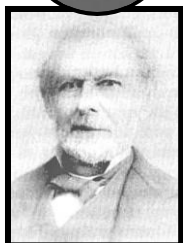


Bay Area Genealogical Society

Journal

August 2020 Issue



Galveston County and Harris County, Texas



BAY AREA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

JOURNAL

The Bay Area Genealogical Society Journal is a publication of the Bay Area Genealogical Society, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to assisting members in genealogical research and education. This publication is devoted to the preservation and recording of historic places and events. We solicit articles from members and non-members and welcome items such as local Bible, military and cemetery records as well as articles of general interest in the field of genealogy. Members are encouraged to submit articles involving their ancestral history from all geographic areas. When available an issue will feature the five-generation pedigree chart of a member. The *BAGS Journal* is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) which alerts researchers worldwide to our articles.

Editorial Policy: The editor reserves the right to accept or reject submissions and to edit submitted material with regard to content and length. All contributions are expected to be factually accurate with adequate source documentation. The Bay Area Genealogical Society and the *Journal* staff assume no responsibility for errors of fact or opinion on the part of contributors. Corrections will be printed as they are brought to our attention. Every effort will be made to observe copyright rules and laws. Correspondence concerning an article should be addressed directly to the author who retains copyright to his or her work. Permission to reprint a signed article should be obtained from the author and the Society, and the *Journal* should be acknowledged in the reprint.

Submissions for Publication: The *BAGS Journal* will be published on an irregular basis when sufficient content has been compiled. Please submit material electronically to journal@txbayareagen.org. Include your name, address, e-mail and a telephone number when submitting an article.

Society Membership is open to anyone interested in genealogy. A membership form is provided on the BAGS website for your convenience. Annual dues become payable at the September general meeting of the Society. Payment of annual dues entitles all members to receive the Society's publications including monthly newsletters.

Dues are:	Individual - \$25
	Family - \$35
	Contributor - \$5 to \$29
	Benefactor - \$30 to \$49
	Patron - \$50 to \$599
	Lifetime - \$600 or higher

Society Meetings were held the last Friday of each month at the University Baptist Church, 16106 Middlebrook Drive, Houston, Texas in the Clear Lake City area. Due to the pandemic the society is currently meeting online with business meetings beginning at 7:00 p. m. Programs feature a variety of speakers who share genealogy tools to aid in our research. See the BAGS website at www.txbayareagen.org for future meetings.

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August 2020

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Cover Image: A sampling of the family photos in this issue.

President's Message - "Necessity is the mother of invention."

From *Wikipedia*, the free encyclopedia: "Necessity is the mother of invention" is an English-language proverb. It means, roughly, that the primary driving force for most new inventions is a need.

The COVID-19 pandemic of 2020 has certainly created a need for our society to find new ways to meet and serve our membership. In response, the BAGS Board has been offering our programs via online platforms. We miss seeing you at our in-person meetings, but all of our programs will only be offered online through the end of 2020. We have been very pleased by the response of our members and the public to our virtual events. Even if you are unfamiliar with or unable to use Zoom, you can still call into a Members Helping Members Zoom session by telephone and participate as if it were a conference call.

We are concerned that several of our members have not been willing or able to participate in the electronic formats. Toward that end we will be surveying members about our programs by email and telephone. Please respond to these inquiries so we know that you are okay. Let us know the best method to serve your genealogical progress.

Thanks for being a member and supporter of the Bay Area Genealogical Society. Good luck in your genealogical research.

Nick Cimino, President

From the Editor

I hope all of you are well. This issue of the *Journal* will be added to the Members Only section of the BAGS Website since we are unable to meet in person. I had several projects to work on while spending so much time at home. One of these was to go through hundreds of family photos to add to several scrapbooks for my children and grandchildren. After buying new scrapbook page protectors and sorting many photos, I became overwhelmed and starting working on an article instead. Using information I had found while researching Galveston County cemeteries, I wrote about a Jewish family and their influence on Galveston Jewish cemeteries. I'll get back to those photos.

This issue of the *BAGS Journal* has another diverse collection of our members' research findings. I received a letter from a descendant of a family I wrote about in 2017. He wanted to thank us for publishing his family's history and had some information about his grandmother and her family as well as some photos I did not have. He gave me permission to share his letter and photos in this issue. Member Lisa Smith shares family recipes she learned from her maternal grandmother, and member Susie Ganch describes her small family cemetery in Houston. Nick Cimino and Chester Karrick share their UK and German family research, and Annette Bowen recounts her uncles' World War II service.

After twelve years as *BAGS Quarterly* and *BAGS Journal* Editor, this issue will be my last. I have especially enjoyed working with our members to pull together and publish their research. BAGS member Lisa Franklin will take over the position so please send her your articles for our 2021 issues. She is an excellent researcher and writer.

I have enjoyed my years as editor and thank you very much for your continued support since 2008.

Melodey Hauch, Editor

A Letter to the Editor

David G. Freligh of Pella, Iowa

[Editor's Note: The March 2017 *BAGS Journal* included my article entitled "Discovering a Large Extended Family in a Small Church Cemetery: Condron, Bray and Hartrick Burials." There were nine burials of the Condron and Bray extended families in the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery in Dickinson, Texas. To summarize the family information, the Bray family arrived in New York on August 12, 1889 on the *SS Buffalo*, departing from Hull, England. The ship's passenger list included the following family members: Joseph S. Bray-52, Sophia M. Bray-48, and their children Harry Bray-19, Mabel Bray-17, Ester Bray-16, Sophia Bray-12, Margaret Bray-11 and William Bray-5.¹ Margaret Elizabeth Bray's Declaration of Intention application to become a citizen states that she arrived in Galveston on August 23, 1889 on the *SS Rio Grande*.² She was only eleven at the time so apparently the entire family made one more voyage to Galveston eleven days after their arrival in New York. As so often happened, the Brays came to Dickinson to live with a family member already settled in Dickinson, Texas.

The article covers pages 35 to 45 of the issue, and page 40 includes a section on Sophia "Sophie" Condron Bray Freligh Howe. By 1930 three of the Bray sisters, Sophie Howe, Margaret Bray and Mabel Stone, were living near each other in the San Pedro District of Los Angeles.³ Mabel died there in 1932 and her ashes were shipped to Dickinson for burial in the Holy Trinity Cemetery in the family plot; Sophie Bray Howe remained in California with her family and died in November 1934. According to cemetery records her ashes were shipped to Dickinson and were buried with Mabel's ashes on September 16, 1935.⁴ Three years following the article being published, this letter from Mrs. Howe's grandson, David G. Freligh, arrived with further information on the family. His letter and photos are included with his permission.]

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Tuesday, June 9, 2020
Melodey M. Hauch
Bay Area Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 590853
Houston, TX 77259-0853

Re: Sophie Condron Bray Howe, November 1876-November 13, 1934

Dear Ms. Hauch,

I may be writing to the wrong person, but kindly forward this appropriately.

Sophie Condron Bray Freligh Howe was my grandmother. She was born to fairly high class and raised to be a cultured wife of same status in Victorian England. The family went broke and she eventually found her way to Galveston. She married my grandfather, William Samuel Freligh, who abandoned her and my then four-year-old father on the streets of Los Angeles in 1912. They were extremely poor, had no family to fall back on and for several years literally lived in a tent in San Pedro, California. She worked as a laborer in a commercial laundry simply to eat. She married Edward Howe, who unfortunately (perhaps appropriately) ended up in prison "for offences against children," according to my father, Everett. Sophie suffered from hypertension and several strokes. As indicated above, she died November 13, 1934, two days after my mother (Cleo Francis Freligh) and my father were married.

This sounds like a tragic story and to my grandmother, Sophie, she may have seen it as such. But, she raised a son to be a fine example of a man. I am the only child of Cleo and Everett Freligh. Both my mother and father had childhoods of poverty.

Obviously, I never met my grandmother Sophie. However, I could see her in the values and priorities of my parents. My dad was too young to be hired by the Union Oil Company refinery, so he lied about his age. He atoned for this deception by staying for forty years. Most of it was blue collar refinery labor, but he was a foreman for the last several years until he retired in 1968 to be replaced by an engineer.

I graduated from the University of New Mexico and eventually started Freligh Investigations in 1978 which my daughter-in-law, Holly Freligh now runs. I married Peggy Willman and was blessed by having her at my side until her death in 2018. In turn, we were blessed with three children, Elisa Jean Freligh, Erick Willman Freligh, and Michael David Freligh. All three completed university work. Their combined five children have done well, one graduating from University of Washington, another from Azusa Pacific University, another soon to be a Senior at University of California Los Angeles, another a Lance Corporal in the United States Marine Corps and the last soon to be a Junior in high school (excellent grades and a team rower).

My dad was not into genealogy. On a practical level, for him, it was a depressing issue. I have a library of quotes from him, the best not suitable for polite conversation but all are profound. The appropriate one here is, "The art of life is to play the cards you are dealt well." From the story above, the best cards he was dealt came from Sophie. He certainly capitalized on them.

In summary, Sophie is the number one hero in my ancestry. An absolute standout. I'm a believing Christian. I hope I have the opportunity to relate my feelings to her, assuming Peggy is making a good case for me.

I thank whomever for the workup on Sophie!!

Sincerely,
David G. Freligh

Mr. Freligh's letter led to several enjoyable email exchanges between us. He provided two photos of his grandmother. This first photo is of Sophie and her son Everett, taken in February 1909 in Sherman, California. He states, "My father thinks the house on the left was theirs. The hills in the background are now more commonly known as Beverly Hills. My grandfather thought a move to an apartment in downtown Los Angeles made more sense."



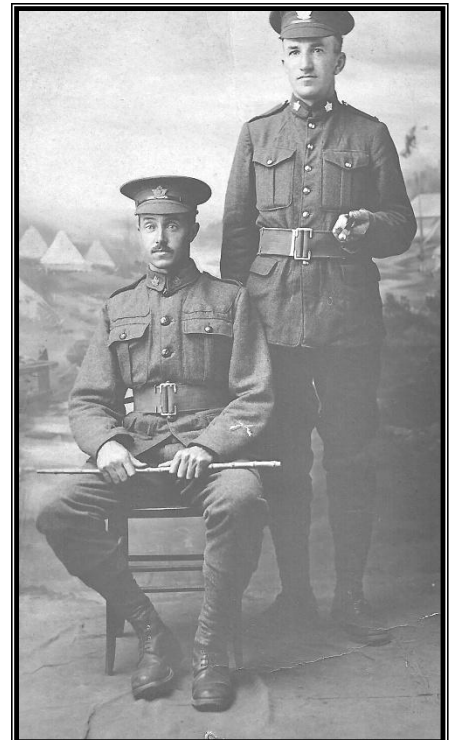
This is one of the last photos of Sophie, taken at their home in San Pedro, California. She loved lighthouses and son Everett made one out of concrete for the front porch. Their address in 1930 was 946 S. 26th Street.



Mr. Freligh owned two photos that had belonged to his grandmother showing her brother William Condron Bray and her brother-in-law Erik Edward Stone in military uniforms. Both men had been listed on the 1910 census but were not counted in 1920. Thinking that they might have died during World War I, I entered their names in *Findagrave.com* and discovered that they were buried in military cemeteries in France during 1918. They had remained British subjects and both had enlisted in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force. Stone is seated on the left and Bray is standing. Mr. Freligh had been told that the men were best friends.

Erik Edward Stone arrived in Galveston on October 28, 1907 on the *S.S. Indore* which sailed from Liverpool on October 9, 1907. He was a florist and his final destination was Dickinson, Texas where family members lived.⁵ By 1910 Stone married Mabel Bray and the couple was counted on the 1910 census with no children.⁶ Their only child was a son who was stillborn on December 22, 1912 and was buried in the family plot at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

Erik Stone traveled to London, Ontario on December 24, 1917 where he swore his allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth and agreed to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force for a term of one year or during the war between Great Britain and Germany should the war last longer.



His attestation paper gave his current address as P.O. Box 296, Dickinson, Texas. He had been born in Portpier, County Donegal, Ireland on August 20th 1882.⁷ Stone's next of kin was his wife, Mrs. Mabel Stone, at the same address and his occupation was florist. Erik E. Stone was killed in action on October 1, 1918 as a member of the 1st Battalion of the Canadian Infantry and was buried in Haynecourt British Cemetery, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France.⁸

The photo of the cemetery is courtesy of Pierre Vandervelden's website <http://www.inmemories.com>, and the tombstone photo is courtesy of the International Wargraves Photography Project on *Findagrave.com*. The inscription under the maple leaf, the recognized symbol of Canada, reads "2355927 Private, Erik Edward Stone, 1st BN Canadian Inf., 1st October 1918, Age 36."



Sophie Condron Bray's brother William Condron Bray is shown here in a family portrait taken shortly before he left to fight during World War I. On July 16, 1913 William Bray married Clara Justina Randall in Harris County, Texas.⁹ The couple's two young children are shown in this photo: William Randall Bray (1916-2000) and Clarice Esther Bray (1914-1990). The family portrait was provided by William Bray's grandsons, Harvey Olney Lubbock of Texas and William Olney Bray of Alabama. They contributed the photo to Pierre Vandervelden's cemetery website, <http://www.inmemories.com>.



William Condron Bray declared his intention to become a naturalized U. S. citizen on April 9, 1918 in the district court in Houston. He was 34 and a motorman for the Galveston Houston Electric Railway, known as the Interurban. Born on September 19, 1883, he arrived in the U. S. on August 10, 1889.¹⁰ One month after his application, he traveled to Toronto, Canada on May 14, 1918 to volunteer for service in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force for a term of one year or longer if necessary.¹¹ He reported on both documents that he was born in London, England on September 19, 1883, and his address was 1206 Arlington Street, Houston Heights, Houston, Texas.

William was assigned to the 75th Canadian Infantry Battalion and traveled to northern France. He was killed in action by enemy shell fire on November 6th, 1918 during the attack and capture of town of Marchipont, just east of Valenciennes.¹² The armistice that ended the war was declared five days later.

Mabel Bray Stone had lost her husband and brother within a month of each other.

Bray was buried in Aulnoy Communal Cemetery located a little over one mile south of Valenciennes, France. The cemetery photos below are courtesy of Pierre Vandervelden and appear on his website, <http://www.inmemories.com>. The inscription reads "3038730 Private W. C. Bray, 75th Bn. Canadian Inf., 6th November 1918, Age 35." The photo of William Bray in uniform belonged to his sister Sophie and is courtesy of David G. Freligh.



¹"New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1891," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>), Joseph S. Bray and family, 1889; citing NARA microfilm publication M237.

² Margaret Elizabeth Bray, Declaration of Intention no. 6075, *Ancestry.com*, *Texas, Naturalization Records, 1881-1992* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

³ 1930 U.S. census, population schedule, Los Angeles County, California, Los Angeles City, ED 596, SD 19, sheet 12, 1211 22nd Street, dwelling/family 193, Mabel Stone household and ED 598, SD 19, sheet 22, Edward Howe household; NARA microfilm T626, roll 156.

