

Palatine heritage

OHIO CHAPTER, PALATINES TO AMERICA, NEWSLETTER

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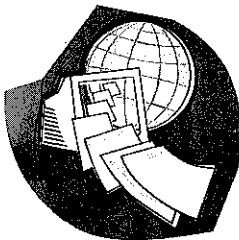
Number 2

Are You A "Blogger" Yet?

The word "blog" is quite a foreign sounding word. Actually... blog is short for "web log." Blogger.com defines a blog as "a web page made up of usually short, frequently updated posts that are arranged chronologically - like a what's new page or a journal. They contain information related to a specific topic."

Blogs can be daily diaries about people's personal lives, political views, or even as social commentaries. In other cases, a blog is an e-newsletter. The truth is that blogs can be shaped into whatever the author wants them to be.

Blogs are becoming popular among genealogists for news, keeping journals of research activities and family newsletters. A number of genealogy blogs are available today, including:



Louis Kessler's blog—details development of a new genealogy program: <http://www.lkessler.com/behold/behoblog.shtml>

GenealogyBlog by Heritage Creations—<http://genealogyblog.com>

RSSGenealogy.com—latest genealogy news: <http://www.rssgenealogy.com/>

Enriching Lives with Ancestral Ties: <http://www2.sls.lib.il.us/mt/enriching/>

Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter - <http://blog.eogn.com>

Check it out! Are you blogging?

Palatines to America

Celebrating 30 Years...

Annual Conference and National Annual Meeting

June 9-11, 2005

*Hilton Hotel and Grand Wayne Center
Ft. Wayne, Indiana*

Registration Forms
available on the PalAm Website
<www.palam.org>

Be Sure to BE THERE!

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Ohio History Corner

By Mary Hess



People of Germanic origin were among the earliest white settlers of Ohio. Most migrated from Pennsylvania during the late 1700s and the early 1800s along Zane's Trace. Many came to help build the numerous canals constructed during the 1820s and 1830s. They established communities in modern-day Columbiana County, Stark County, Portage County, Jefferson County, Auglaize County, Perry County, Fairfield County, and Mercer County.

Some German towns included Fort Loraine. Most residents were German and referred to the community as Berlin. They did this to help remind them of their heritage. They allowed other nationalities to settle in their village, but they would try to buy these people out as quickly as possible.

In 1800, Germans helped found Lancaster, Ohio. Signs in this community were printed in both English and German. Enough people of Germanic origin lived in Lancaster by 1809 that a German language newspaper, *Der Ohio Adler*, began to be published. Like many other Americans during the late 1700s and the early 1800s, these ethnic Germans viewed Ohio as a land of opportunity.

National PalAm Long Range Planning

The National Board held their second retreat on Saturday, 2 April 2005 to discuss long-range planning for the society. The decisions made during the retreat were adopted at a Board meeting the following day. Those decisions included creating task forces to research and decide upon actions for their specific area of operation.

The board felt the most pressing item facing the society is membership. As with many societies and organizations, we are experiencing declining membership. Finances were another area. Although the society has operated in the black for most years, including the year just concluded, we must plan for the future.

A member of the national board is heading each task force with the exception of web site development. Any PalAm member who has an interest or expertise in the following areas and wishes to serve on a task force (by phone or email) or would like to offer suggestions should contact the appropriate person. Queries may be

sent to the LRP Chair Jerry Miller at jmille48@columbus.rr.com.

The areas and the leaders are:

Volunteer Resources

John Paris, NY Chapter

Conferences/Seminars

Marge Kroehler, IL Chapter

Publications

Joanne Ryder, (FL) OH Chapter

Library

Virginia Cassady, OH Chapter

Membership/Marketing

Pat Berens, OH Chapter

Finances/Fund raising

Ralph Kroehler, IL Chapter

Chapters

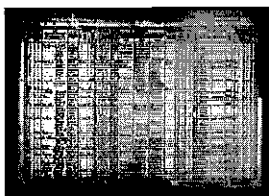
Peg Potteiger, PA Chapter

Web site—Open as of this printing

The timetable is to have the task forces formed and with preliminary reports by the national conference in Ft. Wayne 9-11 June 2005. Full reports are due to headquarters by Labor Day so they can be distributed to the board and acted on at their 15 October 2005 meeting.

Knowing What Enumerators Were Instructed

Searching for American families is pretty easy these days -- especially if you subscribe to the U.S. census records at Ancestry.com. Just type in the names and narrow the search to a particular census year and state, right?



