Schleitz.

Franke. From Muhlhausen. Tanner. Eldest daughter moved to Kittanning. The younger one married Washington Roebling's cousin Edmund Riedel and moved to Trenton, NJ. The tannery was located one and one-half miles north of the village.

Freudenthal. Came from same place as Wickenhagen and worked with Wickenhagen.

Eriese. Pfungstadt, near Darmstadt. Lived on Water Street, east end. Had a small tract and was always busy carpentering. Worked for Roeblings quite frequently--his house stood opposite Roebling's little rope shop.

Fritsche. From Burg Ranitz in South Weimar. Lived on Water Street. An expert in broad axe work and home carpentering.

Gerstner. From Greitz. Lived off Main Street, lower end. Farmed a little. His wife was a sister of Lamb; oldest daughter married Kleber of the Pittsburgh piano firm. She died in 1913.

Goebel. From Rudolstadt. A small farmer toward the "Glades," a stretch of land where trees will not grow, extending in varying patches through Western Pennsylvania down into West Virginia. Kelly's woolen mills were located at the Glades.

Gosewish. From Peine near Hanover. An artist and painter--only one in Saxonburg. Made a specialty of designs on curtains, silks and hangings--peacocks and birds of Paradise. Moved after a while to where people could afford to pay for artistic work.

Graff. From Umstadt near Darmstadt. Had a small farm on lower Thorn Creek. A small settlement sprang up on the northwest bank of Thorn Creek called "Sic-dich-fur," which means "look out for yourself." Land was cheaper there than in Saxonburg.

Thomas Greer. Settled in 1835 on land adjoining original Roebling purchase (next to Helmbold farm). Lived there until his death in 1880. His grandson was Thomas H. Greer of Butler, PA.

Hahneman. Ziegenruck near Erfurt. A farmer.

Hasse. From Leipzig. Lived in a small house below Baer's once occupied by one Ziegenspeck who disappeared.

Heckert. From Susquehanna County, PA. Had a large farm out on the Pittsburgh road beyond Horns. His barn was the largest in Butler County--always well filled.

Ernst Herting. From Muhlhausen. Came over in 1833--giving up a good tailoring business in Muhlhausen to improve his fortune in the new world. Had a hard struggle the first few years. Built himself a substantial blockhouse on the corner of Main Street and the Pittsburgh road. He was Washington Roebling's grandfather, John Roebling having married Ernst's eldest daughter in 1836. There were two more daughters. In addition to tailoring, Ernst also raised hops, which were in demand. When work was slack, he would go to Pittsburgh. He even went to Louisville for a year. Raised canaries as a side issue. His wife's name was Catherine Miller, hailing from Verden on the Aller.

Helmbold. From Sundhausen, one of the small country towns near Muhlhausen. Had a large farm--herds of sheep and cattle. The Helmbolds and Naglers intermarried. Ernst Helmbold, the eldest son, started a farm of his own down on the road to Bauer's dam.

Henricis

Hofman. From Zwickau in Saxony. Lived on Water Street--not in good health. Knew something about china-ware and pottery.

Horn. From Lobenstein, Prussian Saxony. One of the most prominent men. Lived on a farm on the Pittsburgh road one mile out. The ground was high--known as Horn's Hoehe--from where one had a panoramic view of the village. He was a coppersmith of reputation--made all the kitchen utensils--the pots and pans, for the town. Tinware was but little used then. He was also a sheet-iron worker.

Knoch. From Behrsdorf in Schleitz. The Knochs were blacksmiths, father and son, or else two brothers. The son married Washington Roebling's cousin Amelia Roebling, daughter of Karl Roebling. She was born in 1837.

Dr. Koch. From Marburg in Hessen. Saxonburg's only homeopathic doctor.

Krumpe. From Uffhofen near Langen Salza, 16 miles from Muhlhausen. Agriculturist who farmed on a large scale, making wheat a specialty and selling it at the top market. Farm located on the old Freeport road.

Kunze. From Muelsen near Zwickau in Saxony--principality of Hartenstein. Weaver.

Lamb. From near Rudolstadt--Suchy of Altenburg. Had a farm overlooking Thorn Creek, two miles northwest of the village. Butcher and First Aid man. He died at 80.