⁴ Helene Stein, "Holy Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery Interments," copy in the possession of the author.

⁵ Ancestry.com. *Texas, Passenger Lists, 1893-1963* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

⁶ 1910 U.S. census, population schedule, Galveston County, Texas, Justice Precinct 6, ED 57, SD 7, dwelling 187, family 192, sheet 11A, Eric E. Stone household; NARA microfilm T624, roll 1554.

⁷ Erik Edward Stone record, Ancestry.com. *Canada, WWI CEF Attestation Papers, 1914-1918* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006.

⁸ Ancestry.com. *Canada, CEF Commonwealth War Graves Registers, 1914-1919* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

⁹ Bray-Randall marriage record, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Select County Marriage Records, 1837-2015* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

¹⁰ William Condron Bray record, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Naturalization Records, 1852-1991* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

¹¹ William Condron Bray entries, Ancestry.com. *Canada, WWI CEF Attestation Papers, 1914-1918* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2006.

¹² William Condron Bray, Ancestry.com. *Canada, War Graves Registers (Circumstances of Casualty), 1914-1948* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

The Greeks Have a Dish for It!

Getting Acquainted With Your Relative Through Cuisine

Lisa Swanson Smith



The title of this article comes from a beloved and much-used 1955 cookbook published by the Daughters of Penelope and owned by my maternal grandmother, my γιαιιά (*pronounced ya·YA*), Athena "Katherine/Kay" (née Argetes, *pronounced ar·GEE·tes*) Vlasuk.



Left: Athena "Katherine",
Center: Vasiliky "Bessie"
Right: Eugenia "Veenie"
(sister to Kay)

I remember spending entire days making many of these recipes in preparation for a holiday meal (Easter or Christmas) with γιαιιά, while she told me stories about her life and how she learned to make these dishes from her mother, my great-grandmother (προγιαιιά, *pronounced pro·ya·YA*), Vasiliky "Bessie" (née Margiolópoulos, *pronounced mar·gee·o·LOP·o·lus*) Argetes.

Cookbooks can be an interesting source of information about your relative. Did your relative purchase the cookbook from an organization? They may have belonged to that organization. In this case, this cookbook was created by the Daughters of Penelope, a women's organization that promotes Hellenism (Greek culture) among other things. My γιαιιά belonged to the Daughters, but she lived in Peabody, Massachusetts, not Manchester, New Hampshire where this cookbook was published. According to my mother, the NH chapter of the Daughters had given a talk at Υιαιιά's church and she purchased three copies of

their cookbook at \$1.50 each – one for herself and one for each of her daughters; so my mother and my aunt also have copies of this cookbook. When my γιαιιά died, notes from her copy were transferred word for word into each of their copies to preserve the tweaks she had made to her favorite dishes.

Often organization cookbooks will have a list of committee members, board of directors, and/or index of contributors. You may discover that your family member participated in one of these capacities and can add that nugget of information to their story. In addition, other useful pieces of information may come to light by researching the organization. Be sure to note the city and year of publication to help you in your research.

In the case of the Daughters of Penelope, we find they are still in existence today (you see this book was published in 1955, so they've been around for at least 65 years!) They have an online presence, where we discover that they had affiliations with: The Maids of Athena (young women's auxiliary), AHEPA (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) which is the corresponding fraternal group, and the Sons of Pericles (the young men's auxiliary). Further research on the Daughters even produced a

name, address, and e-mail of their Archives committee chairperson! If I wanted to find out more information on this particular version of the cookbook, this chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, or members circa 1955, I would start my inquiry there.

As with any ethnic group, the Greeks have traditional dishes served at holiday meals. Similar to our Thanksgiving dinners that traditionally serve roast turkey as the main meal, Greeks serve roast lamb at Easter and Christmas. Formal meals consist of a pre-dinner cocktail/apperitif, appetizers, soup, salad, bread, main dish, side dishes, water, wine, dessert, coffee and/or after-dinner cocktail. Some traditions are unique to the Greeks, such as “cracking eggs” at Easter, where each person taps the end of a hardboiled egg to another’s egg until someone ends up with an uncracked end. This person will have good luck throughout the year! Some traditional Greek food is so yummy, it has become part of the mainstream American diet such as **Ellinikí saláta** (Greek salad), **spanikópíta** (spanikó=spinach píta=pie), and **baklavá**. Finally, Greek recipes will often have slight differences from region to region, such as those that originate closer to Turkey may use more cinnamon and clove in their recipes or those from the Greek islands will utilize fish rather than lamb or beef or poultry. If you get your hands on a recipe that your Greek relative had and they’ve tweaked it by adding in a spice or substituting an item, you might be able to make an inference as to what region they hail from.

So let’s get to the good stuff – the recipes! Following are just a few of the many dishes I grew up with and continue to enjoy today. Some of my favorites that are not displayed here are: **mousaká** (pronounced moo·s·aKA; eggplant casserole), **tirópíta** (pronounced tee·ROH·PEE·ta; cheese pie appetizer), **kefthéthes** (pronounced kef·TEH·thez; Sparta style meatballs), **finíkia** (pronounced fee·NEE·kee·ya; date or nut stuffed pastry), **galaktobouréko** (pronounced ga·lahk·toh·boo·REE·koh; custard pastry) and **kourambiédes** (pronounced koo·rahm·bee·EH·thez; almond butter cookies).

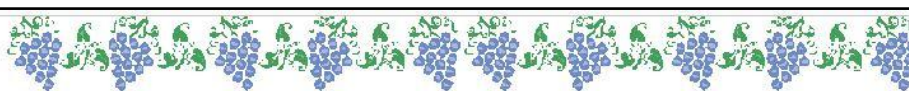
Start your meal with a shot of ouzo (anise-flavored aperitif) and a toast of **Ya mas!**
(“to our health”)

End your meal with a hearty **Opa!**
(to express joy)

Soups

Pronounced koh·TOH·poo·loh av·goh·LAY·moh·noh

This creamy tangy soup is wonderful on a cold winter’s day!



Kotópoulo Avgolémono

(Chicken soup with egg-lemon sauce)

From Yiayía

Ingredients:

	Cooked chicken carcass
1 cup	Orzo pasta
2 – 3	Eggs
½	Lemon

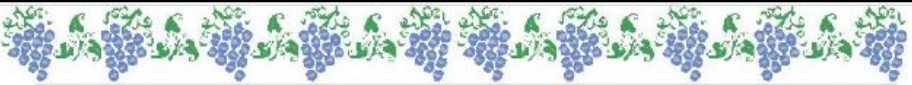
Directions:

Boil chicken carcass in water & salt until bones are clean. Remove bones. Add orzo and cook 20 minutes until orzo is done. Remove from heat. Beat egg whites stiff in a large bowl. Add yolks 1 at a time and beat well. Add juice of lemon and continue to beat. Pour mixture slowly into orzo & chicken stock, stirring constantly so egg-lemon mixture does not cook. Add cooked chicken meat if desired.

Sauces

Pronounced tsuh·TSEE·kee

This is the sauce used in the gyros (pronounced yee·RO) we see on many American menus. It is also used on souvláki (pronounced soo·VLA·kee), which is marinated meat, often lamb, beef, or pork. Souvlaki is eaten as kabobs, while gyros have meat shaved off of a slow-roasted wedge of marinated meat from a vertical skewer.



Tzatzíki Sauce

From the internet

Ingredients:

2 cups	Plain yogurt
1/3 cup	Cucumber, peeled and grated
2 cloves	Garlic, minced
1 tsp	Salt
1 tbs	Lemon juice

Directions:
Combine the above ingredients in a small bowl and STIR well. Keep covered and refrigerated until ready to serve. Enjoy this sauce with souvláki, pita wraps, or as a dip with vegetables.

Appetizers

Pronounced spani·KOH·PEE·ta

An all-time favorite with many variations.



Spanikópíta (spinach pie)

From Yiayia

Ingredients:

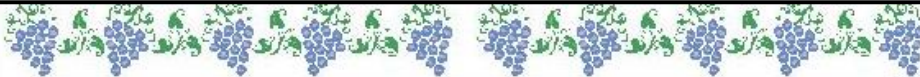
3-10 oz boxes	Spinach (frozen)
½ stick	Butter
8	Eggs
1½ lb	Feta cheese
1	Onion chopped
1 pkg	Fyllo dough

Directions:
Allow spinach to thaw in colander to drain. Saute onions in butter. Beat all 8 eggs. Mix spinach with eggs and crumbled feta cheese. Pour melted butter with onions over spinach. Mix together all ingredients thoroughly. Butter bottom of 9 x 13 pan. Place about 10 – 13 sheets of fylo dough in bottom of pan, buttering each one. Spread spinach mixture in pan. Top with 10 – 13 more sheets of fylo, again buttering each layer. Place in 400° oven for 15 minutes, then 375° for 30 minutes more until golden brown.

Can be made as trigona (triangles) as well. See tirópita recipe.

Pronounced dol·MAH·thez

When McCormick's started to offer the traditional spices of onion, garlic, oregano and mint in a single jar as its Greek seasoning, *Yiayia* updated her recipe! One entire jar contains the correct balance for this recipe.



Dolmádes with Avgolemono Sauce

(Stuffed grape leaves with Egg-Lemon Sauce)

From *Yiayia*

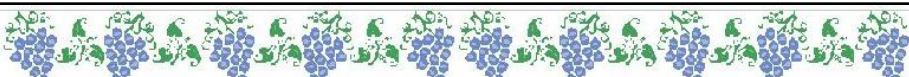
Ingredients:

1½ lb	Ground beef (you may split this with ground lamb or pork)
1 jar	Grape leaves
1 jar	McCormick Greek Seasoning (contains all the spices required in one jar)
¾ cup	Long grain rice (uncooked)
2	Eggs (beaten)
½ stick	Butter
1	Onion (chopped)
4	Eggs
2	Lemons

Directions:
Saute onions. Mix all ingredients evenly in bowl. Place about a tablespoon (or more depending on size of leaf) of meat mixture onto grape leaf and roll shut. Layer all rolled grape leaves in large quart pot. Add water just enough to cover and cook slowly for 1 hour. Drain, reserving 1 cup of broth. Beat 4 egg whites stiff in a large bowl. Add yolks 1 at a time and beat well. Slowly add juice of 2 lemons and broth and continue to beat. Pour mixture over grape leaves. Serve warm.

Breads**Pronounced tsu·RAY·kee**

The three hardboiled eggs represent the holy trinity and the red dye represents the blood of Christ.



Tsouréki (Easter bread)

From "The Greeks Have a Dish for It!", modified by *Yiayia*

Ingredients:

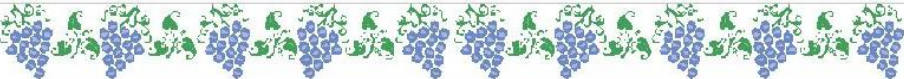
3	Eggs	7 cups	Sifted all-purpose flour
¾ cup	Evaporated milk	½ tsp	Salt
¼ cup	Shortening	¼ tsp	Cinnamon
1 cake	Yeast	¼ tsp	Cloves
½ cup	Water (lukewarm)	1 tsp	<u>Mouhalepi</u> (ground fine) aka <u>Mahleb</u> , aromatic spice from cherry seeds
2/3 cup	Sugar		
3	Hard-boiled eggs, dyed red	optional	Sesame seeds, blanched almonds

Directions:
Beat eggs. Add salt, sugar, and spices. Add milk. Mix in melted shortening. Dissolve yeast in water and add to mixture. Add flour. Mix all ingredients together thoroughly. Knead well about five minutes. Let rise in greased pan for two hours or until double in bulk in warm place 80° to 85°. Punch down, knead well, and let rise again. Punch down again, braid in a circle, and let rise. Rub hard-boiled red-dyed eggs with olive oil, then push into dough, spaced evenly. Brush dough carefully with a beaten egg just prior to putting in oven. Sprinkle with sesame seeds and blanched almonds if desired. Bake at 350° 30-40 minutes.

Salads

Pronounced ell·yeh·nee·KEE sal·A·ta

Υαγιά never served a sweetened or creamy salad dressing – olive oil and red wine vinegar only!



Ellinikí Saláta (Greek Salad)

From Yiayia

Ingredients:

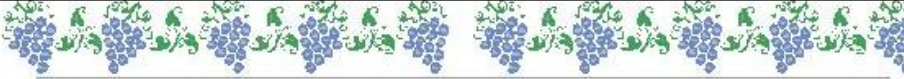
Iceberg lettuce
Tomatoes
Cucumbers
Red onion
Kalamata olives (pitted)
Feta cheese (crumbled)

Directions:
Mix all ingredients. Serve with salt, pepper, & oregano-seasoned oil & vinegar dressing.

Main Dishes

Pronounced pseet·O arn·EE & pa·TA·tes SFEE·nas

The smell of a roasting leg of lamb always brings back the best memories! The potatoes roasted in Greek spices and lamb juice are delish!



Psitó Arní & Patátes Sfínas (Roast Lamb & Wedge Potatoes)

From Yiayia

Ingredients:

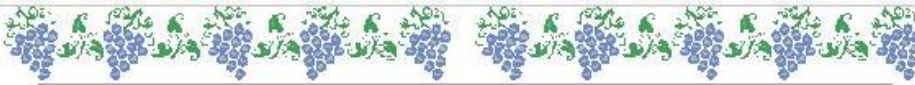
1	Lamb Leg (as big as you need for a gathering, bone-in or out)
1 jar	McCormick Greek Seasoning (contains all the spices required in one jar)
½	Lemon
½ cup	Water
1 per person	Potatoes (russet or any kind you prefer)

Directions:
Lightly oil outside of lamb leg. Spread Greek Seasoning generously over entire leg, bottom and top. Place meat thermometer in lamb leg. Roast in oversized roasting pan with half cup of water in bottom of pan at 350°. In the meantime, cut potatoes into wedges. After half an hour, add potato wedges around base of lamb leg in pan, and squeeze lemon juice over everything. Add more water if necessary, and return to oven to brown or done according to meat thermometer.

Casseroles

Pronounced pa•STEE•tso

Kind of like lasagna...with a twist. Measurements from Γιαγιά were often "a pinch of this," "a half a jar of that," "about a handful," etc. Don't worry about being exact.



Pastichio (pasta casserole)

From Γιαγιά

Ingredients:

2 lb	Ground beef	½ stick	Butter
1	Onion, chopped	4 tbsp.	Flour
2 tbsp.	Tomato paste w/1 can of water	5 cups	Milk (room temperature)
Dash	Cloves, cinnamon	6	Eggs
1 lb	Ziti macaroni	½ jar (approx 4 oz)	Parmesan cheese

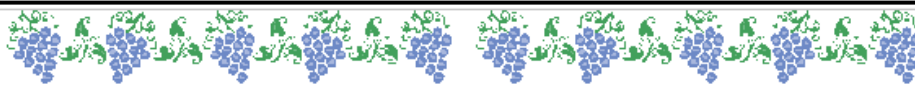
Directions:
Saute onions. Add ground beef and cook until meat browns. Add salt, pepper, cloves, cinnamon tomato paste/sauce. Boil macaroni, rinse, & drain. Place half of macaroni in bottom of well-buttered 9 x 13 baking dish. Add meat mixture as a second layer and top with rest of macaroni. Pour cream sauce over this and bake in 400° oven for about 20 minutes.