The enumerator instructions for the 1850-2000 census years are online and well worth the time to read them in order to understand the questions asked

and how the responses were to be recorded. American censuses are available for searching for the years 1790-1930. <http://www.ipums.org/usa/voliii/>

For example, in the instructions for the 1910 U.S. census under "ages of children" the enumerator was instructed to get the exact ages of children. The instructions were that in the case of a child not two years old, the age should be given in *completed months,* expressed as twelfths of a year. If a child was not yet a month old, enter the age as 0/12, but note again that this question should be answered with reference to April 15 [Census Day]. A child who is a year old on the 17 April 1910 should nevertheless be returned as 11/12, because that is the age in completed months on April 15.

U.S. Censuses for 1790-1800-1810-1820 had a Census Day of the first Monday in August, which ranged from August 2 to August 7. For the years 1830-1900, Census Day was 1 June. In 1910 it was 15 April; in 1920 it was 1 January; and in 1930 it was 1 April. The 1910 instructions pertaining to Column 8 were: Persons who were single on April 15 should be so reported, even though they may have married between that date and the day of your visit; and, similarly, persons who become widowed or divorced after April 15 should be returned as married if that was their condition on that date.

In Column 12 (place of birth of this person) if

the person was born in the United States, give the state or territory (not county, city, or town) in which born. The words "United States" are not sufficiently definite. A person born in what is now West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Oklahoma should be reported as so born, although at the time of his birth the particular region may have had a different name.

Enumerators also were cautioned not to rely upon the language spoken to determine birthplace, noting that this is especially true of German, for "more than one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German. In the case of persons speaking German, therefore, inquire carefully whether the birthplace was Germany, Switzerland, Austria, or elsewhere."

Column 12--about "mother tongue"--can trip you up if you are not aware of the instructions given to the enumerators. They were told that the question "What is your mother tongue or native language?" should be asked of all persons who were born in any foreign country, and the answer should be written in column 12, after the name of the country of birth. In order to save space, the abbreviations (which were indicated on separate "List of foreign countries") should be used for the country of birth, but the language given as the mother tongue should be written out in full. For example, if a person reports that he was born in Russia and that his mother tongue is Lithuanian, write in column 12 Russ.--Lithuanian; or if a person reports that he was born in Switzerland and that his mother tongue is German, write Switz.--German. The name of the mother tongue must be given even when it is the same as the language of the country in which the person was born. Thus, if a person reports that he was born in England and that his mother tongue is English, write Eng.--English.

Previously published in Rootsweb Review, Vol. 7, No. 10, 9 March 2005. Submitted to Palatine Heritage by Mary Hess.



News

Have you had the golden opportunity to try your hand at reading German script? Here are some helpful sites.

A tutorial of sorts on how to read German script:

<http://www.peter-doerling.de/Englisch/Sutterlin.htm>

A German alphabet in the old script, both handwritten and printed.

<http://www.mun.ca/rels/morav/pics/tutor/mscript2.html>

And... free translation/transcription services of German script:

<http://www.tranquility.net/~pwrigh01/>

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~deutg/>

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/transcribe/>

The Ohio Chapter of Pal-Am

Presents

Quinn Library Workshop

*Getting the Most from
Your Visit to the Pal-Am Library...
"insider tips" and unusual resources*

Featuring

Ann Scott, National Librarian

September 10, 2005

9:30 – 12 Noon

Pal-Am Library—611 Weber Road – Columbus, OH

Optional Research time available after the Workshop

Maximum 12 reservations

Deadline – one week before the workshop

If you have to cancel, we have to know so someone on the waiting list can replace you.

Send your name, phone and member number to Mary Hess,

E-mail: Mhess138@aol.com or

Snail-mail: 657 Kensington Drive

Columbus, OH 43230

Members—\$5.00; Non-Members \$7

Payable at the door

WILKOMMEN!

By Jean Hall, Membership Registrar

Florida

KOLLING, Carl C. Winterhaven

Kentucky

ENGLE, Bob Florence

Ohio

ARNETT, Judith C. Hilliard

BOSTON, John T. Columbus

BRETHAREN HERITAGE CENTER
Brookville

CHAMBERS, Jeff Columbus

FICKEN, H. Bud Columbus

GRIMM, E. Emily Cincinnati

SECHLER, Madelyn Columbus

SIEVERS, Marianne Marysville

THISSEN, Rebekah E. Columbus

WURM, Don Lewis Center

Oregon

ROBERTS, Drew B. Pleasant Hill

TOTAL MEMBERS: 614



Editor's Note

Just want you to know that I'm so sorry I missed your wonderful conference on April 2nd. I was in Columbus for the National Long Range Planning and Board meeting... but unfortunately, was unable to cover all the bases on that trip. I hope many of you are planning to attend the Conference in Ft. Wayne so we can meet.

In addition to being the Editor of Heritage, I am Publications Chair for National. We're currently forming task forces for a number of responsibilities on the national level (see article on p. 2 on Long Range Planning. The Publications Task Force will be looking at all the national publications... to improve them and to be sure what you want from your national publications is being accomplished. If you would like to serve on the Publications Task Force... or just send in your thoughts, ideas and suggestions... please e-mail me at joannagram@comcast.net. I'd like to hear from you.

