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# THESE ARE THE GENERATIONS OF THE FAMILIES

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*Steinberger, Long, Genzel, Hunter,  
Beshoar, Howenstine, Gill, Band, Goss,  
Kearns, Hummel, Miller, Clossin, Sterrett,  
Sigler, Isenberg, Staretz, Nixon, Foutty,  
Van Vleet, Knebel, Gibboney, Ort, Beshor,  
Brindel, Isenberger, Taylor, McKillips,  
Liesholz, Harvey, Endelow, Simison,  
Elder and their branches.*

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— BOOK I

THESE ARE THE GENERATIONS

OF THE STEINBERGERS

Jost 1756-1803 to Albert 1845-1927

## Descendants of Jacob Steinburger

- 1 Jacob Steinburger 1790 - 1879
  - .. +Lydia Amanda Long 1808 -
    - ..... 2 Hiram Jackson Steinberger 1829 - 1917
    - ..... 2 Amanda Steinberger 1831 -
    - ..... 2 Samuel Steinberger 1832 -
    - ..... 2 Matilda Steinberger 1833 -
    - ..... 2 Levi Charles Steinberger 1835 -
    - ..... 2 Lucy Ann Steinberger 1837 -
    - ..... 2 David Steinberger 1839 - 1864
    - ..... 2 Lydia Ann Steinberger 1841 -
    - ..... 2 Jacob Steinberger 1843 -
      - ..... +Eliza Baird
    - ..... 3 John Hiram Steinberger 1873 -
    - ..... 3 Samuel James Steinbarger 1875 - 1967
      - ..... +Clara Grace Rupert
    - ..... 4 Rupert Steinberger 1900 - 1981
    - ..... 4 Maybelle Steinberger
    - ..... 4 Kathryn Steinberger
    - ..... 4 Samuel Steinberger
    - ..... 4 Darwin Steinberger
    - ..... 3 Harry Albert Steinbarger 1876 -
    - ..... 3 Mary Elizabeth Steinbarger 1878 -
    - ..... 3 William Jacob Steinbarger 1880 -
    - ..... 3 Bertha Mildred Steinbarger 1891 -
    - ..... 2 Albert C. Steinbarger 1845 -
      - ..... +Henrietta B. Miller 1851 - 1912
    - ..... 3 Moses Edwin Steinberger 1884 - 1960
      - ..... +Laura Ellen Isenberg 1887 - 1932
    - ..... 4 Albert Lemish Steinberger 1909 - 1957
    - ..... 4 Frances Madeline Steinberger 1910 - 1992
      - ..... +Julius Staretz
    - ..... 5 David Staretz
    - ..... 4 Arlene Alma Steinberger 1913 - 1999
      - ..... +Francis Patrick Nixon, Sr 1903 - 1950
    - ..... 5 Francis Patrick Nixon, Jr 1941 -
      - ..... +Linda Diane Heath 1943 -
    - ..... 6 David Christopher Nixon 1968 -
      - ..... +Charlene Kay Baker 1968 -
    - ..... 7 Joseph Bennett Nixon 2003 -
    - ..... 6 Clifford Howard Nixon 1971 -
    - ..... 5 Thomas Nixon 1941 - 1941
    - ..... \*2nd Husband of Arlene Alma Steinberger:
      - ..... +Clifford Howard Gailey 1911 - 1968
    - ..... 4 Gethaleen Steinberger 1913 - 1913
    - ..... 4 Edwin Moses Steinberger 1915 - 1994
    - ..... 4 Joseph Steinberger 1920 - 1991
      - ..... +Mildred Phylis Miller
    - ..... 5 Terry Jo Steinberger
    - ..... 5 DeeBett Ann Steinberger
      - ..... +Anthony Knebel
    - ..... 3 Viola Henrietta Steinberger
    - ..... 3 Sarah Ann Steinberger - 1955
    - ..... 3 Emma Aletta Steinberger
    - ..... 3 Minnie Ruth Steinberger
    - ..... 3 Florence Miller Steinberger - 1940
    - ..... 3 Harrison Steinberger
    - ..... 3 Miller Steinberger
    - ..... 3 Lydia Maude Steinberger
    - ..... 2 Sarah Ann Steinberger 1847 - 1886
    - ..... 2 George Steinberger 1849 -

## *Descendants of Jacob Steinburger*

### *Generation No. 1*

1. JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER was born 1790 in Edinburgh, Scotland<sup>1</sup>, and died January 26, 1879<sup>2</sup>. He married LYDIA AMANDA LONG, daughter of PETER LONG and MARGERETHA GENSEL. She was born March 27, 1808 in Longswamp Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania<sup>3</sup>.

Notes for JACOB STEINBURGER:

From a genealogical summary by Edwin Moses Steinberger:

"JACOB STEINBURGER was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1790. He migrated to this country at an early age and was bound out by a German family and could speak and read the German language. Lived at Lewistown, Pa. and later at King's Mill near Duncannon. Perry Co., Pa. Served in the war with Mexico U. S. CAVALRY and was wounded by a sabre in the leg. Departed this life Jan. 26th, 1879. Aged 89 years. Buried in Mahanoy Valley, near Pine Grove, Perry Co., Pa."

Handwritten entry in Bible of Jacob Steinburger reads:

"Mr. Jacob Steinburger

Died January 26th, 1879

aged 89 years"

More About JACOB STEINBURGER:

Burial: Mahanoy Valley, Pine Grove, Perry County, Pennsylvania<sup>4</sup>

Children of JACOB STEINBURGER and LYDIA LONG are:

- i. HIRAM JACKSON<sup>2</sup> STEINBERGER, b. June 07, 1829<sup>5,6</sup>; d. December 27, 1917<sup>7</sup>.
- ii. AMANDA STEINBERGER, b. September 28, 1831<sup>8,9</sup>.
- iii. SAMUEL STEINBERGER, b. January 28, 1832<sup>10,11</sup>.
- iv. MATILDA STEINBERGER, b. September 13, 1833<sup>12,13</sup>.
- v. LEVI CHARLES STEINBERGER, b. August 27, 1835<sup>14,15</sup>.
- vi. LUCY ANN STEINBERGER, b. September 02, 1837<sup>16,17</sup>.
- vii. DAVID STEINBERGER, b. April 01, 1839<sup>18,19</sup>; d. June 06, 1864, Derry Township<sup>19</sup>.
- viii. LYDIA ANN STEINBERGER, b. December 17, 1841<sup>20,21</sup>.
2. ix. JACOB STEINBARGER, b. February 14, 1843.
3. x. ALBERT C. STEINBARGER, b. May 16, 1845, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania.
- xi. SARAH ANN STEINBERGER, b. July 07, 1847<sup>22,23</sup>; d. April 07, 1886<sup>23</sup>.
- xii. GEORGE STEINBERGER, b. March 07, 1849<sup>24,25</sup>.

### *Generation No. 2*

2. JACOB<sup>2</sup> STEINBARGER (*JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER*) was born February 14, 1843<sup>26,27,28</sup>. He married ELIZA BAIRD January 02, 1873<sup>29</sup>.

Notes for JACOB STEINBARGER:

From 1870 (Sept 10) Census, Mifflin Cty, Derry Twp, PA, Roll 1375, Book 1, page 304b

Jacob Steinbarger, laborer, 25

Eliza A. Baird, servant, 24



Both born in PA  
Servants to John M. Moleler(?), farmer

From 1910 (April 15) Census, Mifflin Cty, Derry Twp, PA, Roll 1376, Book 1, page 110a

Jacob Steinberger, age 67  
wife Eliza age 66  
married 35 years  
dau Elizabeth 32  
son William J. 24  
dau Bertha Ann 17

Children of JACOB STEINBARGER and ELIZA BAIRD are:

- i. JOHN HIRAM<sup>3</sup> STEINBARGER, b. October 20, 1873<sup>30</sup>.
4. ii. SAMUEL JAMES STEINBARGER, b. March 30, 1875, Maitland, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; d. August 1967.
- iii. HARRY ALBERT STEINBARGER, b. July 22, 1876<sup>30</sup>.
- iv. MARY ELIZABETH STEINBARGER, b. July 13, 1878<sup>30</sup>.
- v. WILLIAM JACOB STEINBARGER, b. October 29, 1880<sup>30</sup>.
- vi. BERTHA MILDRED STEINBARGER, b. May 29, 1891<sup>30</sup>.

3. ALBERT C.<sup>2</sup> STEINBARGER (*JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER*) was born May 16, 1845 in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania<sup>31,32,33</sup>. He married HENRIETTA B. MILLER 1864<sup>34</sup>. She was born September 21, 1851<sup>35</sup>, and died July 12, 1912<sup>35</sup>.

Notes for ALBERT C. STEINBARGER:

From A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania:

"Steinberger, Albert C., one of ten children of Jacob and Lydia (nee Long) Steinberger, members of the Lutheran Church, was born in Mifflin County, (Pa.), May 16, 1845. He received a common school education, and has made his living farming.

He was united in marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Moses and Sarah Miller, the union being solemnized in 1864, by Reverend Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them were born nine children, of whom the following are living, -- Ollie, who married Oliver Ort; Sarah; Emma, who married Robert Glosson; Ruth, who married Charles Sterrett; Florence and Moses.

He united with the Church of the Brethren, in the Dry Valley congregation, William Howe administering baptism, in 1863. Here he was called to the deacon's office, in 1870; to the ministry, in 1878; and through the laying on of hands by James A. Sell and John B. Miller, ordained, in 1912. He has represented his congregation twice at District Meeting and once at Annual Meeting. For four years he superintended the Dry Valley Sunday-school. He has held evangelistic meetings in Centre, Snyder, and Juniata Counties. His address is Lewistown, (Pa.)."

This entry illustrates the different spellings of the Steinb(u)(a)(e)rger surname. In the original Bible of Albert C.'s father, Jacob, the surname is spelled Steinburger. In the original Bibles of Albert C.'s mother, Lydia Amanda (nee Long), and her son Jacob, the surname is spelled Steinbarger.

Was this gentleman named for Albert Steinbarger, who according to 1870 US Census resided in Mifflin County, Derry Twp, PA and was a farmer, age 25?

More About ALBERT C. STEINBARGER:

Baptism: 1863, Church of the Brethren, Dry Valley congregation

Deacon: 1870, Church of the Brethren, Dry Valley congregation

Marriage Notes for ALBERT STEINBARGER and HENRIETTA MILLER:

Henrietta was originally of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Marriage solemnized by Rev. Smith of that denomination.

Children of ALBERT STEINBARGER and HENRIETTA MILLER are:

5.
  - i. MOSES EDWIN<sup>3</sup> STEINBERGER, b. November 21, 1884, Maitland, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; d. May 11, 1960, Rockland (now Belpre), Washington County, Ohio.
  - ii. VIOLA HENRIETTA STEINBERGER.
  - iii. SARAH ANN STEINBERGER, d. June 1955, Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania.
  - iv. EMMA ALETTA STEINBERGER.
  - v. MINNIE RUTH STEINBERGER.
  - vi. FLORENCE MILLER STEINBERGER, b. Maitland, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; d. 1940.
  - vii. HARRISON STEINBERGER.
  - viii. MILLER STEINBERGER.
  - ix. LYDIA MAUDE STEINBERGER.

*Generation No. 3*

4. SAMUEL JAMES<sup>3</sup> STEINBARGER (*JACOB<sup>2</sup>, JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER*) was born March 30, 1875 in Maitland, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania<sup>36,37,38</sup>, and died August 1967<sup>38</sup>. He married CLARA GRACE RUPERT June 08, 1899<sup>39</sup>, daughter of SAMUEL RUPERT and REBECCA RAINEY.

Notes for SAMUEL JAMES STEINBARGER:

From A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania"

"STEINBERGER, Samuel J., second of seven children of Jacob and Eliza (nee Baird) Steinberger, members of the Church of the Brethren, was born near Maitland, (Pa.), March 30, 1875. He had the advantage of common schools and five terms at Juniata College. He made his living on the farm and teaching school.

He was united in marriage with Clara C., daughter of Samuel G. and Rebecca E. (nee Rainey) Rupert, members of the Church of the Brethren, and he a minister, the union being solemnized by Harry Spanogle, June 8, 1899. To them were born five children -- Rupert, Maybelle, Kathryn, Samuel, and Darwin.

They both united with the Church of the Brethren, Dry Valley congregation, in September 1899, Samuel J. Swigart administering baptism. Here he was called to the ministry, May 17, 1905; and, through the laying on of hands by Samuel J. and John C. Swigart, he was ordained, May 17, 1919. He has represented his congregation at District meeting six times; and General Conference, twice. He has had oversight of the home congregation since January 1, 1924. He has been very active in Sunday-school work, serving both as superintendent and teacher. His address is Lewistown, (Pa.)."

More About SAMUEL JAMES STEINBARGER:

Ministry: May 17, 1905, Dry Valley congregation

Ordination: May 17, 1919

SSN: 188-07-2335<sup>40</sup>

Marriage Notes for SAMUEL STEINBARGER and CLARA RUPERT:

Marriage solemnized by Harry Sponagle

Children of SAMUEL STEINBARGER and CLARA RUPERT are:

- i. RUPERT<sup>4</sup> STEINBERGER<sup>41</sup>, b. April 06, 1900<sup>42</sup>; d. July 1981<sup>42</sup>.

More About RUPERT STEINBERGER:

SSN: 178-28-7519<sup>42</sup>

- ii. MAYBELLE STEINBERGER<sup>43</sup>.
  - iii. KATHRYN STEINBERGER<sup>43</sup>.
  - iv. SAMUEL STEINBERGER<sup>43</sup>.
  - v. DARWIN STEINBERGER<sup>43</sup>.

5. MOSES EDWIN<sup>3</sup> STEINBERGER (*ALBERT C.<sup>2</sup> STEINBARGER, JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER*) was born November 21, 1884 in Maitland, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania<sup>44</sup>, and died May 11, 1960 in Rockland (now Belpre), Washington

County, Ohio<sup>44</sup>. He married LAURA ELLEN ISENBERG, daughter of LEMISH ISENBERG and SADIE MCCALLIPS. She was born March 22, 1887<sup>44</sup>, and died July 11, 1932<sup>44</sup>.

Notes for MOSES EDWIN STEINBERGER:

Belpre, Ohio was formerly known as Rockland, Ohio.

More About MOSES EDWIN STEINBERGER:

Burial: Rockland Cemetery, Belpre, Washington County, Ohio<sup>44</sup>

More About LAURA ELLEN ISENBERG:

Burial: Birchhill Cemetery, Burnham, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania<sup>44</sup>

Children of MOSES STEINBERGER and LAURA ISENBERG are:

- i. ALBERT LEMISH<sup>4</sup> STEINBERGER, b. August 11, 1909<sup>44</sup>; d. November 1957<sup>44</sup>.
6. ii. FRANCES MADELINE STEINBERGER, b. November 19, 1910; d. August 28, 1992, Orlando, Florida.
7. iii. ARLENE ALMA STEINBERGER, b. September 06, 1913, Burnham, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; d. November 20, 1999, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
- iv. GETHALEEN STEINBERGER, b. September 06, 1913<sup>44</sup>; d. September 07, 1913<sup>44</sup>.
- v. EDWIN MOSES STEINBERGER, b. December 25, 1915<sup>44</sup>; d. May 27, 1994<sup>44</sup>.
8. vi. JOSEPH STEINBERGER, b. September 15, 1920, Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania; d. March 01, 1991, Novato, Marin County, California.

#### Generation No. 4

6. FRANCES MADELINE<sup>4</sup> STEINBERGER (*MOSES EDWIN<sup>3</sup>, ALBERT C.<sup>2</sup> STEINBARGER, JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER*) was born November 19, 1910<sup>44</sup>, and died August 28, 1992 in Orlando, Florida<sup>44</sup>. She married JULIUS STARETZ.

Child of FRANCES STEINBERGER and JULIUS STARETZ is:

- i. DAVID<sup>5</sup> STARETZ, Adopted child.

7. ARLENE ALMA<sup>4</sup> STEINBERGER (*MOSES EDWIN<sup>3</sup>, ALBERT C.<sup>2</sup> STEINBARGER, JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER*) was born September 06, 1913 in Burnham, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania<sup>45,46</sup>, and died November 20, 1999 in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan<sup>47</sup>. She married (1) FRANCIS PATRICK NIXON, SR June 24, 1940 in Fredericksburg, Frederick County, Virginia<sup>48,49</sup>, son of THOMAS NIXON and MARY O'TOOLE. He was born August 18, 1903 in Portland, Cumberland County, Maine<sup>50,51,52</sup>, and died November 03, 1950 in Portland, Cumberland County, Maine<sup>53,54</sup>. She married (2) CLIFFORD HOWARD GAILEY May 25, 1956 in Portland, Cumberland County, Maine<sup>54</sup>, son of CHARLES GAILEY and SARAH SMITH. He was born February 22, 1911 in Portland, Cumberland County, Maine<sup>55,56,57</sup>, and died March 07, 1968 in Portland, Cumberland County, Maine<sup>58,59,60,61</sup>.

Notes for ARLENE ALMA STEINBERGER:

There was some confusion regarding Arlene's birth name. When she sought a Birth Certificate from the State of Pennsylvania, she found her birth name recorded as Zela. By affidavit, she changed this name to Arlene Alma in 1956.

More About ARLENE ALMA STEINBERGER:

Medicare: 005-09-9932-D<sup>62</sup>

Religion: Church of the Brethren (Mennonite)

SSN: 207-07-5186<sup>63</sup>

More About FRANCIS PATRICK NIXON, SR:

Burial: November 07, 1950, Calvary Cemetery St Thomas No 212, South Portland, Cumberland County, Maine<sup>64,65</sup>

Social Security Number: 007-10-1284<sup>66</sup>

Marriage Notes for ARLENE STEINBERGER and FRANCIS NIXON:

There was religious difference in this marriage from the start. Frank was Roman Catholic and Arlene was

Mennonite (Church of the Brethren). Both families wanted Frank and Arlene to be married in their own church, under their own religious tradition. Frank and Arlene solved the dilemma by running off to Fredericksburg, VA to be married in a civil ceremony by a judge.

More About CLIFFORD HOWARD GAILEY:

Burial: March 09, 1968, Brooklawn Cemetery, South Portland, Cumberland County, Maine<sup>67</sup>

Military service: November 01, 1943, 823-18-85 AS USNR SV-6<sup>68</sup>

SSN: 005-09-9932

Children of ARLENE STEINBERGER and FRANCIS NIXON are:

- i. FRANCIS PATRICK<sup>5</sup> NIXON, JR, b. February 13, 1941, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania<sup>69,70,71</sup>; m. LINDA DIANE HEATH, June 05, 1965, Wilton, Franklin County, Maine<sup>72,73</sup>; b. September 26, 1943, Wilton, Franklin County, Maine<sup>74</sup>.

Notes for FRANCIS PATRICK NIXON, JR:

B.S. (Civil Engineering) University of Maine 1963

M.S. (Sanitary Engineering) University of Maine 1965

Sigma Nu fraternity

Throughout his life Francis was known as Patrick, to avoid confusion with his father ("Frank"). Patrick was an environmental engineer. After graduation from the University of Maine (Orono, Maine), he worked for Metcalf & Eddy, Engineers, Boston, Massachusetts for about a year, then the U.S. government from 1966-1975, and Ford Motor Company from 1975-2000. He retired on January 1, 2001. He specialized in water pollution/water quality. From 1981 he managed all water pollution/water quality regulatory affairs for Ford Motor Company in North America. He was an expert in government regulations regarding water pollution. Early in his career, he was very competitive, especially when negotiating with government agencies. Patrick was a driver, demanding much of himself and much of others. This work ethic brought him success in business. While gratifying, his self-sufficiency was sometimes a handicap and a threat. As he became older, he learned more patience and gentleness.

Patrick liked the outdoors, was an avid hunter, fisherman, skier, rock climber, and mountain climber. From his 30s to 40s he coached and played soccer (until becoming injured).

After 1968, he was a follower of Jesus Christ, active in Baptist churches, and (1999) a member of Gideons International. For more than 30 years he sang in church choirs. During his life he had several close encounters with God, and God honored him with several trials that steadily strengthened his relationship with Christ.

At age 9, Patrick witnessed his father's death by heart attack. The family sent him into another room alone while they attended to the emergency. Patrick offered a simple child's prayer. He "heard" (not audibly) God say "Don't worry. I'll take care of you." Many years later (1982-1986), Patrick and Linda were challenged by a moderately rebellious son. This experience forced him to recognize and deal with his self-sufficiency. He trusted God (who loves the son even more than Patrick), turned the problem over to Him, and learned to "live by faith" (in uncertainty, without knowing the precise future) day by day. Following that experience, he often observed that that trial was one of God's great blessings for his family. It was God's wake-up call to Patrick. In 1997, Patrick moved beyond salvation to surrender his life to Christ and live much more actively for Him.

Although he strove to be methodical, analytical, and rational, Patrick was an inquisitive, intuitive, instinctual thinker. Accordingly, he performed best when he quickly chose a course of action based on instinct. This temperament caused him to commonly respond by suggesting alternatives, initiative, and trial and error, both in business and in private life – and to jump from one interest or activity to another. But throughout his life his mind dominated his heart.

More About FRANCIS PATRICK NIXON, JR:

Medical Information: surviving identical twin, premature birth 3 lbs, 8 oz at birth, born 4:20 PM, Harrisburg Hospital<sup>75</sup>

Retirement: January 01, 2001, Ford Motor Company

Social Security Number: 006-38-7418<sup>76</sup>

- ii. THOMAS NIXON, b. February 13, 1941, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania<sup>77,78</sup>; d. February 15, 1941, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania<sup>79</sup>.

More About THOMAS NIXON:

Burial: Catholic Cemetery, Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania<sup>79</sup>

8. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup> STEINBERGER (*MOSES EDWIN<sup>3</sup>, ALBERT C.<sup>2</sup> STEINBARGER, JACOB<sup>1</sup> STEINBURGER*) was born September 15, 1920 in Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania<sup>80,81</sup>, and died March 01, 1991 in Novato, Marin County, California<sup>82,83</sup>. He married MILDRED PHYLIS MILLER June 12, 1942.

More About JOSEPH STEINBERGER:

Social Security Number: 162-12-7888<sup>84</sup>

Children of JOSEPH STEINBERGER and MILDRED MILLER are:

- i. TERRY JO<sup>5</sup> STEINBERGER.
- ii. DEEBETT ANN STEINBERGER, m. ANTHONY KNEBEL.

#### Endnotes

1. *Genealogical summary by Edwin Moses Steinberger.*
2. Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger. Entry apparently by his surviving wife, Lydia Amanda Steinbarger.
3. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger.*
4. *Genealogical summary by Edwin Moses Steinberger.*
5. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790).*
6. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger.*
7. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
8. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
9. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
10. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
11. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger.*
12. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
13. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
14. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
15. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
16. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
17. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
18. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
19. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
20. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
21. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
22. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
23. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
24. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
25. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
26. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
27. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
28. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinbarger (1843), Births.*
29. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinbarger (1843), Marriages.*
30. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinbarger (1843).*
31. *A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania.*
32. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinburger (1790), Familien Register.*
33. *Original Bible of Lydia Amanda (nee Long) Steinbarger, Familien Register.*
34. *A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania, page 536.*
35. *Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).*
36. *A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania, page 537.*
37. *Original Bible of Jacob Steinbarger (1843).*
38. *Social Security Death Register.*
39. *A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania.*
40. *Social Security Death Register.*
41. *A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania.*
42. *Social Security Death Register.*
43. *A History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania.*

44. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
45. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *Certificate of Birth of Arlene Alma Steinberger*, (2/16/1956, No. 369571, File No. 139638-13).
46. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
47. State of Michigan, *Record of Death of Arlene Alma Gailey*, (11/23/1999).
48. Lem W. Houston, Marriage Commissioner, City of Fredericksburg, Virginia, *Certificate of Marriage of Francis Patrick Nixon, Sr and Arlene Alma Steinberger*, (6/24/1940).
49. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
50. Rev H. J. Cox, *Baptismal Certificate of Francis Patrick Nixon, Sr.*, (10/19/1940).
51. City Clerk, Portland, Cumberland County, Maine, *Certificate of Birth of Francis Patrick Nixon, Sr.*, (12/12/1941).
52. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
53. City Clerk, Portland, Maine, *Record of Death of Francis Patrick Nixon, Sr.*, (1/30/1951).
54. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
55. Social Security Death Register.
56. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
57. Certificate of Birth of Clifford Howard Gailey, State of Maine, 7/10/1929
58. Maine Death Records.
59. Social Security Death Register.
60. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
61. Record of Death of Clifford Howard Gailey.
62. Medicare Card of Arlene A (Steinberger) Gailey.
63. Social Security Card of Arlene A (Steinberger) Gailey.
64. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
65. Invoice for Funeral of Francis P. Nixon, Sr., Died 11/3/50 – Buried 11/7/50. Funeral from 15 Deering St. Libera Prayers in Sacred Heart Church at 9 A.M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. #212 = "St. Thomas" Flaherty & Son 15 Deering Street Portland, Maine.
66. *Social Security Card of Francis Patrick Nixon, Sr.*
67. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
68. Induction Orders, Clifford Howard Gailey. 11/1/43
69. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *Certificate of Birth of Francis Patrick Nixon Jr.*, (3/14/1996).
70. Harrisburg Hospital, Birth Certificate of Francis Patrick Nixon Jr, 2/13/1941.
71. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
72. Ian McLauchlan, Minister, First Congregational Church, Wilton, Maine, Certificate of Marriage of Francis Patrick Nixon Jr and Linda Diane Heath, 6/5/1965.
73. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
74. Town Clerk, Wilton, Maine, *Certificate of Birth of Linda Diane Heath*, (4/24/1957).
75. Harrisburg Hospital, Birth Certificate of Francis Patrick Nixon Jr, 2/13/1941.
76. *Social Security Card of Francis Patrick Nixon, Jr.*
77. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
78. Harrisburg Hospital, Birth Certificate of Thomas Nixon (1941), 2/13/1941
79. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
80. Social Security Death Register.
81. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
82. Social Security Death Register.
83. Original Bible of Arlene Alma Steinberger (1913).
84. Social Security Death Register.