Kréma (Cream) Sauce:
Melt ½ stick of butter in pan, add 4 tbsp flour to make paste. Add room temperature milk slowly stirring constantly until mixture comes to boil. Remove from heat. Beat with eggbeater. Add parmesan cheese and 6 well beaten eggs and mix well.

Desserts

Pronounced ku•LOO•ra•kia

A whole afternoon would be spent rolling these cookies into pretzel shapes. Wonderful for dipping in coffee!



Koulourákia (butter twist cookies)

From Γιαγιά

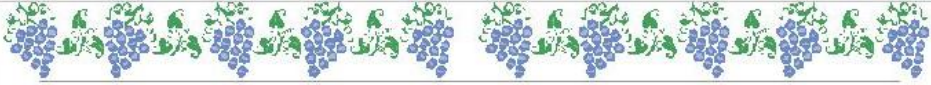
Ingredients:

2 sticks (½ lb)	Butter	Sesame seeds (optional)
3	Eggs	
½ cup	Orange juice	
2 tsp	Baking powder	
½ tsp	Baking soda	
1½ cups	Sugar	
3 cups or more	Flour	
1	Egg, beaten with 1 tbsp milk	

Directions:
Cream butter and sugar gradually. Add eggs one at a time alternating with orange juice. Add flour, baking powder, & baking soda, sifting while adding. Keep adding flour until mixture reaches soft dough consistency and leaves bowl clean. Knead lightly by hand. Take small amount of dough, roll into 6" strips, then make figure 8s. Place on ungreased baking sheet. Brush surface of each with egg-milk mixture. Sprinkle with sesame seeds. Bake at 400° for 15 – 20 minutes.

Pronounced ba·kla·VA

This sticky sweet delight is well-known and so so yummy!



Baklavá (nut & cinnamon pastry)

From *Yiayia*

Ingredients:

1½ lb (1 box)	Fyllo dough	4 cups	Sugar
1 lb	Walnuts	4 cups	Water
1 tsp	Cinnamon	1 tbsp	Lemon juice
½ cup	Sugar		
1 lb (4 sticks)	Butter, melted		

Directions:
Grind walnuts and add sugar and cinnamon. Butter pan and add 5 fyllo, buttering each layer. Spread some of the nut mixture. Add 3 more fyllo, spread more nut mixture. Continue this until all fyllo is used. Let set in refrigerator. Cut into diamond shapes before baking. Bake at 400° for about 50 – 60 minutes. Add cooled syrup to hot baklavá.

Syrup:
Bring sugar, water, and lemon juice to a boil for 15 minutes. Cool syrup and add to hot baklavá.

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My Dilemma with the Lord of the Manor: UK and Ireland Genealogy

Nick Cimino

Monday, February 16, 2015 posted at AncestorPuzzles.com

Most of my world travel is virtual reality experienced through a screen. Downton Abbey took me across the pond last night. The show portrays a fictional estate in Yorkshire from an actual estate in Hampshire. My Banford and Nevin maternal ancestors emigrated from the confines of the Colebrook estate in County Fermanagh in Ulster. My paternal grandmother's ancestor, James McCrory, left County Monaghan, Ireland, settled in Lancashire, England married an innkeeper's daughter, Sarah Lee and took her to Pennsylvania. I have had the good fortune to retrace some of the steps of these ancestors with a visit to Ireland back in 2008.



Figure 1 The Millstone Inn in Newton le Willows as it appears in the 21st century.
Our ancestor owned this establishment in the early 19th century.

Our ancestor, James LEE aka LEIGH was listed in various records as a victualler and a publican. An 1825 listing of Inns and Taverns in Newton-in-Makerfield included Miriam LEIGH [maiden name CHAMPION] as proprietor of the Millstone Inn. This would indicate that she was a widow by 1825 and therefore is consistent with a death date of 1819 for her husband. The Millstone Inn still exists in Newton today:
Address: 71 Mill Lane, Newton le Willows, Postcode: WA12 8BG, Telephone: 01925 290 899

Our ancestors who emigrated from the United Kingdom and Ireland had an uneasy relationship with the lord of the manor. Now we marvel and dare I say idolize the grandeur of our former masters. I presented an overview of my British Isles research techniques to the Bear Creek Genealogical Society last Thursday. I took a "show of hands" survey and was pleased to see how many of the audience had, English, Irish, and Scottish forebearers. I was also somewhat amazed that the vast majority of the audience was following Downton Abbey. Why is this show so popular with Americans ranging from the 1% to the Occupy Movement? What are the implications for genealogy in America?

To answer the first question, I recommend a most intriguing article posted by the History News Network at George Mason University. The article observes that the show features characters that appeal to our deepest American beliefs: "Downton allows people from across the socio-economic and political spectrum to see their values legitimized through the storytelling process." And of course that castle and those costumes are a great escape from the routine of our urban and suburban lives.

As a genealogist, I love the fact that Downton Abbey profiles the lives of the gentry, the tenant farmers and the servants. We can at least imagine what it was like for our ancestors to live in this tiered society that was manifested throughout the British Empire. Perhaps we can envision why our ancestors supported a revolution in the American colonies. But the thing I love most about the lord of the manor is that he usually kept good records.

I lured my wife to accompany me to Ireland in 2008 with the promise of touring the Irish countryside. She was not surprised to learn that there was a family farm, church or cemetery at the end of every road. I also promised that we would see tourist attractions like the Book of Kells and the Giants Causeway. Being the ever-patient wife of a genealogist, she shared some of my excitement when the archivists from the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) brought us the leases and survey maps in the form of the original hand drafted documents on sheepskin. We never made it to the Giants Causeway because of the five days spent at PRONI. We did make it to the bar at the top of the Dublin observation tower at the Guinness Brewery, and we came home with some great pictures and souvenirs!

William Thomas Newman and Louisa J. Fowler: In-laws of Joe McCrory

While pondering the pictures on my 5 generation pedigree chart, I was reminded that a recent discovery was an obituary for my second great-grandfather, William Thomas Newman.



Figure 2 William T. Newman 1838-1914 and Louisa J. Fowler 1855-1916 from Ella Mae Newman, Boulder City, Nevada 2002.

The maiden name of his wife was Louisa Joyce Fowler, daughter of John Fowler and Catherine Nelson. Frank Mayher was the stepfather of Louisa J. Fowler and until recently, I had mistakenly shown Mayher as her maiden name. I lost touch with Ella Mae Newman of Boulder City, Nevada and only have two photocopy images of William Thomas Newman and his wife, Louisa Joyce Fowler.



Figure 3 This second view of William and Louisa Newman was also received from Ella Mae Newman in 2002.

Even though you can read the text of the newspaper clipping pretty well, I like to transcribe these articles because it helps me to internalize the facts:

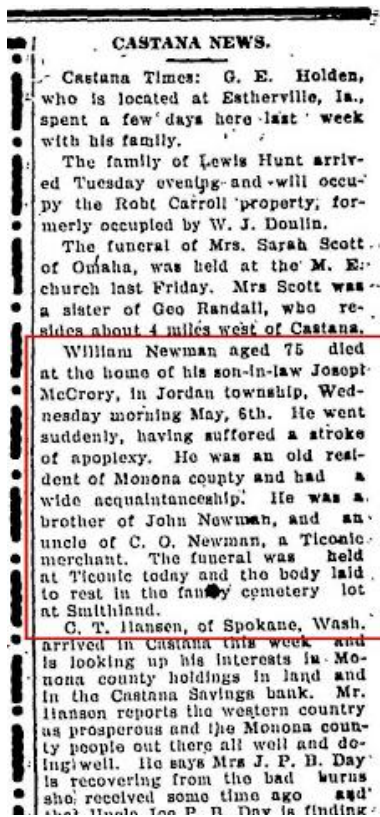


Figure 4 Obituary of W.T. Newman

William Newman, aged 75, died at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph McCrory, in Jordan township, Wednesday morning May 6th. He went suddenly, having suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He was an old resident of Monona county and had a wide acquaintanceship. He was a brother of John Newman, and an uncle of C.O. Newman, a Ticonic merchant. The funeral was held at Ticonic today and the body laid to rest in the family cemetery lot at Smithland. Source: Onawa Weekly Democrat, May 14, 1914, Page 7, online at Onawa Public Library website. <http://www.onawa.lib.ia.us/>

Have you found obituaries and pictures for everyone on your five generation pedigree chart? I have most of mine but I am still searching for a few. Check the websites of the public libraries in the vicinity of where your ancestor died. Read the website and contact them to see what their policy is for providing obituaries. I have found most public libraries to be very helpful in providing obituaries and most do it for free! Perhaps you will get lucky and find that they have put their newspapers online like they did in Onawa, Iowa!



William Thomas Newman was born in 1838 in Hendricks County, Indiana near Indianapolis and died at the home of his daughter in Jordan Township, Monona County, Iowa on May 6, 1914. His wife, Louisa J. Fowler Newman was born in Rush County, Indiana on February 4, 1855 and also died at her daughter's house February 4, 1916. This tombstone in Smithland Cemetery, Woodbury County, Iowa is courtesy of Mary Kay Bothwell. Now I have to make a pilgrimage to this cemetery and pay my respects to my second great-grandparents.

Hillendahl Cemetery

Marilyn "Susie" Atkinson Ganch

8325 LongPoint at Pech, Houston, Texas
GPS: 29.8028800, -95.4954300

In Northwest Houston, in the neighborhood of Spring Branch, there is a small cemetery, just blocks from where I grew up. This small (25' x 55') cemetery has one of the more unusual locations of any burial ground in Houston. It occupies the northwest corner of a Spring Branch auto repair shop parking lot. It is enclosed behind a chain link fence, but the gate is not locked.



When Heinrich Hillendahl emigrated from Germany in the early 1850s, this was prairie land. He arrived in America in 1851 from Hanover, Germany. Hillendahl started a farm where this cemetery is located in 1854. One of the earliest German settlers, Karl Kolbe, named the area Spring Branch because of the branches that covered the creek. It was later to become part of Houston, Texas. He, along with four other German immigrant families founded St. Peter's Lutheran Church in 1854. They cleared the surrounding forestland for farms and built the church using lumber set aside from one of three local sawmills. A log cabin, erected in 1854, served as the house of worship until 1864 when the present building was dedicated. It is one of the oldest church buildings in continuous use in Harris County and was the first school in the area.¹ The eastern part of Spring Branch was annexed by the City of Houston in the 1940s while the western part was annexed in the 1950s. In the mid-1950s, efforts to create a Spring Branch municipality failed.²

Wilhelm Hillendahl, who became known as Henry, purchased 80 acres for \$2 per acre in 1854 and started a farm. This area was populated by a large number of German families. These families raised livestock, planted farmland and as the region was heavily wooded, established sawmills and lumberyards. Several streets in the present are named for the early German settlers: Hillendahl Blvd, Peck Road and Moritz Road. Hillendahl Blvd. is named for Wilhelm Heinrich Augustus "Henry" Hillendahl. Henry, along with his wife, Elizabeth and three daughters, arrived in Galveston in 1851, walked north until they came to this area with a number of creeks and bayous and lush farmland. Henry was born 24 Apr 1814 in Niedersachsen, Germany to Franz Heinrich Ludewig Hillendahl (1784-1831) and Johanne Christiane Caroline Heine. He married Elizabeth Heine 7 October 1840 in Fallersleben, Niedersachsen, Germany. They had three daughters while still in Germany: Mina Hillendahl (1844-1944); Johanne Dorothea (1845-1851); and Friederike Wilhelmine. Sadly, Elizabeth died of yellow fever soon after they arrived.

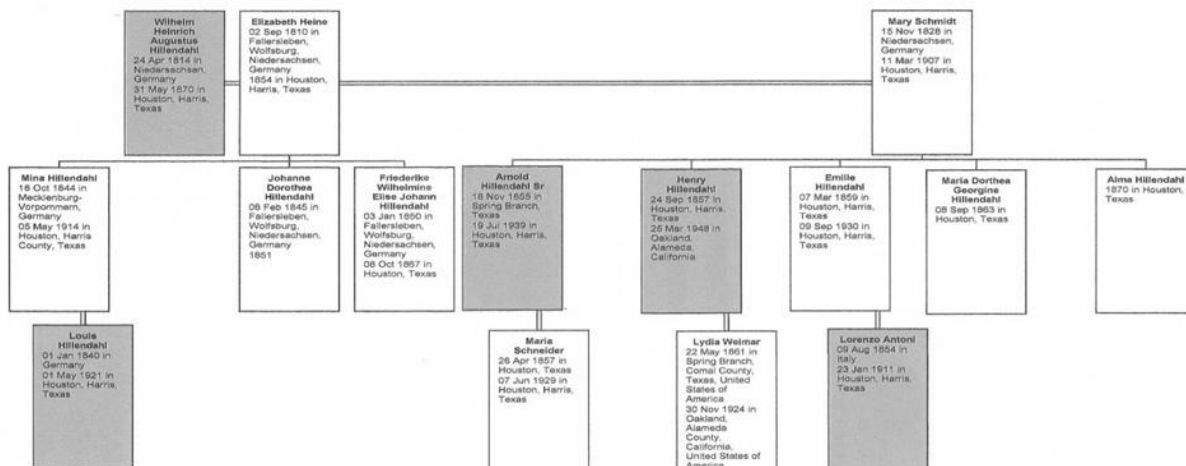
Henry then married Mary Schmidt on January 23, 1855.³ Henry and Mary had five children: Arnold (1855-1939); Henry (1857-1948); Emilie (1859-1930), Maria Dorothea (1860-1930) and Alma (abt. 1870-unknown).⁴

Over the years the property increased significantly in value as did the property taxes. Hillendahl was forced to sell most of it for subdivision development. There were homes, commercial properties, a church and an elementary school built on this land. The only thing left of the farm was this small cemetery which is maintained by Hillendahl descendants. The developers turned the land into concrete with an 88,000 square foot K-Mart, a Firestone, single family homes and an elementary school.

Boys Find Buried Money On Pioneer Texas Estate

The boys who found the money, Clancy Kelley, 9, and Johnny Atkinson, 10, were picking up glass so they could race. Both were barefooted.

Descendant Chart for Wilhelm Heinrich Augustus Hillendahl



20

Hillendahl Cemetery Burials

As I mentioned, many of these headstones are not readable, some headstones are missing but confirmation of their burial there are shown on their death certificates. Where there is a somewhat readable headstone, I have included it with the information given on those individuals. Only three of the headstones actually have dates. The others only display the name. The cemetery was designated a Historical Cemetery by the Texas Historical Commission on September 22, 2004, Deed Document #X937288.