Laube. From Zwickau in Saxony. Had a small farm on the corner of Water Street and the old Butler road. He built a brewery for making small beer on a small scale. The only brewer in the township.

Lenzener. From Behmersdorf in Schleitz. Leather work. Lived on Water Street. He may have been a carpenter also.

Mauerhoff. Came from Hanover, also in groceries, partner of Merkel. A man of refinement. Out of place.

Mayerstedt. From Sommerda near Halle. A weaver on Water St.

Merkel. Native of Altenburg--principality of Altenburg. Not an original settler, but kept the largest store (on Main Street).

Muder. Both father and son came from Muhlhausen. Carpenters and house builders. Grandson = John E. Muder.

Nagler. From Schleitz in Prussian Saxony. Had a fine property on the Freeport road, probably a part of the original Roebling track. Ernst Helmbold married a Nagler daughter.

Neher. From Boll near Goeppingen, Wurtemberg. Bernigau's assistant in fine cabinet making. Married the widow and succeeded to the business.

Ohl. From Darmstadt. Had a farm two miles west of Saxonburg. Became old and tired of living, like some others in Saxonburg. A staunch Lutheran and vestryman.

Opitz. From Altenburg. A small farmer making a living by hard work. Located in Thorn Creek Valley.

Poeppleman (Fraulein). From Bielsfeld, Westphalia. A relative of Merkle's. Lived by herself on Water Street.

Rudert. Weischlitz near Plauen, Saxony. One of the

earliest settlers, coming before 1830. Had a large farm on the old Butler road, in the Thorn Creek Valley. When John Roebling first arrived in the area, he lived at Rudert's until he made the surveys and built his own house. The Chalbeate Spring was near Rudert's farm, an attractive spot patronized by Pittsburghers.

Sasse. From Bueckburg--Schaumburg-Lippe-Westphalia. Carried on a large and successful farm two miles east of Saxonburg.

Saupe. From Schmoeller by Altenburg. A saddler and harnessmaker, as was his son.

Schwiletering. From Osnabruck, Westphalia. Had a small farm in Hannahstown, a hamlet of three or four houses on the other road to Butler and Freeport. Had horses and wagons. One of the many teamsters who hauled wire from New Brighton and Pittsburgh to Saxonburg and wire rope to Freeport. Had a beautiful daughter who became the leading lady of a circus troupe.

Conrad Seibert. Maserentz near Beyreuth. Bought a little farm on Thorn Creek. Struck oil and became a wealthy man for that neighborhood. Listened to good advice and retained his fortune.

Shilly. Native of Wurtemberg. Lived on Water Street. Saxonburg's first postmaster. After 1843 Saxonburg had a regular mail coach and semi-weekly mail. Postage stamps were talked of.

Sommer. From Schonbrunn in Wurtemberg. A heavy carpenter.

Starke. From Muhlhausen. Carpenter. Took over the Baer house after the latter's death, supporting the widow. One of the later settlers.

Steinfatt. From Meckklenburg. Tailor. Lived on lower end of Main Street. A late comer.

Stuebgen. From Muhlhausen. Locksmith, blacksmith. (On Main Street.)

Tolly. Leipzig in Saxony. An early comer. A first-class coppersmith, making a specialty soldering copper steam pipes for steamboats. Employed by Scalfe in Pittsburgh. Came home once a year. Built a small block house next to Muder's. Located at the foot of the hill, the house was swamped in heavy rains. Eldest son, Herman, was a sort of Squire with some legal training. The other two boys were just boys, but the last boy and girl rejoiced in the names of Theoker and Sheradina. Family owned some acres on the Pittsburgh road that no one wanted to work.

Vogeley. From Cassel in Hessen. Kept a small store, middle of Main Street. In comfortable circumstances--also owned land across the street whereon a son built a house. Other sons went to San Francisco and started a candy business which made them wealthy.

Warneck.

Wickenhagen. From Gunzenhausen near Sommerda. Also a farmer on a considerable scale. Farm on the old Freeport road.

Ziegenspeck. From Ziegenruck near Erfurt. Built a small home on Main Street, which he abandoned. Later occupied by Hasse.

Zipfel. Langen Salza, near Muhlhausen. Probably a small farmer.