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May 28, 1988

To those who may peruse these pages;

In many instances vital documents or statistics such as written personal letters, marriage, birth, or death records are not provided for many of the families included in this work. Those exceptions and inadequacies generally occur in the period covering the latter 18th and early 19th centuries when vital records were kept so haphazardly and inconsistently.

In such instances conclusions were sometimes made based upon historical and geographical studies only. E.G. "they were there at the right time and place" Of course such determinations are subject to possible error.

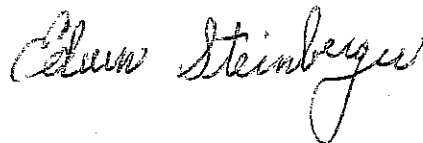
It is for this reason that I have occasionally subjected the reader to drawn out explanatory deductions. For the same reason in some instances several possible branches of the same surname have been assembled.

There are also in my files some thousand pages of the principle families included herein. (Especially the many William Millers of the Revolutionary period. Wasn't there a mess of them?

If some future reader should find any possible discrepancies or questions or wish further information from my files I would be pleased to hear from you,

Auf Wiedersehen,

Edwin Steinberger



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# Our Genesis

Numbers 1:18

-- They declared their pedigrees after their families, by the house of their fathers ---

Who among us has not in some moment of meditation wondered, "Whence came I?". That vexed question came to mind while reading my grandfather's diaries. Of a sudden the many bygone names therein transited from mere words to beings that belonged to me. The thought occurred that all of these are part of me. I am not only a Steinberger but of the stuff of many merged in me.

The mathematics of human biological progression has a multiple of two for every generation. E.g. there are two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents, sixteen great, greats, and so on. It does not take much intellect to arrive at the consideration that through only four generations there are the elements of sixteen different progenitors in the bloodstream of each of us.

Thirty five years is the accepted genealogical progression from a person's birth to the death of his father. If we conclude this to be a generation then in only a hundred and five years there the genes of sixteen progenitors in the veins of everyone. In a century and a half beyond my birth, the year 1765, there were thirty two ancestral cells that formed the final me. I wondered who they were and when they walked this earth and where. The curiosity that impelled me to search those roots is called genealogy.

Webster says the roots of the word are taken from the Late Latin "genea" meaning descent, and the Greek "logos" meaning discourse. The Dictionary goes on to say, "a history of the descent of a person from one or more ancestors". It seems that it could just as well be said that the word is composed of a prefix "gene" which biologically means, "a hypothetical element transmitted from parent to offspring" and a suffix, "-alogy", meaning the study of.

The study has no end for all the beginnings must lead through the ages to ad infinitum. Even so the tracing of our origins has been an exciting adventure. Piecing together the clues of our past became at some times a demanding task and at others a pleasant pastime. One day's promising search might lead to a disappointing end while a tomorrow's lead brought satisfying results beyond first expectations. It was like the working of a giant jig-saw puzzle in which the finding of each segment was an accomplished pleasure enhanced only by the completion of the whole. Answers about our antecedents are such a pile of pieces. They have been well scattered and the ancestral answers are found in many nooks and crannies. But they are there in many varied sources.

Vital statistics, that is the dates of birth, marriage, and death, are found in county courthouses and state archives.

Personal records such as journals, diaries, letters, old photos, newspaper items, funeral booklets, and other personal effects offer their bits and pieces.

Legal papers, namely deeds, wills, tax bills, and the judgements of orphan's courts give names, dates and places.

School papers such as college registrars, diplomas, and year books contribute their items of interest.

Naturalization papers tell us when some ancestors came to these shores and when.

Ship passenger lists give similar information about our ancestors and also acquaint us with neighbors that accompanied them.

Military papers, viz the enlistment and discharge records, the 201 files, and awards, all of which can be obtained from General Services in Washington, D.C. Regimental and militia musters are found in various historical annals.

History and Genealogy go hand in hand. In both local and national histories we find the names of our ancestors for they were a part of the past. They shaped it and were in turn molded by their times.

Correspondence with relatives and those with similar surnames often tie together indecisive findings or show the way to new.

Census rolls list family members, their ages and place of birth. The federal census has been taken every ten years since 1790.

The movements of our ancestors have been well chronicled. All the above mentioned sources have been tabulated in publications to be found in the many genealogical and historical depositories.

Although I have touched upon others the most productive that I have used have been the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library, the Michigan State Library in Lansing, The Hoenstine Lending Library in Hoilidaysburg, Penna., the Mifflin County Historical Society Library of

Lewistown, Penna., and the lending section of the National Genealogical Society of Washington, D.C. There must also be mentioned the Library of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS). It is one of the largest and most extensive genealogical sources in the world. You will never do much reading about genealogy without being directed to this facility with its vast lists and records of names. The Mormons have microfilmed the records of towns, cities, states, and nations from all over the world. They have amassed more than one million 100-foot rolls of microfilmed records and many thousands of historical and genealogical volumes.

The work that follows this introduction was gleaned from all the forenamed genealogical sources. The gathered data has been assembled in the traditional manner of the Book of Numbers, "These be the heads of their father's Houses." Each family begins with the earliest discovered patriarch and matriarch followed by their progeny to the present time. In most instances this is completed through six generations (from Jacob to Jeffrey). If that consanguinity were perfectly gathered my grandchildren would look on the names of sixty four maternal and sixty four paternal forebears totaling one hundred and twenty eight genetic beginnings. But there are some blanks in their pedigree charts. The work is never done. I hope that some soul that continues the tracing will have as much fun in the doing as I have had.

THE STEINBERGER  
COAT OF ARMS



THE STEINBERGER COAT OF ARMS HEREBY ILLUSTRATED IS OFFICIALLY DOCUMENTED IN RIETSTAP ARMORIAL GENERAL. THE ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS (SHIELD) IS AS FOLLOWS:

"D'AZUR A UN GLACIER D'ARG."

WHEN TRANSLATED THE BLAZON ALSO DESCRIBES THE ORIGINAL COLORS OF THE STEINBERGER ARMS AS:

"BLUE: WITH A SILVER GLACIER."

ABOVE THE SHIELD AND HELMET IS THE CREST WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS:

"TWO BLUE ELEPHANT TRUNKS EACH ADORNED IN ITS OPENING BY A SILVER STAR."

*Who are we?  
Whence came we?*

Deutronomy 32:7

Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father and he will show thee, thy elders and they will tell thee.

The surname, proper name, family name, or more specifically the last name came into usage about 1000 AD and had become fairly common throughout Europe by the 12th century. It was added to the Christian, Baptismal, or first name in order to more ably distinguish the individual. Roman, Greek and early Asiatic families added certain military, cultural or special achievements to the family name to designate a distinguished family member, such as Scipio Africanus, Julius Caesar, Caesar Augustus, Alexander Magnus etc. But previous to the twelfth century individuals among the general populace were known by only one given name.

Surnames began to be adopted in England about 1000 AD, coming from Normandy. A few of the native saxons had surnames. The terminations ing, kin, son in English names were derived from the Norse ingr, kyn, and sonr. Similarly there are English terminations derived from the Fresian ken, ke, ock; and from the Norman French et, ette, let, ot, otte, and el; and from the Norse l, a, ki, ka, gi, ga, ungr, ingr, and ling. Some Teutonic endings are er, ur, bach, hart, and mann. The Gaelic contributed Mac, Mc, and the Irish O, the Saxon ap, the Norse ungar, the Friesian ingar and en, Anglo-Saxon ing, and the Norman Fitz are all prefixes generally meaning the son of.

Our last names evolved from five general sources viz occupation, location, father's name and characteristics and colors. Examples,

occupation- carpenter, cook, miller, taylor.

location - brook, hill, ford.

father's name- Robertson, MacGregor, Fitzpatrick

father's characteristics - Short, Lytle, Longfellow, Lang.

colors - White, Black, Brown, the Germanic Weis.

Because America is a country of many nationalities there is a great variety of names. Some were hard to pronounce by the English natives who came here first. Some of our ancestors could not spell their name but they could say it. They said it to different people who spelled it in different ways. When the early foreign immigrants began to arrive in the English colonies there was a tendency to shorten or anglicize the name. The German Vogel became bird. The French Pantofler became slipper or slip. Tolchinson became Tolin. Isenberger became Isenberg. Steinberger was many times shortened to Steinberg or Steinbergh. Some even completely anglicized Steinberger to Stonemont. It is supposed that in such fashion fully sixty percent of twentieth century American names have been changed or refashioned.

The surname Steinberger is comparatively rare. Its literal interpretation is "stone mountain" or a resident of stone mountain. It is derived from the Germanic "stein" meaning stone and "berg" meaning mountain. The addition of the Teutonic appendage "er" denotes a person or thing of the root word. As examples, a burger is a resident of a burg or town and similarly a berger would be a resident of a mountain. We find many linguistic adaptations of Teutonic names when the German people came to America. Friederiche Steinberger, who came on the ship Priscilla in 1750, was soon known as Frederick Stoneberger when he settled in Virginia. The name of Jacob Steinberger, patriarch of this chronicle, was spelled in varied fashion after coming to this continent. The first family arrivals in Northampton County spelled the name the valid Steinberger. In high dutch dialect "stein" is pronounced shtayn. A probate clerk in Lehigh County wrote the name of the wife as "Catrine Shtaynberger" although the proper name of Peter Steinberger was on the face of the will. The dialectual pronunciation of "berger" is sometimes barrier or berrier. There was a change made in the 1800 Maryland Census rolls in which Isenberger became Isenberrier although the German bearers of the name spelled it in the first fashion on all their personal papers. The English census taker had written it as he heard it pronounced. In similar fashion my grandfather Albert wrote "Steinbarger" instead of Steinberger. I can recall hearing him speak in "der Deutsche" of Pennsylvania to Amish visitors and he and they pronounced the name as Shtaynbarrier. In the family bible of Jacob Steinberger, patriarch of this chronicle, the name is spelled Steinburger on a written frontspiece. On all his deeds and papers he spelled it the correct Steinberger. Evidently some later person, possibly a grandchild wrote the phonetic Steinburger on the first page. Phonetic translation not only made changes from German to English but alterations arose from English to German. In Rev. Henry Kieffer's book, "First Settlers On

the Forks of the Delaware" he gives a humorous example of such a change. A minister in the early Reformed church in Easton wrote into his records the name "Makolieri". A researcher later could find no civil record of such a family. Upon further investigation it was found that the good pastor had written the name of McCleary just as "McCleary" sounded to him in German phonetic spelling.

On muster rolls of the War of 1812 Peter and Jacob are variously recorded as Steinberger, Stineberger, and Steinbergh.

A clerk in the Mifflin County courthouse writes it as Stanbarger in the will of Moses Miller in 1879.

Spelling deviations of the name continue into this twentieth century. Although my aunts Sara and Florence were born with the name "Steinbarger", as my grandfather first spelled it; when they attended college they found it to be incorrect and thereafter went by the correct "Steinberger", as did my grandfather also in his latter years. However, my father retained the "barger" spelling until 1926. At that time my aunt Florence inadvertently wrote "Steinberger" on a letterhead order for his newly established plumbing business. Alas, she also painted a sign in like manner. Rather than change the order and sign he let it remain as she had it. Evidently the retention of his spelling was not worth the twelve dollar cost to change them.

At the time I had written my name as "Steinbarger" through my twelve years; although my brothers and sisters had adopted their father's new version. It was not until the year of my marriage in 1941 that I changed my surname to "Steinberger" in the Pennsylvania Vital Statistics. As far as I know I was the last of the descendants of Jacob to use the "barger" spelling. I wonder who will fracture the name next for to do so is kismet.

So much for nomenclature. Just as important as to who they were is where did they come from.

When one observes the piety of the gentle Palatine refugees of the early German movement to America it is hard to believe they were descendants of fierce, warlike Teutons of the first century. The Allemani who repulsed the Roman legions were progenitors of the Pennsylvania Deutsche. At the time they opposed Caesar's armies they occupied the territory between the Main and Danube rivers, all of what is now Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and the lower Rhine. The Pennsylvania Germans are lineal kin to those first century Allemani and Helvetii.

It is not known exactly when the first pioneer, immigrant German set foot on American soil. He was probably numbered among those that came to New Netherlands (later New York) in 1623. That colony was a haven for Protestant refugees of Europe including many Lutherans from Germany. Some of these

migrated to Pennsylvania when the Swedish possessions were taken over by Oglethorpe.

Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden established a colony on the Delaware in 1638. His minister, Oxensterna, included a large infusion of Germans along with the Swedes and Finns that composed the most of the colonists. The second governor of New Sweden was Johannes Prinz, a German from Holstein, who brought with him a considerable number of German Pomeranians. When William Penn obtained his land grant on the Delaware in 1681 there were already a considerable number of people of German descent living there.

William Penn had passed through the war devastated Rhine country in 1677 as a Quaker minister preaching a doctrine of religious life not unlike that of the Rhinelander's own Menno Simon. He made many friends there and, next to his own in England, they were nearest to his heart. His first efforts to obtain colonists were directed, therefore, towards Germany. The laws that Penn formulated for his colony in 1782 did not include any restrictions of creed, birth, or color. He would receive all sober emigrants with open arms and give them the free exercise of their occupations and religions. His invitation was well received by the downtrodden and devastated of the Rhineland.

The first result of Penn's efforts for German immigration was the Crefield colony under Francis Daniel Pastorius which founded and settled Germantown in 1683. That Mennonite community was increased throughout the remainder of the century by a yearly influx of Menno brethren from the Palatinate.

Johannes Kelpius and his band of forty christian theists came in 1694. Daniel Faulkner brought additions to those pietist devout in 1704. Their numbers were likewise yearly augmented by additional Rhineland peasants who came to join the brethren who had prepared the way.

In 1708 a small band of Swiss Heugenots came over and located in the Pequa Valley of Lancaster County. Between the years of 1711 and 1717 there were large additions to that settlement by Palatinate refugees.

The Palatinate of that time was divided into the Upper and the Lower Palatinate. The Upper belonged to the Duke of Bavaria and the Lower to the Count Palatine of the Rhine. It takes its name from the Count who at one time owned the whole and administered justice in the Emperors name. Into this Palatinate, as early as 1634 and earlier, the persecuted Mennonites of Switzerland and other harassed religious sects of Europe flocked because the Count Palatine allowed much freedom of religious thought.

However the Thirty Years War of the seventeenth century was a disaster for the inhabitants of the Palatinate. It killed off more than half of their numbers. Vast tracts of land were devastated and were out of cultivation. Farm folk wandered over a desert that was once a garden. Cities and villages lay in ashes. Hunger, Poverty, Pestilence, and Disease, rode the length of the land.



England's Queen Anne in gratuitous alleviation towards that suffering populace brought many thousands of them to a transient stop in England and Ireland. This became known as The Great Palatinate Exodus. The refugees of the Exodus were not suffering any serious religious persecution but rather the hardships of a war torn land. The number of people in the Exodus has been estimated to have been from 14000 to 33000. Their ultimate object was Pennsylvania but when they flocked into England they found that there were neither money nor ships to take them there. Only those who had the monetary resources or found financial aid were able to book passage to America. They had been officially invited and in some cases financially helped by the English government; but the great numbers entering England alarmed her Majesty's government. It had planned on using them as settlers in America between the Indian lands of the West and the settlements on the Atlantic seaboard. However the German numbers became so large that the government was not able to handle the explosive situation and in the latter part of 1709 many were sent back to Europe. Some were sent to the West Indies and Ireland. Six hundred and fifty were sent to the North Carolina New Bern Colony of Michelle and Graffenreid. Thirty two hundred were taken to New York in May of 1710 where most were settled in the Mohawk Valley to become a bulwark of defense on the New York frontier. Of all the 14000 or more Palatinates of the Exodus that intended to come to Pennsylvania in 1709 the only ones who did arrive in Penn's province were a few hundred who reached Skippack in 1709. However those that were turned back to Germany from England reorganized their efforts and came to the wharves of Philadelphia in a steady stream through the year 1720.

In 1657 a large Mennonite settlement had been established at Gravesend, N.Y. and in 1709 an addition of three thousand was added by refugees of the Exodus. Many of them were disenchanted by the harassment of New York officialdom and moved to Pennsylvania. In 1728 the majority of them were allowed by Governor Hunter to settle on the Tulpyhocken Creek in Montgomery County, Penna. Even as early as 1693 Governor Fletcher of New York wrote, "more families are daily moving to Pennsylvania and Connecticut to be eased from the taxes." In 1696 Rev. John Miller wrote, "the burdens of the Province of New York have made three hundred families forsake and move to Pennsylvania and Maryland."

From both foreign and American lands German people were flocking to Penn's colony. In fact there was such an increase in German numbers that the Proprietary Government became alarmed at the large influx of foreigners. It was suggested at a meeting of the Council on Sep. 9, 1717 that an Oath of Allegiance be demanded of all immigrants not of British ancestry. The order was passed but evidently was not acted upon for there is no evidence of the oath being demanded

until 1727. The arrival of a shipload of immigrants on Sept. 21, 1727 appears to have recalled to the Council the action of ten years previous. The following appeared on the minutes. "A paper being drawn up to be signed by those Palatines who should come into this province with an intention to settle therein, pursuant to the order of this board, was this day presented, read & approved, and is in these words: there followed a wordy oath to give allegiance to King George, & obey the laws of England and Pennsylvania by the late inhabitants of the Palatinate.

This did not slow the German tide. A half century of irrepressible exodus was to follow. When five ships arrived at the port of Philadelphia in the same year of 1727 laden with German immigrants the Provincial Government became newly alarmed. They imposed a forty shilling head tax on all aliens. It is reasonable to suppose that this forty shilling tax would be a restraining effect on foreign immigration. On today's exchange that was approximately ten dollars and would have been a severe financial strain on the poor of Europe. Fully half of the foreign colonists were well enough to do to have the means to pay their passage and buy land, especially those that came between 1683 and 1717. However the new tax and impelling reasons of unrest in the Palatinate led to the Redemptioners of 1728 to 1751.

In order that the poor might migrate to America ship owners and land speculators set up the system of redemption payment for passage and land. In payment of passage they would serve three to five years in servitude as urban apprentices or as laborers on farm lands. The Redemptioners, after serving out their time, became solid citizens of a nation by their frugality and industry and some became influential and wealthy.

A German movement came to Pennsylvania from 1720 to 1725 which consisted mostly of religious dissenters. Some came by way of Philadelphia and some through New York. Although most settled in Pennsylvania others drifted on and were distributed in all the colonies from Vermont to Georgia.

This movement was followed by another influx of various religions through the years 1725 to 1740 consisting of Reformed, Catholic, Moravian, and the Schwenkfelder faiths. In the year of 1749 twenty vessels brought 12000 to Philadelphia alone. Similar numbers arrived in 1750-51.

In 1741 Count Zinzendorf of Saxony founded the Moravian colony at Bethlehem, Penna. From 1741 to 1743 large numbers of Moravians followed him to Bethlehem, especially after his personal efforts induced the British Parliament to pass laws propitious to the Moravian movement in the British Dominions. The colonists of Bethlehem were joined by a large contingent of Moravian brethren. Oglethorpe had established

the colony of Georgia in 1732 and many persecuted German protestants were among his colonists. They became dissatisfied with his demands for military service, and most of the Moravians moved to Pennsylvania. Those Georgia dissidents left Oglethorpe's domains not only because of disenchantment with his government's demands but also due to the nationalistic ties and glowing reports from the Bethlehem brethren of the liberal spirit in Penn's colony.

The population of Pennsylvania in 1740 has been estimated to have been about 100,000 of which one fourth were said to have been Quakers, one half to have been Germans, and the remainder emigrants from northern Ireland. If one were to have drawn three circles around Philadelphia the Quakers would have resided within the space of the smallest circle, the Germans in the next belt, and the Scotch-Irish on the frontier. In each area there would have been small groups of the others. (See map on following page.)

During the French and Indian War ship passages to America slowed to a trickle. No immigrant ships docked at the port of Philadelphia during the years of 1757 to 1760. After peace was declared the tide once more began coming in a steady stream until, in 1773, it reached the highest point attained since 1754. It gradually dwindled from 1777 until the end of the century. At the close of the eighteenth century the Germans constituted a third of the population of the state. The first census of 1790 showed a population of 434,373 of which 144,791 were of German descent.

There was another large increase in the German population of Pennsylvania previous to 1790 that many have not taken into consideration. This was those German soldiers that remained in the state after the Revolution. The number that were sent to America to fight under King George III were 29,867 as given by Kapp's "Soldatenhandel". Of those he says that 1200 were killed, 6354 died of illness or accident and 5000 deserted or were released in captivity. Most of that 5000 remained scattered among German speaking countrymen in Pennsylvania.

The reason for the extended foregoing account of Penn's German origins is to give the reader a backdrop to the scene of our possible place of beginning. As this genealogical work does not include any research on foreign shores there is no place given where our family originated. It may have been from the vineyard of Steinberg near the village of Hattenheim in Hesse. The father of Jacob may have been a draftee in the armies of the Prince of Hesse sent to fight for King George. There are many Steinberg place names from which our family could have come. There is the village of Steinberg in Schleswig and the Steinbergh mountains of Schleswig-Holstein. There are two villages named Steinberg in Bavaria, one near Landau and the other west of Bodenwhor. There is another village of the name south of Ulm. There are

the craggy Steinbergs of the Bavarian mountains and the Swiss and Austrian Alps.

The Austrian genealogist, Karl Friedrich von Frank zu zu Defering has it that, (from "Steinberger Family Records" by Mary Frances Urbahns) "There are bearers of the Steinberger name in its different spellings (of Steinberger, Stainberger, Steinperger, Stainperger, etc.) to be found in the Tyrol and in Styria.

Such as:

Stainberger, Johann Anton, actuary at Schlanders in Tyrol. To him the Emperor granted a coat-of-arms on August 14, 1744.

Steinberger, Alexander, greffier of the court of the city of Innsbruck in the Tyrol. To him the Emperere granted a coat-of-arms on June 6, 1770.

Steinberger, Peter, at Nuremburg, a coat-of-arms on Sep 4, 1422.

Steinberger, Georg, district-leader on Carniola, on Sept. 16, 1622, the title of nobility: "Steinberger von Steinberg".

Of a more ancient, in June of 1484, Hans Stainberger, Katrein Stainberger, and Anna, wife of Niklas Kirchmaris, all heirs of Peter Sneider gave various bequests to different organizations.

Any of these people or places could have spawned our Steinberger ancestors.

As will be portrayed in the pages that follow, Teutonic genes are only one of several national strains that flow within our family bloodstream, foremost of which are the English, Irish, and Scotch-Irish of Ulster. Of the latter, the "History of Pennsylvania by \_\_\_\_\_ relates,

"Besides the English and German, the third important element in Penn's provincial population was what is commonly called the Scotch-Irish. In the reign of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts, and the protectorate of Cromwell, a large amount of land was devastated and the inhabitants destroyed in the north of Ireland. To people the country, there emigrated or were moved from Scotland and England a number of Protestant people, whose descendants still constitute the prevailing influence in Ulster. They were Presbyterians by persuasion, and in turn had to suffer from the attempts to force Episcopacy upon them by the Stuarts. They concluded to pack their possessions and move across the seas to the provinces in America. Of those who came to Pennsylvania some stopped in the east, and were merged with the English Presbyterians of Philadelphia and near by counties. But the greater number pressed for the frontiers outside the Germans, and made homes for themselves in the woods. As frontiers went westward they moved with them. ~~They~~

They were busy, self-reliant people, admirably adapted to meet the hardships of settlement. They placed their cabins on some of the best lands reserved by the proprietaries and

were not easily dispossessed. As for the Indian claims they seemed too flimsy to be worthy of their attention. Several times they were driven off by state authorities only to return upon the withdrawal of proprietary troops.

Up to 1755 there was little occasion to fight the Indians, for the Quaker policy kept the frontiers quiet, except in sporadic cases, which were mostly attended to by civil authorities and the chiefs of the tribes. But when Braddock went down before Pittsburg, and, instigated by the French, the Indians swarmed along the exposed boundary, the Scotch-Irish met the first fury of the attack.

Although fierce fighters in the defense of their homes the great body of them were temperate God fearing people, who sought good homes and loved peace well enough to fight for it. They set up schools and colleges, and organized churches. Politically they were the antipodes of the Quakers. They were combative in their nature, dogmatic in their theology, vigorous and active in speaking and living.