Finally... I've been asked to include a picture so you can recognize me in the crowd. Well... here 'tis... a recent passport picture taken just before we left for our 2-1/2 week sojourn to the Far East... China, Russia, Korea and Japan. Wonderful trip... great learning experience... but... believe it or not... no ancestors found! So...



Look forward to hearing from you!

Joanne



OOPS!

In the last issue of Heritage, there was some confusion about the various signs and symbols used in German research. I asked contributor John Beery if he could clarify the problem for us.

John agreed to do so and planned to have an article in this issue. However, John has had some illness and a hospitalization and asked if he might send the article for the August issue. Look for clarification then.

Meanwhile... **FEEL BETTER, JOHN!**

Electronic Newsletter ...

Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library Available

Have you subscribed yet to the Allen County Public Library's electronic newsletter, *Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library*?

Each month you'll learn about new acquisitions, department special events, featured sources, websites, and much more!

There are two ways to subscribe:

Visit the Friends of Allen County website at www.FriendsOfAllenCounty.org and fill out the subscription form at the bottom of the page, or send an email.

Do you know HELMUT SCHMAHL, speaker for the OH Chapter Fall Seminar?

- Professor of German Studies, student of history, English & German Folklore at the University of Mainz in the Palatinate
- Has made six research trips to the US to Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Washington DC, Ohio and New York.
- Lectured at German Research Association in San Diego, CA, the LDS Family History Centers in Hartford, CT and Madison, WI and to the English speaking genealogists in Europe in Mannheim, Germany.
- Has published articles in the home page of the Mainz History Department and is currently teaching at the university.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

OCTOBER 8th—OH Chapter Fall Seminar!



The German Migration to Columbus, Ohio

By Chester C. Winter



Ohio became a state in 1803 and Columbus was created in 1812 in anticipation of becoming the state capital in 1816. It became the fourth state capital; preceded by Cincinnati (territorial capital 1788-1803), Chillicothe (1803-1810 and 1812-1816) and Zanesville (1810-1812). Franklinton, a settlement on the west bank of the confluence of the Scioto and Whetstone (Olentangy) Rivers (1797), was the predecessor of Columbus which was formed on the east side of the river.

Germans immigrated to the United States and Ohio in increasing numbers in the nineteenth century. Constant military action in Europe, accompanied by economic hardship, religious persecution and the scarcity of land available to each succeeding generation pushed young Germans into coming to America. The promise of rich land and the opportunity to attain wealth and freedom from government oppression outweighed any frontier hardships reported by earlier immigrants.

The first documented German to arrive in Columbus was Christian Heyl, in 1812, a baker. Later he served six years at village treasurer. In 1814, Gottlieb Lichtenegger and Conrad Heyl, carpenters, came to work on the construction of the original statehouse.

Subsequent Germans arrived slowly but increased in numbers steadily so that by 1830 a sizeable number of Germans settled as an enclave in the south side of the capital. When the population of Columbus reached 18,000 in 1850, German-Americans owned one-third of all Columbus property. Migrants came up the Scioto River from the south and over Zane's Trace from the east. The National Road (U.S. Route 40) reached Columbus from the east in 1836, enhancing travel. A branch of the Ohio-

Erie canal arrived ten years later, followed by the railroads in the 1850's.

All forms of transportation construction attracted German laborers, some of whom settled in Columbus. A sizeable number came to farm, but many were middle-class craftsmen and tradesmen. They were responsible for making brooms, many bakeries and brick factories. A few had artistic skills. In the late 1840's, some Columbus Germans rushed to California to seek their fortune in gold. Other went to Nebraska where they settled in New Columbus. The last part of the name survives today.

Generally, German immigrants had a reputation for working hard, a love of music, drinking beer and enjoying life especially on festive occasions. Most came from the Rhenish Palatinate and the states of Baden and Wurttemberg via the Rhine River through the English Channel seaports.

They brought with them many old-world customs and religious faiths. They built Catholic (St. Mary's) and Lutheran (Trinity) churches in South Columbus. Early church services were conducted in German.

Likewise the German language was used in some Columbus schools and colleges (Capital University). Der Westbote, outstanding among many newspapers printed in German, kept the community updated on local and old world events.

The original German homes gave way to small brick two-story structures, adorned with carved limestone steps and lintels. The small yards were graced with flower boxes, and, in the backyards, vegetables and grapes were grown. Wrought iron fences were placed for beauty not

Continued on Page 23

German Migration to Columbus, Ohio (Cont)

for isolation. The homes reflected unpretentious, orderly and frugal citizens.