H E N R Y

Wilheim Heinrich Augustus Hillendahl

Born April 24, 1814 in Niedersachsen, Germany

Died May 31, 1870 in Houston, Texas

Also known as Henry, this is what they put on the headstone. His parents were Franz Heinrich Ludewig Hillendahl and Johanne Christiane Caroline Heine. He married Elizabeth Heine in Germany on October 7, 1840. After she died, he married Mary Schmidt in Harris County on January 23, 1855. There is more discussion of him earlier in this article. He died of cancer.⁵



Elizabeth Heine

Born September 2, 1810 in Niedersachsen, Germany

Died 1854 in Houston, Texas

First wife of Wilheim (Henry) Hillendahl. She died of yellow fever, shortly after their arrival in Houston, Texas. She and Wilheim had three daughters: Willemina (Mina); Johanne Dorothea (Doretta); and Frederike Elise.



Mary Schmidt Hillendahl

Born Nov 15, 1828 in Niedersachsen, Germany

Died March 11, 1907 in Houston, Texas

Second wife of Wilheim (Henry) Hillendahl. They married on January 23, 1855 in Houston, Texas.⁶ She is listed as Maria on her headstone. She and Wilheim had five children: Arnold (1855-1939); Henry (1857-1948); Emilie (1859-1930); Maria Dorothea (1863-unknown); and Alma (1870-unknown).⁷ After her husband's death, Mary lived with her son, Arnold, until she died in 1907.⁸



Wilhelmina (Mina) Hillendahl

Born October 18 1844 in Mecklenburg, Germany

Died May 5, 1914 in Houston, Texas

Daughter of Wilheim and Elizabeth Hillendahl. This one is a little controversial. There is a headstone at the Hillendahl Cemetery which reads "Mina Hillendahl." However, there is a headstone which reads Wilhelmina Hillendahl with the same dates of birth



and death located at St. Peter's Cemetery, just a couple of miles away. I am pretty sure that the St. Peter's headstone is the correct one. Perhaps they just put a stone of remembrance at the Hillendahl Cemetery, or perhaps there is another Mina, for whom I found no information. Mina married Louis Hillendahl around 1870 and they had 3 children: Carl (1870-Unknown); Mary (1872-1880); and Ernest August (1874-1910).

Johanne Dortha Hillendahl

Born 1845 in Niedersachsen, Germany

Died abt 1851 in Houston, Texas

Also known as Doretta, 2nd daughter of Wilhelm and Elizabeth Hillendahl. I was unable to find any records confirming this except for *Findagrave.com*. This information cannot be verified.



Friederike Wilhime "Elise" Hillendahl

Born 1848 in Niedersachsen, Germany

Died: abt 1867 in Houston, Texas

The 3rd daughter of Wilhelm and Elizabeth Hillendahl. Again, the only information I could find on her was through *Findagrave* and the information there cannot be verified.

Arnold Hillendahl

Born November 16, 1855 in Spring Branch, Texas

Died July 19, 1939 in Houston, Texas

First child of Wilhelm and Mary Hillendahl. He is listed in the 1900 Federal Census and on his death certificate as a farmer. He died of cerebral thrombosis and was buried in the "private cemetery" in Spring Branch.⁹ He married Martha Maria Schneider October 29, 1881. There is more about her on her listing.¹⁰ Their children were: Carl Frederick "Fritz" (1882-1953); and Arnold Louis (1893-1976).¹¹ Carl is buried at St. Peter's Church Cemetery and Arnold Louis is buried at Woodlawn Cemetery. Both sons died of heart attacks.¹²



Mary Schneider Hillendahl

Born April 26, 1857 in Houston, Texas

Died June 7, 1929 in Houston, Texas

Wife of Arnold Hillendahl. She was born in Houston to Conrad Schneider and ____ Grober. She and Arnold were married in Houston on October 30, 1881.¹³ Their children were: Carl Frederick "Fritz" (1885-1953); and Arnold Louis (1893-1976).¹⁴ She died suddenly of a dilated heart in 1929.



The Antoni children:

Emile Hillendahl, daughter of Wilhelm and Mary Hillendahl, married Lorenzo Antoni on February 25, 1881.¹⁵ The couple had four children, three of whom are buried in this cemetery and are listed next. Interred at Hillendahl Cemetery are their children, Emilie, Joseph and Johnny Antoni. There are no dates on the headstones and they are not listed with the family in the 1900 census. The 1900 census does, however, indicate that three of the four children have died. Their birthdates were found in Texas Births and Christenings, 1840-1981.¹⁶ One child, Lena Antoni lived until 1960 but is buried in Hollywood Cemetery with her parents, Lorenzo and Emile.

Joseph Martin Antoni**Born November 27, 1881 in Houston, Texas****Died Bef. 1900 in Houston, Texas**

Son of Lorenzo Antoni and Emile Hillendahl.

**Johannes Heinrich (Johnie) Antoni****Born July 17, 1883 in Houston, Texas****Died Bef. 1900 in Houston, Texas**

Son of Lorenzo Antoni and Emile Hillendahl.

**Emile Hillendahl Antoni****Born January 15, 1887 in Houston, Texas****Died Bef. 1900 in Houston, Texas**

Son of Lorenzo Antoni and Emile Hillendahl.

¹ St. Peter Church, recorded as a Texas Historic Landmark in 1967, marker no. 10763.

² "Annexations in Houston Or How we grew to 667 square miles in 175 years." City of Houston Planning and Development Department. p. 27 and 32 of 62. Retrieved on February 21, 2017.

³ Hillendahl-Schmidt marriage, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Select County Marriage Index, 1837-1965*. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

⁴ 1870 U.S. Census, Harris County, Texas, Houston, page 92, dwelling 704, family 700, Mary Hillendahl household; NARA microfilm M593, roll 1589.

⁵ 1870 death of Henry Hillendahl, Ancestry.com. *U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

⁶ Hillendahl-Schmidt marriage, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Select County Marriage Index, 1837-1965*. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

⁷ 1880 U.S. Census, Harris County, TX, Spring Branch, page 260D, ED 82, SD 4, Maria Hillendahl household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 1309; death certificate of daughter, Emelia Hillendahl Antoni, Texas Department of Health, DC# 2488.

⁸ 1900 U.S. Census, Harris County, TX, Precinct 8; Page 7, ED 103, SD 11, Arnold Hillendahl household; NARA microfilm T623.

⁹ Ibid; Arnold Hillenbahl Texas Death Certificate no. 33324 (1939).

¹⁰ Hillendahl-Schneider marriage, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Select County Marriage Records, 1837-2015* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014

¹¹ 1900 U.S. Census, Harris County, TX, Precinct 8; Page 7, ED 103, SD 11, Arnold Hillendahl household.

¹² Harris County, Texas death certificates: Arnold Louis Hillendahl no. 53429 and Carl Frederick Hillendahl no. 19333.

¹³ Hillendahl-Schneider Marriage Certificate no. 10619, Harris County Clerk's Office, Houston, Harris, Texas.

¹⁴ 1900 U.S. Census, Harris County, TX, Precinct 8; Page 7, ED 0103; 1910 U.S. Census, Harris County, TX, Precinct 8, ED 0121, 8A

¹⁵ Hillendahl-Antonie Harris County, Texas, marriage record, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Select County Marriage Index, 1837-1965* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

¹⁶ Antoni children, Texas Births and Christenings, 1840-1981, GS Film #1398557, database Family Search.

Honoring My Uncles' World War II Service

Annette Anderson Bowen

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II. In past issues of the *BAGS Quarterly*, I have written about my father's service (Eldon Leroy Anderson, U.S. Army, December 2013 issue) and about my uncle, a Navy pilot lost in the Battle of Midway Island (Randolph Mitchell Holder, USN, March 2011 issue). I would like to honor two additional uncles who served in this war, my mother's brother, John Limerick Holder, who was a Marine and served in the Pacific Theater, and Arthur Richard Moran, who married my father's youngest sister, and who served as a navigator based in Italy. They served in two different parts of the world and their experiences were vastly different.

ARTHUR RICHARD MORAN

I knew my uncle, Arthur Richard Moran, and heard him tell about his war experience. After he retired, he attended reunions of his unit and spoke about his experiences to various groups. Prompted by an "assignment" from his former English teacher at his high school reunion in 2007, he wrote "The busiest Decade (1940-1950) of My Life." An interview with him on a South Dakota radio station is online, and you can listen to his story in his own words at the following:
<http://media.sd.gov/sdpb/dakotastories/homefront/media/SFVAMoran.mp3>.

Arthur Richard Moran was an 18-year-old senior at Ellsworth High School, Ellsworth, Wisconsin, when his draft number came up in March 1943. He requested and was granted a deferment to finish the school year. He chose to enlist in the Army Air Corps because he thought air warfare would be preferable to man-to-man combat on the ground. His basic training was at Shepherd Field near Wichita Falls, Texas. Next he took courses in mathematics and science at the College of Idaho in Caldwell, Idaho. There the soldiers lived in dormitories and ate in the college cafeteria. At the Santa Ana Air Base near Long Beach California, he was given a choice of training to be a pilot, a navigator or a bombardier. Rumors were that the "wash-out rate" for pilots was high. Art chose to train as a navigator. He was sent back to Texas to Hondo Army Air Base for aerial navigation school. When my son broke his leg at a campground near Edna, Texas, Uncle Art said he knew where that was because Edna had been one of their turning points on training flights.

When he graduated from navigation school, Art became a 2nd Lieutenant and received his silver navigation wings. He was ready to be assigned to a crew. From a flight crew manpower pool, located at Plant Park in Tampa, Florida, he was assigned to a B-17 bomber crew that was already training at the Gulfport Army Air Base in Mississippi. There he met the other nine members of his crew. Each B-17 crew consisted of ten men: Pilot, Co-pilot, Navigator, and Bombardier (all commissioned officers) and flight engineer, radio operator, ball turret gunner, two waist gunners, and a tail gunner (all enlisted men). At Gulfport they learned to function as a team. After training together, they were sent to Hunter Field in Savannah, Georgia, to pick up a brand-new B-17G Bomber to fly overseas to Europe. Art's responsibility was to calibrate all the navigation instruments before their flight overseas. They flew the plane to New Hampshire where the pilot received a sealed envelope containing their assignment. He had strict orders not to open the envelope until they were one hour outside the United States on the next day's flight. The next day on their flight to Gander Field in Newfoundland, they learned that their combat assignment was

with the 15th Air Force, 5th wing, 301st Heavy Bombardment Group, 353rd Bomb Squadron, located near Foggia, Italy.

This 19-year-old navigator's first challenge came in guiding the plane to the Azore Islands, a daytime flight of more than 1800 miles over the Atlantic Ocean. Next they flew to North Africa. During a lay-over in Tunis, Tunisia, Art visited the ancient ruins of Carthage to see a lion's den, gladiator's arena and amphitheatre from early Greek and Roman cultures.

When they arrived in Italy, they had a few days of orientation. Their crew was split up among other combat-experienced crews to acclimate to the rigor and stress of flying combat bombing missions over enemy territory. During the latter part of 1944, the heavy bombardment groups of the 15th Air Force concentrated on destroying rail transportation and synthetic oil factories. Most of these factories were located along the Danube River.

On days when they flew bombing missions, they awoke at 3:30 a.m., had breakfast at 4:00, a mission briefing from 5:00 to 6:00; reported to the planes in flight gear by 6:45; started engines at 7:00; took off between 7:15 and 7:30. In the air they formed squadrons of 9 planes, then joined in bomber groups of 36 planes, circling and climbing to about 10,000 feet. The bomber groups would organize into a "bomber-stream" with one group following another. There might be 300 or more planes in a bomber-stream, climbing and heading toward their targets in enemy territory. For those in the middle there were planes in front of and behind them for as far as they could see.

Bombing missions would last for 6 to 8 hours of flight time with approximately 4 hours using oxygen and heated flight suits. Maximum altitudes would vary from 25,000 to 30,000 feet with temperatures between -35 and -50 degrees.. Planes were not pressurized and they faced the stress of enemy flak over the target area and the threat of Luftwaft fighter plane attacks. Air Force fighter planes could not carry enough fuel to accompany them the whole distance. On one mission near-miss flak rocked their plane and a 3-inch long piece of shrapnel lodged in the floor right under where Art was sitting. Back at their base the crew would inspect their plane for damage and be debriefed by intelligence officers.

Art had completed a total of 12 missions by Thanksgiving 1944. A full tour of duty at that time was 35 missions. He did not know how few airmen actually completed 35 missions.

As winter approached weather became a factor. Flying conditions deteriorated and mass bombing missions became hazardous. "Nuisance raids" began to be scheduled. Single planes would fly over a target at 20 to 30 minute intervals on different compass headings and altitudes. This was to keep the German people on 24-hour alert, 7 days a week. The planes would use newly-developed RADAR to navigate. Art was the "back-up" navigator since Radar was not yet reliable.

The day after Thanksgiving Art's crew was to fly a nuisance raid on a synthetic oil plant on the Danube River at Linz, Austria. Because of weather conditions, their take-off could not take place until nearly midnight. When they were about 1 ½ hours from target, engine No. 1 lost oil pressure. The pilot tried to continue the mission, but then No. 3 engine had problems. The plane went into a steep spiral dive from 25,000 feet to about 15,000 feet before the pilot could regain control. They could not maintain altitude on two engines, and it soon became apparent that they could not return to their base in Italy. They were over the mountainous area in northern Yugoslavia. Their only choice was to bail out. None of the crew had ever used a parachute before. They had to jump out of the plane into the dark night, being unable to

see the ground. Art landed in a tree about 10 feet above the ground. He had only a few scratches. His first thought was to get away from the tree and his parachute and to avoid contact with people. They had been briefed to try to make contact with Partisan Forces, who would return downed allied airmen through their underground, but Art did not know how to identify these Partisans.

On his second day on the ground, Art followed a stream and crossed it on a small bridge. Suddenly he heard someone yell, "HALT!" He turned around to see a German soldier pointing his rifle at him. He had unknowingly approached a German Army outpost. He was taken to their headquarters and transported to Ljubljana in northern Yugoslavia (now in Slovenia). There an English-speaking Gestapo officer interviewed him and explained that he would be sent to central Germany to be processed as a POW. Art, with seven other airmen and two German guards, traveled by train through the Bavarian Alps. In Munich, they had to change trains. While they were waiting for the next train, they were surrounded by German civilians, stirred up by a young Hitler Youth leader. The crowd was very threatening. Art said this was his most frightening experience. He thought they would be lynched, but their guards pulled out their Lueger pistols and cleared a path to take the prisoners to a restroom in the basement of the station, where they stayed until their train arrived.

They were taken to the Luftwaffe interrogation center near Frankfurt, where they spent 6 days in solitary confinement with one bowl of soup a day and were interrogated briefly. After a short stay at a POW holding camp, where they received a hot shower and a POW survival kit from the Red Cross, Art boarded a special train loaded with several hundred POWs and guards for a 4-day trip to their permanent prison camp at Barth, Germany, Stalagluft #1, in northern Germany near the Baltic Sea. This camp had been a Hitler Youth Camp and had been converted to hold downed Allied airmen, mostly officers from the U.S. Army Air Corps, Britain's Royal Air Force, Canada's Royal Air Force and a few from Australia's Air Force. The guards were mostly elderly school teachers who had taught English, so language was not a problem.