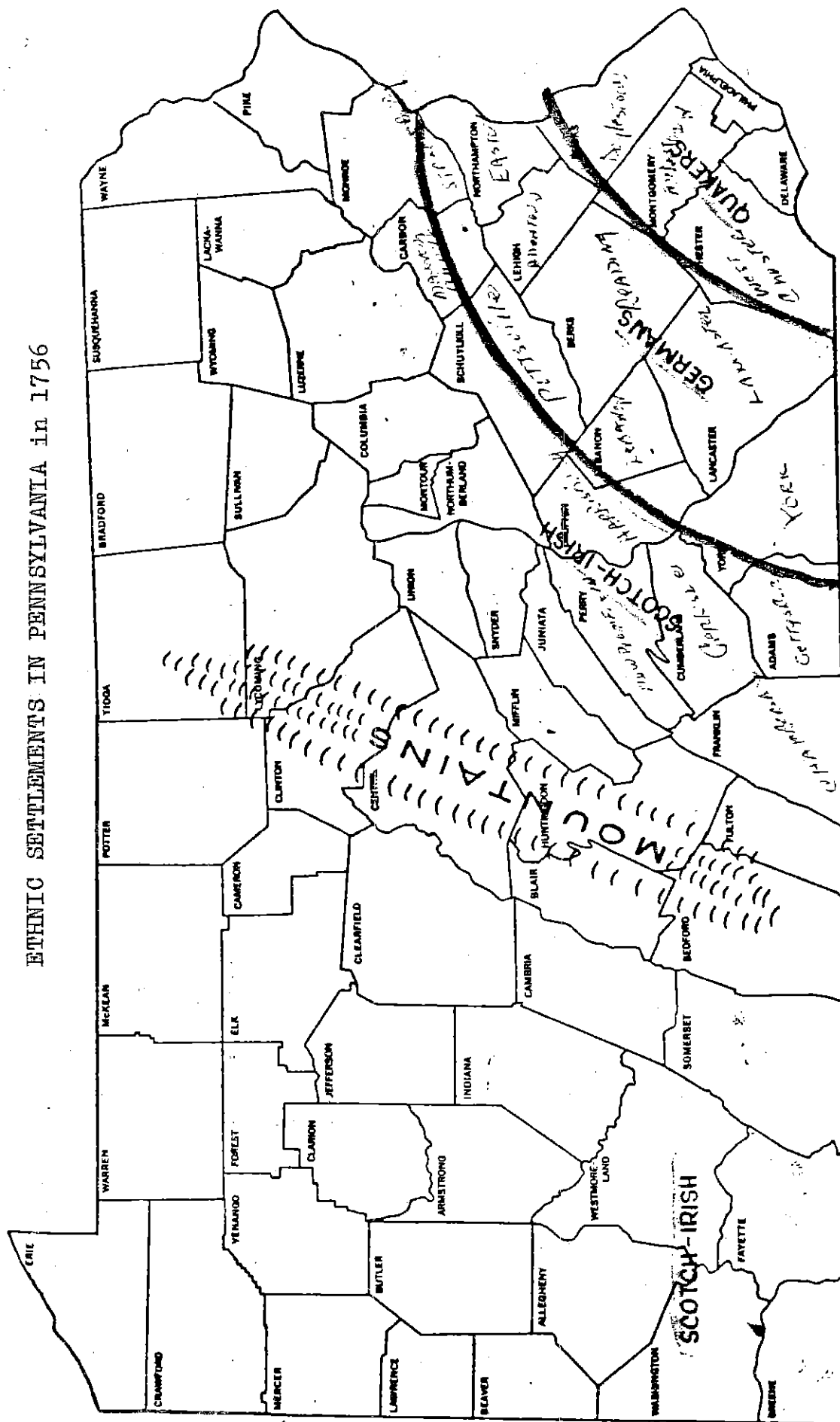
The Presbyterians, with all their opposition to Quaker methods of Indian pacification, valued the religious liberty which the charter of Penn granted, and strenuously opposed any plan to turn the government of Pennsylvania over to the crown. The Revolution, which they favored to a man, placed them in complete control of the province. Many of the strongest men of that war were descendants of Scotch-Irish settlers.

My grandfather Albert Steinberger was descended from German ancestry on both sides. His wife, Henrietta Miller, had both German and Scotch-Irish parents. Grandfather Lemish Isenberg (Isenberger) was a "Lancaster County Dutchman" of pure Deutsche Folk. His wife Sara McKillips' father was Irish to the core and her mother, Margaret Taylor, was the daughter of an Englishman.

All were offspring of those polyglot peoples that settled in early Pennsylvania. Some of whom came to America because they had been dispossessed by a dogmatic and bigoted society. Others came because of intolerance or religious persecution. Many came, not because of tyranny or oppression, only to find a better world to live in than the poverty stricken and hopeless lands from which they fled.

For most of the information and some of the dialogue in the foregoing historical account I am indebted to "The German Immigration into Pennsylvania" by Frank Reid Diffenderfer, Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names", "Searching in Western Pennsylvania" by Raymond Martin Bell, "Swiss and German Settlers of Southeastern Pennsylvania" by Henry Eschelman, "Records of the Steinberger Family" by Mary Frances Urbahns, and "History of Pennsylvania" by

# ETHNIC SETTLEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 1756



# Quotes, Quests and Queries

Matthew 7,7-11: Ask and it shall be given you. Seek and you shall find. Knock and it shall be opened unto you.

I have searched a comprehensive list of books covering the early ship passenger lists to Pennsylvania, (See \*\*\*), plus many minor lists in lesser publications. However among the thousands of ship arrivals given of the Teutonic migration heretofor described no Steinbergers were found among the passengers until 1750 when Friederich Steinberger disembarked from the ship "Priscilla" in Philadelphia. There were undoubtedly others for the name is found in colonial annals from Vermont to Virginia.

As has been previously noted there were five main areas of German settlement in the New World. They were the Shenandoah of Virginia, The Mohawk and Schoharie vallies of New York, North Carolina's New Bern, the Georgian Moravian settlement, and the Delaware valley of Pennsylvania anf New Jersey.

The STEINBERGER name or a similitude is found in the pre-Revolutionary records of the states of New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Those of the name served in the patriot militia of all four states. One, a Steenberger from Virginia, served on the staff of George Washington. They were on the tax rolls, church records, and other civil lists of all four states befor and after the Revolution.

There are several traditions of the ancestral father of our Jacob(1790-1879). All have historical and geographical settings in their support if not substantially acceptable credentials. One traditional tale is that the first Steinberger that came to Pennsylvania was a Hessian deserter who took refuge among the Deutsche farmers of that state.

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"The Pennsylvania Archives; German Immigration; First Settler Record Books of the First Reformed; Early Germans of Nêw Jersey by Chambers; Foreigners Who Took the Oath of Allegiance in Pennsylvania; Emigrants from Baden-Wurtemberg, 1735-1930; Emigrants from Hessen-Hanau, 1741-1767; Emigrants from Baden and the Palatinate; Emigrants to Penna., 1641-1819; Pennsylvania Pioneers by Strassberger; Rupp's Thirty Thous- and Names; German Census of 1709 in England from N.Y. Gene a- logical Vol's 40 & 41; A L, st of Immigrant Ancestors befor 1750; Pennsylvania Genealogical Society Indexes; Emigrants to Pennsylvania by Tepper."

## Hessian Heritage

Joshua 3-3: Only that the generations might know, to teach them war.

There are accounts in the diaries of Albert C. Steinberger (1745-1927) of family reunions. These were generally picnics at some park or grove where the children played and old folks reminisced of the past. Some speaker frequently narrated ancestral traditions. My father Moses once told me of such words of lineage given at one of those gatherings. It was said that the first Steinberger of our family to reach America was a Hessian soldier. In researching this tale through several voluminous compilations of Hessian muster rolls, lists of deserters, those missing in action, and casualty lists the only Steinberger found was a Michael Steinberger. (See footnote \*\*\*\*) He was on the muster roll of the Corps of Jaegers of His Serene Highness, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, in Captain von Francken's company. This unit served in St Leger's campaign that culminated in the Battle of Oriskany in New York's Mohawk Valley. Remnants of the company also participated in the engagement at Saratoga where Burgoyne surrendered his entire command including the Hessian detachments. All of the Hessian prisoners were taken to prison compounds in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Those stockaded in Lancaster and Middletown in Pennsylvania were "farmed" out to local farmers and merchants. At the close of the Revolution the prisoners, both British and Hessian, remained and settled permanently in eastern Pennsylvania. The book "Hessians in the Revolution" adds, "Soon after the arrival of Hessian troops to America offers were made to those soldiers to desert and join the American Army. Private soldiers were offered fifty acres of land, officers a hundred acres, for their services. All of which added some thousands to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania of which Michael Steinberger may have been included."

(\*\*\*\*)

"Muster Rolls and Prisoner of War Lists in American Archival Collections Concerning to German Mercenary Troops"; "Index of names of Braunscheig Corps Who REMAINED in America after the Revolution, 1776-1783"; "German Allied Troops in the Revolution"; "Mercenaries from Hessen-Hanau"; "Mercenary Troops from Anhalt Zerbst"; "Mercenaries from Anspach and Bayreuth that Remained in America"; "Hessian Military Films of LDS".



14 [continued]

Rainsford . . . at Nymegen on 11 April 1777

Certification: signed by Lt. Col. C[ount] von Creuzbourg, Captain von Francken, lieutenants von Seth and Krafft

1. von Francken, Hermann Al-		37. Stahl, Valentin	J
brecht	Cap	38. Rossmann, Jacob	J
2. Metzler, Wilhelm	his Se	39. Heller, Johannes	J
3. von Seth, Adolphe Neu-		40. Wuest, Johannes	J
berg	1st Lt	41. Krebs, Nicolaus	J
4. Ringeler, Cornelius	his Se	42. Schuester, August	J
5. Kraft [or Krafft]		43. Utz, Friedrich	J
Johan August	2d Lt	44. Siebenhaar, Franz	J
6. Nicks, Johannes	his Se	45. Schlaug, Joseph	J
7. Wilhelmi, Ernst	Sgt Maj	46. Geiger, Georg	J
8. Wuth, Carl	Sgt	47. Lotz, Johannes	J
9. Dosch, Johann Ludowig	Fo	48. Ruppel, Johannes	J
10. Einfeld, August	Cda	49. Bach, Georg	J
11. Kuekemus, -- <sup>1</sup>	Cpl	50. Starck, Philip	J
12. Krauss, Wilhelm	Cpl	51. Hofmann, Georg	J
13. Roos, Johan Friedrich	Cpl	52. Kuelb, Carl	J
14. Wittmann, Carl	Cpl	53. Munter, Johannes	J
15. Coerel, Jacob	Cpl	54. Mueller, Johannes	J
16. Most, Anthon	Cpl	55. Rath, Peter	J
17. Borgius, Gotthilf	Sr	56. Wiesenecker, Johann	J
18. Winckler, Johann Henrich	CC	Peter	J
19. Gertmann, Conrad	CC	57. Werner, Christoph	J
20. Heilmann? [Heitmann?] Peter	CC	58. Martin, Johann	J
21. Dahn, Christoph	J	59. Umstaetten, Heinrich	J
22. Costenbader, Emanuel	J	60. Eichel, Joseph	J
23. Gottschalck, Stephan	J	61. Troeber, Ludevig	J
24. Bentz, Joseph	J	62. Hufnagel, Wilhelm	J
25. Eidam, Martin	J	63. Troestler, Joseph	J
26. Pillmann, Johann Leonhard	J	64. Findel, Johannes	J
27. Krass, Johann Georg	J	65. Lauch, Conrad	J
28. Menges, Georg	J	66. Jockel, Peter	J
29. Fischer, Conrad	J	67. Amman, Martin	J
30. Gehring, Friedrich	J	68. Mohr, Ludovig	J
31. Bruchhoff, George	J	69. Fuhrmann, Wilhelm	J
32. Antonie, Carl	J	70. Roth, Wilhelm	J
33. Hofmann, Johannes	J	71. Heyl, Mathias	J
34. Rapp. Henrich	J	72. Wagener, Johann	J
35. Winter, Johann	J	73. Eichel, Johann	J
36. Stickel, Phillip	J	74. Zimmerman, Heinrich	J

<sup>1</sup>[Already] in America.

14 [continued]

75. Wagener, Ludevig	J	97. Haeuser, Phillip	J
76. Friederich, Josh	J	98. Geisler, Paul	J
77. Stephan, Adam	J	99. Ifland, Johannes	J
78. Malfai, Lorenz	J	100. Ebersbach, Peter	J
79. Stein, Heinrich	J	101. Stelling, Georg	J
80. Major, Georg	J	102. Kobbel, Andreas	J
81. Neizel, Johann	J	103. Diderich, Philip	J
82. Rös, Antonie	J	104. Knaberschug, Georg	J
83. Kitzsteiner, Leonhard	J	105. Seydel, Johannes	J
84. Lederer, Michael	J	106. Mack, Casper	J
85. Fetter, Johannes	J	107. Hock, Caspar	J
86. Poch? [Porch?] Christian	J	108. Kessler, Johann Henrich	J
87. Schmith, Wilhelm	J	109. Erck, Johannes	J
88. Schlereth, Adam	J	110. Bentz, Martin	J
89. Braun, Balthazar	J	111. Geiselmeyer, Georg	J
90. Theilheimer, Georg	J	112. Schmith, Jacob	J
91. Koch, Erhard	J	113. Mueller, Friedrich	J
92. Huefschmith, Jacob	J	114. Steinberger, Michael	J
93. Pflug, Marcus	J	115. Atlon, Johannes	J
94. Roth, Anthon	J	116. Frey, David	J
95. Schnabel, Casper	J	117. Meyer, Mathias	J
96. Gyltner, Simon	J		

15      DLC      English      3/1      Place not stated      No date

Regiment von Lossberg. Major von Hanstein's Company

No heading [definitely an English-language document]

1. Jordann, --	Fw	15. Frantz, --	F
2. Kirchmann, --	Fo	16. Wilchoning, --	F
3. Hooff, --	Free Cpl	17. Brueste, --	F
4. Wiegeld, --	Cpl	18. Hattendorf, --	F
5. Renzelmann, --	Cpl	19. Schutte, --	F
6. Roose, --	Cpl	20. Buttensich, --	F
7. Renzelmann, Frederick	F	21. Spilcher, --	F
8. Hoofe, --	F	22. Grentzeler, --	F
9. Loegemeyer, --	F	23. Luhmann, --	F
10. Velle, --	F	24. Schmidt, August	F
11. Weige, --	F	25. Busse, --	F
12. Luersen, --	F	26. Meyer, Henry	F
13. Horemann, --	F	27. Koennemann, --	F
14. Santmann, --	F	28. Keidell, --	F

# The Name in New York

Joshua 23-4: Behold I have divided unto you by lot these nations--

Two widows of Revolutionary War veterans from New York were noted during a study of that war's films in the Detroit Burton Library. In 1836 Katherine Steinbergh of New York City was awarded a pension for services of her husband, Capt. Elias Steinburgher, in the New York Line. On Sept. 16, 1843 Rebecca Steinberger of Burlington, Vermont was awarded a pension for services of James Steinberger, her husband, in the Vermont Volunteers.

There have been other pre-Revolution Steinbergers that have cropped up on New York tax lists, historical works, and genealogical pages. They alert us to remember the large movement of German immigrants that came to New York at the time of the Exodus. The names of towns and counties in the Mohawk Valley attest to their having been among the early pioneers of the Empire State. There would also have been Hessian deserters from the army of St. Leger when he moved into the Mohawk during the Revolution and was turned back by Herkimer, a valiant old German, at Oriskany. I have not found anyone from those early New York people to be numbered in our direct line but many could be cousins from some German hamlet of the Eighteenth Century.

FROM NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, VOL. 9

First List of Germans who came from the Palatinate to N.Y.

6 May 1709, Total No. of 892

Christian Hohenstein age 37, & wife, & sons ages 4, 8, 1, & dtr age 6 of Catholic persuasion.

Second List of Germans from Palatinate numbered 1193, 27 May 1709

John Jacob Sternberger, & wife, & sons 10-7-4, & dtr. 9 Lutheran

Third List of Germans from Palatinate to N.Y. 2 June 1709

Philip Steinbacher 30, & wife, & son 2, Lutheran

FROM "THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
BY Christian Morgan, Published 1849

Number of German families and total people settled on Hudson River in 1718.

East Side of Hudson	499
West Side Hudson	422
In Schohare	680

394 families	1601
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## FROM PASSENGER &amp; IMMIGRATION LIST INDEX

There were no Steinbergers listed befor 1790 except Friederiche who came in 1750.

## FROM "DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK"

On a List of Palatines remaining in New York:(1710)

<u>Johan Jacob Starenberger</u>	45
Catherina	33
Johan Langsert	14
Anna Charina	12
John Jacob, Jr.	11
John Adam	5

On a list of names of children apprenticed by Gov. Hunter:  
There were no Steinbergers

On a List of Palatine families on W<sup>st</sup> side of Huson (1710):  
There were no Steinbergers

On a List of Volunteers on a Canadian Expedition, 1711:  
There were no Steinbergers

On a Return of the Number of Palatines in New York 24 Jun, 1711:  
East Side of Hudson

Hunterstown	352
Queensbury	365
Annsbury	277
Haysbury	241

West Side Hudson	
Elizabeth Town	146
George Town	128
New Town	365
	1874

## Master of Village

John Peter Kneskern
John Conrad Weiser
Hartman Windecker
John Christopher Tucks
John Christopher Gerlach
Jacob Manck
Philip Peter Grauberger

In 1722 there was a Third Immigration of Palatines

In 1724 63 families\* agreed to settle on Livingston Manor

On a List of Freeholders within the County of Ulster, 1728

Mattys Van Steenberge

Johannes  
Abraham  
Thomas  
Aris

# Steinbergers of Virginia

Joshua 24-14: -- put away the Gods which your fathers served on the other side of the flood

The Virginia Steinbergers are chronicled in the story of Friederich Steinberger principally compiled by Mary Frances Urbahns. Mrs. Merle Darius of Petaluma, Cal. has extensively researched the Urbahn chronicle and believes that our Jacob (1790-1879) may be related to Friederich either directly or indirectly through a separate close family branch. I studied her floor size pedigree charts and found that her suggested probability bears some strength from historical and geographical fact but could find no direct kinship. However the astonishing similarity of given names which are encountered between the two branches surely indicate some relationship.

The following verbatim account, naming Friederich, is taken from the pages of "Pennsylvania German Pioneers". (List 156C) At the Courthouse at Philadelphia, Wednesday, 12th Sept., 1750. Present: Thomas Lawrence, Esquire, Mayor.

The foreigners whose Names are underwritten, imported on the ship "Priscilla", Capt. Wm. Wilson, from Rotterdam and Cowes, did this day take and subscribe the usual oaths, etc. By List 174, Persons 210.

John Henry Ritzel	Eberhard Steygerwalt	Johannes Schlott
Christian Reutzel	Johannes Stang	Johannes Heyl
Conrad Grack	John Adam Borner	Johannes Hugel
Peter (PH) Hartman	Johannes Huth	Georg Wachdel
<u>Friederich Steinberger</u>	Wilhelm Adelman	Ludwig Smith
Nicholas Weininger	Georg Ernest Becker	Johannes Schuman
George Cunkel	Johans Mauss	Johan Peter Muth
Andreas Schuster	Hans Andreas Kachel	Baltzer Jager
Hans Michael Wisner	Andreas Oberdorf	Nichlas Berninger
Johan Georg Wissner	Friederick(X) Shnyder	Fohannes Foller
Valentin Born	John Jacob(X) Newman	Melchior Kleinfelter
Nicklaus Schaffer	Wendel Lawmeister	Johannes Moller
Johannes Guckel	Johannes Ommerth	Balsatzer Fillet
Johan Henrich Rossler	Johannes Kraushaar	Johannes Lamb
Georg Henrich Rosch	Vallentin(X) Cornigiber	Carl Russ
George Ernst Rish	Balsatzer(X) Simmon	Andreas Getzel
Johannes Tranck	Henrich Lotz	John Simon, Oberdertboar
Johannes Meyer	Christian Hartting	Carol Miller, on board
Conradt Hertzog	Michael Roth	Johannes Diener
Johan George Keyser	Thomas Bertholt	Johan Michael Stoffe
Kasper Oberdorf	Johan Melchior Orth	Johan Henry Rulle
Daniel Ressler	Johan Adam Roth	Johann Henrich Luft
Joachim Gottschalk	George Philibb Kirscher	Conrad Rossler
Simon Schiercher	J. Peter Gunder	

A traditional tale related by Mrs. Darius says, "His father was of German nobility and made a marriage for his son which Friederich refused. Friederich married the girl of his choice Maria (or Mary), whom he loved, and set sail for America."

Friederich Steinberger was born in Bavaria or Austria circa 1730 of the family of Count Steinberger. He was married circa 1749 to Maria \_\_\_\_\_. They came to America in 1750, as shown on the "Priscilla" passenger list. They first settled at Culpepper, Virginia, then moved to the Shenandoah near Strasburg. He was known as Frederick Stonebarger soon after his arrival in Virginia where records show him to have been a school teacher.

He served in the American Revolution in company with his sons John and Lewis. They are on the Virginia Revolutionary Rolls, Vol. L, page 603, under the command of Michael Reader, Major of Militia of the Shenandoah Valley. Further prying into Virginia military records reveals, from pages of Vol. I, "Virginia Historical Magazine" that a William Steimberger served as quartermaster in the Virginia Line; and that a Lieutenant Steenberger was commissioned Aug. 27, 1755 in the Colonial Militia. This latter lieutenant served on the staff of General Washington.

He and Maria had ten children. There were nine children shown to be in their family in a 1783 Virginia census. The "Heads of Families in Virginia, 1790" lists a family of ten. Therefore two must have been born after 1790. Their first son Lewis was born in 1751. John was born in 1754. A daughter Christina was born sometime in the interim between the two boys. They were followed, in an unrevealed order, by two daughters, Dorothy and Maria, and the remaining sons, William, Festus, Frederick (b. 1771), George, and Peter.

The records of the Alt Pein Kirch, Lutherisch, that was between Rinkerton and Forestville in the Shenandoah (on accompanying map and church records) show that Friederich II was born on Aug. 1, 1771. He and his wife Elizabeth were baptized on 6 Apr. 1793 by the pastor of Old Pine Church on Aug. 1, 1771. The "Virginia Historical Magazine" divulges that Festus Settled at Morgantown, Va. (now West Va.) in the early 1800's and that William was the first settler on the Opequon River at Shenandoah City before the turn of the century.

An appraisal of his estate was returned to the court on October 13th of 1808 by Christian Ayleshire. His property was small, amounting to only five pounds and six shillings.

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Most of this information of the Virginia Steinbergers has been taken from the composition "Records of the Steinberger Family" by Mary Frances Urbahns; RR 3; Columbus, Indiana, 47201. We are also indebted to an accompanying research by Mrs. Merle Darius; 1717 Kearney; Petaluma, Cal. 94942. Further facts were gained from "Records of Old Pine Church", "The Virginia Magazine", and "Pennsylvania German Pioneers".

90

Silfust, Abraham and wife, Christina

Susana was born the 26th March 1811. Was baptized the 11 August. Sponsor was Elisabeth Benz.

Stein, Johannes and his wife, Christina

A son, born 7 November 1792. Baptized 19 January 1793. Sponsors were Aberham Borger and his wife, Hanna. The child's name is Johannes.

Steinberger, Friedrich: and his wife, Maria

was born 1 August 1771, baptized 6 April 1793

A son, born 6 December 1792. Baptized 7 April 1793. Sponsors were Ludwig Bauer and his wife, Elisabeth. The child's name is Joseph.

Stecklei, Dangel and his wife, Sibilla

A daughter, born 30 January 1772. Baptized 6 April 1772. Her name is Maria.

A daughter, born 28 July 1775. Sponsor was Magdalena Dellinger. Her name is Anna Elisabeth.

A son, born 1 March 1776. Sponsor was Christian Dellinger. His name is Christian.

A daughter, born 1 June 1781. Sponsor was Magdalena Dellinger. Her name is Magdalena.

A son, born 12 April 1783. Sponsor was Georg Dellinger. His name is Dangel.

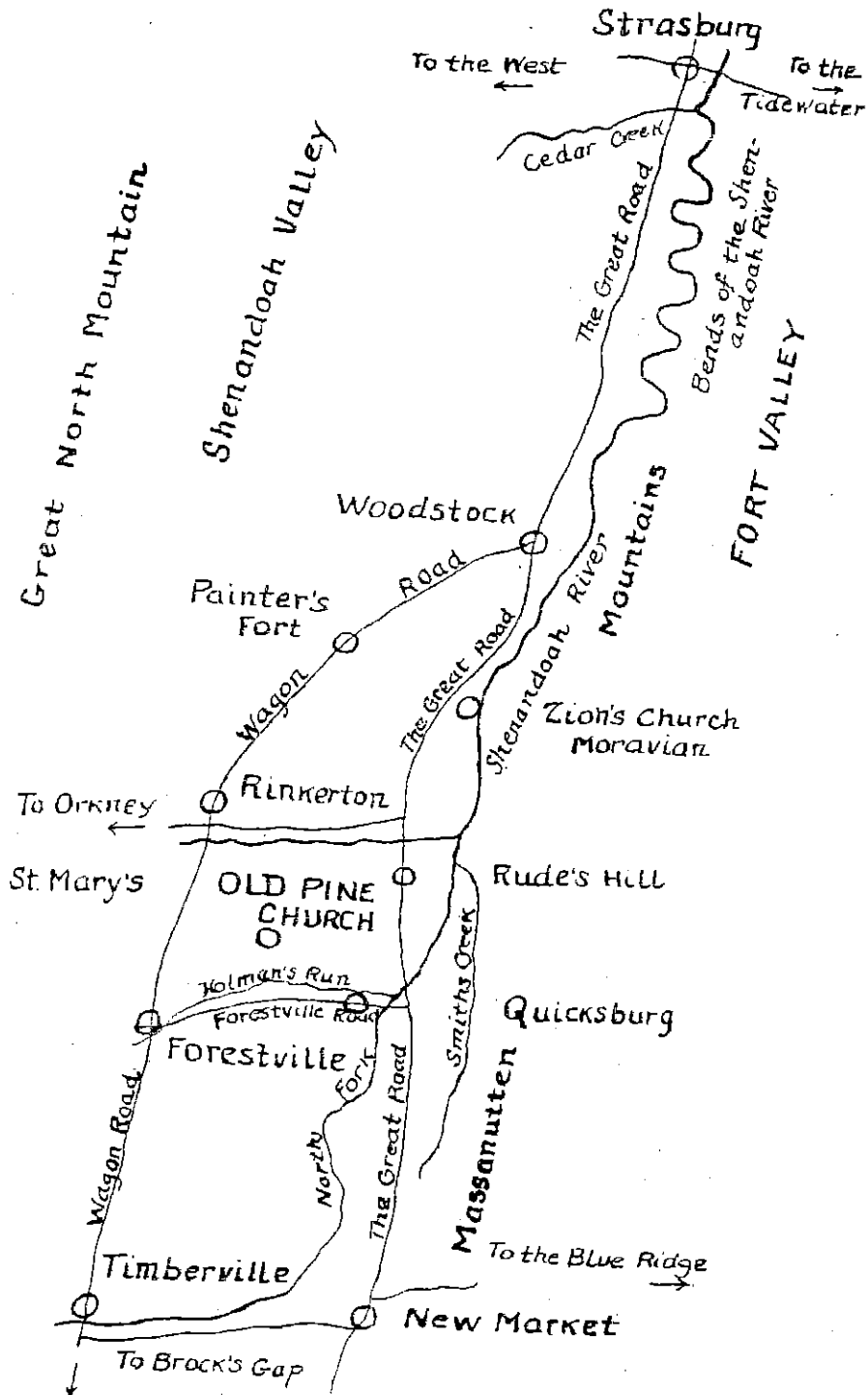
All of these were baptized 7 April 1787.