Shops and beer parlors were intermingled with the homes. Breweries (Wagner, Blenkner, Hoster, Burn and Schlee) sprang up in South Columbus adjacent to German Village, allowing easy access for workers. Skilled brew masters were imported from Germany. Some of the breweries became quite large, employing hundreds of German immigrants. The original breweries are long gone, victims of prohibition and the Great Depression. Columbus now has one of twelve Anheuser-Busch Breweries (since 1968), that produces nine million barrels of beer annually. Schiller (since 1860's) and Beck parks were created in German Village for play, picnics and band concerts.

The German immigrants tended to be pacifists, understandably so from their forced European participation in warfare. They did not relish fighting in our wars but as loyal Americans did not avoid enlistment. An exception was in the Civil War when Germans, especially those in Turner gymnastic clubs, volunteered in droves. They fought as units under German commanders. German-Americans were persecuted during World War I when Germany was on "the other side." There was a diminution of teaching the German language in public institutions, German language books were burned, and the use of German in street names and publications was changed to English names. Ohio passed a law in 1917 that discriminated against Germans. It was spearheaded by then governor, James M. Cox, a vitriolic anti-German. The Ohio Supreme Court found the law to be unconstitutional. As time has progressed, the German language has not been retained by the younger generations of ethnic Germans.

Membership Clubs, open only to German-

Americans, for socializing, eating, singing, and dancing were to be found in German Village. The most prestigious German club in Columbus, the *Maennerchor*, sent their singing groups on tours to Europe. The club still exists today, known for its German cuisine, although no longer exclusive. The Germania Society, formed in 1866, also provided social and gymnastic pleasures.

Other groups that provided social gatherings as well as a chance to practice their skills were orchestras, opera, bands, literary, garden, crafts, drama and quasi-military units. German Village underwent restoration of its homes and shops in the 1960's. This privately funded venture attracted national attention. Old world charm can be seen in its restaurants, bookstores, shops, brick homes and furnishings and bricks streets; it is a popular tourist destination.

Young professionals enjoy living in a village that has been rescued from neglect and migration to the suburbs. The German Village Society conducts an annual Haus and Garten Tour.

Today, German is the predominant ethnic ancestry in Columbus as elsewhere in parts of Ohio. Columbus is known for this makeup, although outranked in percentage by Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee. Easily visible to the careful observer, vestiges of our German forbearers can be seen to grace our Ohio state capital today. A notable example is the library/headquarters of *Palatines To America*.

Dr. Winter's most recent book, Concise Biographies of Notable Ohioans, was published in March, 2005. The author acknowledges reading the following publications: Campen, Richard. German Village Portrait. West Summit Press, Chagrin Falls, Ohio. 1978. Conte, Jeanne. German Village. Mountain Automation Corporation, Woodland Park, Colorado, 1994. Kelly, Nancy Plank. The Corner: Plank's Café. Self published, 1995. (Columbus Metropolitan Library). Rippley, La Vern. The Columbus Germans. J.H.Furst Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968.

SPRING CONFERENCE

No one was "*running into brick walls*" at the Ohio Chapter Spring Conference in Columbus April 2, 2005.

The weather was perfect for the conference! It was cold and two to three inches of snow fell during the day... so no one was inclined to be gardening or playing golf!

The meeting was well attended by 89 members and nonmembers. The conference brought in several new members including Bud Ficken and his wife. This was the best attended conference the chapter has had in recent years.

We were pleased to see registrar Jean Hall very actively back at her post. Past President Jerry Miller was absent as the National Board was meeting in Columbus at the same time.

The conference was opened by Chapter President Lyle Clem at 8:55. The 9:00 am session was split with Ohio Chapter Trustee Robert Rau who gave an in depth presentation of the basics of German Genealogical Research in the large conference room.

At the same time, in a smaller room, there was a panel discussion including members of the Ohio Chapter comparing different genealogical software. The panelists were Steve Williams, Barbara Bauer, Allen Wiant and Bill Simons and was facilitated by Carol Swinehart.



Each panelist briefly described the strong points of their program and why they liked that particular program. A lively question and answer session followed.



Complex problems such as bringing GEDCOM files into a program and the difficulty of merging the family files of other researchers into the same family in your computer were discussed. Programs reviewed were REUNION (a MAC program), ROOTS MAGIC, FAMILY TREE MAKER and PERSONAL ANCESTOR FILE (PAF) which work on both platforms.

Following the break for refreshments and vendors Ken Smith lectured on special problems with German names. He had a large number of slides of German records showing the German script and the various spellings of the same names. Most of this information was from Ken's own family research. Of particular interest was his demonstration of how to determine the correct identity of the ancestor even if the spelling of the name was different. Ken has delivered lectures at several of the chapter meetings and always comes up with new presentations. He has authored a number of books and has had quite a number of articles published in the HERITAGE.