Life in the camp was routine with two roll call assemblies each day. There were five compounds of 6 to 10 one-story barracks that housed about 200 POWs each. Barracks were on posts about 3 feet above the ground to prevent the POWs from digging escape tunnels. Art had an upper bunk, a shelf with a straw mattress to sleep on. He said that as long as they adhered to the rules, they usually had no problems. If someone broke the rules, he'd get solitary confinement with only bread and water. Sanitation was very poor. They would get showers every 4 to 6 weeks. Body lice and scabies were common. They received one meal a day at noon, usually a potato-vegetable stew, sometimes with horsemeat in it. They were supposed to get Red Cross food parcels, one per person each week, but they never knew if these would arrive. Their usual ration was about one parcel for every four men. Once they went without Red Cross food parcels for six weeks, and everyone became weak and lost weight. Art went from 185 pounds to 135 pounds during the six months he was a POW. He received no mail, and letters he wrote never reached his parents and girl friend. He kept a sort of diary using labels from cans or cigarette packets. The prisoners read, played cards, wrote letters (that they later learned were stacked up in a camp warehouse), and dreamed up pranks to play on each other and the guards. Prisoners doing clerical office work for the Germans were sometimes able to listen to BBC radio, and news spread through camp by an underground network.

By April 1945 they could hear Russian artillery some 40 miles east of their camp. On April 30th they awoke to find the guard towers empty. The Germans had left during the night. Two days later the Russian Army made contact with their prison camp and about 10 days later the 8th U. S. Army Air Force

from England flew in B-17 bomber planes and C-46 troop transport plans and transported all 10,000 POWs to France in one day. Three temporary POW repatriation camps were set up in northern France, named Old Gold, Lucky Strike, and Chesterfield after popular cigarette brands. Art was in Camp Lucky Strike, which housed about 60,000 ex-POWs. None had records, only their "dog tags." It took several weeks to interview each man, determine which military unit he was from, where he was to be sent to in

the United States, and which transport troop ship he would go on. Art returned home on the *U.S.S. General Buckner*, landing in Newport News, Virginia in late June, 1945. There soldiers boarded troop trains to go to various points.

Art received a 60-day POW leave with a later 30-day extension. His family had spent nearly 6 weeks when he was "missing in action" before they learned that he was a POW. He was elated to learn that his high school Sweetheart had waited for him.

His Sweetheart was my aunt, Mary Jane Anderson. She and her parents had moved to California where one of her sisters and her husband then lived. Art went to California and moved in with her family. Art and Mary Jane were married in September, 1945 and are shown here.



After his return home, Art received a letter from the pilot of his bomber crew telling him that eight of the crew members had been returned to Italy by the Yugoslavian Partisans. Art and the bombardier had been POWs.

One of the crew who was returned to Italy reported that the Partisans said that two of their crew had been captured. They saw the Germans take one of them away and from the description they gave, it was Lt. Moran. A Casualty Questionnaire by Arthur Richard Moran stated that he bailed out second; the bombardier had preceded him and the pilot went last. All members had bailed out within 8 minutes, and all landed safely.

Dulag-Luft. Kriegsgefangenenkartel.		Gefangenen- Erkennungsmarke	Dulag-Luft Eingeliefert
NAME: MORAN		Nr. 6503	am: 5.12.44
Vorname: Richard Arthur	Vorname des Vaters: William		
Dienstgrad: 2/Lt. Funktion: Nav.	Familienname der Mutter: Tillie Schmid		
Matrikel-No.: 0-2 064 628	Verheiratet mit:		
Geburtsort: Wisconsin Ellsworth	Anzahl der Kinder:		
Geburtsort: Wisconsin Ellsworth	Heimatschrift:		
Religion: P.	Mr. W.M. Moran		
Zivilberuf: Student	Winney Str.		
Staatsangehörigkeit: USA	Ellsworth Wisc.		
Abchuß am: 25.11.44 bei: N.D. Lebach (Lebach) Flugzeugtyp: B 17			
Gefangennahme am: 27.11.44 bei: Jugosl. - 6 - Fortress			
Nähere Personalbeschreibung			
Figur: mittel	Augen: braun		
Größe: 1.77	Nase: Stupenase		
Schädelform: oval	Bart:		
Haare: braun	Gebiß: gesund		
Gewicht: kg 79.	Besondere Kennzeichen:		
Gesichtsform: oval	Muttermal, l. Gesäßhälfte		
Gesichtsfarbe: gesund			
Vorname mit Nachnamen an Stelle		Rechter Zeigefinger	

RARE KEEPSAKE — It is unusual for former POWs to have their prison records, but when Art Moran and thousands of his fellow prisoners were liberated they were able to retrieve their records from the camp offices. Pictured is a copy of one page of Moran's records, which lists general information and a physical description, along with two photographs and a fingerprint.

JOHN LIMERICK HOLDER

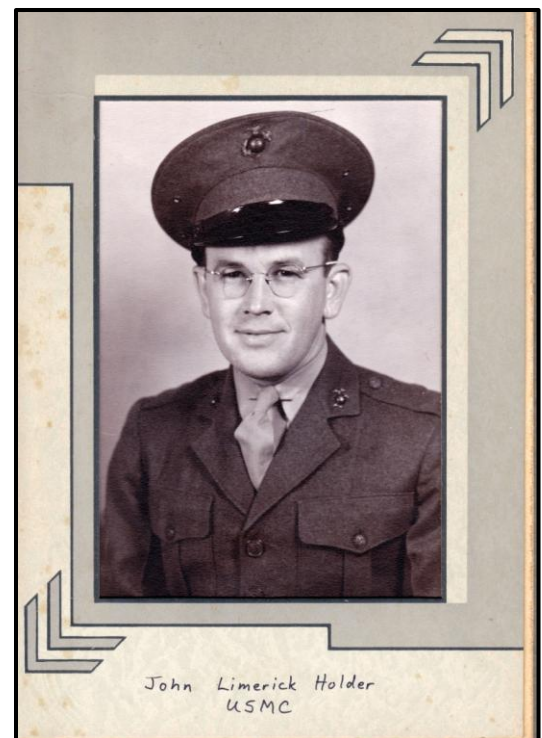
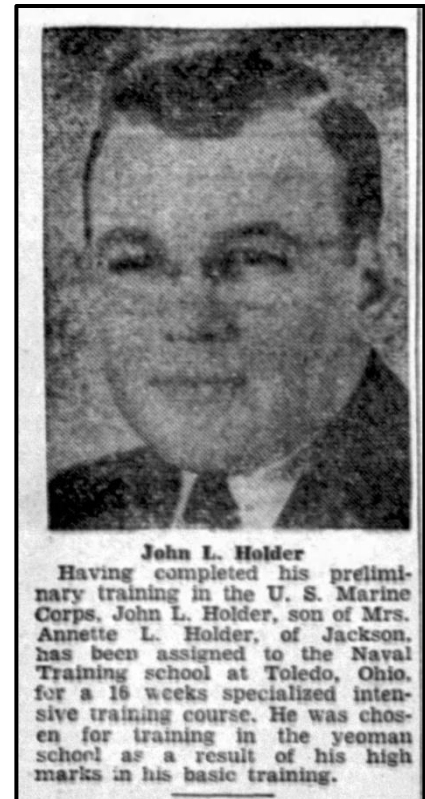
John Limerick Holder died of a heart attack just after my 6th birthday. I have no first-hand information about his service in World War II and have to depend on his service records for what I know about his service. Fortunately he was a Marine and his records were not destroyed in the St. Louis fire.

John was a 28-year-old clerk at an insurance company in Jackson, Mississippi, living with his mother, when he registered for the draft on October 16, 1940. His height was 5' 6½" and he weighed 135 pounds.

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7th 1941, John's younger brother, Randolph, was a Navy pilot on the *USS Enterprise* based at Pearl Harbor. For several weeks the family did not know if Randolph was dead or alive because news about which ships were destroyed in the attack was classified. After Pearl Harbor young men were flocking to recruitment offices to join the military, including my mother's brothers. My mother said that John applied at all branches of the military. When he came home and told his family that he had joined the Marine Corps, his mother cried. She was terrified that he would be killed.

On April 22, 1942 John Limerick Holder enlisted in the United States Marine Corps as a Private for a period of four years. His enlistment papers stated that he was born 29 May 1913 at Jackson, Mississippi, and had neither wife nor child. His personal description was brown eyes, light brown hair, ruddy complexion, height 66 ¼ inches, weight 126 pounds, vision 20/20 in both eyes. (In almost every photo I have seen of him, he was wearing glasses. Perhaps his 20/20 vision was as corrected.) His address was 1205 Lyncrest Street, Jackson, Mississippi. (This was a house that my mother and her middle brother had purchased together.) The person to notify in case of emergency was his mother, Mrs. Annette L. Holder of the same address. His occupation was clerk, earning \$25 a week with 11 years experience. His last employer was Lamar Life Insurance Company. The last school he had attended was Central High School in Jackson. It said he had attended 4 years of high school and had received a degree in 1930, yet the NO box under "graduated" was checked. He requested that his mother be allotted 90% of his pay should he be missing, interned or captured by the enemy.

John reported to San Diego, California for basic training, arriving April 25th, 1942. From there he was sent to Toledo, Ohio, for Yeoman's school, lasting from July 11th to September 15th. He was promoted to Corporal on



October 1st, 1942. On February 4th, 1943, he was transferred to Santa Barbara, where he spent the next year, receiving a promotion to Sergeant on April 19th. In February 1944 he was sent to San Diego in preparation for an overseas assignment. On March 9th, 1944, John embarked on board USS Hoggatt Bay, sailing the next day and arriving at Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii, on March 16th. The following day he embarked aboard the *Jane Addams*, a liberty ship, sailing March 18th and arriving at Majuro Atoll, Marshall Island Group on April 4th. He served as a clerk typist in the Recreation Department, receiving a promotion to Staff Sergeant on July 10, 1944. His final promotion was to Technical Sergeant on January 1st 1945 to rank from December 4, 1944.

On April 10, 1945, John embarked aboard SS *Lurline* at Honolulu to return to the United States. He arrived at San Francisco, California on April 15th. He had served with Headquarters Squadron, Fourth Marine Air Wing in the Marianas Islands from April 4, 1944 to April 2, 1945, and was entitled to a battle star for the Marianas Islands Campaign (June 10 to August 27, 1944.) Following his return to the United States, John was based in Cherry Hill, North Carolina, until his discharge on April 21, 1946. At discharge his pay per month was \$119.70.

The sheet listing his assignments gave a ranking in each of five categories: Military Efficiency, Neatness and Military Bearing, Intelligence, Obedience, and Sobriety. John received a 5, the top score, in Obedience and in Sobriety for every assignment. In the other categories his ranking began with 3 or 3.5 and increased to 4.9 in his final rating. John had served as a clerk typist and an administrative clerk in all assignments. All were in Marine Corps Aviation. He also earned a Good Conduct Medal.

John returned to Jackson, Mississippi, following his military service. He never married. His mother lived with him and he took care of her.

This photo shows John and his mother, Annette Holder, taken in August 1942.



My Schondelmaier Family's Immigration From Germany

Chester P. Karrick, Jr.

About half of Hornberg, Germany's family names in 1716 did not show any relationship to the family names prior to the war. Where did all of these new names originate? The majority of the new names came from the neighborhood of the county seat of Hornberg, as evidenced specifically by the name Schondelmaier = Maier from the Schondelhoehe (Schondel Hill). They were craftsmen, inn-keepers and public servants.¹

The first Schondelmaier family in my seven-generation family search began with Frederick Schondelmaier born in Weiler (A. Villingen), Baden Baden, Germany. (Baden Baden is just north of Hornberg). The third generation covered herein will describe Frederick Schondelmaier and his second wife Catherine Rabb's immigration to America.

First generation Frederick Schondelmaier (Schontlermire) was born in Baden Baden in 1783. He married Anna Catharina Staigener who was born in 1785 also in Baden Baden. Death dates are unknown. They had one son, John George Schondelmaier.²

According to his birth record, Johann Georg Schandelmayer (John) was born in Baden, Germany on March 5, 1805 to Friedrich and Anna Catharina Schandelmayer.³ He married Barbara Yagley (Jaeckle), in Germany in 1825.⁴ She was born in 1799. They lived in Baden in the Black Forest area near the Rhine River. She was the mother of Fred, Mathias and "four daughters who died in infancy."⁵ John's occupation was "wooden clock maker" as listed on the birth certificate of his son Matthias, born 1838. The maiden name "Jaeckle" also comes from this certificate. Another son, Frederick, was born in 1827.⁶

In 1839 John moved with his wife and family to America. At the time Fred was 13 years old and Matthias about six months old. They journeyed from home where one history tells us they embarked from Hamburg; however, some families believe they left from the port of Le Havre, France. They sailed across rough seas and arrived several weeks later in New York.

It is believed that they left the fatherland, as so many others had, for the opportunities and better conditions offered by America. Surely he had friends or relatives who preceded him or may have joined in with other immigrants going westward. One author states "between 1846-1856 70,000 people left Bavaria to go to America."⁷

John's knowledge and experience in clock repair must have come in handy. One of his great-grandsons many years later recalled hearing that John's son Fred had to go along with his father when soliciting house to house for clock repair work in New York City and act as an interpreter and this wasn't to his liking.

After about six years of repairing clocks in New York, John moved to Lake County, Ohio. Lake County borders Lake Erie, northeast of Cleveland, and is less than 50 miles west of the Pennsylvania border. There is no indication of how he traveled to get to Lake County and what if any equipment he may have acquired. He evidently had saved money and bought land in Madison Township in 1845.⁸ He sold and

traded land back and forth from Madison to Hancock County and back to Lake County and again to Hancock County. His wife Barbara died in June 1863.⁹

Then on September 16, 1863 John, at age 58, took for his second wife Margaret Seis, age 24.¹⁰ She was born in Baden Baden, Germany in 1839 and died in 1899 near Findlay, Ohio. Her first husband was named George Seis, and her maiden name was Margaret Schmidtnauchel. Margaret had a three-year old son named George, born in 1860.¹¹

The Norfolk and Western Railroad cut across the northern portion of John's property. A family member, great-grandson Henry Schondelmaier, remembers that his great grandfather, John, on December 9, 1884, was walking down the railroad track that crossed his property on a cold, winter day, and apparently didn't hear an approaching train, was struck and killed.