Stichler, Johannes and his wife, Elisabeth

A son, born the 16 April 1791. Baptized the next following 29 May. Sponsors were Bastian Stichler and his wife, anabarera. The child's name is Johannes.

Swartz, W. M. and Amanda his wife

Adelia, daughter, baptized May 13th, 1854 by Rev. Hy. St. Jno. Rinker, Pastor.







Mrs. Darius believed there was a possibility that Frederick's son Peter might be the father of our Jacob (1790-1879). She based that conclusion on a presumption that he moved to southern Pennsylvania from Virginia in the late 1790's and had a son there that would have been in the same age group as our Jacob. Unfortunately we have been unable to find any registry of any Jacob in that time period to verify her supposition.

Cumberland County Lutheran records denote that a Peter Steinberger married Margreth Mies in the New Kingstown Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1790. They had one son Johann Adam who was christened on Dec. 20, 1791. Peter and his family lived near the Perry County area where our Jacob chose to return to in his latter years. However no Jacob Steinberger has been found to have been living there in the early 1800's.

There was a John Steinberger living in Perry County at the same time that our Jacob resided there in 1860-1879. He was probably the above named Johan Adam son of Peter and Margareth, but has never been spoken of as a near relative in any of our family papers or bibles.

Johan Adam is registered in the Lutheran marriage records as marrying Susanna \_\_\_\_\_ and they had two daughters. Sara was christened Oct. 23, 1808 in St. John's Lutheran of Mt. Pleasant Twp. in Westmoreland Co. and Maria Margareta was christened June 23, 1818 in the First Lutheran Church of Greensburg in the same county.

In the census of 1820 there are three Steinberger families shown to be living in Albany Twp. of Cumberland County.

Name of Head of Family	Free White Males						Free White Females					Foreigners not naturalized	Agriculture	Commerce	Manufactures	Free Colored	Slaves
	Under 10	10-16	16-18	16-26	26-45	45 and over	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over						
Adam Steinberger	1	1	2		1		1			1	1						
Elizabeth Steinberger								1	2		1						
Peter Steinberger	3			1	1		3			1							

This places a Peter in the Cumberland area at the time of Mrs. Darius' conjecture and it is possible that he could be the Virginia born father of Jacob. However no affirmation has been found to confirm such a supposition.

Rather, church and civil records seem to indicate that the three families shown in the above census tabulations are transients from an eastern Pennsylvania family. Similar names of the same ages are found to be in Lehigh and Northampton counties.

There is more tangible evidence that makes it appear more likely that our immigrant ancestors came from there.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a scramble to the lands beyond the Ohio by Virginia people. The children of Frederick were among those pioneers seeking new homes and opportunities. John and Lewis Stoneberger moved with their families into the Ohio Territory to take up land in the Virginia Military Reserve during that first decade. Their progeny has been traced from there across the continent by Mrs. Urbahns and further probed by Mrs. Darius who has searched out an extensive family tree that traces the generations from Virginia to California.

In her compilation of some thirty marriages in central Ohio's Champaign County there are included soon to be familiar Steinberger given names as, William, Alfred, Albert, Elias, Louisa, Reuben, Mary, Maria, Johan, John, David, Isaac, Elizabeth, Lydia, Frederick, and Joseph. All of which are later to be found in the Pennsylvania branches of the family included in this work.

Although these Ohioans are principally descended from the Stonebergers of Virginia it would almost seem that there had been some continued communication between the two geographical branches since their leaving Germany. It would appear that the two divisions are both offshoots of common "old country" roots and they still corresponded with one another after leaving a European homeland two generations earlier.

This conception is further bolstered when the Ohio Census of 1850 is viewed. There is found there,

Willis Steinberger of Mad River, Champaign County

Elias " " "

George " " "

Isaac Steinberger, 42 years old with 4 children

John " , a miller and wife Elizabeth

and his son John and wife Susan

Joseph, 22 years, and his wife Margaret.

In the Ohio Federal Census of 1860 there is again,

Isaac Steinberger, aged 42 with Maria and four children.

John Steinberger, aged 63, with wife Elizabeth.

Willis, aged 29, with wife Lucinda.

Joseph Steinberger, aged 22, and wife Margaret.

Jacob Steinberger of Cuyhoga County.

John Steinberger of Bath Twp., Greene County.

Moses Steinberger of Jackson Twp. in Jackson County.

Peter Steinberger of Belleville, Sanduskey County.

Jacob Steinberger, single, 22 years, born in Penna.

living with Andrew McLain of Coshocton County.

Old landmarks of the river are forgotten as time flows by and new bends loom before. Old ties have been forgotten in our time or possibly tales of them have not been told. All were cousins once but now we are many times removed.

# Steinbergers of Lehigh and Northampton

Isaiah 18-3: All ye inhabitants of the world -- see ye --  
when he lifteth up the ensign on the mountains,  
and when he bloweth a trumpet, hear ye.

It seems most likely that our first Steinberger in America were of an eastern Pennsylvania family surfacing in Northampton County about the time of the Revolution. Four heads of household, that seem to be related, appear on the Northampton militia rolls in 1778 a few months after the battle of Trenton in December of 1777.

It has been established that, due to a shortage of shipping and the hazards of war presenting difficulties to its passage, there were few European emigrants that made their way to American shores during the war of independence. The fact that these Steinbergers appear in 1778 presents the distinct possibility that there may be some truth in the tradition of Hessian deserter heritage. Steinbergers were on patriot Battalion muster rolls after the battle of Trenton, which was fought just across the Delaware from Northampton County. From the "History of Lehigh County, Vol. I" we read, "Hessian prisoners were taken to Philadelphia after the battle of Trenton in 1777. Some joined the patriot army; some were farmed out on parole to farmers in Pennsylvania; some never took up arms again."

Although many pages were carefully perused in a dozen historical and genealogical books and pamphlets (See \*\*\*\*) I was unable to find any of this family group on any Pennsylvania records previous to 1778 although they are on county tax rolls thereafter.

From the Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series, Vol. VIII, we read that there was a Pvt. Peter Steinberger in the 2nd Class of the SEcond Battalion of Militia of Northampton County. He was on the muster roll of May 14, 1778. On the same muster is a Jost Steinberger who is a sergeant. From the same source it is given that two other Steinbergers join Peter and Jost in the patriot forces later in the same year. Lorentz Steinberger is on a muster roll of Northampton militia of June 21, 1778 under Capt. John Jacoby. In November of the same year he is

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"History of Penna."; History of Berks County"; History of Northampton County"; History of Lehigh Co."; Three of Rupp's books of eastern Penna.; "Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine"; "Penna. German Magazine"; "Pennsylvania Archives"; "Pennsylvania Colonial Records"; and "Your Family Tree Publications".

again shown as a private under Lt. Col. Stephan Balliet. He is later found, in the Archives, 3rd Series, Vol XXIII, as Pvt. Lorentz Steinberger in the Continental Line. He is the only one of the family noted to be in the regulars. A Lt. Joseph Steinberger is on a list receiving deprecation pay and it is probable that this is the aforementioned Jost. He was evidently promoted from a noncommissioned rank to a commission and the military clerk anglicized the spelling from the German Jost to the English Joseph. Finally in the Archives, Series V, Vol. II an Adam Steinberger is found to be on the roster of the Fourth Battalion, 4th Company, commanded by Capt. Felix Good.

After the war all four of these soldiers and their families seem to be well established in Northampton county and the surrounding areas. They are found on the tax rolls of that county and that part of Northampton that later became Lehigh County and its neighboring Berks County. Since all are found in the same limited area it would seem that they were related.

By 1800 descendants of the family are scattered throughout southeastern Pennsylvania. They are in Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lancaster, Cumberland, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

It is not known just when these Northumberland Steinbergers came to America.

It has been previously intimated that they may have been Hessian soldiers however their names have not been found on any of the Hessian rosters of 1776 or 1777. There is the possibility that they may have been among replacements to the depleted ranks of the first Hessian companies and their names would not be entered on the originally published files.

It would appear most likely that they came through regular shipping channels. A search was made to find the ladings of ships carrying passengers to Pennsylvania which might have included their names, lists for the years immediately preceding 1777 when their names first appeared in the ranks of patriot companies. No such lists of passengers were found.

However there is given in "Emigrants to Pennsylvania 1641-1819" the names of 22 ships that arrived in Philadelphia in the years 1773-1775. They carried 679 Palatines in 1773, 181 in 1774, and 75 in 1775. The Northumberland Steinbergers may have been among those numbers. Immigration into the U.S. practically ceased from 1776 to the end of hostilities in 1783.

There is the strong possibility that these four Steinbergers men that are mentioned in the Archives and Lehigh, Northampton Histories may be our family antecedents. Their relationship to one another has not been firmly established but church records seem to indicate that all four may be the sons of Johannes Steinberger, a member of Jerusalem Lutheran Church of Allentown in 1772 Northumberland County.

This assumption was made by reason of Johannes (or Joahan) being shown in the registries of four Northampton churches as having been the sponsor at the baptisms of children by all the aforementioned Steinbergers. Since his name first appears as a baptismal sponsor as early as 1770 it would denote that he is the elder of the others.

Furthermore, Lorentz, Jost, Adam, and Peter all have sons named Johannes; this practice of naming a son for the grandfather being common among Lutheran families of that time.

There may be errors in the accompanying Johannes family chronology as their houses were assembled from assorted information gathered from many sources. "Guesses" were made in several instances.

The brief Lehigh annals and analogies that follow were largely gathered from,  
 "Baptismal Records of Allentown Reformed", Church records of  
 "Allentown Zion Lutheran & Reformed", "Lehigh Frieden Union",  
 "South Whitehall Jordan Lutheran & Reformed", "Salisbury Jerusalem Lutheran & Reformed", "McCungie Trexlertown Union",  
 "Rev. Joshua Yeager's (Jager's) Burials", Moravian and Mennonite Histories, "Tombstone Inscriptions of St. Paul's Union Ch. of Trexlertown", and from temporal books and suppositories, the Lehigh and Northampton 1850 Census, the Berks County 1790 Census, The Lehigh and Northampton 1820 Census, Lehigh County 1830 Census, DAR papers of Lois Fatzinger Heilman, DAR Patriotic Index, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, U. S. District House Tax for 1798 Lehigh County, Pennsylvania Archives, Series V, VI, II, III, Lehigh County Historical Society, History of Lehigh County, Lehigh Publishing, 1914, the Orphan's Courts of Lehigh, Northampton, Berks, and Montgomery Counties.

# Children of Johannes

Romans 9-5 Whose are the fathers ----

Johannes Steinberger born ?1725?

Married: ???

Spouse: ???

children:

I. Peter born ?1753?

married: ?1778?

Margareth \_\_\_\_\_

children:

1. Elizabeth b. 1780

2. Johannes George 2/11/1795 to 3/24/1860

married:

Sussana Yost 4/21/1794 to 7/7/1854

children:

(1) Abraham

children:

married: 1854

A. Elmira b. Sep. 28, 1856

Amanda Rickert

3. Peter 29/26/1798 to 1/20/1838

married:

Henrietta \_\_\_\_\_

children:

(1) Paulina b. 2/9/1827

(2) Henrietta ?1822?

4. George 1794 to 8/18/1849

married:

Juliana Mayer 11/27/1791 to 11/4/1862

children:

(1) Juliana b. 2/24/1817

(2) Tilghman b. 3/7/1819

(3) Carolina 10/14/1820

married: 1841

Paul Hartzel

(4) Reuben b. 12/25/1822

married:

Elizabeth

(5) Owen b. 4/10/1825

(6) Alfred b. 9/3/1826

married:

Elizabeth Roons b. 1829

(7) Rebecca b. 12/28/1828

married: 1850

Owen Roth

(8) Clarissama b. 9/20/1830

married: 1848

Samuel Hartzel

## II. Lorenz 1756 to 1826

married:

1st wife unknown

children:

1. Leanord Jr. ?1775?

married:

Margaret \_\_\_\_\_

children:

(1) John Leanord b. 9/7/1794

married:

2nd wife

Catherina Dietrich 4/14/1772 to 1829

children:

1. girl ?1787? (from census)

2. girl ?1790? " "

3. Catherina b. 9/2/1792

4. boy (possibly Peter b. ?1789? moved to Cumberland Co.)

5. John b. 8/6/1807

## III. Jost 1757 to ?1803?

married:

1st wife

Magdalena Ruch b. ???? d. 1780

children:

1. Susanna b. 1/3/1775

2. Catherine 4/10/1777 to 12/11/1844 (d. Seneca Falls, NY)

married:

Jacob Fatzinger 2/9/1777 to 2/10/1852 (d. ditto above)

children:

(1) John Fatzinger 11/27/1800 to 12/15/1859

married:

Anna Salkeld 3/29/1805 to 7/11/1843

married: ?1781?

2nd wife

Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_

children:

1. Johannes 1b. 11/16/1782

2. a boy born ?1785-1789?

3. a boy (possibly Peter ?1789?-after 1850)

married:

Rachel \_\_\_\_\_

children:

(1) David b. 12/8/1824

(2) Tilghman b. 1832

(3) Esther b. 1833

(4) Ellbrohal b. 1835

4. Jacob 4/30/1795 to 1879 (Conjectured our Jacob)

married ?1828?

Lydia Long 1808 to 1892

SEE JACOB AND LYDIA THAT FOLLOWS



## IV. Adam b. ?1758?

married:

Anna Maria \_\_\_\_\_

children:

1. Johannes b. 12/16/1783

2. Adam b. 5/30/1783

married: 3/6/1819

Sarah Zug

children:

4 boys &amp; 1 girl (from 1820 census)

3. Hanna b. 3/6/1787

6. M. Charlotte 10/18/1794

4. Maria b. 7/2/1788

to 10/27/1794

5. Margaretha b. 11/9/1791 7. Carl 10/15/1802

## UNCLASSIFIED LEHIGH STEINBERGERS

## 1. Isaac b. ?1808?

married: 1828

Anna Euberoth

children:

(1) Louisa 1829-1832

(2) Mary Ann b. ?1826?

married: 1846

Heinrich Zitsman

## 2. Soloman b. ?1800?

married:

Salome \_\_\_\_\_

children:

(1) Maria b. May 12, 1821

married:

Harrison Hoe

children:

A. Henry b. Jan 11, 1843

(2) Salome b. Mar. 6, 1824.

The most interesting item of all this family registry is, of course, the child Jacob born to Jost and Elizabeth Steinberger in 1795. Elements of time and place raise the distinct possibility of him being an early American ancestor of our family.

# Jost Steinberger

## w/o Magdalena and Elizabeth

Psalms 44-1: Our fathers have told us what work thou didst  
in their days, in times of old.

Jost Steinberger was born about 1757. There is coincident identity of the date by the "DAR Patriotic Index", page 645 and the DAR application papers of Lois Fatzinger Heilman.

All the children of Johannes were residents in the western part of Northampton County near the Berks County boundary. Jost was probably born in that vicinity and spent all of his life in that area.

He married Magdalena Ruch in 1774 when only seventeen years of age. She was sixteen at the time, the daughter of Johan and Susanna Ruch. It would seem today that those were tender years for matrimony. People matured quickly among pioneer families. (Over half the soldiers of the Revolution were under eighteen years of age) They were probably married in the Zion Lutheran and Reformed Church in Allentown. All of their children were christened there.

Their daughter Susanna was born on 24 January, 1775 and baptized on April 23, 1775. Two years later another daughter was born on April 10, 1777 and christened Catherine on May 18. It was this Catherine that married Jacob Fatzinger, the ancestor of Mrs. Lois Fatzinger Heilman whose DAR application has been mentioned in the opening paragraph. These are the only children of Jost and Magdalena listed on the birth and baptismal rolls of the Zion Lutheran nor are there any to be found in the nearby Lutheran churches of West Salisbury, Trexlertown and McCungie. This leads to the belief that they had but two children.

Jost

There are children born to ~~Jacob~~ Jost and a second wife Elizabeth that are registered on the Zion rolls, the first being in 1782, which concludes that Magdalena must have died at some time between 1777 and 1782.

Jost was a member of the militia in the Revolutionary War and is first recorded as a private in a list of those receiving depreciation pay. He is variously listed in irregular time related musters as a private, sargeant, and Lieutenant; for instance as a Lt. in 1776, a Sgt. in 1778, a Lt. again in 1781, and as a pvt. on pay vouchers of 1783.

These diverse grades in rank that occur in discordant chronological order has led some to believe that there were two Josts, one the elder of the other. (what a sage deduction of their relativity) This concept is enhanced by the twenty three years of difference in the ages of the first and last child. This writer has accepted the records as those of one person; there have been too numerous families with such a

quarter century interim representing parental ages from twenty to forty five that this need not be an exception if for no other reason than the simplicity of transcription accorded the author. Aha!

Pennsylvania Archives, Series V, Volume VIII, has Lt. Jost serving in Capt. Kookes Company of the 1st class Militia commanded by Lt. Col. Nicholas Kern in May of 1776. This was seven months before the battle of Trenton which would dissuade the idea that he or his brothers would have been former Hessian prisoners of war or deserters from the Saratoga or Trenton engagements as both of those battles took place after this date.

Series V, Vol. VII, lists him in 1778 as a Sargeant in Sixth Company under Capt. Reitz. His brother Peter is listed on the same muster as a private in Capt. Knapenberger's Company. Adam served under Capt. Felix Good in the Fourth Battalion of Northampton Militia. Lorenz was not only a soldier in Capt John Jacoby's Company of the First Battalion but also drew pay as a member of Northampton's Rangers.

Such family registration for service and the typically German names on the exemplary Second Battalion muster roll on the following page illustrate the support given to the Revolutionary patriot armies of Pennsylvania by the Deutsche folk of Northampton. Many of those of the Mennonite, Amish, and Moravian faiths, along with the Quakers, were exempt from military duty as conscientious objectors but practically all of those of Lutheran or Reformed persuasion served without reservation. In fact Adam felt so strongly about this that he signed a petition in 1777 that asked that those Moravians who had petitioned to be exempt from military service should at first be made to take an oath of allegiance to the new republic.

Series V, Vol. VIII, of the Archives has him as a Lieutenant again in the Sixth Class of the First Battalion under Lt. Col. Henry Geiger in November of 1782. This was only one year before the end of the war in 1783.

Jost married a second time to Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ sometime previous to 1782. Their son Johannes was born Mar 16, 1782, and christened in the Jordan Lutheran church located in West Salisbury on Mar. 18, 1783.

According to census figures they may have had another son born between 1782 and 1790 whose name has not surfaced in the Lehigh Lutheran records.

A third son was probably Peter also born previous to 1790. He married Rachel \_\_\_\_\_ circa 1830. Their first child David was born Dec. 8, 1824 followed by Tilghman in 1832, Esther in 1833, and Ellohal in 1835.

A fourth son Jacob was born to Jost and Elizabeth on Apr. 30 of 1795. It was seven years later before he was baptized in the Zion Reformed Church of Allentown on Apr. 4, 1802. This is the only Pennsylvania birth of a child with the given name of Jacob that has been found that fits the time frame given for our Jacob of ?1790?-1879. Correlations of time and

FROM MUSTER ROLL OF THE SECOND BATTALION  
NORTHAMPTON MILITIA, MAY 14, 1778  
commanded by Col. George Breinig

## 6th Company

Captain Henry Reitz  
Lieutenants Peter Good and  
Daniel Turney  
Ensign Peter Lealer  
Court Martial Men.

George Knauss. Benedict Nightlinger.

## Sergeants.

Jost Steinberger. William Rischell.  
Adam Turney. Jacob Streiby.

## Corporals.

Martin Ritzel. Adam Schwander.  
Christian Mufly. Michael Schnier.

## Drum and Fife.

Jacob Wenner. George Wenner.

## Class 1st.

Daniel Droxell. Martin Rischel.  
Ludwick Rischel. Joseph Myer.  
Peter Lehr.

## Class 2nd.

Peter Steinberger. Jacob Wener.  
Jacob Young. Adam Henry.  
Jacob Draxel. John Flexer.

## Class 3rd.

Paul Strubey. Andrew Wener.  
Michael Kall. George Sander.  
Abraham Sterner. Abraham Martin.  
Michael Huth.

## Class 4th.

John Roth. Jacob Holstein.  
Peter Rabenolt. Christian Gobel.  
David Meyer. George Hamman.  
Godfreid Knauss. Frederick Sneider.  
Nicholas Mayer. Frederick Neyhard.  
Lawrence Good.

## Class 5th.

Henry Zerfass. Philip Knauss.  
Peter Schener. George Gelick.  
Nicholas Ocker. David Knauss.  
Adam Good. Peter Beshtel.  
Abraham Geischeim.

## Class 6th.

Jacob Hamman. Peter Keller.  
Frederick Hild. Michael Snyder.  
John Lehr. Jacob Koll.  
Valentine Steiner. Adam Heiverly.  
Daniel Roth. Lawrence Neyhart.

## Class 7th.

George Schweyer. Henry Turney.  
Peter Droxell. Peter Neyhard.  
George Yunt. Leonard Ritzell.  
John Droxell. Peter Drisler.  
John Peter Miller. Jacob Eagle.  
Peter Hoffman.

## Class 8th.

Jacob Yunt. Leonard Steinlinger.  
Daniel Neihart. Casper Schenenbruck.  
George Henry Mertz. Jacob Schwander.  
John Koch. George H. Krumbach.  
David Musgeneing. Leonard Schmidt.  
George Hoffman. George Eagle.

## 7th Company.

## Captain.

Christian Fisher.

## Lieutenant.

Daniel Good.

## Ensign.

John Ord.

## Class 1st.

Peter Brown.  
Conrad Neimyer.  
Ludwick Andrews.

## Class 2nd.

Adam Schuller.  
Adam Ingelman.  
Harman Neiss.  
Adam Deall.

## Class 3rd.

Samuel Rusher.  
George Shaffer.  
Michael Shaut.  
Michael Ott.

## Class 4th.

John Eddleman.  
John Landes.  
Jacob Fisher.  
Thomas Flexer.

## Class 5th.

Conrad Meyer.  
John Funck.  
Simon Hyne.  
Michael Wolfgang.

## Class 6th.

Michael Deall.  
Nicholas Miller.  
Christian Andrews.  
Jost Wentz.

## Class 7th.

Michael Knauss.  
Henry Bower.  
Jacob Smith.  
Nicholas Hyne.

## Class 8th.

Michael Fetterman.  
Michael Andrews.  
Godfred Weissmer.  
George Heiser.  
Nicholas Kline.  
Michael Bastian.

## 8th Company.

## Captain.

Daniel Shnyder.

## Lieutenants.

2nd, Nicholas Mark.

## Ensign.

Tobias Sterey.

Court Martial Men.

Nicholas Seager.

## Sergeants.

Martin Herter.  
Paul Gross.

David Haan.

Peter Feller.  
Adam Maurer.

1st, Jacob Wert.

place lends to the belief that they are one and the same.

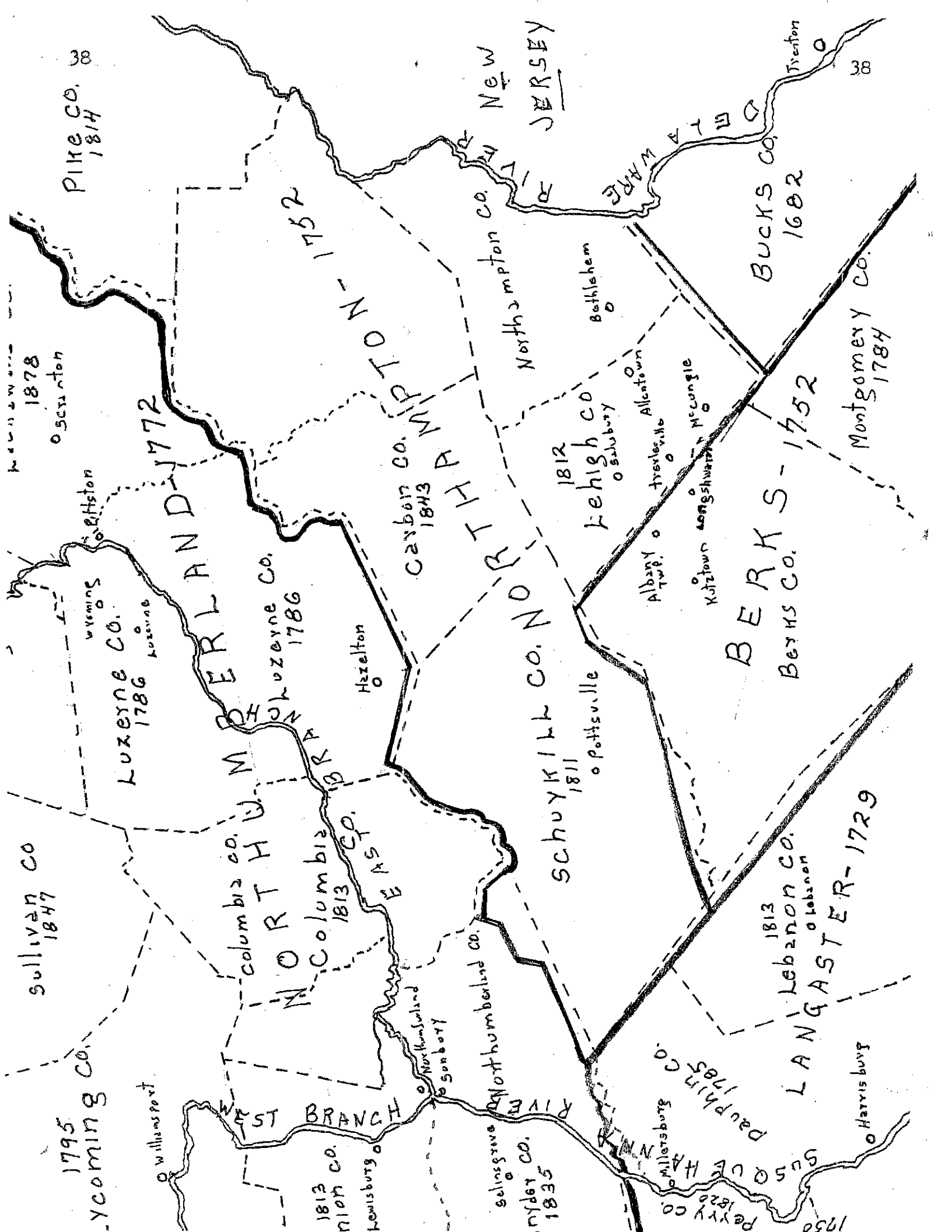
Jost is shown to be on the tax rolls of Salisbury where his children by Elizabeth were born. The census "Heads of Families in Pennsylvania, 1790" shows him to have moved to nearby Albany Township in Berks County. The latter location is about ten miles from their abode in West Salisbury and half that distance to the Jordan Lutheran where his children were baptized. The 1790 census enumeration has his wife Elizabeth, three sons under sixteen years of age, namely Johannes b. 1782, Peter and an undiscerned son b. 1785-89, and his two daughters, Susanna fifteen years and Catherine thirteen.