The final session of the morning featured Annette Burgert who spoke on researching 18th century Alsatian immigrants.

Lunch was served featuring a large and tasty croissant sandwich and a small cake. The hotel's service was excellent.

At 1:15 the Annual Membership Meeting commenced and elections was held. There were no nominations from the floor and the officers were elected unanimously. Elected for a two year term: Mary Hess, Vice President, Carol Swinehart, Secretary, Jean Hall, Registrar, and Jeannine Miller, Treasurer. Trustees elected for a three year term are Allen Wiant and Gil Kaufman.

The afternoon consisted of two sessions given by Annette Burgert. The first covered "Are your Pennsylvania Dutch Ancestors Really Swiss?" The second lecture was on locating the European village of origin for your 18th century ancestors. As she did in the morning session, Annette demonstrated a depth of knowledge on the subjects that was nothing short of astounding as she seemingly tirelessly recounted the particulars of German genealogical research. The after lecture questions were answered by her with no difficulty.

The conference ended at 4:20 pm and was followed by a meeting of the board. Plan to attend the fall conference in Berlin, Ohio. It will prove to be equally exciting and informative.

The Board Meeting



Bill Simon

*** SPECIAL ***

Speaker presentations from our Spring Conference are available as follows:

Annette Burgert—Recordings available from Repeat Performances, on line at:
www.audiotapes.com/search3.asp?search=Burgert. Tapes are \$8.50 each.

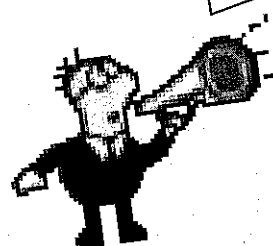
Ken Smith—Books are available from Picton Press and Masthof

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

OCTOBER 8, 2005

*Ohio Chapter
Fall Symposium*

**Featured Speaker:
Dr. Helmut Schmahl**



Cemetery Recycling

By James Derheim

Genealogists who plan research trips around visitation of cemeteries may find this is a hard pill to swallow – but the fact of the matter is, in Germany and in many other central European countries like Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Austria, space is too tight to allow the constant expansion of cemeteries. With 83 million people living above ground in Germany, for example; a country the size of our state of Arizona, there isn't much room leftover for new burial plots.

The outlines and dimensions of a cemetery are usually constant, kept the same as they have been for hundreds of years. Sometimes the cemetery surrounds the church. In this case, right across the wall from the cemetery there could be homes, businesses and streets. There just isn't any room for expansion. Even when the cemetery is located on the edge of the town it's oftentimes competing with homes, apartment buildings and industrial parks for space.



So what the Germans and many of the other Europeans do, is after a period of about 15-20 years, if the family no longer pays for the upkeep and "rental" of the burial plot, the remains of the person buried there are removed, the headstone is taken away, and a new person is buried in that spot. The removal of remains is made a little easier by the fact that unlike here in the USA, people are not buried in thick, concrete vaults, along with a coffin. In Germany, after 15 or 20 years, the leftovers from a person's mortal life could probably fit inside of a shoebox.

In some towns, these remains are placed into a common grave, which is marked but not catalogued. So in other words, if a genealogist has fantasies about going to Germany and finding dead relatives in the cemetery from the 1800s or even the early 1900s, those dreams need to be

held in check against the possibility that the grave may no longer exist.

Headstones are not always kept around. In my travels, I have seen them used as foundations, steps, pieces of roads, and discarded on a pile of rubbish. This is not a reflection of the lack of sentimentality of the Germans, it's just a fact of life as it continues.

Typically, when a person passes on, the daughter or the son of the deceased will take on the responsibility of caring for the plot. These graves are maintained with extreme care and thoughtfulness, with fresh flowers grown right on the grave, a weekly visit to make sure the flowers and other plants are tended, and in some cases, a candle that is lit on the grave for the celebration of the person's birthday. In all cases, German cemeteries resemble parks or flower gardens more than they resemble a final resting place. They are, to put it quite simply, beautiful places to walk through.

When that son or daughter gets to be in their middle or late 50s, the desire to continue tending the grave of their parents dwindles, as they start thinking about their own final resting place. This is the time when usually, that grave is given up for someone else. That someone may or may not be a family member.

In some cases, a grave will have a stone that reads simply "Familie Meyer." This grave will oftentimes contain the remains of generations of family members, with only the living relatives knowing exactly who is buried there.

Official registration offices are rare and can usually only be found at the very large town cemeteries. In many cases, their records only cover those people currently buried there, and therein lies the paradox. If people only keep

Continued on Page 27

Cemetery Recycling (Cont)

their graves for 15-20 years, then how do you know if your ancestor was actually buried there at all, or what that ancestor's wife's name was, or children? The genealogist's best course of action is to get this information not from the dead, but from the living, by brushing up on their German or by (with fingers crossed!) finding someone in

the town who can speak English and who can answer questions about the families who have long since been "recycled."