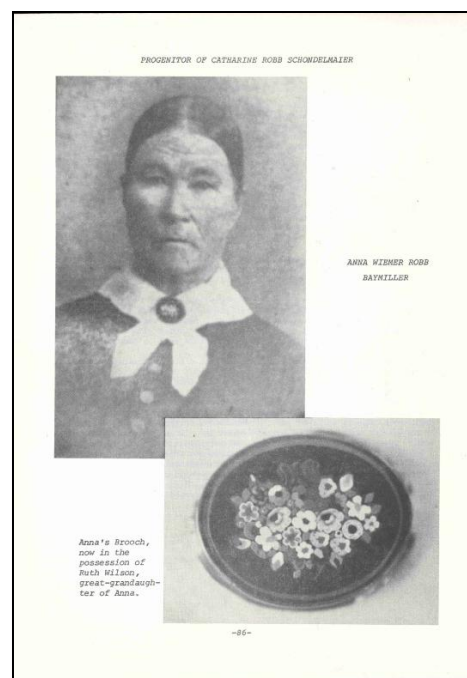
Fred Schondelmaier is the third generation in my lineage and the first generation descendant of the original immigrant, father John, from Germany. He was born in August 1827 in Baden, Germany and came to America in 1839. Fred was a lad of 13 when he arrived in New York City. After a few years in New York, the family moved to Lake County, Ohio where his father farmed. Fred grew up in the German settlement in that area and married German-born wives. He married first wife, Magdalen Wiger (or Weager) in September 1854 in Findlay, Ohio.¹² She was born in Germany in 1829 and died in February 1856 in Hancock County near Findlay. They had one child, Barbara Schondelmaier who was in Fred's household on the 1870 census at age 15.

The Rabb Family

Anna Wiemer was born in Bavaria, Germany in 1812. She married a man named Rabb and they had a daughter Catherine born in February 1836 (she later became Fred's second wife). They lived in a village known as Geroda, Unterfranken, Bavaria in southern Germany where the farmers went out to the country each day to cultivate the land. Catherine spent her childhood (first twelve) years in Bavaria. It was the task of the little girls to go to the countryside and herd the geese each day. They followed a narrow path just wide enough for their two feet and they didn't dare to step to the right or left or they would be punished for destroying a garden or crop. She tells of her mother talking about how the town turned out to see Napoleon's army cross the Rhine River. She was impressed with each Regiment's brass band---all the same size and looked alike.¹³

This photo is of Anna (Rabb) Baymiller and her brooch.¹⁴ At the second reunion of the descendants of Frederick and Catherine Schondelmaier, families brought along pictures to share. Una Schondelmaier Tuck brought along the picture of her great grandmother Anna. When Ruth Blackburn Wilson saw the picture she recognized the brooch Anna had on as being the one she had in a little box her grandmother Catherine had given her.¹⁵

After the death of Anna's husband, Catherine Rabb Schondelmaier was quoted in the Schondelmaier history saying, "She and her mother came to the United States with some friends on a sailboat.



The trip was very long and hard on the passengers.”¹⁶ A passenger list states that the sail ship *Amaranth* from Bremen to N. Y. arrived on 10 August 1852. Included on the list were Rabb, Anna-Barb, age 41, female, milliner, from Bremen to Columbus and Rabb, Catherine, age 15, female, servant from Bremen to Columbus.¹⁷

One German immigrant, Earnst Bohning, described that the quarters of sailboats used in those days were made of rough lumber, nailed together to make compartments, each one holding four people. They were located directly below the upper deck, one compartment on top of another like in a barracks. In the upper compartment it was hardly possible to sit upright, while the lower ones were six to seven feet high. The bunks were at the side of the hold. In the middle were their boxes and chest and other luggage. In this “home” there were no windows. A steep ladder at each end led to the upper deck. There was only a little light coming through the stair hatches, and in the middle of the hold it was dark.¹⁸

After reaching America, Anna and Catherine probably took one of two routes to Ohio, either by canal or by overland. Some immigrants chose an overland route after the National Road was extended to Columbus in 1833. To reach Columbus, Ohio, German immigrants typically started travel by steamer down the Rhine River, sailing ship across the ocean, riverboat up the Hudson, and canal boat across New York to Ohio. At one time the state of Ohio had about 1,000 miles of canals. A feeder canal that connected Columbus to the Ohio Canal was completed in 1831. One history of Columbus, Ohio stated “after the opening of the canal to Columbus, the German immigrants were landed at the wharf by the boat loads.”¹⁹ Anna and Catherine traveled to Columbus and both worked in a broom factory. Broomcorn grew exceptionally well in the Midwest. The broom industry grew as tens of thousands of acres of broomcorn were grown yearly and the factories made hundreds of brooms every day.²⁰

In Columbus Anna married Lorenz Bienmueller (later Lawrence Baymiller).²¹ A Baymiller descendant recalls a family story that Anna and Lawrence Baymiller had grown up together in the same village but did not marry until they came to America. Lawrence had arrived two years earlier. Their marriage occurred soon after Anna reached Columbus, Ohio.

The Baymiller family moved to Findlay, Ohio about 1857. The 1860 U.S. Census shows the Baymiller family living in Findlay Village Township of Hancock County, Ohio. Lawrence was 52 and born in Germany, Anna was 49, born in Germany, and John was age 6, born in Ohio.²²

Lawrence Baymiller died on 24 June 1887 in Findlay, Ohio and is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery. Anna was again a widow. Anna Barbara Weimer Baymiller died on July 13, 1899 and was buried next to her husband.²³ A newspaper obituary stated Mrs. Lorenzo Baymiller died at her home on West Sandusky Street Thursday after a short illness, age about 88 years. The deceased had resided in the city almost a half century.²⁴



Anna Baymiller’s daughter Catherine Rabb met Fred Schondelmaier in Findlay. They were married on 19 November 1857 in Hancock County, Ohio.²⁵ This photo of Frederick Schondelmaier and his wife Catherine was taken around 1856 in Findlay.²⁶

Six months after his marriage to Catherine, Fred acquired ten acres in Marion Township northeast of Findlay. In 1860, John G., his wife Barbara and son Mathias were listed next to son Frederick with his wife Catherine and children Barbara and John G. Schondelmaier in Marion, Hancock County.²⁷ During the next few years in this same section he and brother Matthias sold or added to property until his final sale in 1870.

Shortly thereafter, when he was 43 years old, Fred moved his family and six children to Pettis County, Missouri. Considering the size of his family it would have been necessary to take along a supply of food staples, particularly flour and sugar, meat products that had been cured at home; household furnishings as well as farm tools and equipment; farm animals, plus the fact that there were few wagon roads over which to travel---rail may have been their means of transportation. A great grandson, a railroad man, recalls that at about this point in time whole families and their possessions including livestock were transported by rail in boxcars. Sedalia in Pettis County, Missouri was a railroad town. During the move Catherine was pregnant with a daughter. Fred purchased on August 30, 1870 land north of Sedalia, Hughesville area, as recorded by Warranty Deed. Fred and wife Catherine spoke German between themselves or in private conversations but never in the presence of the children. None of the children spoke German.

Fred and Catherine had ten children including Frederick Jacob Schondelmaier, born in February 1866, who was the fourth generation Schondelmaier in my family lineage.²⁸ Fred died in September 1899 at his rural home near Houstonia in Pettis County at age 72. He died as the result of an accident incurred during State Fair Week while going home from Sedalia when he was thrown from his buggy and sustained injuries about the head and neck.²⁹ Catherine died in June 1923 at the home of her daughter Kate Blackburn in Houstonia at the age of 87.

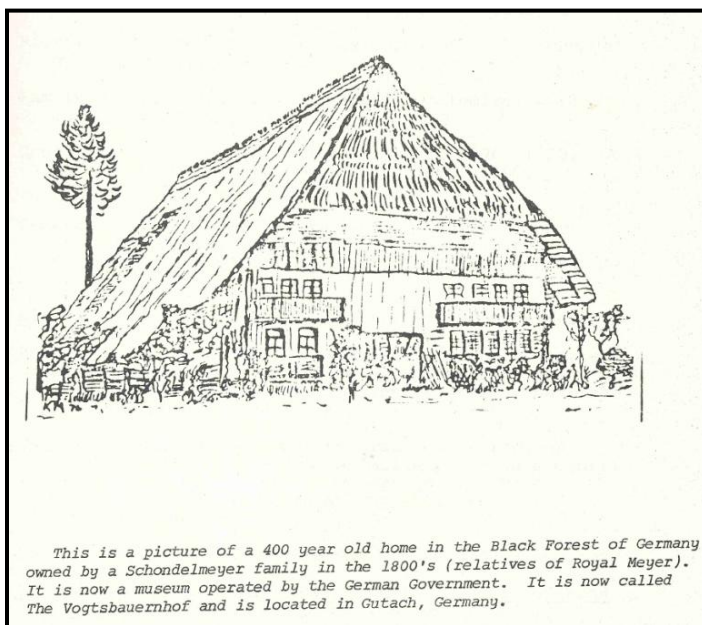
According to the burial records of Maple Grove Cemetery in Findlay, Ohio, Fred Schondelmaier purchased Block B, Lot 84 on November 18, 1861. He has a large gray granite marker inscribed "Frederick Schondelmaier, 1827-1899." Also buried in the family plot were John's first wife Barbara who died in 1863, John's second wife Margaret who died in 1896 and Catherine, Fred's second wife who died in 1923 and the mother of his ten children. Another family burial was Nannie V. Shontlemire [sp], wife of Margaret's son George.³⁰

A distant relative named Royal Meyer (whose family had left off the Schondel in their name) had made two trips to the Black Forest area in Germany and visited with a cousin who was living in Hornberg, Germany about four miles south of Gutach. Gutach is a very small town where Meyer located the old Schondelmaier homestead (also referred to as the Schondelmeyer Castle) that is located about 40 miles south of Baden Baden.

Royal Meyer came to a June Schondelmaier reunion. He showed very interesting slides taken on a trip to Germany that included the dwellings of the early times. Royal's grandfather used to tell people he came from Baden Baden and probably lived there in his youth. Meyer didn't know much about his great grandfather except that he lived in one of the three oldest Black Forest homes now in existence built and occupied originally by the Schondelmaiers. The homes are believed to have been built in 1570, and one home since turned into a museum operated by the German Government known as the Vogtsbauernhof and located in Gutach, Germany. These early type homes were built in a barn-like construction with roof sloping almost to the ground and consisting of some three levels. The family living quarters were on the

upper two levels with the animals on the ground floor.³¹ A few years ago several of my first cousins visited Germany in the Black Forest area. There they located the three Schondelmaier houses built in 1570. They also visited with several of the Schondelmaier families living nearby. The picture on the right of one of these houses is from the Spittal genealogy.³²

I am the sixth in line of my known Schondelmaier lineage with Kim Zrubek, my daughter, as the seventh and last in the line. I have yet to trace Frederick Schondelmaier, born 1783 in Baden, lineage back to the Schondelmaiers living in the three homes discussed above.



¹"Hornberg an der Schwarzwaldbahn by Dr. Karlleopold Hitzfeld, 1970. Translated from page 139.

² H. H. Hardisty, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Hancock County* (Chicago, 1875) found in the Findlay Public Library, under Personal History of Subscribers. John G. Schondelmiar [sp] is a native of Germany. He was the son of Frederick and Anna Schondelmiar [sp].

³"Deutschland, Geburten und Taufen, 1558-1898," index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/NCCZ-GJR> : accessed 8 March 2015), Johann Georg Schandelmayer, 06 Mar 1805; citing Weiler (A. Villingen), Baden, Germany; FHL micro!lm 1,189,832.

⁴1860 U.S. Census of Marion Township, Hancock County, Ohio, page 257, dwelling 855, family 834, John George Schondelmaier household; NARA microfilm 653, roll 982.

⁵ *Commemorative Historical and Biographical Record of Wood County, Ohio, its past and present*, (Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co. 1897), page 644,

⁶ Beulah L. Spittal, *A Genealogy and History of Frederick Schondelmaier (1827-1899) and Family of Pettis County, Missouri*, 1982, page 88.

⁷ <http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/niedernbergtext.html> (last accessed 2001)

⁸ Court Records of Lake County, Ohio. John bought land in Madison Township September 11, 1845, Lot 14, Tract.

⁹ *Commemorative Historical and Biographical Record of Wood County, Ohio, its past and present*, (Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co. 1897), page 644,

¹⁰ Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X8F6-4LG> : accessed 8 March 2015), John G. Schondelmire and Margaret Zais, 16 Sep 1863; citing Hancock, Ohio, United States.

¹¹ Zoa Dorney, the family tree of John G. and Margaret Shontlemire (sp), dated June 1978.

¹² Ancestry.com. *Ohio, Compiled Marriage Index, 1803-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001.

¹³ Spittal, 48.

¹⁴ Spittal, 86.

¹⁵ Spittal, 86-87.

¹⁶ Spittal, 48.

¹⁷ Ira A. Glazier and P. William Filby, *Germans to America, List of Passengers arriving at U. S. Ports 1850-1855*, Volume 3 1987.

¹⁸"The Immigration Story of Ernst Bohning," 1843, <http://members.aol.com/sycophant4/bohn1843.htm>.

¹⁹ Alfred E. Lee, *History of the City of Columbus, Ohio* (New York: Munsell & Co., 1892, Volume 1, page 279.

²⁰"History, Early American Brooms," <http://www.broomshop.com/history>

²¹Katherine King, descendant of John Baymiller and Amanda Altman Baymiller, Olalla, Washington.

²²1860 U.S. census, Hancock County, Texas, page 71, dwelling 1009, family 977, Lawrence Bagmiller [sic] household; NARA microfilm M653.

²³Baymiller graves, Findagrave.com, Maple Grove Cemetery, Findlay, Ohio.

²⁴*The Findlay Weekly Jeffersonian*, Thursday, July 20, 1899, page 2, column 4.

²⁵Marriage license issued November 16th 1857, State of Ohio, Hancock County with marriage on November 19, 1857. "Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013," index and images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org>: accessed 8 March 2015).

²⁶Spittal, 41.

²⁷1860 U.S. census, Hancock County, Texas, page 257, dwellings 855 and 856, John G. and Frederick Schondelein [sic]; NARA microfilm M653.

²⁸1870 U.S. census, Mount Sterling, Pettis County, Missouri, page 552A, dwelling 279, family 270, Fred Schondelmaier household; NARA microfilm M593, roll 797.

²⁹Spittal, 46.

³⁰Spittal, 94. Includes burial records of Supt. Teddy Tussy, Maple Grove Cemetery.

³¹Spittal, 99.

³²Spittal, 100.

The Dyer Family and Galveston's Hebrew Cemeteries

Melodey Mozeley Hauch

During the early 1800s, Galveston had no organized cemeteries and bodies were buried outside the city in sand dunes along the Gulf. The burials were often identified with wooden markers that disappeared due to wind and waves, and many travelers were shocked to see skeletal remains during their beach visits. A large number of yellow fever victims were buried in the dunes during the 1839 epidemic. The Galveston City Company donated four city blocks for a public cemetery during July 1840, and most of the bodies in the sand dunes were moved to the new city cemetery.

The first cemetery grounds on today's Broadway or Avenue J were Old City Cemetery and Potter's Field. Between 1839 and 1900, the Broadway complex would be enlarged to seven large and one small cemetery. The small one was established in 1852 with land bought in Potter's Field. It is rarely mentioned in the histories of the cemetery complex and is considered part of today's Oleander Cemetery. The actual name of the small burial ground is Hebrew Cemetery No. 1, and it is named and considered a separate cemetery in many documents and on the Potter's Field plat map. While researching the origins of the complex, I discovered the very interesting history of the Dyer family and their contributions to Texas history and Galveston's Jewish community including the first two Jewish cemeteries in Galveston.