Their Berks County residence was only a few miles from the home of the future wife of Jacob who was Lydia Long, daughter of Peter Long and Sarah Genzel of Longschwam Twp. The two families could well have been close acquaintances for they not only lived near to one another but were members of the same faith and attended the same churches.

In the records of Rev. Thomas Pomp, pastor of Jordan Lutheran that Jost and his family attended, is an account of the death of a Steinberger that was not decipherable due to water damage. This unidentified person could well be Jost. His name has not been found on tax rolls, census tabulations or church registries after 1805 so his date of death might well be 1803.

Nor have cemetery records been discovered that give the place of interment of Jost, his first wife Maria Magdalena, or his second wife Elizabeth.

Queries have also been made in the Northampton, Lehigh, and Berks County courts and no probate records were found of his demise.



Sullivan CO  
1847

Yocoming CO.  
1795

Luzerne CO.  
1786

Columbia CO.  
1813

Northumberland CO.  
1813

Schuylkill CO.  
1811

Berks CO.  
1752

Bucks CO.  
1682

Montgomery CO.  
1784

Pike CO.  
1814

Delaware CO.  
1793

Lebanon CO.  
1813

Langaster-1729

Dauphin CO.  
1785

Perry CO.  
1820

Northampton CO.  
1843

1878  
Osgoodton

Wilmington  
1878

1772

1752

1752

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PIKE CO.  
1814

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1878

FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.				NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.				NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.			
Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.
ALBANY TOWNSHIP.				ALBANY TOWNSHIP—continued.				ALBANY TOWNSHIP—continued.			
Poh, Geo.	2	1	4	Kuhns, Jacob.	2	1	3	Swenk, Sarah.	1	1	2
Stump, Geo.	2	1	4	Kuhns, John.	2	1	3	Zigler, Mary.	1	1	2
Engelhaupt, Jno.	1	1	4	Kuhns, Henry.	1	1	3	Ritter, Jno.	1	1	2
Klick, Henry.	1	1	4	Beas, Math.	1	1	3	Kolb, Peter.	1	1	2
Keller, Jacob.	1	2	4	Strasser, Jno.	2	1	4	Kolb, Jacob.	1	1	2
Greenwalt, John.	1	2	4	Reichelsderffer, Michl.	1	1	4	Gunkel, Jacob, Jr.	1	1	2
Klick, Danl.	1	4	4	Reichelsderffer, Henry.	1	2	4	Smith, Jno. Reinhart.	1	1	2
Klick, Peter.	1	1	4	Reichelsderffer, Jno.	1	3	5	Hart, Jno.	1	1	2
Folk, John.	1	1	4	Reichelsderffer, Henry, Jr.	1	2	3	Kreiner, Math.	1	1	2
High, Ferdinand.	1	1	4	Horn, Fredk.	1	2	3	Henry, August.	1	1	2
Beckindown, Phil.	1	1	4	Drum, Geo.	1	1	3	Moyers, Valen* (Estate)	1	1	2
Mason, Tho.	2	3	4	Smith, Michl.	1	1	4	Zimmerman, Jno.	3	1	7
Boutcher, Danl.	4	3	4	Gerhard, Peter.	1	1	3	Zimmerman, Susanna.	1	1	2
Kiehl, Adam.	2	3	4	Gerhard, Jacob.	1	1	3				
Shoeman, John.	1	4	4	Smals, Nich.	2	2	3	ALSACE TOWNSHIP.			
Broucher, Peter.	1	1	4	Moyer, Engel.	2	2	3	Goodman, John.	2	2	5
Younrich, Jacob.	1	1	4	Swenk, Jno. Adam.	2	2	3	Krauss, Michael.	1	1	3
Shoemaker, Jacob.	1	1	4	Swank, Geo.	2	2	3	High, Samuel.	1	1	3
Stapleton, Jacob.	2	2	4	Petry, Valen.	1	1	4	High, Isaac.	2	3	3
Worman, Saml.	2	2	4	Petry, Jacob.	1	1	4	Lampe, Rudolph.	2	1	4
Henry, Chris.	1	1	4	Camby, Peter.	1	1	4	Lorah, Henry.	1	1	3
Henry, Jno.	1	1	4	Camby, Jno.	1	1	4	Lieder, Geo.	1	1	3
Berk, Jno.	1	1	4	Kaup, Cath.	1	1	4	Schler, Valentine.	2	1	5
Reinhart, Jno.	1	1	4	Dietz, Wm.	1	1	4	Sneek, Henry.	1	1	5
Smith, Jno.	1	1	4	Miller, Geo.	1	1	4	Herman, Geo.	1	1	2
Steinberger, Joseph.	1	3	4	Miller, Jacob.	1	2	1	Haveracker, Dowalt.	2	2	6
Leib, Fredk.	1	2	4	Gerhart, Jacob, Jr.	1	1	3	Boyer, Valentine, Jr.	1	1	2
Leib, Nich.	2	2	4	Hagenbuch, Michl.	1	1	3	Haveracker, John.	2	5	6
Banz, Jacob.	1	1	4	Creatz, Adam.	3	3	4	Klehn, Jacob, Senr.	2	2	2
Lindemood, Michl.	1	6	4	Fries, Peter.	1	2	3	Klehn, Geo.	1	1	2
Stough, Martin.	1	2	4	Sheffner, Jno.	1	1	4	Klehn, Peter.	2	1	2
Kreiner, Geo. Adam.	2	2	4	Hormany, Jno.	1	1	6	Gosh, Chris.	3	1	4
Doedhelser, Adam.	1	2	4	Milhouse, Nich.	1	1	5	Kehlhoff, Cath.	1	1	3
Waggeman, John.	2	2	4	Stein, Geo.	1	2	5	Bawn, John.	3	1	4
Hall, Jno.	1	3	4	Stump, Wm.	2	1	6	Keller, Cond.	1	3	2
Crotzner, Jacob.	1	2	4	Bentz, Solomon.	1	1	4	Wenzel, Chris.	1	1	2
Moyer, Nich.	1	2	4	Klingeman, Peter.	3	3	2	Rautenbush, Davd.	1	1	5
Zimmermessor, Nich.	1	3	4	Kugler, Phil.	1	1	4	Bear, Paul.	2	1	3
Liddinger, Ben.	2	1	4	Donat, Jacob.	1	4	4	Hoffman, Henry.	1	1	4
Grob, Geo. Adam.	5	1	4	Cannon, Phil.	2	1	2	Babb John.	3	1	7
Rehnsmith, Jacob.	1	1	3	Kern, Paul.	2	2	2	Sneyder, Cond.	1	2	2
Hummel, Jno.	1	2	3	Probst, Chris.	2	2	2	Clowser, Henry.	1	1	1
Hummel, Simon.	1	1	3	Probst, Michl.	1	2	6	Sneyder, Jacob.	2	1	3
Nedlinger, Fredk.	1	1	3	Kloffer, Jacob.	1	1	1	Wessner, Martin.	1	1	2
Briner, Fredk.	1	1	3	Ritter, Ferdinand.	3	1	8	Kehly, Martin.	1	1	2
Breiner, Geo.	1	3	3	Wesner, Jno.	2	1	2	Gauzer, Gabriel.	2	2	3
Newfutz, Jacob.	2	3	6	Probst, Jno.	1	1	3	Klein, Henry.	2	2	5
Reitmor, Wm.	1	3	2	Fedoroff, Jacob.	2	1	5	Keller, John.	1	1	2
Feblor, Chris.	1	1	4	Braucher, Chris.	3	1	4	Fick, Godfrey.	1	1	2
Faust, Sebas.	1	2	5	Frotzinger, Ernst.	2	3	3	Fick, John.	1	1	1
Poh, Jacob.	1	2	5	Fies, Peter.	1	2	3	Reeser, Philip.	2	2	2
Poh, John.	1	2	5	Sharp, Jacob.	1	1	5	Reeser, Wm.	1	1	2
Braucher, Chris.	2	2	4	Herster, Fredk.	3	5	4	Wentzel, John.	1	1	2
Helny, John.	1	1	4	Frey, Francis.	2	1	2	Schiller, Fredk.	1	1	7
Smith, Jacob.	3	4	6	Gunkel, Geo.	2	3	3	Hinershit, Jacob.	1	1	4
Sundag, Henry.	1	2	5	Gunkel, Jacob.	1	1	2	Rodenberger, Peter.	1	1	6
Spengler, Peter.	2	2	4	Frey, Moses.	1	2	2	Wahl, Michl.	2	2	3
Betz, Cha.	2	1	4	Klick, Philipp.	2	4	7	Frans, Nich.	1	1	4
Dumma, Peter.	1	2	3	Savage, Joseph.	1	2	3	Baker, Jacob.	3	1	2
Dum, Valen.	1	1	3								

39

# FAMILY GROUP SHEET

Great, Great Grandfather of Edwin

Husband's Code

39

Wife's Code

HUSBAND'S NAME Jost Steinberger

Date of Birth ?1756? (2)

Place

Date of Death ?1803? (3)

Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

His Father ? Johannes Steinberger? (4)

His Mother's Maiden Name

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet ?1774? (5)

Place

?Allentown, PA?

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☒ By Wife ☐

Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒

When?

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Maria Magdalena Ruch

(Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth ?1756? (6)

Place

Date of Death

Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father Johan Ruch (7)

Her Mother's Maiden Name

Susanna (7)

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	Susanna (4)	ON AT	3 Jan 1775 (4)	ON AT	ON TO
2	Catherine (4)	ON AT	10 Apr 1777 (4)	11 Dec 1844 (5) AT	ON TO Jacob Fatzinger
3		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
4		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
5		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use ① only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

① Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date 1987

Edwin Steinberger, Novi, Mich.

② DAR Patriotic Index, Page 645

③ Rev. Poms Journal of Burials

④ Jordan & Zion Lutheran & Reformed Churches of Allentown LDS Film G0203-1  
" " G496552

⑤ deduction from birth of Susanna in 1775

⑥ deduction only

⑦ Jordan Luth & Reformed Latter Day Saints Film No. G496552

⑧ DAR application papers of Lois Fatzinger Heilman



40

## FAMILY GROUP SHEET

Great, Great Grandfather of EDwin

Husband's Code

40

Wife's Code

HUSBAND'S NAME Jost Steinberger (Unproven)Date of Birth ?1756? (2) PlaceDate of Death ?1803? (3) Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

His Father Johannes Steinberger? (4) His Mother's Maiden Name

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet Place

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☒ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒ When?WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Elizabeth (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth Place

Date of Death Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father Her Mother's Maiden Name

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	Johannes (4)	ON	16 Nov 1782 (4)	ON	ON
2	boy (5)	ON	?1784-89? (5)	ON	ON
3	Peter (6)	ON	?1784-89? (6)	ON	after 1850 (6)
4	Jacob Charles (8)	ON	30 Apr 1795 (8)	ON	26 Jan 1879 (9)
5		ON		ON	TO Rachel (7)
		AT		AT	TO ?1828?
		ON		ON	TO Lydia Long
		AT		AT	

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date 1987

Edwin Steinberger, Novi, Mich. 3. Jacob's family bible by his wife Lydia

(2) DAR Patriotic Index Page 645

(3) Rev. Poms Journal of Burials

(4) Jordan Lutheran &amp; Reformed Church of Allentown LDS Film No. G496552

(5) Deduction from Penna. census of 1790

(6) Deduction from Penna censuses of 1790 &amp; 1850

(7) War of 1812 pension papers of Peter's wife Rachel

(8) Baptismal Record of Zion Lutheran &amp; Reformed of Allentown

# *The Steinbergers 1790-1983*

Numbers 1-4,5:

These be the heads of their father's houses.

Jacob Steinberger ?1790? - Jan 26, 1879

married: 1828

Lydia Long 27 Mar., 1808 - 26 Nov. 1891

children:

I. Hiram Jackson 7 Jun 1829 - 28 Dec 1917

married: ..

#1 Julia Ann Beshoar 1827-1862

children:

i. Eliza 1858- Sept 1860

ii. David b. 1854

#2 Adeline Hunter 4 Oct 1842 - 3 Feb 1918

children:

i. Samuel A b. 1867

ii. James William 1871 - Sept 1905

iii. Mary b. 1874

iv. Bertha b. 1878

II. Amendah 28 Sep 1830 - 12 Oct 1831

III. Samuel 28 Jan 1832 - ????

IV. Matilda 17 Sep 1833 - 19 Nov 1898

married:

Alexander Long 1830 - 1819

children:

i. Lewis

ii. David

iii. Thompson

iv. Alexander

V. Levi 27 Aug 1835 - 1926

married: 1846

Elizabeth

children:

i. Henrietta 1847 - ????

ii. Ann 1858 -

iii. Eliza 1859 -

iv. Nancy 1861 -

v. Mary 1862 -

vi. Bertha 1864 -

vii. Lizzie 1866 -

viii. Clara 1868 -

ix. George 1852 -

x. John ?? -

- VI. Lucy Ann 12 Sep 1837 - 4 Mar 1891  
 married: 1860  
 William Howenstine 2 Sep 1826 - 22 Mar. 1879  
 children:  
 i. William 1862 - 21 Jun 1905  
 ii. Andrew 1869 - died in infancy  
 iii. Flora Mae 1865 - ????  
 married:  
 Charles Brindel  
 1. William  
 2. Dorothy
- VII. David 1 Apr 1839 - 19 Nov. 1898
- VIII. Lydia Ann 17 Dec 1841 - 19 Nov 1898  
 married:  
 James Gill 1825 - Feb 1900
- IX. Jacob 19 Feb. 1843 - 1933  
 married: 2 Jan 1873  
 Elizabeth Baird 16 Apr 1844 - 1930  
 children:  
 1. John Hiram 20 Oct 1873 - 27 Dec 1916  
 married:  
 Daizee Hummel  
 2. Samuel James 3 Mar 1875 - 1967  
 married: 1899  
 Clara Grace Rupert 5 Feb 1880 - 1959  
 children:  
 (1) Rupert Earl 6 Apr 1900 - 1981  
 married:  
 Lillian Riden b?? - d.1978  
 children:  
 A. Mildred m. #1 Lee Alexander who died  
 m. #2 Theodore Rhodes  
 B. children:  
 (A) Judy Alexander  
 (B) David Alexander  
 B. Harry m. Irene Heane  
 children:  
 (A) Lisa m. Charles Dicken  
 (B) Kent  
 (C) Sheryl  
 B. Janet M. m. Robert Goss (divorced)  
 m. #2 Stoy Spigelmeyer  
 (A) Dr. William Goss m. Carol Stacey  
 children:  
 a. Michael b. 1976  
 b. Stacey b. 1979  
 c. Brandi b. 1981

- (2) Mabel 31 Dec 1901 - 28 Nov 1982  
 married: 31 Dec 1921  
 Elder J. Goss ??? - 1972  
 children:  
 A. Dorothy b. 1922 m. Henry Pebble  
 children:  
 (A) Henry Allen Jr. 1942-1945  
 (B) John Pebble b. 1946 mar. Abbie Malles  
 children:  
 a. Jeffrey 1971  
 b. Michael 1973  
 (C) Dwight b. 1949 mar Cynthia Walters  
 (D) David b. 1954  
 (E) Randell b. 1957  
 B. Gladys b. 1925 mar. Elmer Hugler  
 children:  
 (A) James b. 1947 mar. Rita Boyle  
 children:  
 a. James W. Jr  
 b. Tiffany Lynn  
 (B) Gerald b. 1950 mar. Dianne Hicks  
 children:  
 a. Rita b. 1975  
 b. Emma b. 1979  
 (C) Lisbeth b. 1955 mar. Richard Coglisier  
 children:  
 a. Claire b. 1980  
 b. Richard b. 1982  
 C. James b. 1933 Mar. Donna Rupp  
 children:  
 (A) James b. 1957 mar. Cindy Lou Toomey  
 (B) Barry b. 1959  
 D. Kay b. 1936 mar. Willis Breen  
 children:  
 (A) Dennis b. 1958  
 (B) Terri b. 1959  
 (C) Roger b. 1960 mar. Kathy Johnson  
 children:  
 a. Jarid b. 1982  
 (D) Sue A. b. 1971  
 (3) Kathryn b. 1904 mar. Calvin Kearns  
 children:  
 A. William b. 1926 mar. Ruby \_\_\_\_\_ (divorced)  
 mar. #2 Joan Yearwood  
 children: by Joan  
 (A) John William b. 1974  
 (B) Jay Wendell b. 1975  
 (C) Jennifer Wynn b. 1975  
 (D) Linda b. 1927 mar. John Adair (divorced)  
 married # 2 James Young  
 children:  
 a. Kimberly b. 1965 (by John Adair)  
 b. Kimberly Sue b. (by John Adair)  
 c. Tanya b. 1963 (by John Adair)  
 d. Wanda b. 1968 (by James Young)  
 e. Charles b. 1970 "

- (3) continued Kathryn & Calvin Kearns children:
  - B. Donald b. 1928 mar. Jane Scutter children:
    - (A) Donald Jr. b. 1952
    - (B) Philip b. 1954
    - (C) Nancy b. 1956
- (3) Kathryn and Calvin Kearns were divorced
  - married #2 Alfred Davis (divorced, no children)
  - married #3 Clifford Kine (deceased)
  - married #4 Albert Bruffill
- (4) Rev. Samuel Steinberger, Jr.
  - married: 1934
  - Lois Hummel children:
    - A. Marilyn b. 1934
      - married: Rev. Robert Salazar children:
        - (A) Colleen b. 1958
        - (B) Alan B. b. 1963
        - (C) Jeffrey b. 1967
    - B. Karl b. 1941
      - married: Nancy Marsh children:
        - (A) Michael b. 1966
        - (B) Susan b. 1967
    - C. Cheryl b. 1949
      - married Keith Bitner (divorced no children)
      - married #2 Sidney Somier
- 4(5) Darwin b. 1912- married Evelyn Wray
- 3. Harry Albert 22 Jul 1876 - 21 Sep 1906
- 4. Mary Elizabeth b. 13 Jul 1878 - married Jack Herbst (no children)
- 5. William Jacob 29 Oct 1880 - 1963 married Ida \_\_\_\_\_ no children
- 6. Nora May 16 Apr 1883 - 1895
- 7. Berna Mildred 29 May 1891 - married \_\_\_\_\_ Steininger (had children)

X Albert Carl 16 May 1845 - 29 Jan 1927  
 married: 1864  
 Henrietta Miller 30 Mar 1847 - 14 Apr 1919  
 children:  
 1. Harrison 20 Apr 1865 - 1872  
 2. Miller 30 Jan 1867 - 1872  
 3. Viola Henrietta 6 Dec 1868 - 14 Jan 1936  
 married: 26 Mar. 1889  
 Oliver Ort 25 Mar 1864 - 26 Jul 1928

continued Viola Steinberger & Oliver Ort  
children:

- (1) Chester Walden 23 Jun 1890 - 15 Oct 1955  
married: 1917? and had children
  - (2) Donald Brinton 16 May 1894 - ?????  
married: ? and had children
  - (3) Helen 15 Sep 1895 - 11 Aug 1982  
unmarried:
  - (4) Henry Kulp 31 Aug 1897 - 14 Aug. 1925  
unmarried:
  - (5) Marjorie 17 April 1901 - 1986
4. Sara Ann 20 Sep 1870 - 10 Aug 1955  
unmarried
5. Lydia Maud 24 Nov 1872 - 3 Jun 1900  
unmarried
6. Emma Alleta 6 Dec 1874 - 1958  
married: 5 May 1913  
#1 Robert Clossen 5 May  
no children  
married: 1941  
#2 Roy Smith  
no children
7. Minnie Ruth 9 Mar 1877 - 1933  
married: 1897  
Charles Sterrit 1897 - ?1933?  
children:
- (1) Robert 23 Apr 1898 -  
married: 18 Apr 1921  
Helen P. Grenoble 15 Sep 1899 - 18 Nov 1979  
children:
    - A. Dorothy May b. 23 May 1924  
married: 24 Mar 1946  
Robert Harold Wolfe 8 Jun 1922 -  
children :
      - (A) Carole Jean 4 Oct 1952 -  
married Allen L Smith b. 1 Mar 1923
    - B. Kathryn Ruth b. 5 Oct 1926  
married: 17 Nov 1945  
Lawrence H Walker 23 Mar 1919 - 22 Mar 1983  
children:
      - (A) David Robert b. 21 Jan 1947  
married Etta Bamet
      - (B) Samuel John b. 27 Mar 1951  
married:  
Sally A Karstetter 20 Mar 1952 -  
children:
        - a. Hanna Jean b. 1 Mar 1985
      - (C) James Thomas b. 1 Sep 1952  
married:  
Kathleen Kinley 28 May 1954 -  
children:
        - a. James Richard b. 19 Jan 1975
        - b. Mark Thomas b. 13 Aug 1977
        - c. David Adam b. 7 Feb 1981
        - d. Joseph Anthoney 13 Nov 1982
        - e. Amanda Lynn b. 11 Feb 1984

continued children of Robert Sterrett & Helen Grenoble

C. Robert Sigler, Jr. b. 17 Mar 1928 -  
married: 24 Jan 1948

Alice Elizabeth Reader b. 22 Jul 1927  
children:

(A) Ruth Ann b. 26 Jun 1954

married: 4 Jul 1985

#1 Steven Alonzo Rayhorn (deceased)  
children:

a. Steven Alonzo Rayhorn II b. 14 Aug 1978

married: 4 Jul 1985

#2 Calvin Witner

children:

a. Bret Michael

(B) Elaine Kay b. 1 Aug 1955

(C) Thomas Robert b. 26 Aug 1959

married: 31 Aug 1985

Rhonda Renee Brungard

D. Jean Marie 4 Nov 1931 - 15 Nov 1980

married: 12 Oct 1950

Wilbur K. Miller

children:

(A) Michael Thomas b. 18 Mar 1953

married:

children:

a. Stephanie M. b. 9 Dec 1971

(B) b. Amy Marie b. 3 May 1973

(B) Craig Kenneth b. 20 Sep 1955

married: 1 Aug 1981

Jamie Gardner

children:

a. Erin Marie b. 10 Apr 1984

(2) Henrietta B. b. 1 Dec 1917

married:

E.C. Naylor (deceased)

8. Florence M. 15 May 1882 - 1941

unmarried

9. Moses Edwin 2 Nov 1884 - 11 May 1960

married: 10 Aug 1907

Laura Ellen Isenberg 22 May 1887 - 11 Jul 1932

children:

(1) Henrietta b. 1908 (died at birth)

(2) Albert Lemish 11 Aug 1909 - 29 Oct 1957

married #1

Anna Charlotte Jacobs 18 Apr 1912 - 12 May 1932

children:

Mary Frances b. 5 Aug 1928

married:

George Rogers

children:

A. George Jr. married Linda Wasser

B. Tanya married George Hostetter

continued children of Moses & Laura.

3. Frances Madeline b. 19 Nov 1910  
 married #1 Harry Price (no children) (divorced)  
 married #2 1942  
 Julius Staretz 6 Dec 1912 - 15 Feb 1977  
 children:  
 (1) David b. 6 Dec 1953
4. Arlene Alma 6 Sep 1912  
 married:  
 Francis Patrick Nixon 18 Aug 1903 - 3 Nov 1950  
 children:  
 (1) Patrick Francis b. 13 Feb 1941  
 married: 26 Sep 1943  
 Linda Heath b. 26  
 children:  
 A. David b. 18 Feb 1968  
 B. Clifford 17 May 1971  
 married #2 Clifford Gailey on May 25, 1956, he d. Mar 1968
5. Edwin Moses b. 25 Dec 1915  
 married: 27 Sep 1941  
 Dorothy Alice Foutty b. 2 Oct 1916  
 children:  
 (1) Francis Edwin b. 27 Jun 1945  
 married: April 1977  
 Anna May Van Vleet b. 28 May 1949  
 children:  
 A. ~~Jeffrey~~ Francis b. 14 Sep 1978  
 B. James Edwin 8 Oct 1981  
 (2) Josephine Ellen b. 15 Dec 1950  
 married: 1 Sep 1971  
 Daniel White b. 17 Apr 1950  
 children:  
 A. Adam Daniel b. 2 Mar 1979
6. Joseph (no middle name) b. 15 Sep 1920  
 married: 12 Jun 1943  
 Mildred Miller b. 19 Nov 1921  
 children:  
 (1) Terry Jo b. 18 Aug 1946  
 married James McGraw (divorced no children)  
 (2) De Bett Ann b. 6 Jan 1951  
 married: #1 11 Jul 1975 Robert Nagy (divorced)  
 #2 18 Jun 1982 Ralph Anton Enebel b. 24 Jan 1948
- XI. Sarah Ann 7 Jul 1847 - 7 Apr 1886  
 married Charles E. Gibboney on 19 Nov 1879
- XII. George b. 7 May 1849 d. Mar 1951



*Jacob Steinberger*  
*Born 1790 Died 1879*

and

*Lydia Amanda Steinberger*

*Born Lydia Long, 1808 Died Nov. 26, 1891*

Judges 3-10: All that generation were gathered unto their fathers; and there arose another generation.

Varying information has been found relating to Jacob's place and year of birth. In addition to previously mentioned assumptions there is the testimony of an unknown chronicler given in Jacob's bible.