This article was written by James Derheim, owner of "European Focus, Inc." based in Sarasota, FL. You may contact James at www.europeanfocus.com or via his e-mail address of info@europeanfocus.com

2005 Pal Am Germany Tour
30 September—13 October 2005
Sponsored by Palatines to America

14 day Tour

Bavaria & Baden-Wurttemberg

- First Class Hotels, buffet breakfasts & dinners throughout
- Round trip air on Lufthansa from Washington DC (Dulles International) to Frankfurt and back.
- All transfers Washington to Frankfurt and back
- Visits to archives at Speyer, Karlsruhe, Nuremburg, Regensburg, Stuttgart and other cities
- Sightseeing—1/2 day cruise on the Rhine River, 1/2 day at Oktoberfest in Munich and more
- First class motor coaches

Name _____
 (as on passport)

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

___ Double room shared with _____

___ Single room (\$485 extra per person)

Passport # _____

SPECIAL NOTES

- First 40 passengers guaranteed a place on the tour. Waiting list over the 40 or deposit will be returned.
- Enclose check for \$500 payable to POTTIEGER TRAVEL, INC. Mail form and check to The Rev. Dr. Cecil Pottieger, 2408 Parsonage Woods Lane, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29466 (Tel: 843-216-5494—E-mail: potteigerc@aol.com) or James & Jane Feit, PO Box 40435, Indianapolis, IN 46240 (Tel: 317-875-7210—E-mail jrfeit@aol.com).
- Travel insurance recommended and will be offered to all who sign up.
- Not included: taxes, overseas taxes, laundry, telephone calls or other personal items; flight(s) to US airport of departure and back home.



**DER DEUTSCHER
 KÜCHENMEISTER**

Our thanks to CLARA HARSH for sharing this wonderful family recipe for Elder Flower Wine.

The recipe is a HENGST family recipe. Clara gives us the following information: Mrs. D. E. Harsh (Katharina Hengst, born 24 March 1867, died 25 Dec. 1956. Her parents, Georg Hengst and Margaretha Marx, came to U.S. as children.)

Elder Flower Wine

- One quart of blossoms
 (these are just the flowers and no stems)
- Four pounds of granulated sugar
- One lemon
- One gallon of medium hot water
- White of one egg
- Two tablespoons of hop yeast

Pour the water over the flowers and let stand over night. Then add the lemon and the yeast and this is to be let stand three days. Then add the egg and strain. Put in jugs for use.

Can't you just taste this delicious wine? Clara... when you make it next time... please let us all know!

COMING EVENTS

May

- 07 New York Chapter Spring Conference, Rhinebeck, NY

June

- 9-11 Palatines to America National Conference in Fort Wayne, Indiana

July

- 23 Ohio Chapter Board Meeting

August

- 19-21 "Dare to Discover: Exploring Central and Eastern European Ancestry" - Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS) Convention—St. Paul, Minnesota. Information: GGS website <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnggs/FEEFHS.html>>, FEEFHS website <<http://www.fcefh.org>> or SGGEE website <<http://www.sggee.org>>

September

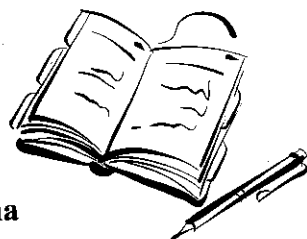
- 10 Quinn Library Workshop— 9:30 – 12 Noon (See info on p. 29)
September 30—October 13—Pal Am Germany Tour

October

- 08 OHIO CHAPTER FALL SEMINAR—Featured Speaker: Dr. Helmut Schmahl

FUTURE—FUTURE—FUTURE

29-30 September 2006—Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania state-wide genealogical conference in Pittsburgh. Watch the Societies' websites for information: <www.wpgs.org> and <www.genpa.org>.



TOUR CANCELLED

The Castles, Country Inns & Historic Guest-house of Germany Tour scheduled for September 16-30, 2006 has been cancelled due to scheduling conflicts.

Pal-Am Library Hours

Wednesdays 12:30 p.m.—4:00 p.m.

1st Saturdays 10:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.

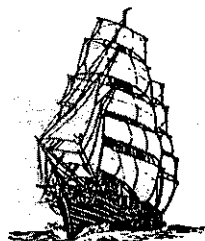
3rd Fridays 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Closed Sundays and Holidays

Open by appointment most weekends

Always call before you visit the Library! The Librarian and Volunteers make up our support staff. They are available to assist you during your visit.