Early Jewish settlers in Galveston

Rabbi A. Stanley Dreyfus names the earliest Jewish residents of Galveston as Samuel Maas, Michael Seeligson, Joseph Osterman, Isadore Dyer and Rosanna Dyer Osterman, living in the city in 1839 and 1840.¹ The Dyer family saga began in Germany with the marriage of Philippe Heim and Babette Nachmann. The couple was living in Mainz when their children Leon, Rosanna and Joseph were born in 1807, 1809 and 1810 respectively.² Philippe Heim was forced to pick a fixed family name by the Edict of July 20, 1808 which would allow the government to supervise the movements of Jews. Their surname choices were restricted and Heim chose to change his name to Imanuel Gershom Feist.³ By 1813 the family was in Dessau in Saxony when son Isadore was born.⁴ Following their move to Baltimore around 1816, son Abraham was born in 1821 and daughter Hannah was born in 1825. After the move to the United States, Feist changed his name for the last time to John Maximilian Dyer. He chose this name to honor a friend from New England whose ancestor had protected homeless Jews.⁵ All of his children changed their names to Dyer. Babette Nachmann Dyer died in Baltimore in 1826 and John married Frances Pollock Ellis in 1831. They had a daughter Rebecca, born in 1834.

John M. Dyer was very active in Jewish activities in Baltimore, becoming a charter member and the first president of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. A list of members in 1832 included John Dyer, his son Leon and son-in-law Joseph Osterman. He opened a butcher shop in Baltimore, thought to be the first packing house in the United States.⁶ John, his second wife Frances and their daughter Rebecca moved to New York. Rebecca died in 1834, John M. Dyer died in 1842 and Frances Dyer died in 1868; all three were buried in Jewish cemeteries in New York.⁷

The other Dyer family members also moved from Baltimore. Joseph Dyer (1810-1860) moved to Jefferson Parish, Louisiana where he became a butcher. He was buried in New Orleans. Abraham (1821-1854) died in Galveston and was also buried in New Orleans. Hannah Dyer (1825-1897) moved to Galveston where

she married Benjamin W. Symonds in 1859. She died in Manhattan, New York and was buried with her husband in Evanston, Ohio.⁸

This article will concentrate on the remaining three children: Leon, Rosanna and Isadore Dyer. Leon was responsible for their move to Galveston, an area he knew well in 1839. Rosanna was directly responsible for establishing the first two Jewish cemeteries in Galveston: Hebrew Cemetery No. 1 and Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery, both in the large cemetery complex on Broadway. She and Isadore contributed funds for their beautification and upkeep.



Left to right: Major Leon Dyer, photo taken before 1883; Rosanna Dyer Osterman, taken before 1866; Isadore Dyer, photo taken before 1888.

Major Leon Dyer (1807-1883)

Leon Dyer led an interesting life in Baltimore, succeeding his father in the family business and serving in the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation. In 1833, Dyer became a U.S. citizen in Baltimore, and by late 1834 he had moved to New Orleans to open a branch of his family's packing house known as John Maximilian Dyer & Son of Baltimore.⁹ The following year he was mustered in a Louisiana Volunteer Militia in New Orleans and served in the Seminole war. Joining the Texas War of Independence he sailed to Galveston in April 1836 with 28 men to come to the aid of Sam Houston. Due to bad weather, the men arrived on April 20th just after the Battle of San Jacinto. Articles report that he assisted wounded General Sam Houston before the general left Texas for medical treatment in New Orleans and that he accompanied General Santa Anna to Washington, D.C.¹⁰

Dyer went to California to pan for gold in 1849, remaining there for three years before returning to his home in Madison, Indiana.¹¹ On July 6, 1852 he returned to Germany and married his cousin Sarah Nachmann, the daughter of his mother's twin brother Joseph Nachmann.¹² Between 1852 and 1875 they lived along the Ohio River in New Albany and Evansville, Indiana.

By 1880 Leon Dyer was living in Louisville, Kentucky with his wife Sarah and children Joseph O., Alex A. and Isabella.¹³ He died in Louisville in 1883. An obituary lists his children as Dr. J. O. Dyer of Galveston,

and John M. Dyer, professor and astronomer in England.¹⁴ His remains were moved to Galveston where he was buried in Hebrew Benevolent Cemetery on Avenue K. Mrs. Sarah Dyer died on March 25, 1898 and was buried with her husband. According to her obituary she had lived in Galveston for many years and was survived by sons John Dyer of England, and Miss Isabella Dyer, Drs. J. O. Dyer and A. A. Dyer, all of Galveston.¹⁵

Isabella Dyer died in 1916 at age 58 and was buried with her parents.¹⁶ Dr. Joseph Osterman Dyer died in 1925 and was also buried in the family plot.¹⁷ An elaborate mausoleum was built on the plot before 1925 and Leon Dyer's Texas historical marker now stands beside it, placed in 2011. This photo of the Dyer mausoleum is courtesy of David M. Habben. Dr. Alexander Abraham Dyer (1866-1936) and his wife Pauline (1878-1938) died in Galveston; their remains were shipped to San Antonio where they were cremated.¹⁸



Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery, 43rd Street and Avenue K
Photos courtesy of David M. Habben

Rosanna Dyer Osterman (1807-1866) and her husband Joseph Osterman (1799-1861)

Leon's sister Rosanna met Joseph Osterman, a member of their Jewish congregation, and the couple married in Baltimore on February 23, 1825.¹⁹ Leon convinced Osterman to move to Galveston for business opportunities and they arrived in 1839. A year later Rosanna and her brother Isadore joined them.²⁰ The Osterman business became a great success, selling items such as coffins, revolvers and palm trees to Texas residents and to customers in other countries.²¹ Joseph and Rosanna Osterman were counted on the 1850 census; the Osterman real estate was valued at \$10,000 and their household included Hannah Dyer, Rosanna's sister, and Isabella Dyer, her niece.²²

Joseph Osterman's diary came into the possession of his nephew, Joseph Osterman Dyer, son of Leon Dyer, who was a local physician and historian. After the deaths of Joseph and Rosanna, the diary was given to Hannah Dyer, J. O.'s aunt who allowed him to make detailed abstracts of the contents. Joseph Osterman was born in Holland in 1799 and learned to be a diamond cutter; he opened a jewelry store in Baltimore and also was a pawnbroker. After a bad business deal took all his funds to clear his name, Leon Dyer convinced his brother-in-law to leave Baltimore for Galveston. Dyer had been very impressed with the city when he arrived to assist Sam Houston. Landing first in New Orleans the men stocked their schooner with general merchandise including horseshoes, coffins, needles and coffee. Osterman brought the first coffins to Galveston; they were constructed of pine with a lid, covered inside and out with cheap black velveteen tacked down with brass tacks. The empty coffins held hats because they required so much room to ship.²³ Later he switched from coffins to wine from Holland, namely Moselle, Muscat and Madeira.²⁴ In 1840 he brought a shipment of ice from Maine and later built an ice house out of cypress boards. Another innovation was his importation of barrels of lime juice from the Caribbean to combat scurvy since Galveston had few fruit and vegetable gardens.²⁵ When he arrived in Galveston in 1839, Osterman met Gail Borden, Jr. who was the collector of duties at the port. The two men became very good friends.

Joseph Osterman is famous for bringing the oleander to Galveston in 1841 when he brought the first plants with pink and white blossoms in tubs from Jamaica. Small rum barrels were cut in half and planted with palms, oleanders, banana trees and catnips-bean trees. The trees were planted at the Osterman resident at 24th and Broadway.²⁶ He gave them to his sister-in-law, Amelia Dyer who planted them in her yard at 25th and Avenue I.²⁷ Texas State Historical Marker 7540 was installed in 1970 at that location, entitled "Original Oleander Planting in Galveston." Photo of the newly restored marker is courtesy of Lynne Langdale.



Rosanna Osterman developed a recipe for "meat biscuits," made from dried powdered buffalo meat, beans and cornmeal. The biscuit allowed travelers to take them over long distances without spoiling. She gave her recipe to family friend Gail Borden and with financial help from Joseph Osterman, Borden perfected the recipe and sold it. Borden used the experience to develop his most important invention, condensed milk.²⁸

Mrs. Osterman became a skilled nurse; she turned her home into a hospital in 1853 with tents to treat yellow fever victims and followed her nursing career through the other epidemics into the 1860s. "Joe" and "Roximena" Osterman were counted for one last time on a Galveston census in 1860; Joe was 60, his profession was "gentleman" and his real and personal estates were listed as \$96,000 and \$95,000.²⁹ Joseph Osterman died in 1861 of an accidental gunshot wound and was originally buried in Hebrew Cemetery No. 1 in Galveston. Following his wife's death, his body was moved to New Orleans to be buried with his widow. Joseph Osterman was honored by two brothers-in-law who named three sons Joseph Osterman Dyer.

In 1861 Roxanna Osterman became a very wealthy widow with no children. She remained in her Galveston home during the Union blockade and nursed both Union and Confederate soldiers. She is credited with helping the Confederates retake the island in 1863 by providing military intelligence she

learned from a Union soldier. According to the story, Rosanna learned from the soldier that the Confederates were planning to retake the island on January 12, 1863, information provided to the Union by a runaway slave. Thanks to Rosanna's warning, the Confederates attacked on January 1st instead and Galveston was retaken.³⁰

In February 1866 Rosanna Dyer Osterman drowned following the boiler explosion and sinking of the Mississippi River steamboat, the *W. R. Carter*. She was originally buried in the Anshe Chesed Temple Cemetery in Vicksburg but was reinterred in the Dispersed of Judah Cemetery in New Orleans near her brother Abraham Dyer's grave.³¹ Her husband's remains were moved there from Galveston.

Roxanna Osterman's lengthy last will and testament contained 68 bequests with most large sums to a variety of Jewish organizations all over the United States. Item 25 was a donation of \$1000 to establish the first Jewish Benevolent Society in Galveston. This led to the founding of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, the first such organization in the city. Item 37 gave \$1000 for "the purchase, (embellishment and keeping in repairs) of ground adjoining our present burial ground in the City of Galveston."³² The item stated that the current Jewish cemetery, Hebrew Cemetery No. 1, was too small, and she hoped more property could be purchased to enlarge it instead of purchasing other land. New ground was purchased nearby at 43rd and Avenue K in 1868 and became Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery, also known as Hebrew Cemetery No. 2. It is the largest Jewish cemetery in Galveston with 1000 plus marked graves currently listed on *Findagrave.com*. Leon Dyer, his wife Sara and two of their children were buried in this cemetery.

At her death, the *Galveston News* printed the following tribute: "The history of Rosanna Osterman is more eloquently written in the untold charities that have been dispensed by her liberal hands than an eulogy man can bestow and which made her even in a day distinguished for woman's unselfish devotion to the suffering and the sick the brightest star in Mercy's firmament."³³

Isadore Dyer

Isadore Dyer married Amelia Adele Lewis on November 10, 1842 in Galveston.³⁴ Amelia's granddaughter, Mrs. A. C. Torbert, wrote about her grandmother's early history in 1929. Amelia's family moved to Galveston in 1835 when she was seven years old. Her family was one of only seven living on Galveston Island on the far eastern section known then as Saccarap.³⁵

By the time the 1850 census was counted, Isadore Dyer was a 35-year-old merchant with real estate valued at \$4500. His wife Amelia was 22 and their children included John W., Emily, Leon, Rosanna, and Joseph.³⁶ In 1852 Isadore Dyer's six-year-old son E. Leon died and there was no Jewish burial ground in Galveston. Isadore's brother-in-law, Joseph Osterman, purchased a plot of ground that was a portion of Potter's Field and donated it for a cemetery.³⁷ This photo of Leon Dyer's original tombstone is courtesy of Floyd "Lanny" Martin.

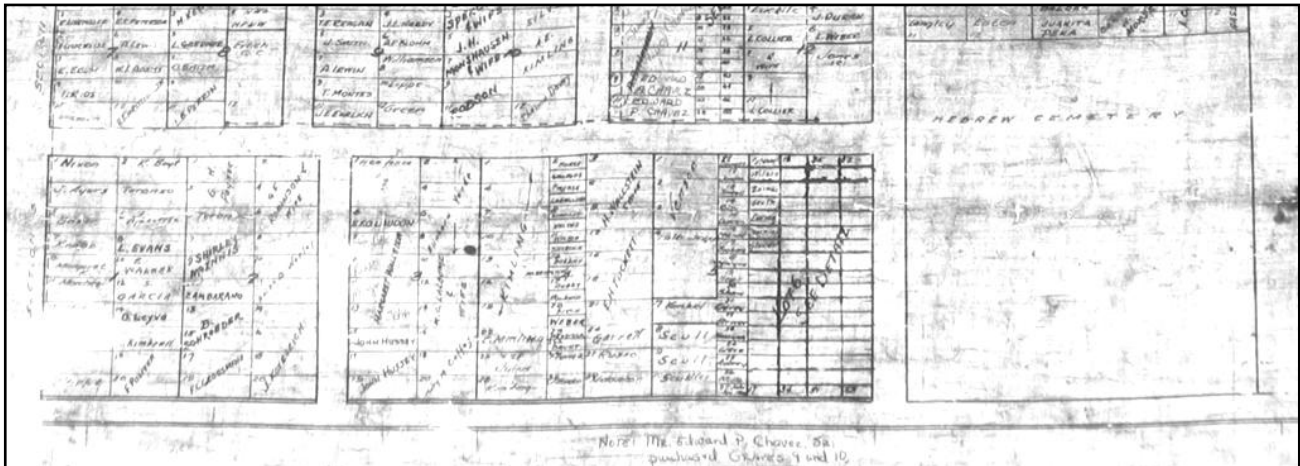


The grounds were approximately 48 by 51 feet north of Avenue K at 41st Street.³⁸ The cemetery was known as Hebrew Cemetery No. 1, simply marked by an inscription in one of the cemeteries curbs. Other

names included the Jew Yard or the Jewish Cemetery. This was the first Jewish cemetery in the state, dedicated on August 29, 1852.³⁹ Rabbi Dreyfus conducted a survey of the cemetery in 1965 and listed the inscriptions on all of the tombstones as well as a number of unmarked graves he found in city interment records and newspaper articles. A large number of the victims of the 1867 yellow fever epidemic were included.⁴⁰ The number of graves listed on various websites is usually 78; by counting the names in the Dreyfus survey including unmarked burials, I counted 89.



Cemetery title inscribed in the curbing, courtesy of Floyd "Lanny" Martin.

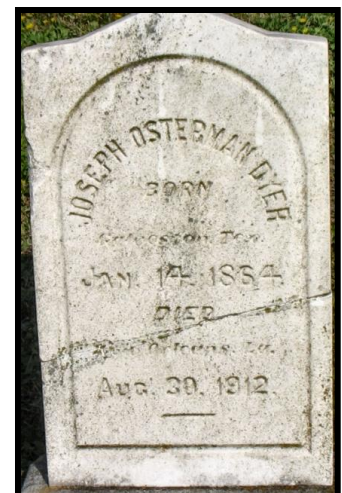


Bottom section of the plat map of Potter's Field, now Oleander Cemetery, showing Hebrew Cemetery on the far right on Avenue K. The cemetery is adjacent to Old City Cemetery. Map courtesy of Floyd "Lanny" Martin.