There is a typed addendum that is pasted on the front-piece of his bible that reads, "JACOB STEINBURGER was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1790. He migrated to this country at an early age and was bound out by a German family and could speak and read the German language. Lived at Lewistown, PA and later at Kings Mill near Duncannon, Perry Co., Penna. Served in the War with Mexico, U.S. Calvary and was wounded by a sabre in the leg. Departed this life Jan 26th, 1879. Aged 89 years. Buried in Mahanoy Valley near Pine Grove in Perry Co., Pa."

It is supposed that this appendage was done by a grandchild of Jacob, possibly one of the children of his son Levi. Levi lived near his father in Jacob's late years and in the census of 1860 two of Levi's children are shown to be living with Jacob. They could have heard the tale at the knee of their grandfather.

I had the occasion to inspect Jacob's bible when it was in the possession of Mrs. J.E. Goss, nee Mabel Steinberger, a great granddaughter of Jacob, in 1981 and made the copies that follow this page. It had been among the effects of Levi before Mrs. Goss obtained it. Since it was typewritten it is doubtful whether Jacob inserted the transcript himself. Rather it must have been done by someone well after his death for typewriters were not common in his time. We can only wonder who the typist may have been and the source of the information.

The baptismal records of the Allentown Zion Lutheran Church gives his birth date as Apr. 30, 1795.

*Mr Jacob Steinburger  
Book (Note)*

*Died January 26<sup>th</sup> 1879*

*aged 89 years*

MR. JACOB STEINBURGER'S BOOK.

JACOB STEINBURGER was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1790. He migrated to this country at an early age and was bound out by a German family and could speak and read the German language. Lived at Lewistown, Pa and later at King's Mill near Duncannon. Perry Co., Pa. Served in the War With Mexico U. S. CALVARY and was wounded by a sabre in the leg. Departed this life Jan. 26th, 1879. Aged 89 years. Buried in Mahanoy Valley, near Pine Grove, Perry Co., Pa.

1. Das 1te Buch Mo
2. Das 2te Buch Mo
3. Das 3te Buch Mo
4. Das 4te Buch Mo
5. Das 5te Buch Mo
6. Das Buch Josua
7. Das Buch der Ri
8. Das Buch Ruth
9. Das 1ste Buch
10. Das 2te Buch
11. Das 3te Buch von

1. Daniel oder Esaja
2. Jeremia
3. Hagfieber Jeremia
4. Daniel
5. Josua
6. Joel
7. Amos
8. Obadja

1te Ausgabe

The 1830 Census of Union County lists two Jacobs with the surname of Steinberger. It is quite likely that both are the same person twice recorded by the census taker. I have found several instances in which this happened. My grandfather was twice taken in 1860, once given by his mother in her Lewistown home and again by the farmer to which he was indentured. It is believed that in similar fashion Jacob was recorded both at his home in what is now Snyder County and again by his employers at the lumber camp where he and his wife worked in northern Union County. There is a discrepancy in the given age; in one instance it is 20-30 and in the other as 30-40.

Census of 1830, Union County, Union Twp.:

Jacob Stineberger	under 5	20-30	40-70
MALES	1	1	
FEMALES		1	

'These would be Jacob aged 28(as taken from the 1850 census)  
Lydia aged 22(as taken from family bible)  
Hiram, aged 1,(as taken from family bible)

Census of 1830, Union County, Penn Township:

Jacob Steinbarger	under 5	20-30	30-40
MALES	1		1
FEMALES		1	

These would be Jacob (as given in family bible)  
Lydia aged 22 (as given in family bible)  
Hiram aged 1 (as given in family bible)

The census of 1850 in Mifflin County has him as forty eight years old which would place the year of his birth as 1802.

In the Perry County Census of 1870 he is noted to be 67 years old. That would have his date of birth as 1803.

Hence there are four recorded birth years of 1790,1795, 1803, and 1802. There is inconsistency in all original recordings. We can only truthfully assume his birth as some year between 1790 and 1803.

Jacob's place of birth is equally as ambiguous. The transcript says it was Scotland but when this aspect of the bible addendum is examined there is some doubt as to its accuracy. In reference to that authenticity, no evidence has been uncovered of Jacob's participation in the Mexican War. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission could find no record of him being on any military unit from that state during that period. A similar answer was received from Military Service Records(NNCC) in Washington, D. C.. However both agencies had service records exhibited in this work for Jacob Steinberger in the War of 1812. It is possible that the author of the addendum confused the two wars. It seems very probable that the story is a grandchild's vague memory of a long past dialogue with an idolized grandfather.

There are three instances wherein Jacob, himself, or his wife gave the place of his birth. Pennsylvania is given as his birthplace in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses. The 1870 census becomes more factual when it is considered that he was a retired miller at the time and would have been at home to answer the census taker's questions himself. Although he gave Germany as the birthplace of his housekeeper Anne Sickel it was Pennsylvania that he gave as his own.

It seems more likely that the 1802-1803 year of birth is nearer the truth when the birth years of his youngest children are observed in the 1850 census as shown here.

Census of 1840, Mifflin County, Derry Township:

Jacob Stonebarger	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	30-40
MALES	2	1	1		1
FEMALES	1	1			1

From the family bible these would be,

Hiram aged 11, Samuel 8, Levi 5, and David 1,

Matilda aged 7, Lucy Ann 3, Amandah born in 1830 died in 1831.

Census of 1850 Mifflin County, Oliver Township:

House No. 21	Jacob Stonebarger	48	Farmer	Property \$700
	Lydia	40	Wife	
	Hyrum	21		
	Samuel	18		
	Matilda	12		
	Lucy Ann	10		
	David	9		
	Jacob	6		
	Albert	4		
	Sarah	3		
	George	1		

Census of 1870, Perry County, Carrol Township

226	234	John Steinberger	47	Farmer	Germany
		Elizabeth	37		
		Christian	6		
		Dazy Lenhart	3		
		Alfred Shatter	17		
244	252	Jacob Steinberger	67	Miller	\$200 Penna.
		George M.	8		
		Mary C.	3		
		Anne E. Sickel	42	Domestic	Germany

All of which leaves the quandry of how to equate the relevancy of three legends of tradition and arrive at some consistency. We only know for a certainty that Jacob spent his childhood on an eastern Pennsylvania farm for so it has been told by all of his children.

Jacob Steinberger was born during the last administration of George Washington. It had been only five years since tiny Rhode Island had been the last of the thirteen colonies to approve the Constitution. The thirteen states had been only recently jealous, quarreling, colonies unable to govern themselves under the Articles of Confederation. The 1795 citizens of the New Republic were still trying to live with one another and adhere to the concept of a strong central government which most of them had once opposed. George III's attempt to use similar powers had brought on their rebellion. Opposition to taxes had brought them together and opposition to taxes threatened to tear them apart. Uprisings against Federal levies had occurred since the first Congressional gathering.

In 1786 hard times brought on by worthless paper money motivated Shay's Rebellion, the first armed resistance to Federal tax collectors. It was quelled by resolute action of Massachusetts' local militia.

Six years later the citizenry of western Pennsylvania vigorously opposed the collection of taxes imposed upon the production of whiskey. Their uprising, called The Whiskey Rebellion, had to be put down by federal troops led by Washington himself.

The "Window Tax War", so called because of a tax on houses based upon the number of windows, took place in 1798 when John Fries led several hundred residents of Northumberland, Montgomery, and Bucks Counties against a Federal Marshal. Their numbers included many of the Steinberger neighbors. That militant resistance was put down by militia called up by the Pennsylvania governor. Jacob was five years old when John Fries was convicted of treason and sentenced to death. He was pardoned by President Adams however and lived to be a very prosperous tinner in the city of Philadelphia.

Sectionalism prevailed throughout Jacob's life. He lived to see a bloody, disastrous Civil War finally implant in the minds of men the conception of an indissoluble Union.

Although he had been a member of the patriot armies in the Revolution Jacob's father Jost did not have the right to vote. That franchise was given only to property owners. He had not owned property either under Colonial or Federal administration. Jost is first found on the tax rolls in 1800 Berks County.

The early childhood home of Jacob was on a small farm near Wessenville located a short distance from the westerly line of Lynn Township in Lehigh County. The community was first called Allemangel and was only ten miles from the home of his future wife Lydia Long in Longswan Township.

Joseph Steinberger is not found on the Census of 1810. Although many persons have been unexplainably absent from census rolls it leads to the belief that he may have died before 1810. In all probability a ten or twelve year old Jacob was indentured to neighboring farmers just as Jacob's sons Albert

and Jacob would be by their mother a half century later. It may well be that the aforementioned biblical transcript drew that information from Jacob's reminiscences of his childhood labor on Berks county farms.

Eighty percent of the people depended upon agriculture for their livelihood in 1800. Fifty acres had been given by Congress to Revolutionary War veterans as a reward for their services. The size was established by the general opinion that it was about all a family could manage to cultivate. Early tax rolls show that very few families had more than one horse and one or two cows. The Colonial Plow of wrought iron and wooden mold board was expensive and most plowing was done by primitive plows made from a forked tree. The first mechanical reaper was not invented until 1826 and the mowing and reaping was done with the scythe and cradle. One man with a horse drawn mower could cut as much as ten men with scythes.

The size of the farm in the early nineteenth century depended upon the size of the family or on the larger estates upon the number of hired hands. The greatest advance in agriculture was not the mechanization of the twentieth century but rather the transition from hand to horse agriculture that took place in that first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Jacob had many chores on those early farms. There was the raking, shocking, and stacking of hay and grain spread by his father's cradle. There were only crude wooden harrows and it was one of his jobs to break up the heavier clods, after plowing, with a wooden mallet. The grain was threshed with flails swung by boys on grain chaff winnowed by the wind. He was milking the cow at eight years of age and then many times worked the vertical plunger of the butter churn. The use of hermetical canning would not be known until 1825; the only preservation known was salt pickling or drying in the sun or oven. Root crops were stored in buried barrels. (I remember my grandfather still burying his apples in 1926.)

They were clothed as well by the work of their hands. Clothes were made by the womenfolk from cloth woven on looms in the homes of local weavers. The thread and the yarn for which was spun on their own spinning wheels by housewife or daughters. Stockings, worn only on "dress up" occasions, were generally knitted ones of wool. Rough shoes were made on lasts in the home (my father had one for resoling) or by a local cobbler with hides provided many times by the buyer. Ready made shoes were not in significant supply before 1825.

An eighteen year old Jacob had a brief respite from the hard work on the farm in 1813 and again in 1814 during his militia duty in the "War of 1812".

Both Adams and Jefferson had come close to hostilities with England due to interference with American sea going commerce and British occupation of western lands from which they supported Indian depredations on American settlers.

The search of American vessels by British ships of war and the resultant impressment of American seamen was the "straw that broke the camel's back". Despite arduous peace efforts by the Madison administration war was not to be averted and fighting began in 1812. Initial U.S. efforts met with defeat. Three expeditions to Canada were repulsed and so tight was the British blockade of the eastern coast that American vessels virtually disappeared from the seas. In the summer of 1814 an English fleet and army began operations in the Chesapeake. They burned Washington and landed in the neighborhood of Baltimore. The American militia were routed in nearby Blandenburg even though they outnumbered the British by six to one. In a second engagement near Baltimore thirty two hundred militia stubbornly retreated from a British assault but inflicted such severe casualties on their attackers that the British abandoned the attack on Baltimore. It was during that Chesapeake campaign that Pennsylvania militia were called up to defend an expected attack on Philadelphia. A few individuals from that militia filtered south to take part in the Baltimore defense.

It has been previously intimated that Jacob may have been wounded in an 1812 engagement rather than in the Mexican War noted in the biblical transcript. The action in the defense of Baltimore is the most probable instance in which it could have taken place.

Service records of Jacob and his probable brother Peter in the War of 1812 are shown on following sheets as given by the Pennsylvania Archives Historical Commission and the U.S. Government General Services. However according to the Pennsylvania Archives they appear to have served on two different occasions.

In the Pennsylvania Archives, Series VI, Vol. VIII, there is recorded that Peter Steinberger and Jacob enlisted for six months in Co. A under Captain Henry Meyer in the Fourth Detachment PM in the U.S. Service, e.t., May 13, 1813 to June 18, 1813. In the same volume they were noted to be later on the muster roll of Captain Abraham Rinker's company of the first section of riflemen commanded by Colonel Thomas Humfrey (Humphrey). Of such service it is given, "We the subscribers of the 8th Co., 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, do acknowledge receiving \$6.00 pay for three months under Col. Thomas Humphrey and Capt. Abraham Rinker on Oct. 13, 1814."

Further evidence of their service is found in "The History of Lehigh County" Vol. I, Lehigh Publishing, 1914. On pages 299 and 300 it is given, "A list of Captain Rinker's Company at Camp Du Pont on Nov. 13, 1814 included the names of Privates Peter Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger." It further narrates, "These men were camped at Bush Hill on Sep. 16, 1814. A few weeks later they were ordered to Marcus Hook, then on Nov. 30 ordered to break camp and march to Philadelphia."

The companies of Rinker, Ott, and Dinkey, which were encamped on the Brandywine were sent home in December. While these companies had not participated in any engagement they showed the willingness to meet the enemy and fully expected to enter active service."

Then from the Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 9, from Pensioners 1812-14 it is given, Rachel Steinbeger received pension as the widow of Peter Steinberger, Private under Regimental Commander Thomas Humphrey. Her certificate number is listed as No. 1533. This pension is first recorded in 1868. Peter's death is given as 1851.

The latter part of the war was more favorable to the U.S. Commander McDonough capture a British fleet on Lake Champlain that threatened New York. Commodore Perry captured the British squadron on Lake Erie. General Harrison defeated the British and Indians at the Battle of the Thames. Winfield Scott crossed the border at Niagara Falls and defeated the enemy in two battles in Ontario. After the debacle at Baltimore the British sailed for New Orleans where Andrew Jackson defeated them, inflicting great losses, on Jan 8, 1815 ---- several days after the treaty of peace had been signed. A peace treaty was concluded at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814.

About the only thing gained by the war was our national anthem. It was during the action at Ft. McHenry in Baltimore that Francis Scott Key wrote our patriotic hymn "The Star Spangled Banner" on the back of an old envelope.

Conditions in general after the war of 1812 were so bad, owing to industrial depression, foreign competition, currency inflation, and land speculation that a depression began in 1816 that lasted till 1825.

( I recently noted a 1987 newspaper article which stated that market speculation, industrial depression brought on by foreign competition, and threatened inflation due to national spending imperiled an impending depression.)





The hard times led to a general movement westward for several reasons. Some eastern farmers left exhausted lands to find farms with better soil in the more recently settled west. Small merchants had been put out of business and were looking for access to new markets. Laborers faced long hours and low wages and left to find better conditions in the west.

The panacea of all economic ailments in early America had been the cheap lands, the free lands on the frontiers. Pennsylvania's western borders had been settled by the depressed peoples of Scotland and Ireland. Those pioneers cleared small patches of ground and lived mostly by hunting, trapping, and fishing. Those transient people were either displaced or joined by migrating farmers who bought, cleared, and improved the land. They were joined by other permanent settlers who came to the improved areas and set up more productive farming, industry, and trade.

Many of Jacob's nearby residents had joined that movement west. The Longs of Longschwam had gone to Union County as early as 1812 in search of more productive land. Many others were drawn to that area because of its being an island of expanding economy in the midst of a currently depressed state.

The two branches of the Susquehanna wound through hundreds of miles of Northumberland's verdant forests. Immense stands of hardwoods and pines covered the slopes within easy reach of the waters. Loggers were early attracted there to cut the timber. They would assemble large log rafts and float them several hundred miles down stream to the urban areas of York and Baltimore. By the second decade, however, local sawmills were turning out thousands of board feet on site and by 1850 Williamsport on the forks of the East and West Branches was well on its way to becoming the lumber capitol of the world.

Up until 1835 the sawmills were run almost exclusively by water power. Steam powered saws quickly took over soon thereafter. Although the circular saw was introduced in 1814 it was not of any practical use till late in the century. The saws in use when our Jacob worked the mills were a reciprocating blade whose movement was imparted by a revolving wheel.

It has not been determined just when Jacob left Berks Co. for the booming timberlands and growing communities of Union and Northumberland Counties. It was probably soon after his war time service. Nor is it known whether he was drawn there exclusively by the lumber camps. He could just as well have been attracted by the need for farm help by neighbors who had gone before him. He may well have worked for the very family in which he found his wife.

He married Lydia Long about 1828. She was the daughter of Peter Long and Sarah Genzel who had brought their family of eight to the west bank of the Susquehanna in 1812.

A detailed description of her family and lineage is given following the Steinberger story in a related distaff account.

Mrs. Elder Goss, 1981-1982, (nee Mabel Steinberger, a granddaughter of Jacob the Second) has been of inestimable assistance in the compiling of our Steinberger lineage and left us numerous anecdotes depicting the life and lives of their times.

She has informed me that Jacob and his wife Lydia lived and worked together in the lumber camps of the upper Susquehannah during the first years of their marriage. Lydia worked as a camp cook and Jacob as a lumberjack and mill hand. Seven of their children may have been born in one of their cabin homes in Norhumberland logging camps. The story came from Jacob's son Levi in whose home Jacob lived in his declining years. The son likely heard it from his father. In fact Levi may have remembered those camps himself for he was born in Union County.

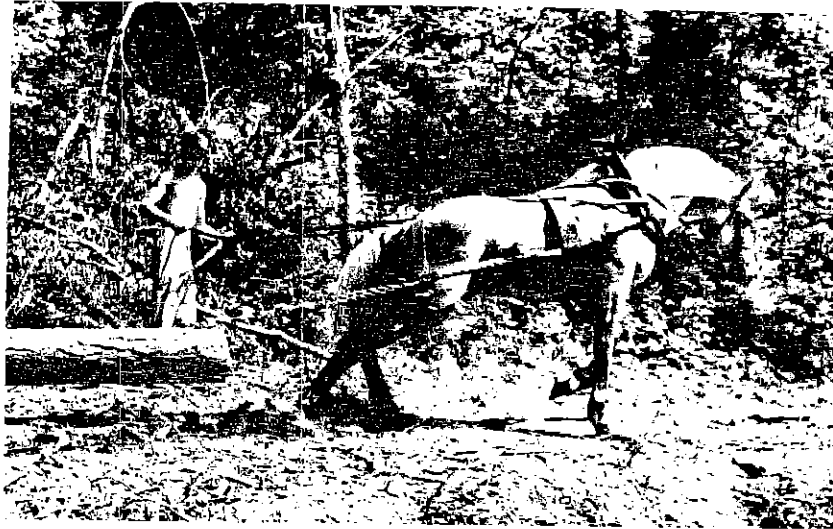
The pictures and their printed comments that follow this page are not of the actual lumber camps in which Jacob and Lydia worked but they do accurately portray the timberland environment in which they lived. Jacob was probably working at the mill site and Lydia as a cook in a similar camp when their first children were born. Their first home was likely similar to one such as the "more substantial buildings generally located at the lumber mills" as is shown and quoted on the following page.

Seven of their children were born in Union County while Jacob and Lydia worked there. Their first child was Hiram Jackson who was born in 1829 one year after the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. Which makes it very evident who was Jacob's choice in the 1828 election. Furthermore the Anti-Mason Party was very strong in Pennsylvania and vigorously opposed Jackson's election. Hiram is a prominent name in Masonic lore and Jacob probably chose the name as supplemental proof of his political leanings. It seemed very possible that Jacob may have belonged to the Masonic Lodge but Masonic registry in Pennsylvania has no record of his membership.

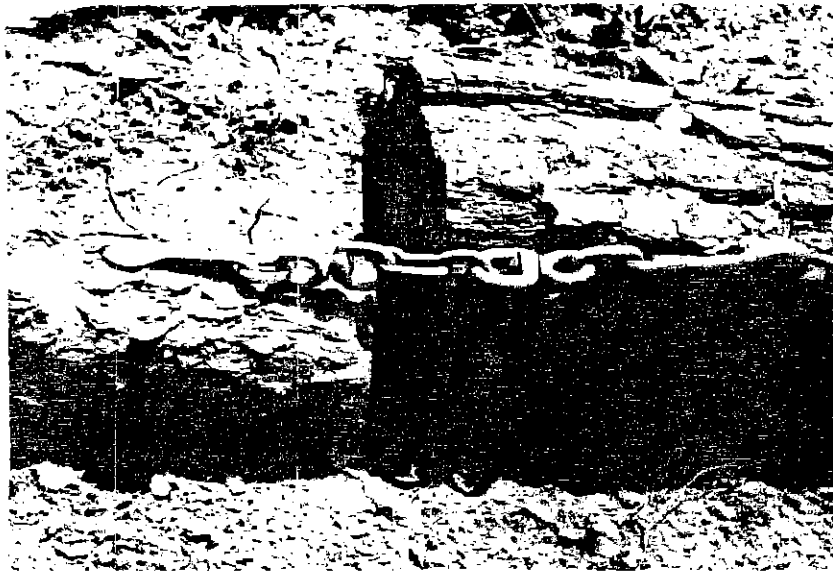
Their son Hiram was followed by Amandah in 1830 who died the following year. Samuel was born in 1832, Matilda in 1833, Levi in 1835, Lucy Ann in 1837, and David in 1839. So Jacob and Lydia headed a family of four boys and two girls when they decided to leave Union County in 1839.

It was in 1839 that a bank panic took place due to manipulation of moneys by "bullish" investment. It led to a national recession of three years. The lumber industry suffered as well as the others and Jacob and Lydia were out of employment. It seems they had accumulated significant savings for when they moved to Mifflin County in 1840 they were able to buy two farms of quite extensive acreage which became their new home.

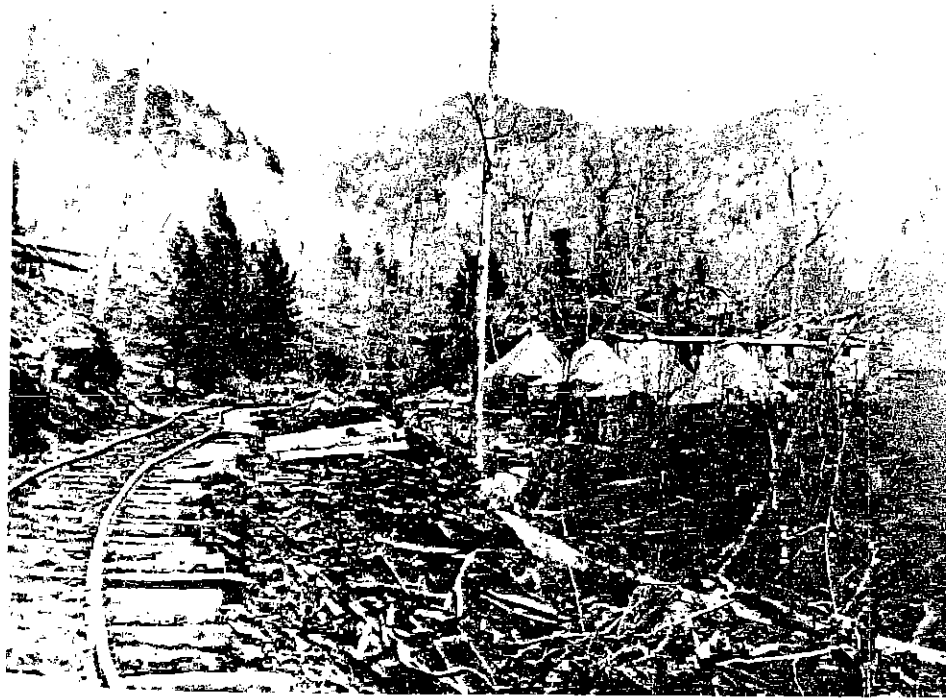
The Pictures shown here and their descriptive phrasing illustrating the logging operations of the early 19th century have been taken from the FOXFIRE SERIES, VOL. IV.



When the logs are hooked together, Millard's horse, Charley, is backed up to the lead log and chained to it via the singletree at the end of his harness, and a "J-grab" or "header grab" that connects the singletree to the lead log. At a signal from Jack, Millard's son, Charley lunges forward to get the train of logs moving.



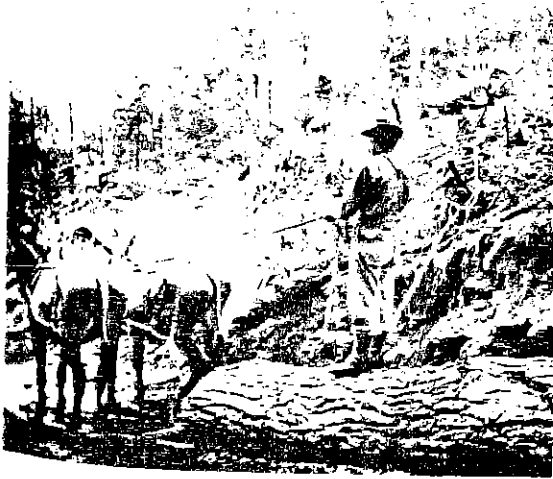
In order to drag several logs out of the woods together instead of having to drag each separately, the logs are hooked together with "trailer grabs"—metal hooks connected by swivel links so the logs can turn independently—and two links of chain.