When driving in Columbus, take I-71 to Weber Road. Get off at Exit # 113. Turn WEST at Weber Road just past the Speedway Gas Station. Turn left into our parking lot at 611 East Weber Road. The Library is a 2-story brick building with a green awning over the doorway. Enter through the EAST doorway.



Ohio Chapter Pal-Am

Balance Sheet as of March 31,

2005

ASSETS

Cash & Savings Accounts	19,423.13
Life Member & Memorial Funds	3,069.76
Sales Inventory	9,910.50
Other Assets	275.00

Total Assets	32,678.39
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LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Liabilities	0.00
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Equity	32,678.39
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Total Liabilities & Equity	32,678.39
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Income and Expenses for Fiscal Year 2004/2005

INCOME

Conference Income	3,467.00
Donations	100.00
Interest Income	266.51
Member Dues	3,826.00
Sales Income	1,128.16
Total Income	8,787.67

EXPENSE

Credit Card Fees & Expenses	1,041.36
Conference Expenses	3,764.08
Heritage Newsletter	2,448.29
Rent Expense (Storage)	300.00
Sales Expense	786.06
Misc. Expense	217.99
Total Expense	8,557.78

Net Income	229.89
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COMING SOON

NEED A SPEAKER? WANNA BE A SPEAKER?



The Ohio Chapter PalAM **SPEAKER'S BUREAU** is being formed. Speakers will be available to give short talks to organizations on general genealogy research in general and German genealogy research.

The Speaker's Bureau plans to have speakers to cover all areas of the state.

Be on the cutting edge of this venture! Volunteer to be involved in the SPEAKER'S BUREAU... and prepare your local organization for a top notch program from a knowledgeable presenter!



Contact Mary Hess at mhess138@aol.com to volunteer or to arrange for a speaker.

10 Commandments for Genealogists

Thou shalt not seek after
royalty or famous person-
ages, though they may be
a pleasant surprise
if they happen to be
on your tree.

OHIO CHAPTER PAL-AM
Mail Order Price List for Publications & Other Sale Items
Effective November 1, 2004

		Order #	Tot Cost
National Conference Publications			
GEORGIA LANDS by Merle M. Baker.....	\$ 2.50	_____	_____
THE VERY BASICS OF GERMAN GENEALOGY by Kenneth L. Smith.....	\$ 5.50	_____	_____
GERMANS INTO AND OUT OF OHIO BEFORE 1850.....	\$ 4.50	_____	_____
BEGINNING GENEALOGY: START IT RIGHT! BY Dr. Arta F. Johnson.....	\$ 5.50	_____	_____
BEGINNING GENEALOGY—PATHS & PITFALLS by Kathleen Goodner Marine.....	\$ 6.50	_____	_____
1993 OHIO NATIONAL CONFERENCE SYLLABUS.....	\$ 5.50	_____	_____
1999 OHIO NATIONAL CONFERENCE SYLLABUS.....	\$ 6.50	_____	_____
2003 OHIO NATIONAL CONFERENCE SYLLABUS.....	\$ 6.50	_____	_____
Dr. Arta F. Johnson Publications for German-American Research			
PEOPLE OF THE PALATINATE (REVISED EDITION) - What it was like in the German villages 1616-1815 ..	\$ 5.50	_____	_____
HOW TO READ GERMAN CHURCH RECORDS WITH KNOWING MUCH GERMAN.....	\$ 5.50	_____	_____
Patterns of records, vocabularies, examples of script			
A GUIDE TO THE SPELLING & PRONUNCIATION OF GERMAN NAMES.....	\$ 8.50	_____	_____
How to arrive at the German spelling of misspelled and garbled personal names, surnames, place names.			
THE ORIGINS, DEVELOPMENT & MEANINGS OF GERMAN NAMES.....	\$ 8.50	_____	_____
Given names, nicknames, surnames			
AIDS FOR RESEARCH IN GERMANY—Bibliography, Source Materials, Emigration.....	\$ 3.50	_____	_____
Immigration, Research Aids and Maps. Published in 1988 with some items out of date.			
MIGRATIONS WEST & BACKTRACKING EAST.....	\$ 5.50	_____	_____
With Merlin C. & Eva M. Finnell. Two articles, maps, book lists			
BEGIN WITH THE BEERSWIGGERS AND SLOSHWINES & WORSE.....	\$ 10.50	_____	_____
Two volumes, sold only as a set. A hilarious spoof on genealogy in general and German ancestry.			
Dr. George K. Schweitzer, PhD Publications for German American Research			
GERMAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH	\$ 10.50	_____	_____
A 250 page book containing 1984 sources for tracing your German ancestors			
OHIO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH	\$ 10.50	_____	_____
A 212 page book containing 1,309 sources for tracing your Ohio ancestors			
1999 National Conference Logo Sale Items			
Tee Shirts—M and Large in white only with logo on front.....	\$ 10.50	_____	_____
Tote Bags with Pal-Am Logo			
Clipper Ship:			
Large Boat Tote: 15 oz, 17"x16"x4" w/pocket & panel zipper, natural top & pocket w/black base, hand-sewn—Black handles.....	\$ 15.50	_____	_____
Shoulder Tote: 10 oz, 16"x14.5"x3". Natural with 25" handles, Clipper Ship plus <i>Palatines to America</i> in Script.....	\$ 10.50	_____	_____
Clipper Ship/German-American Flags (1999 National Conference Logo):			
Flat Tote 10 oz, 14"x14", natural with 13" handles.....	\$ 10.50	_____	_____
German-American Flag Sale Items			
German-American Flag Tee Shirts—M, XL, XXL in white only with design on font.....	\$ 10.50	_____	_____
German-American Flag Pins—enameled with military back	\$ 4.50	_____	_____
Baseball Caps			
Clipper Ship Logo—tan, one size fits all with ship logo in black.....	\$ 13.00	_____	_____