Dyer organized the first Jewish religious services in Galveston in his home in 1856.⁴¹ By 1870 Isadore Dyer was listed on the census in Galveston Ward 3 as a commercial merchant with real and personal estate both valued at \$50,000. The Dyer household in 1870 included wife Amelia and sons Edmund, Louis, Joseph and Isadore Jr.⁴²

Sadly, four additional Dyer children would die between 1852 and 1862: Sarah at 11 months in 1852, Rosanna at age 4 in 1852, Joseph at age 4 in 1853 and Carrie at age 4 in 1862. Four more Dyer children died between 1866 and 1881: Jacob in 1866, Edward in 1871, and Louie in 1881. The final family burial in Hebrew No. 1 was son Joseph Osterman Dyer in 1912 whose marker is shown on the right, courtesy of Floyd "Lanny" Martin.

The Dyer children and their parents have individual small markers in



Hebrew Cemetery No. 1. A large monument dedicated to the first ten family burials was erected, following the death of Amelia Lewis Dyer in 1903. Photos of the monument are shown below, courtesy of Floyd "Lanny" Martin of Texas City.



Three sides of the Dyer Memorial in Hebrew Cemetery No. 1.

Isadore Dyer became a very successful businessman, retiring in 1861. He held many positions in the community including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F) Grand Master of Texas in 1850 and president of the Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Galveston in 1866. In 1856 he dedicated a room in his home for the meeting of the congregation that would become B'nai Israel of Galveston. The Reform Jewish Congregation was founded in 1866; members met in their homes until the synagogue was built in 1876.⁴³

Isadore Dyer died in Waukesha, Wisconsin on August 9, 1888. His wife and granddaughter had traveled with him around six weeks earlier due to his bad health. The cause of death was congestion of the heart. His obituary praised his business capabilities, and stated that his estate was estimated to be around \$1,000,000. Dyer was an investor in the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, the Galveston Wharf Company, a director of the National Bank of Texas and a past president of the Union Marine Fire Insurance Company. Survivors were his wife and two sons, Joseph living in Colorado and Isadore Jr. who was traveling in Europe.⁴⁴

Dyer's last will and testament included bequests to his wife, sons, sister and granddaughter as well as the Jewish cemeteries he wished to protect. Son Joseph Osterman Dyer was to receive \$50,000, a large bookcase with books, a choice of his mother's diamond rings and a Remington typewriter. Son Isadore Jr. also received \$50,000, a gold watch and chain and the remaining diamond ring. Granddaughter Rosanna A. Labatt (daughter of his deceased daughter Emilie) was bequeathed \$20,000, a piano, silverware, china, glassware, furniture, jewelry and a gilt mantle clock. Sister Hannah D. Symonds received \$15,000.⁴⁵

The remainder of the Dyer estate was put into trust for the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Galveston with \$2000 "to be devoted and employed strictly to embellishing, repairing and beautifying the grounds of the

existing Jewish cemeteries in the City of Galveston and to particularly look after and keep in good repair the graves of those having no relatives or friends to look after and care for them.” One half of the remainder of his estate was allotted for the enlargement and improvement of the Congregation B’nai Israel synagogue and to pay for pews for “poor Israelite families who are unable to purchase or rent same.”⁴⁶

Widow Amelia Dyer and her unmarried son Joseph were counted in the same Galveston household in 1900. They moved to New Orleans where son Isadore Jr. was living and all three died there. Amelia Lewis Dyer died on October 11, 1903, and she was buried with her husband and young children in Hebrew Cemetery No. 1 in Galveston. Joseph Osterman Dyer received a law degree in 1890 and a medical degree in 1898.⁴⁷ He did not establish a private practice but lived in Galveston until the move to New Orleans after 1900. In 1906 Isadore Dyer Jr. petitioned the Civil District Court for Orleans Parish to have his brother Joseph Dyer, “a lunatic or insane person,” moved from the Louisiana Retreat to the Insane Asylum of Louisiana or a suitable insane asylum.⁴⁸ This move had not happened by 1910; on the U.S. census for Orleans Parish in 1910, he was listed as an inmate at the Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum led by the Sisters of Charity on Henry Clay Avenue.⁴⁹ Joseph Osterman Dyer died on August 30, 1912, and his remains were shipped to Galveston for burial with his parents. His only survivors were his brother Dr. Isadore Dyer and niece Rosanna Osterman Torbert.⁵⁰

Dr. Isadore Dyer, Jr. earned many degrees and was living in New Orleans as early as 1889 when he received a M. D. degree from Tulane University. He was employed by Tulane starting in 1892, and was a professor of skin diseases and dean of the Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy from 1908 until his death in 1920. He founded the Louisiana Leper Home in 1894.⁵¹ Dyer married Mercedes Louise Percival on July 31, 1905 in New Orleans and they were parents of six children with five surviving him.⁵² Dr. Dyer and his wife Mercedes were buried in Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans.⁵³

The 61st Street Cemeteries

As Galveston’s Jewish community grew, another dedicated cemetery was established as Congregation Beth Jacob Cemetery, located on 61st Street and T ½. Beth Jacob Cemetery was established in the early 1900s by the Hebrew Orthodox Benevolent Association. The earliest marked burial found on *Findagrave.com* is dated 1907, and the website currently lists over 770 graves. There are a number of tombstones with dates of 1910 through 1918. This photo is courtesy of the cemetery website.



Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery No. 3 is located in the northeast corner Beth Jacob Cemetery and is represented by a single marker with sixteen names with dates of the burials between 1910 and 1922. This section was consecrated in 1909, and death certificates for the later burials give the name as Hebrew Cemetery No. 3. This photo is courtesy of Floyd “Lanny” Martin.



Another small Hebrew cemetery is located at in this same area, bordered by 61st, T ½ and Beth Jacob on the other two sides. Congregation B'nai Israel Cemetery has a large concrete block inscribed with the name at the corner of 61st and T ½. Congregation B'nai Israel was founded in 1868 and the cornerstone of Galveston's first synagogue was laid in 1870, supported by \$5,000 left for that purpose in Rosanna Osterman's will.⁵⁴ The cemetery has fifteen burials listed on *Findagrave.com*, dated 2001 to 2017. The photo on the right is courtesy of John J. Christeson.



In 1958 the Hebrew Benevolent Society purchased an additional 100 gravesites in Hitchcock, Texas in the Galveston Memorial Park Cemetery, known as the B'nai Israel Section.⁵⁵ Galveston County cemetery researcher Floyd "Lanny" Martin photographed Galveston Memorial Park Cemetery tombstones and reports that the Jewish section is J2, next to Highland Bayou. According to the JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Registry, there had been twenty burials in this section by 2003.⁵⁶

¹ Texas State Genealogical Society. *Stirpes*, Volume 22, Number 4, December 1982, periodical, December 1982; Houston, TX. Malcolm H. Stern, "Jews of Texas," Appendix II, A. Stanley Dreyfus, "Hebrew Cemetery No. 1 of Galveston, Texas," (accessed June 2, 2020), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>.

² Ancestry.com. *Mainz, Germany, Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1798-1875* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Also birth information on tombstone inscriptions on *Findagrave.com*.

³ Adolf Guttmacher, *A History of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation (Nidhe Yisrael) 1830-1905* (Baltimore: Lord Baltimore Press, 1905, 28.

⁴ Isadore Dyer tombstone inscription showing date and place of birth, *Findagrave.com*.

⁵ Guttmacher, 28 -29.

⁶ Guttmacher, 28.

⁷ Dyer burial entries with documentation, available on *Findagrave.com*.

⁸ Dyer and Symonds tombstone inscriptions and documentation, available on *Findagrave.com*.

⁹ J.O. Dyer, M.D., "Corrected and Epitomized Lessons of Texas History," *Galveston Daily News*, December 1, 1923, 3.

¹⁰ Guttmacher, 30.

¹¹ "Death of a Former Galvestonian," *Galveston Daily News*, September 19, 1883, 5.

¹² Maj. Leon Dyer, 2011 Texas Historical Marker at his mausoleum in Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery.

¹³ 1880 U.S. census, Jefferson County, Kentucky, Louisville, ED 132, SD 2, page 568, dwelling 180, family 512, L. Dyer household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 423.

¹⁴ "Death of a Former Galvestonian," *Galveston Daily News*, September 19, 1883, 5.

¹⁵ "Mrs. Dyer's Death," *Galveston Daily News*, March 27, 1898, 8.

¹⁶ Isabella Dyer Galveston County, Texas Death Certificate no. 1384.

¹⁷ "Splendid tribute to Dr. J. O. Dyer," *Galveston Tribune*, October 5, 1925, 6. States he was placed in the family mausoleum in the Jewish Cemetery.

¹⁸ Alexander A. Dyer death certificate, Galveston County, Texas no. 20341 and Pauline Dyer death certificate no. 55350; also "Mrs. Pauline Dyer Rites will be held today," *Galveston Daily News*, December 21, 1938, 14.

¹⁹ Dyer-Osterman marriage, Ancestry.com. *Maryland, Compiled Marriages, 1655-1850* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.

²⁰ Isadore Dyer 1840 entry, Ancestry.com. *U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2010.

²¹ "Life in the State of Texas, Lone Star Legends," Chapter 13, Section 1, Rosanna Dyer Osterman, 37. <http://www.celebratingtexas.com/tr/lsl/37.pdf>.

- ²² 1850 U.S. census, Galveston County, Texas, Galveston City, page 242, dwelling 53, family 157, Joseph Osterman household; NARA microfilm M432, roll 910.
- ²³ J.O. Dyer, "Came Here 83 Years Ago; First Experiences of Joe Osterman," *Galveston Daily News*, April 2, 1922, 29.
- ²⁴ J. O. Dyer, "Life of Early Galveston as Told by Storekeeper: Extracts From Diary of Joseph Osterman," *Galveston Daily News*, April 9, 1922, 25.
- ²⁵ Dyer, April 9, 1922, 25.
- ²⁶ Dyer, April 9, 1922, 25.
- ²⁷ J. M. Maurer, "Beautiful and Prolific Plant Gives City Atmosphere of Park," *Galveston Daily News*, May 9, 1948, 26. Also "Tropical Color and Fragrance Galveston's Birthright," *Galveston Daily News*, October 1, 1928, C-1.
- ²⁸ Suzanne Campbell, "Rosanna Dyer Osterman, 1806-1866," Jewish Women's Archive, Encyclopedia, <https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/osterman-rosanna-dyer>.
- ²⁹ 1860 U.S. census, Galveston County, Texas, Galveston Ward 3, page 209, dwelling 1151, family 1140, Joe Osterman household; NARA microfilm M653.
- ³⁰ Suzanne Campbell, "Rosanna Dyer Osterman 1809-1866," Jewish Women's Archive.
- ³¹ Osterman burial, JewishGen, comp. *JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Registry (JOWBR)* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008.
- ³² Rosanna Osterman, Last Will and Testament, *Galveston County, Texas Will Book 2*, 237 and 238, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Wills and Probate Records, 1833-1974*. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
- ³³ Guttmacher, 32.
- ³⁴ Dyer-Lewis marriage record, Ancestry.com. *Texas, Marriage Index, 1824-2014* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.
- ³⁵ "On the Oleander," *Galveston Daily News*, May 12, 1929, 16.
- ³⁶ 1850 U.S. census, Galveston County, Texas, Galveston City, page 246, dwelling 120, family 128, Isadore Dyer household; NARA microfilm M432, roll 910.
- ³⁷ Bryan Edward Stone, "Texas Views on Texas Jews, Galveston, 1852," *Jewish Herald-Voice*, vol. 102, Ed. 1, March 24, 2011, 2.
- ³⁸ Dreyfus, "Hebrew Cemetery No. 1," 206.
- ³⁹ Dreyfus, 206.
- ⁴⁰ Dreyfus, 212-214.
- ⁴¹ Isadore Dyer, Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. of Texas, <https://ioof-grand-lodge-texas-pgm.weebly.com/isadore-dyer.html>.
- ⁴² 1870 U.S. census, Galveston County, Texas, Galveston Ward 3, page 56, dwelling 432, family 398, Isadore Dyer household; NARA microfilm M593, roll 1586.
- ⁴³ "Isle Reform Judaism Begun," *Galveston Daily News*, February 21, 1971, 4-B.
- ⁴⁴ "Death of Isadore Dyer," *Galveston Daily News*, August 11, 1888, 8.
- ⁴⁵ Isadore Dyer's 1888 will, *Galveston County, Texas Probate Minute Book 20*: 24-26.
- ⁴⁶ Dyer will, *Probate Minute Book 20*: 27.
- ⁴⁷ Joseph Osterman Dyer obituary, *Bulletin of Yale University, Obituary record of Yale Graduates, 1910-1915* (New Haven: Yale University, 1915), 501.
- ⁴⁸ Joseph Osterman Dyer entry, 1906, Ancestry.com. *Louisiana, Wills and Probate Records, 1756-1984* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
- ⁴⁹ 1910 U.S. Census, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, ED 223, SD 1, sheet 19, Louisiana Retreat, Joseph Dyer entry; NARA Microfilm T624, roll 524.
- ⁵⁰ Obituary of James [sic, Joseph] Osterman Dyer, *Galveston Daily News*, September 1, 1912, 2.
- ⁵¹ Dr. Isadore Dyer obituary, *Bulletin of Yale University, Obituary Record of Yale Graduates, 1920-1921* (New Haven: Yale University, 1921), 219-221.
- ⁵² Dyer-Percival marriage record, Ancestry.com. *New Orleans, Louisiana, Marriage Records Index, 1831-1964* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2002.
- ⁵³ "Dr. Isadore Dyer Claimed by Death," *Galveston Tribune*, October 12, 1920, 5.
- ⁵⁴ "The History of Congregation B'nai Israel," <https://www.cbigalveston.org/our-history>, accessed 6/6/2020.
- ⁵⁵ "Benevolent Society to Mark 100th Anniversary Sunday," *The Galveston News*, October 28, 1966, 12-A. Also *Texas Jewish Historical Society Newsletter*, Fall 1994, page 9.
- ⁵⁶ JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Registry, Cemetery Information, Galveston Memorial Park B'nai Israel section, <https://www.jewishgen.org/databases/cemetery/jowbrshow.php?ID=USA-00123>; accessed June 7, 2020.

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The Bay Area Genealogical Society (BAGS) was formed in 2001 with 161 members. The main purpose of the Society is to create, foster and maintain interest in genealogical research through the education of people of all ages. The Society will:

- hold classes so people of all ages can learn how to research;
- offer a support system for beginners to help them along the way;
- have our members participate by sharing their knowledge;
- promote speakers that can teach us new methods and ideas; and
- share this information with others through our Quarterly, our monthly Newsletter, and with open seminars.

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