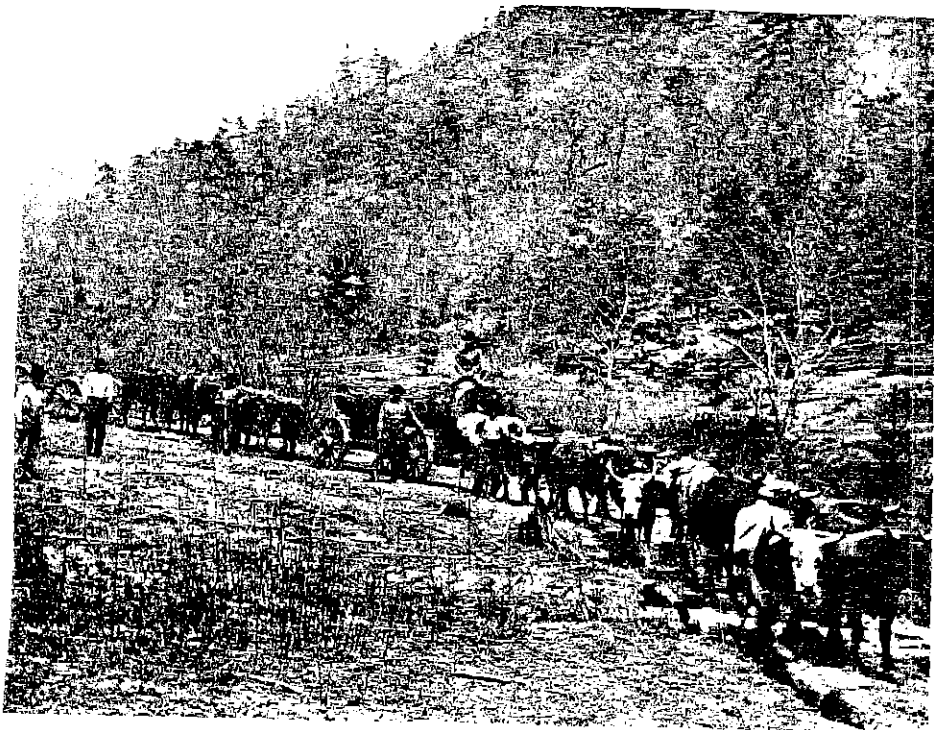
Another logging camp, this one at the head end of a narrow-gauge railroad line. The dwellings are log sides with canvas roofs. The long, narrow wooden building behind the dwellings is probably the cook shack. An operation like this one might have seventy-five to a hundred men living there at one time.



More substantial buildings like these were generally located at the lumber mills themselves for the mills were permanent operations while the camps were moved periodically from area to area as the supply of wood was exhausted.



More often than not, this was the only method of getting a log to the point where it could be reached by the cable from the overhead skidder, or loaded onto a wagon or railroad car. Logs such as this would be dragged down a skid trail from the places where they were cut, to the loading area.



Six pairs of oxen hooked to a long wagon.

In brief review, it has been shown by the census of 1830 that the first home of Jacob and Lydia was within shouting distance of that of his in-laws on Chestnut Ridge of Union County. That site is now in Snyder County which was carved from Union in 1855.

It has also been told that during the third decade they transited between the Union Township home on Chestnut Ridge and cabins in lumber camps located in northern Union County. It was in one or the other of those residences that their first seven children were born.

Sometime soon after the birth of David in April of 1839 they must have moved to Mifflin County, because these figures of the 1840 census show them to be there.

Census of 1840, Derry Township, Mifflin County, Penna.

Jacob Stonebarger	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	30-40
MALES	2	1	1		1
FEMALES	1	1			1

From the family bible these would be,  
Hiram aged 11, Samuel 8, Levi 5 and David 1;  
Matilda aged 7, Lucy Ann 3, Amadah born in 1830 died in 1831.

The site of their new home was about about ten miles south east of Lewistown near the little village of Maitland. It was about fifty miles from the home of Lydia's parents in Union County. But those fifty miles represented a two day trip by horse and wagon over a rugged road somewhat less than improved which had been carved out of a wilderness only twenty five years before.

Jacob purchased the twenty seven acre property, which included a house and farm buildings, from John Reighert and his wife Sarah for three hundred dollars on the 23rd of June in 1840. That would have been barely in time to plant crops for the coming year. It may be that they had been renting the property before the sale. The farm was bounded by the properties of Mathew Forsythe, Joseph McCaloy, Michael Roush, and Jacks Creek. It was a beautiful location along a tumbling stream at the foot of Shade Mountain.

In 1841 they aspired to larger acreage. Jacob bought one hundred and two acres from Ruben Hale in adjacent Decatur township for "one hundred dollars lawful money of the United States of America". There were no buildings on the second acquisition and he probably farmed the total acreage while living in their Jacks Creek home for the Hale purchase was within walking distance that site.

Copies of the antiquated deeds of these property purchases by Jacob are shown on the pages that follow this one. The originals lie in dusty insert files in the basement of the Mifflin County Courthouse in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. I owe their possession to the efforts of Mrs. David Suloff, the former Jean Aurand, past president of the Lewistown Historical Society.

DEED This Indenture made the Twenty Third day  
JOHN REIGHART & WIFE of June in the year of our Lord one  
TO  
JACOB STEINBERGER Thousand eight hundred and Firty Between  
John Reighart of the Township of Derry  
County of Mifflin and State of Pennsylvania and Sarah his wife  
of the first part; And Jacob Steinberger of the same place  
second part.. Witnesseth. That the said John Reighart and Sarah,  
his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred  
dollars lawful money of the United States of America unto them  
well and truly paid by the said Jacob Steinberger at or before  
the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt where-  
of is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened,  
enfeoffed, released, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these pres-  
ents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release, convey,  
and confirm unto the said Jacob Steinberger his heirs and  
assigns, All that certain piece, parcel on Lot of Land Situate  
in Derry Township aforesaid and described as follows, to wit,  
Beginning at a Locust Post corner of Robert Cupples on Simon  
Gro's Line there by same North 74o East twenty seven perches  
to a dead sassafras and stones; thence by land of Mathew Forsyth  
North 17 1/2o West Forty Four and four tenths perches to stones;  
thence by land of Joseph McAlley North 37o West seventy two  
perches to post; thence by land of Michael Roush South 67o West  
fifty five and six tenths perches to post; thence South 37o East  
twenty five perches to Jacks Creek; thence up said creek four-  
teen perches; thence by land of Robert Cupples South 37o East  
ninety one perches to Locust Post, the place of Beginning.  
Containing Twenty eight acres and ninety seven perch being part  
of the same which the heirs of George Markey by Deed Dated 13  
March 1832 sold to Henry Dunmire who by Deed Dated 12 Nov 1835  
sold to George Fultz who by Deed Dated 27 March 1837 sold to  
John Reighart the present Grantor. Together with all and singu-  
lar the improvements, ways, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties,  
priviledges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto



belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversions and remaindes rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property,, claim, and demand whatsoever of them the said John Reighart and Sarah his wife-in-law, equity or otherwise howsoever of, in, and to the same and every part thereof to have and to hold.

the said Piece Parcel or Lot of Land hereditments and premises hereby granted or mentioned and intended so to be with the appurtenances unto the said Jacob Steinberger his heirs and assigns to and for the only proper use and behoof of the said Jacob Steinberger his heirs and assigns for ever. And the Said John Reighart, his heirs Executors and Administrators either by their presence Covenant Grant and agree to and with the said Jacob Steinberger, his heirs and assigns, That he the said John Reighart his heirs all and singular the hereditments and premises hereinabove described and grant or mentioned and intended so to be with the appurtenances unto the aforesaid Jacob Steinberger his heirs and assigns against him the said John Reighart and his heirs and against all and every other person whomsoever Lawfully Claiming or to Claim the Same or any part thereof shall and will warrant and defend. In witness whereof the said parties of these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals. Dated the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us John Reichard (Seal & Sig.  
Henry Eisenbise (Signature) Sally Reichard (Seal & Sig.)

Recieved the day of the date of the above Indenture of the above named Jacob Steinberger three hundred dollars in full the consideration money therein mentioned.

John Reichard (Signature)

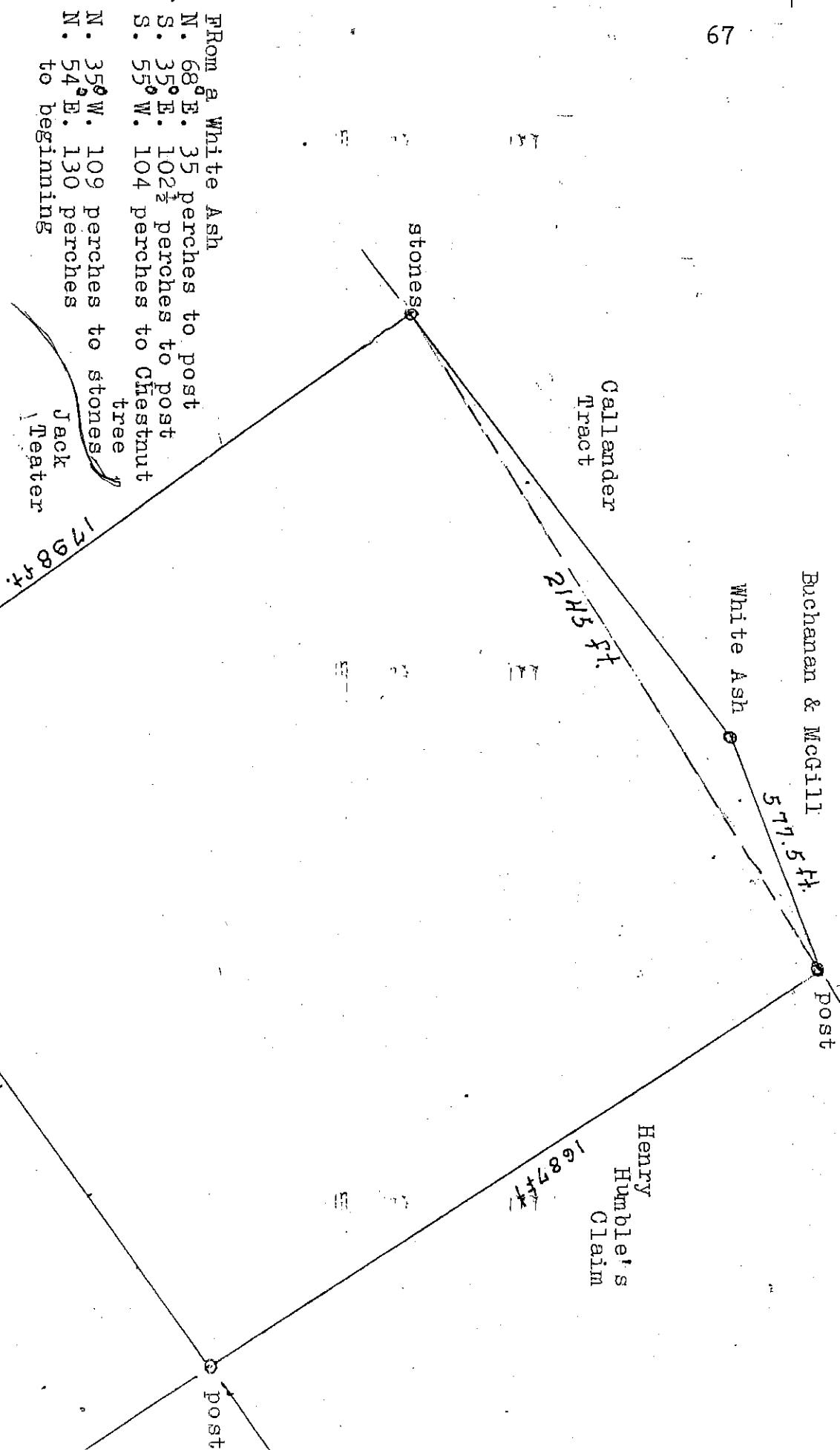
#### MIFFLIN COUNTY

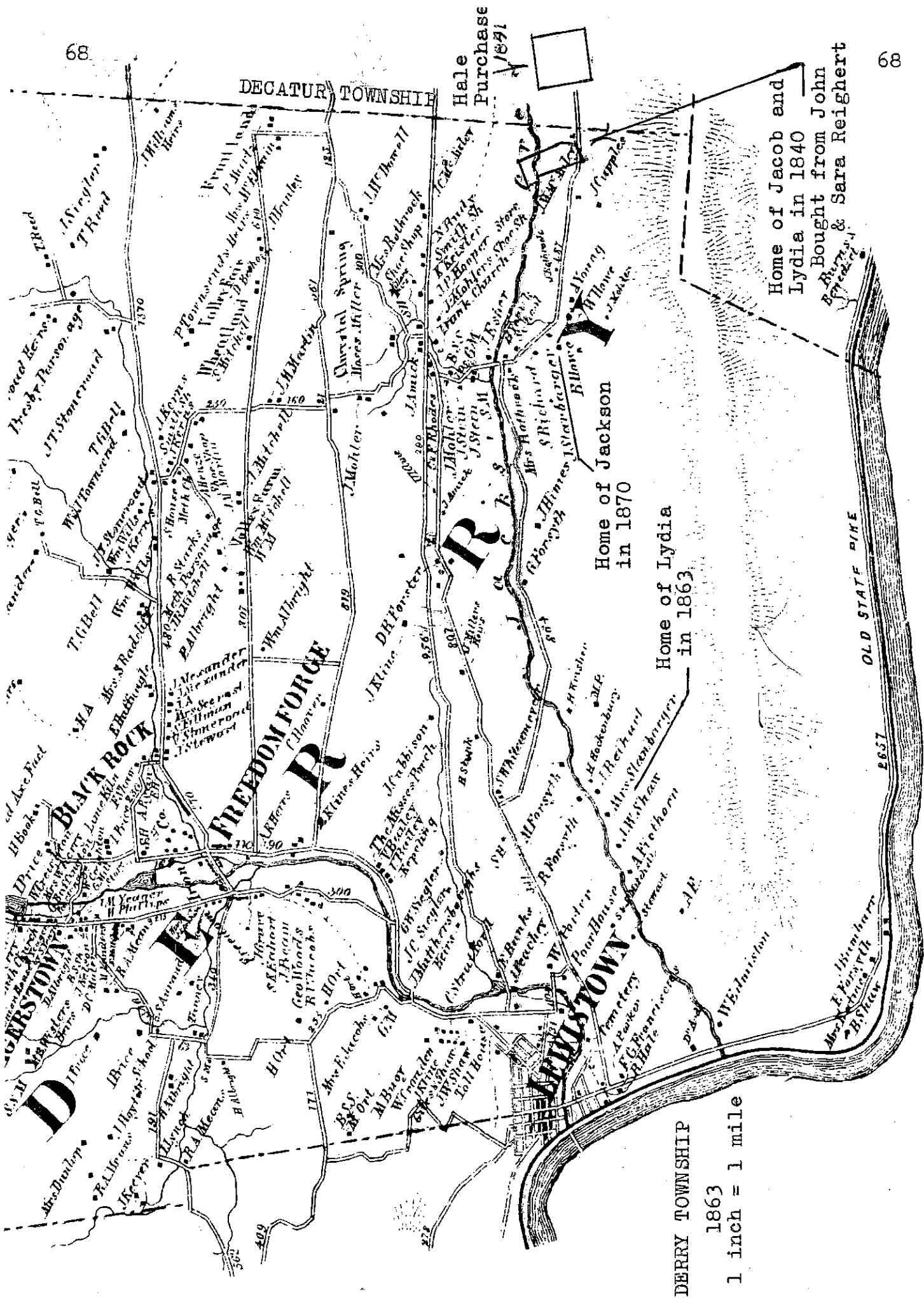
The twenty third day of June Anno Domini 1840 before me one of the Justices of the Peace in and aforesaid county came the above named John Reighart and Sarah his wife and acknowledged the above Indenture to be their act and deed and desire the same might be recorded as such. She the said Sarah being of full age and by me separte and apart from her said husband examined and the full contents of the above Indenture made known to her did thereupon declare & say that she did sign and seal the same of her own free will and accord and without any coercion or compulsion of her said husband. Witness my hand and seal the date above.

Henry Eisenbise (Signature)

## DEED of REUBEN C. HALE to JACOB STEINBERGER

This Indenture made The Third day of March in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand eight Hundred and Forty One. Between Reuben C. Hale of the Bourrough of Lewistown, County of Mifflin and State of Pennsylvania of the first part and Jacob Steinberger of Derry Township, county and state aforesaid of the second part. Witnesseth that the said Reuben C. Hale for and in consideration of the sum of One HUNDred Dollars Lawful money of the United States of America unto him well and truly paid by the said Jacob Steinberger at or befor the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Hath granted, sold, bargained, aliened, enfeoffed, releasde, conveyed, and confirme and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoffe, release, convey, and confirme unto the said Jacob Steinberger his heirs and assigns All that tract of land Situate lying and being in Decatur Township, Mifflin County aforesaid bounded and described as follows. Beginning at a White Ash by Survey of Buchannon and McGill thence North 68 degrees East 35 perches to a post; thence by Henry Humble's Claim South 35 degrees East 102 $\frac{1}{4}$  perches to a post; thence South 55 degrees West 104 Perches to a chestnut tree; thence North 35 degrees West 109 perches by Jack Teater to stones; thence by Callender Tract North 54 degrees (?perches?) East 130 perches to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and two acres and forty six perches more or less. Being the same tract for which a warrant issued on the 18th day of September 1794 in the names of John Brown and John Norris surveyed April 24, 1795 and which Charles Ritz, Esq. Treasurer of Mifflin County by his deed Roll dated June twelfth AD 1838 sold and conveye of which tract still remains unredeemed, by R. C. Hale party of the first part etc.





It is very doubtful that Jacob farmed all of his hundred and thirty acres. Even though horse agriculture was near approaching the tilling was still largely done by the hands of the tiller in mid-century eighteenth hundreds. The horse was principally used only for plowing, harrowing, and transportation. He may have owned a wrought iron plow and a cultivator with wooden spikes but that would have been the limit of his horse drawn aids. The sowing of the grain was still done by the sweeping motion of hand and arm. The spring tooth harrow would not be in common use before 1870. Seymour's self reaper would not be invented until 1850 and not universally available for a decade thereafter. McCormick had brought out the reaper with reciprocating teeth in 1834 but there were few farmers possessing it in 1840. The reaper and binder for harvesting did not make its appearance until 1873. Jacob would have depended on the aid of his sons or hired help and Hiram aged 11 and Samuel aged 8 were the only ones old enough to be of assistance and their help would have been minimal. So it is extremely unlikely that he intensively farmed more than fifty or sixty acres. The remainder may have been woodland or rented on shares to others.

Life for Lydia and her two daughters within the home was markedly primitive when compared with modern standards. Matches had been devised in 1828 but a machine to make them was not invented until 1848; therefore hand made ones were in short supply. The fire that lit the lamps and fireplaces was still a flint and steel.

The lamps were supplied by whale and vegetable oil which was comparatively expensive. Torches of pine knots not wicks supplied transient light and the fire place illuminated the interiors.

By Golly it would seem that ten thousand years after the advent of modern man there would have been triggered in the minds of men an idea of something more suitable to wipe their heinies than the leaves or moss of nature, oft washed rags, or the rough but reliable corn cob. But By Gosh toilet paper as we know it was not conceived until 1857. The Sears Roebuck Catalog did not appear until 1870.

Lydia listed herself as a seamstress in the 1860 census. She may have acquired one of Elias Howes early sewing machines which he invented in 1846 but when they came to Mifflin Co. in 1840 all their sewing would have been done by needle and thread and a protective thimble. That sewing included the making of her family's shirts and trousers, dresses and smocks. Grain sacks were used extensively for the underclothes and many went to bed with OATS printed on their backsides.

Washing machines did not make their appearance in the American homes for another ten years so the tub and washboard was still considered a convenience. Much of their clothes washing was done in the creek by their door and their own bodies were bathed there on a Saturday night.

Jacob was forty five years old when they moved to Mifflin County. Lydia was thirty seven. Five more of their children would be born there, some at an advanced age for the parents. Lydia Ann was born in 1841 when Jacob was forty six. Jacob in 1843 when his father was forty eight. Albert in 1845 when Jacob was fifty and Sarah Ann in 1847 when he was fifty two. Finally there was George born in 1849 when Jacob was fifty four and Lydia forty six.

If he served in the Mexican War of 1846-48 it is hard to work in these births of 1841-43-45-47 and '49.

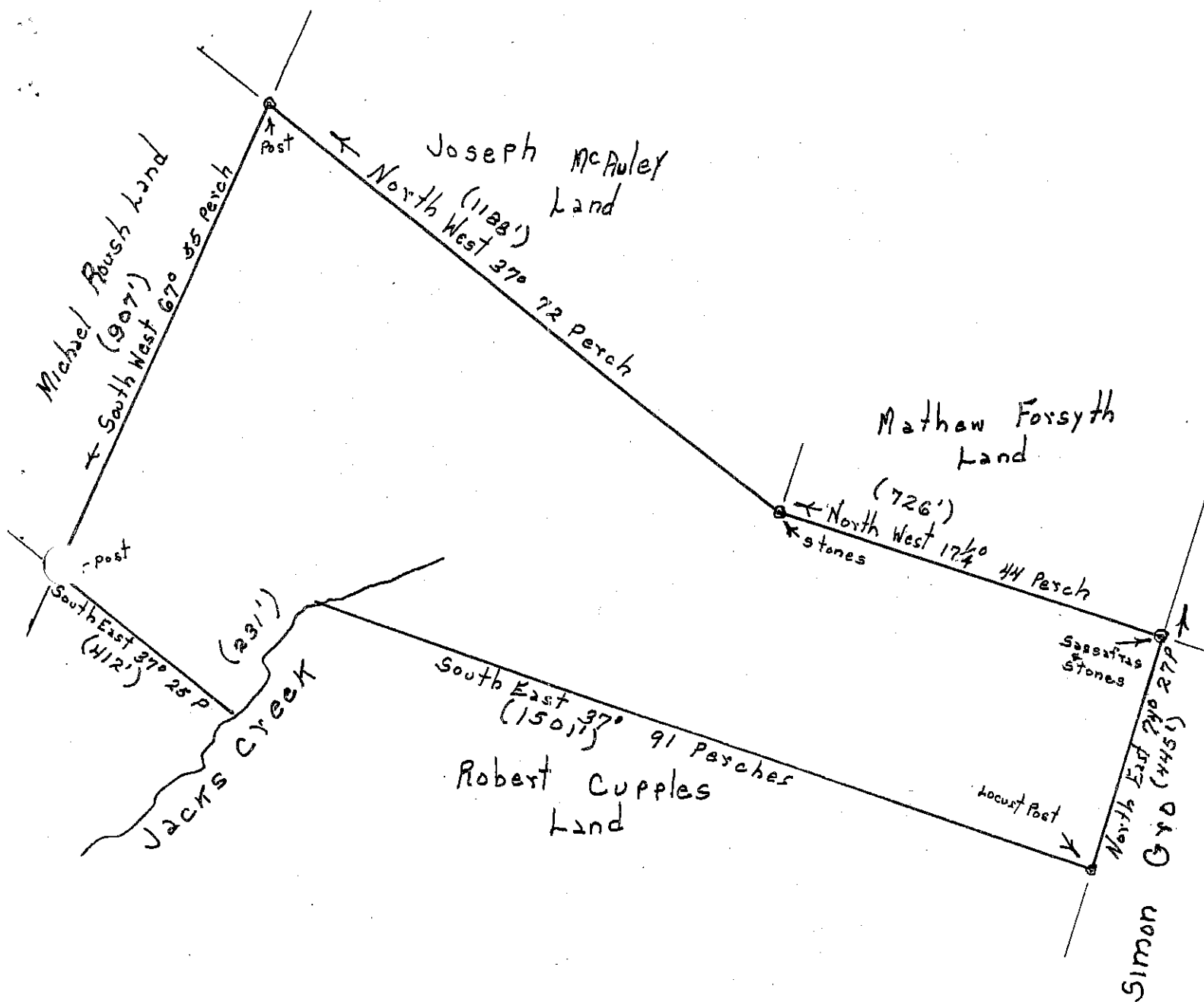
Just as they and their fathers had moved from a depressed area to a more prosperous one in 1812-20 so again Jacob and Lydia repeated such a transit in 1840. Although the depression of 1839-42 seriously affected most of the country the area around Lewistown remained moderately prosperous. The Juniata Canal had reached Lewistown from Harrisburg and Philadelphia in 1829 and was completed to Pittsburg in 1830. It quickly became one of the main arteries of trade from east to west, rivaling the Erie Canal in New York for the amount of traffic carried. Lewistown was in the very middle of its route and the surrounding vallies brought produce and manufactured goods to the city sidings on the Juniata. It had a marked effect on the prices Jacob and others received for their flour and grain.

In addition the iron ore in the county's open pit mines located near coal fields made readily accesable by the canal greatly expanded the production of iron and steel in the Logan Company's furnaces and hearths in nearby Burnham.

In 1849 the railroad reached Lewistown from the East and soon displaced the Juniata Canal. It was closed in the year of Jacob's death in 1879. The Pennsylvania R.R. supplanted its place as a principle transportation syetem between America's coast and the Midlands. Lewsitown was again an important junction on that route.

On the national scene William Henry Harrison was elected in the autumn of their arrival in 1840. He was replaced at his death in 1842 by the Vice President John Taylor. Taylor was a representative of the expansionist element among the people. He had given his support to Texas Independence in 1836 and crowned those efforts with initiating the annexation of Texas in 1845. This led to boundry disputes with Mexico and impelled a declaration of war in 1846.

Without going into a detailed history of that conflict a few words may be said about his possible participation in that struggle. There as not been any evidence found of Jacob belonging to regular armed forces during that war. The only possible area in which he may have been numbered among the combatants would be in the west where there were irregulars involved under Fremont in California. It is possible but not



very probable that he may have trekked there at the time in search of newly discovered gold. It took a while to get there and it took another while to get back. The birth dates of his children do not correlate with such a journey. His age, birth day time factors, and unfound service confirmation serves to discount any of the Mexican connection. So let's forget that!

At some time in the 1850's, for reasons that have not been told to us, Jacob sold his holdings in Derry Township and moved to a farm in Oliver Twp. near the village of McVeytoen. It has been suggested the move may have been associated with canal construction or railroad building that was going on there. Or it may have been the new ore pits that were opening north of that village. Either of those efforts would have needed team drawn scoops in the soil removal involved in those endeavors. Since he is listed as a farmer in the 1850 census it seems more likely that it was merely a move to what was considered better ground.

The census of 1850 is the only reference of the family being all together under one roof. Their first son Hiram married during the same year and the infant George died in that year. It is noted in the census figures that there is another example of an individual being enumerated in two houses. Hiram Jackson gives the names of him and his wife as living in Decatur Township whereas his mother continues to list him among her children.

Census of 1850, Oliver Township, Mifflin County, Penna.

House No. 21	Jacob Stonebarger	48	Farmer
	Lydia	40	Wife
	Hyrum	21	
	Samuel	18	
	Matilda	12	
	Lucy Ann	10	
	David	9	
	Jacob	6	
	Albert	4	
	Sarah	3	
	George	1	

Census of 1850, Decatur Township, Mifflin County, Penna.