All prices are post paid.

Sales Tax of 6.75% for Ohio Residents only.

To place an order, make checks payable to Ohio Chapter Pal-Am and mail to:

Ohio Chapter Pal-Am, c/o John M. Mangus—2106 Coach Road North—Columbus, OH 43220-2941

Credit Card Information: () Visa () MasterCard () Discover Your Zip Code: _____

Account Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

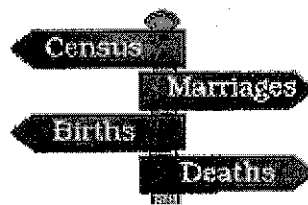
Signature: _____ Total Charged: _____

Top 12 Tips for Genealogical Research Success

By George G. Morgan

I'm often asked, "What are the key ways I can be more successful in my research?" The question is nearly impossible to answer. It depends on so many factors: where you are researching, what period in time, which records you're seeking, what you're trying to prove/disprove, etc. I'd like to share my personal list of 12 tips that I hope will help you achieve greater success with your genealogical research.

1. Research the entire family unit, not just your direct ancestor, to gain an understanding of family dynamics and each member's personality.
2. Place your ancestors into context by learning about the history, geography, and social conditions of the places and times in which they lived.
3. Understand what records might have been created for and about your ancestors (and which types were not) and trace the current location of those records. History plays an important factor. Consider the government in power at the time, the types of records it caused to be created and why, and what may have happened to those records. Use historical maps.
4. Take advantage of libraries and archives by mastering the use of their online catalogs and understanding the classification systems and organization of their collections. If you don't know how to immediately locate materials in these facilities, you can waste research time.
5. Continually expand and hone your Internet skills in the use of search engines, databases, directories, metasearch engines, message boards, e-mail, mailing lists, people finders, and other tools. Seek out classes at colleges, universities, libraries, genealogical society computer groups, and at online venues.
6. Use all the resources available to you--books, magazines and journals, newspapers, microfilm, electronic databases, and the Internet--and integrate their use to obtain complementary information.
7. Develop and employ your critical thinking skills to evaluate every piece of evidence you find. Consider each fact for accuracy, credibility, authority of the source, primary vs. secondary source, original vs. derivative source, currency, and bias.
8. Learn to locate and use alternative or substitute records when the ones you want can't be located. When you hit a brick wall, don't just collapse and cry that you've reached a dead end. Look for other available records and evidence that include the same or similar information. Sidestep to a sibling or other family member and research that person; move up another generation from them, for instance, and then connect your way downward to the person with whom you are stalled.
9. Document every piece of information you find using complete and accurate written source citations. You will come back to these sources over and over again. They are every bit as important as the data that they document.
10. Use the facts you have compiled to develop a timeline of data and life events for your key ancestors or those for which elude you. Learn to read your ancestor's life chronologically like a biography to better understand him or her.
11. Prepare in advance for every genealogical research trip. Define who and what you want to research, where the materials you want are located, and set up appointments to meet with people who may be able to assist you.
12. Periodically re-read all of the materials you have compiled for an individual in chronological sequence. Each time you do so, you will view the person's life story more clearly.



If you focus on these essential tips for your research guidance, your success rate will improve. And the better you understand your ancestors, you'll be amazed at how many of your brick walls crumble away.

This article is adapted from an article that first appeared in "Along Those Lines", January 30, 2004, Ancestry Daily News, Ancestry.com.

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Palatines to America is a non-profit organization dedicated to finding the origins of German-speaking ancestors in Europe. Membership dues per year (October 1 through September 30): USA residents \$35 individual, or \$40 family. Checks should be made payable to Membership Registrar, Palatines to America. Payment includes both National and Chapter dues.

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