Jackson Stinebarger	21	Stone Mason
Julia A.	23	

Jacob no doubt supported the new Republican Party born in 1854 as did most of the voters in Pennsylvania. Lincoln was elected in 1860 and the Civil War immediately followed. All of Jacob's sons were members of Penna. Regiments. His son David died of wounds he had received at Fredericksburg.

At some time between the years of 1850 and 1860 Jacob and Lydia separated. It was probably due to some frailty



# OLIVER

Scale 200 Rods to an Inch  
MIFFLIN CO.

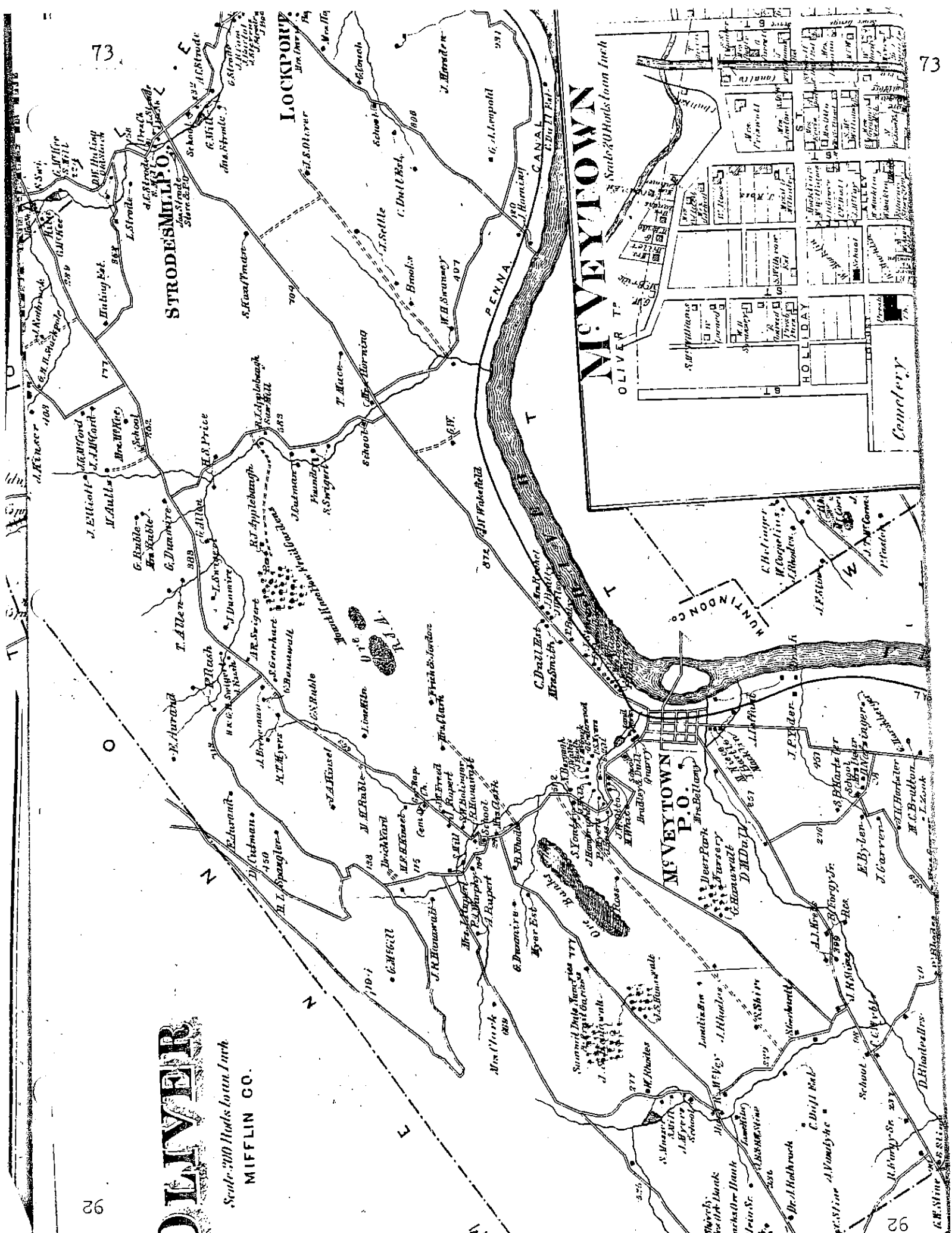
STRODES MILL P.O.

LOCKPORT

McVEY TOWN

McVEY TOWN P.O.

Cemetery



associated with old age. As shown by the census of 1860 Jacob and Lydia separated. It was probably due to some frailty associated with ageing years. The census shows that she moved to Lewistown where she supported her five children as a seamstress. WE note that her immediate neighbors on a Lewistown street were Aramina Lowe who operated a boarding house and a painter named John Sipe with two children.

Census of 1860, Lewistown Bourrough, East Ward, Penna.

Lydia Stinebarger	54	Seamstress	<u>Houses next to Lydia</u>
Jacob	17	Apprentice	
Albert	14	mason	Aramina Lowe 67 Boarding
Sarah	12		House
Lydia	18		John Sipe 38 Painter
David	21	Mason	Jane 8
			William 3

Census of 1860, Derry Township, Mifflin County, Penna.

John Steinberger	30	Stone Mason
Julia	29	
David	22	
David	6	

Again let it be noted that David is given as a resident in both the home of his brother in Derry Township and that of his mother in Lewistown. The six year old David is the son of John and Julia. The name "John" is a derivative of the name "Jack" by which Hiram Jackson was generally known.

Jacob joined his son Levi and daughter Matilda in Perry County. He is near seventy years of age and may be too physically incapacitated to attend the rigorous needs of those mid-century farms. He is shown in the 1860 census of Perry County to be living in Carrol Township of Perry County. near the home of his son Levi. The occupation of both is listed as being a miller.

Census of 1860, Carrol Township, Perry County, Penna.

House No. 244	Jacob Steinberger	67	Miller born Penna.
	George M.	8	
	Mary C.	3	
	Ann E. Fickel	42	Servant

The children George and Mary shown to be in his household are his grandchildren by his son Levi. They evidently were living with their grandfather and his housekeeper when the census taker called.

Jacob later moved to Kings Mill, a village near Duncannon in Perry County, where he worked in the grist-mill of John King until his death in 1879. Jacob died there in January of 1879. He is said to be buried in the Church of God Cemetery in upper Mahanoy Valley in Miller Township of Perry County.

He is not numbered in the church registry but it dates back only to 1885. His son Levi was an active member of the Church of God and although his father was of Lutheran faith may have had him buried in that church's cemetery. Another possible resting place may be the German Reformed and Lutheran Cemetery located near Mahanoy Mt. and Mahanoy Hill just south of Duncannon. The latter is only three miles from his last home in Kings Mill and would be more consistent with his religious faith. I made a visit to both cemeteries in 1985 but his grave could not be located in either place. However the keeper of the Church of God plots pointed out an area of fallen undecipherable stones where we were told he might have been buried.

Lydia moved to Maitland about 1865 where she lived near her two sons Albert and Jacob until her death on the 26th of November in 1891. She is buried in the Maitland Cemetery a few stones away from the family plots of Albert and Jacob. Her son David who died in 1864 is interred by her side.

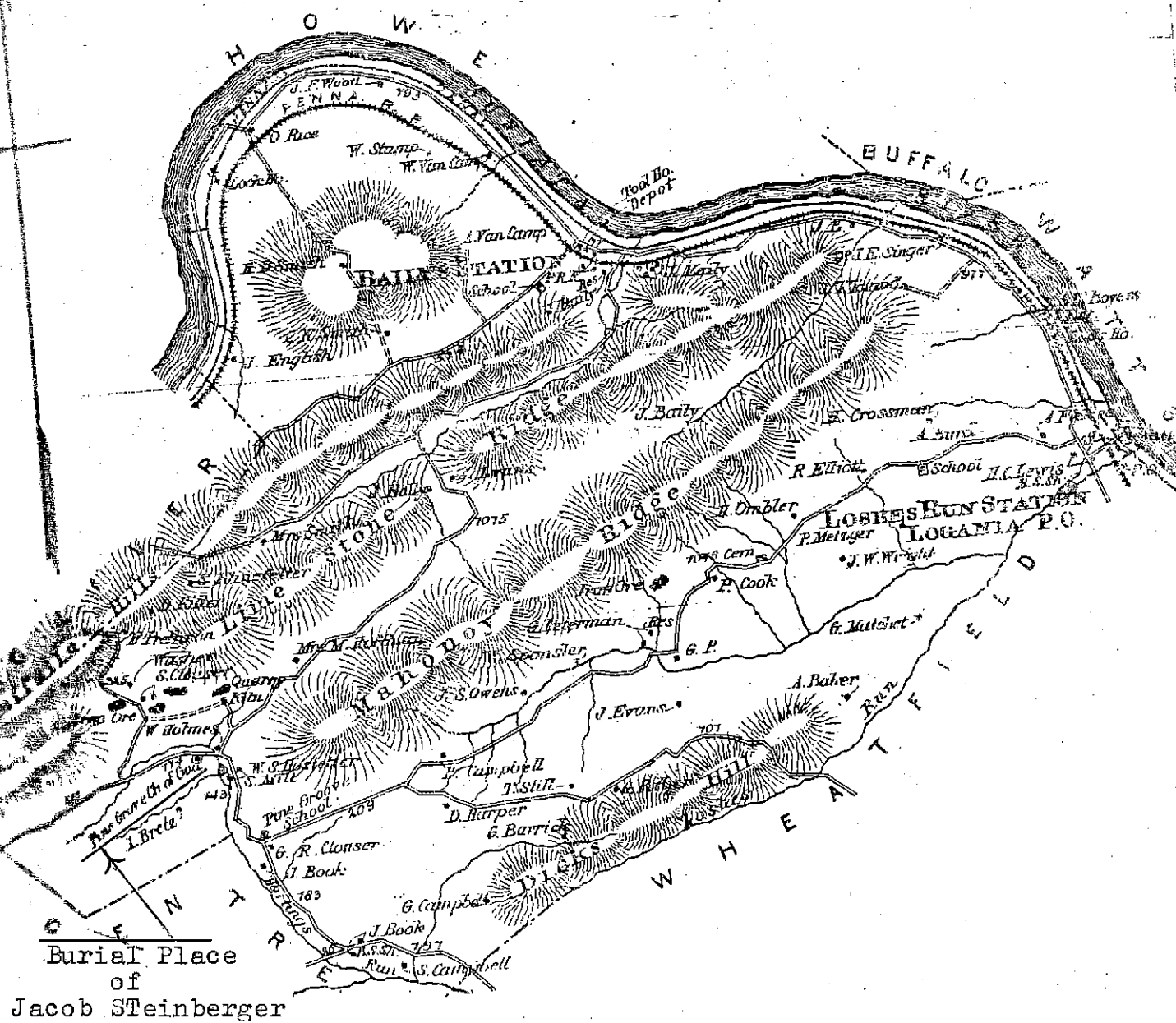
Copies of pages from her bible are given on the next page. If they are compared with those shown earlier of Jacob's bible it will be strangely noted that neither names the other although names and dates of the birth and death of their children have evidently been filled in by Levi in whose possession Jacob's bible finally found its way.

The Family Group Sheets contain in their footnotes various sources from which their chronicle has been compiled.



PERRY CO

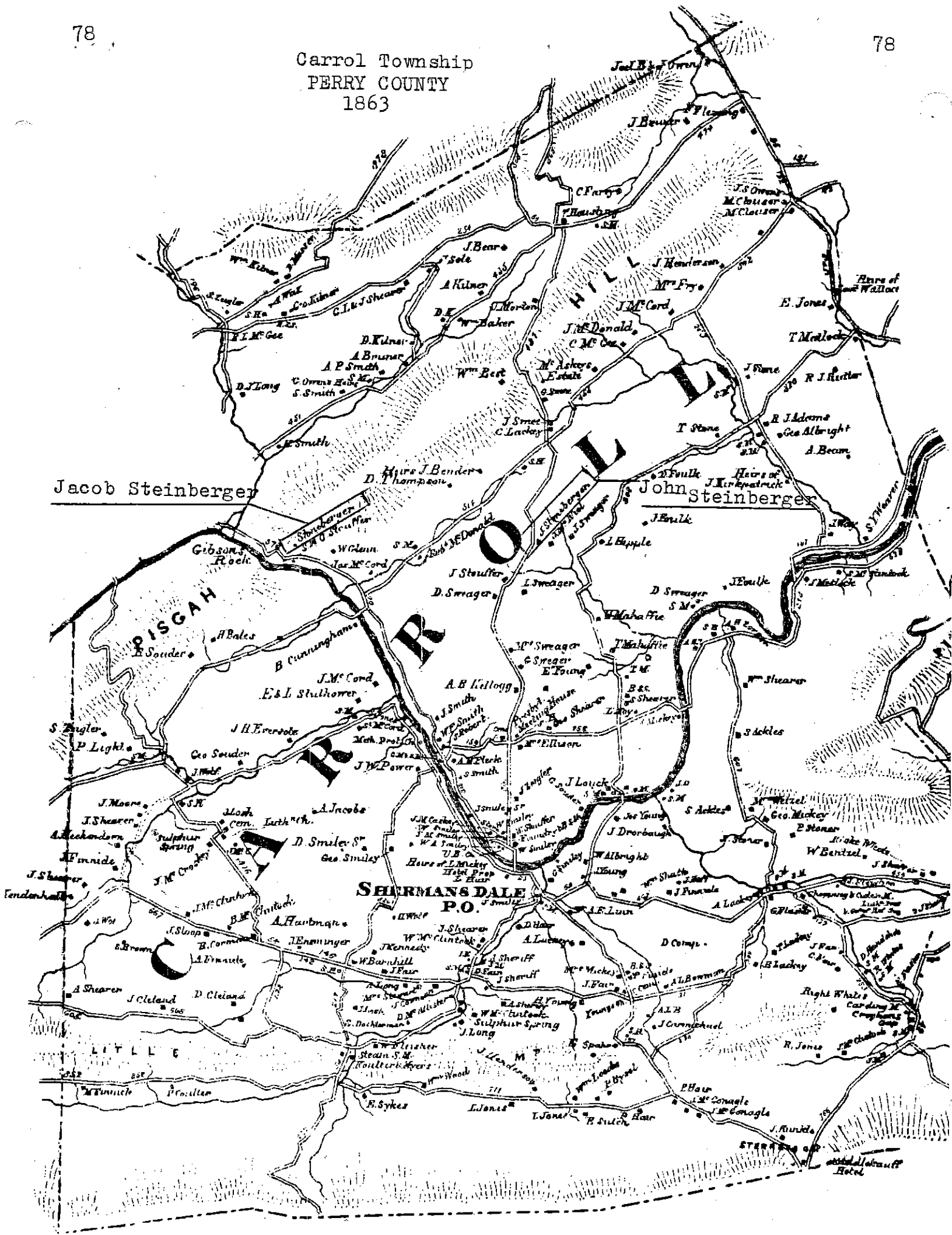
PERRY L.  
Scale 200 Rods to an Inch



**Miller Township.**

Baily Joseph, Farmer.	P. O. Newport.
Lewis H. C., "	" Logans.
Smith H. D., "	" Newport,
Toland Jas. T., "	" Logans.

Carrol Township  
PERRY COUNTY  
1863





# Familien-Register.

Geburten.

Geburten.

Geram. f. Steinbarger  
was born the 7<sup>th</sup>  
day of June A.D. 1832

Lucy Ann Steinbarger  
was born the 2<sup>nd</sup> day  
of September 19. 1831

Amanda Steinbarger  
was born the 28<sup>th</sup>  
day of September 29. 1831

David Steinbarger  
was born the 1<sup>st</sup> day  
of April A.D. 1831

Samuel Steinbarger  
was born the 28<sup>th</sup>  
day of January 19. 1832

Lydia Ann Steinbarger  
was born the 17<sup>th</sup> day  
of December 15. 1831

Mabeldas Steinbarger  
was born the 13<sup>th</sup> day  
of September 19. 1833

Jacob Steinbarger  
was born the 14<sup>th</sup> day  
of February 19. 1833

Louis Steinbarger  
was born the 27<sup>th</sup>  
day of August 19. 1835

Albert J. Steinbarger  
was born the 16<sup>th</sup> day  
of May 19. 1835

# Familien-Register.

Sterbefälle.

Sterbefälle.

Amanda Steinbarger  
Died the 12<sup>th</sup> day  
of October A.D. 1831

George Steinbarger  
Died the 2<sup>nd</sup> day  
of March A.D. 1831

In Derry Township on  
Monday morning June the 6<sup>th</sup>

A.D. 1864 David Steinbarger  
Aged 25 years 2 months  
and 6 days. He sleeps in Passus

In Derry Township  
David James Milligen  
Died on Friday morning  
August the 3 in the year  
1866

Sarah Gibboney  
Died the 7<sup>th</sup> day  
of April A.D. 1856

Hiram J. Steinbarger  
Died the 27<sup>th</sup> day  
of Dec. 1917.

Aged 88 yrs. 6 mo. 20 days.



# Familien-Register.

Geburten.

Geburten.

Harah Ann Steinbarger  
was born the 7<sup>th</sup> day  
of July A.D. 1847

George Steinbarger  
was born the 7<sup>th</sup> day  
of March A.D. 1849

Felicia Long was born in  
Long Schwann Township  
Township Berks County  
State of Pennsylvania  
was at birth the 27 in  
the A.D. 1808

Great Grandmother  
↙

Great, Great Grandfather of Edwin

Husband's Code . . . . .

Wife's Code . . . . .

HUSBAND'S NAME Jacob Carl Steinberger (variously spelled) Steinburger Steinbarse  
Stonebarger StinebarDate of Birth ? April 30, 1795 or 1790? (2) Place ? Allentown, PA or Scotland? (2)Date of Death Jan 26, 1879 (3) Place Perry County, PA (3)Present Address (or) Place of Burial Mahoney Valley, Perry County, PAHis Father ? Jost Steinberger ? (4) His Mother's Maiden Name Elizabeth (4)Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet 1828 (5) Place ? Union County PA? (6)Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒ When? (0)WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Lydia Amendah Long (Use separate sheet for each marriage)Date of Birth 27 Mar 1808 (7) Place Longswam Twp., Berks Co. PA (7)Date of Death 26 Nov 1891 (8) Place Maitland, Mifflin Co. PA (8)Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern Church Cemetery, Maitland PAHer Father Peter Long (9) Her Mother's Maiden Name Sarah Genzel (Gensel) (9)

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	1	Hyram Jackson ⑦		ON 7 Jun 1829 ⑦ AT Union Co. ⑥	ON 28 Dec 1918 ⑧ AT Mifflin Co ⑨	ON 1867 ⑤ TO Julia A Beshoar ⑦
	2	Amandah ⑦		ON 28 Sep 1830 ⑦ AT Union Co. ⑥	ON 12 Oct 1831 ⑦ AT Union Co. ⑥	ON TO
	3	Samuel ⑦		ON 28 Jan 1832 ⑦ AT Union Co. ⑥	ON AT	ON TO
	4	Matilda ⑦		ON 17 Sep 1833 ⑦ AT Union Co. ⑥	ON 19 Nov 1898 ⑧ AT Perry Co PA ⑧	ON 9 Oct 1855 ④ TO Alexander Long ⑧
	5	Levi ⑦		ON 27 Aug 1835 ⑦ AT Union Co. ⑥	ON 27 Aug 1926 ⑫ AT Duncannon PA ⑫	ON TO Elizabeth ⑬

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date Sep 1987Edwin Steinberger Novi, Mich.(2) Zion Lutheran Church of Allentown PA & Jacob's bible(3) Jacob's bible by son Levi(4) Zion Lutheran Church of Allentown Baptismal Records(5) Biological hypothesis from birth of first child(6) Conjecture from Union Co. Census of 1830 - Snyder Co. after 1855(7) Lydia Steinberger's family bible(8) Diaries of Albert C. Steinberger son of Lydia

FAMILY  
GROUP SHEET

HUSBAND'S NAME

Jacob Steinberger

Code

PAGE 2

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME

Lydia Long

Code

Have family sheet		CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
	6	Lucy Ann (7)		ON 12 Sep 1837 (7) AT Union Co (6)	ON 4 Mar 1891 (8) AT Maitland PA (9)	ON (8) TO William Howenstine (8)
	7	David (6)		ON 1 Apr 1839 (7) AT Union Co. (6)	ON 6 Jun 1864 (7) AT Maitland PA (7)	ON (7) TO (7)
	8	Lydia Ann (7)		ON 17 Dec 1841 (7) AT Mifflin Co. (14)	ON 19 Nov 1898 (9) AT Mifflin Co (9)	ON (9) TO James Gill (8)
	9	Jacob (7)		ON 14 Feb 1843 (7) AT Mifflin Co. (14)	ON 3 Aug 1933 (12) AT Lewistown PA (13)	ON 2 Jan 1873 (15) TO Elizabeth Baird (15)
	10	Albert Carl (7)		ON 16 May 1845 (7) AT Mifflin Co. (14)	ON 12 Jan 1927 (12) AT Lewistown PA (12)	ON 1864 (16) TO Henrietta Miller (16)
	11	Sarah Ann (7)		ON 7 Jul 1847 (7) AT Mifflin Co. (14)	ON 7 Apr 1866 (8) AT Mifflin Co (8)	ON 19 Nov 1879 (17) TO Charles Gibboney (17)
	12	George (7)		ON 7 May 1849 (7) AT Mifflin Co. (14)	ON Mar 1851 (7) AT Mifflin Co. (7)	ON (7) TO (7)
	13			ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) TO (7)
	14			ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) TO (7)
	15			ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) TO (7)
	16			ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) AT (7)	ON (7) TO (7)

## FOOTNOTES:

- (9) From "Cemeteries of Mifflin County"
- (10) 1858 Property Deed to Julia Steinberger from her father
- (11) Obituary in 7-4-1912 "Newport News" of Newport PA
- (12) Death Certificate
- (13) 1870 Perry County Census
- (14) 1840  
1850 Mifflin County Census shows family in Mifflin County
- (15) Family bible of Jacob Steinberger
- (16) Family Bible of Albert C. Steinberger
- (17) From "Marriages of Mifflin County" by Dan McClenehen
- (18)
- (19)



MAITLAND CEMETERY

LYDIA STEINBARGER  
died  
Nov. 26, 1891  
Aged 83 yrs. 8m 29d

(Humphreys) R. 2a.

*Robert A. Humphreys*

1st { Captain Abraham Rinker's Co. of  
Northampton Vols., 1 Rifle Reg't  
Pennsylvania Militia.

(WAR OF 1812.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept 14 to Dec 5, 1814

Roll dated

Not dated, 181

Date of appointment or enlistment, 181

Date of appointment or commencement of service, Dec 14, 1814

To what time engaged or expiration of service, 181

To what time engaged or enlisted, Dec 14, 1814

Present or absent, present

To what period paid, 181

Remarks and alterations since last muster.

(569)

*Robert A. Humphreys*

Copyist.

1st R. 2a. (Humphreys)

*Robert A. Humphreys*

Appears with the rank of 1st on a Muster Roll

of the 8 Company Northampton Riflemen commanded by Capt. Abraham Rinker in 1 Rifle Reg't Pennsylvania Vols., mustered at Bush-hill on first day of Nov., 1814, for three months from 4th of Sept. last; discharged on 5th day of Dec., 1814,

(WAR OF 1812.)

for Sept 4 to Dec 5, 1814

Roll dated

Not dated, 181

REMARK: Rations due for three days going home, Dec. 5, 1814,—52 miles.

Remarks:

(569c)

*Robert A. Humphreys*

Copyist.

1st R. 2a. (Humphreys)

*Robert A. Humphreys*

1st { Capt. Abraham Rinker's Company,  
1 Reg't Pennsylvania Vol. Riflemen.

(WAR OF 1812.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

for Sept 4 to Dec 5, 1814

Roll dated

Not dated, 181

Commencement of service or of this settlement, Sept 4, 1814

Expiration of service or of this settlement, Dec 5, 1814

Term of service charged, 3 months, 5 days.

Pay per month, 8 dollars, 50 cents.

Amount of pay, 25 dollars, 06 cents.

Subsistence for returning home:

Number of days, 3

Number of rations, 3

Price of rations, 12

Amount of subsistence, 57 cents.

Total amount, 25 dollars, 57 cents.

REMARK: Including an allowance of pay and subsistence for travelling home from Phila'da (the place where discharged) to Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa.; distance, 52 miles.

Remarks:

(572)

*Robert A. Humphreys*

Copyist

## Where Are They?

Psalms 90-9:

We spend our years as a tale that is told.

Even in this shrunken world of 1986 I have some cousins that I have not seen or heard from in sixty years. Many have only recently been rediscovered after fifty years. It is then not unreasonable to suppose that people of a century and a half ago would also lose touch with one another.

Yet my first conception of my ancestors was that they did not leave us very good records of their lives and attachments to one another. I have found no references whatsoever of Lydia's people in the diaries of my grandfather, her son. Nor is there any written comments found about their maternal relatives among the rare writings of her other nine children. The why of that once wondered me. There were numerous uncles, aunts, and cousins for Lydia's father had fifteen children. Yet only once in the fifty years covered by Albert's diaries does he mention his mother's people.

Mifflin County, the last home of Lydia and her children, was only fifty miles from her father's Chestnut Ridge home. Although that was a far piece in those days it was not a prohibitive journey. It can only be that she did visit him and he visited others. It was just not recorded or the records have not come to light. After all Albert did not start his diaries until 1877, twenty five years after the death of his grandfather, Peter Long. Lydia probably attended her father's funeral in 1852. Although it was a rough road to travel in 1830, the year of her marriage, it was only a day by buggy away in 1850.

Those uncles and aunts of my grandfather were living in a pioneer era. Their fields were still stump ridden and their log homes were erected by their own labor. It took two people working from dawn till dark to get enough food for three. They were too busy to write. The people who we criticize for their record keeping may not have had a piece of paper. They might have had to go twenty miles by horseback to get a piece of paper. I guess they were so busy chopping down trees and feeding their faces they didn't have time to write to one another. How rare are the faded letters found in an attic trunk!

---

THESE ARE THE CHILDREN<sub>OF</sub>  
Jacob & Lydia

Psalms 78-6:

The children which shall be born ----  
arise and declare them to their children.

Hiram & Amandah

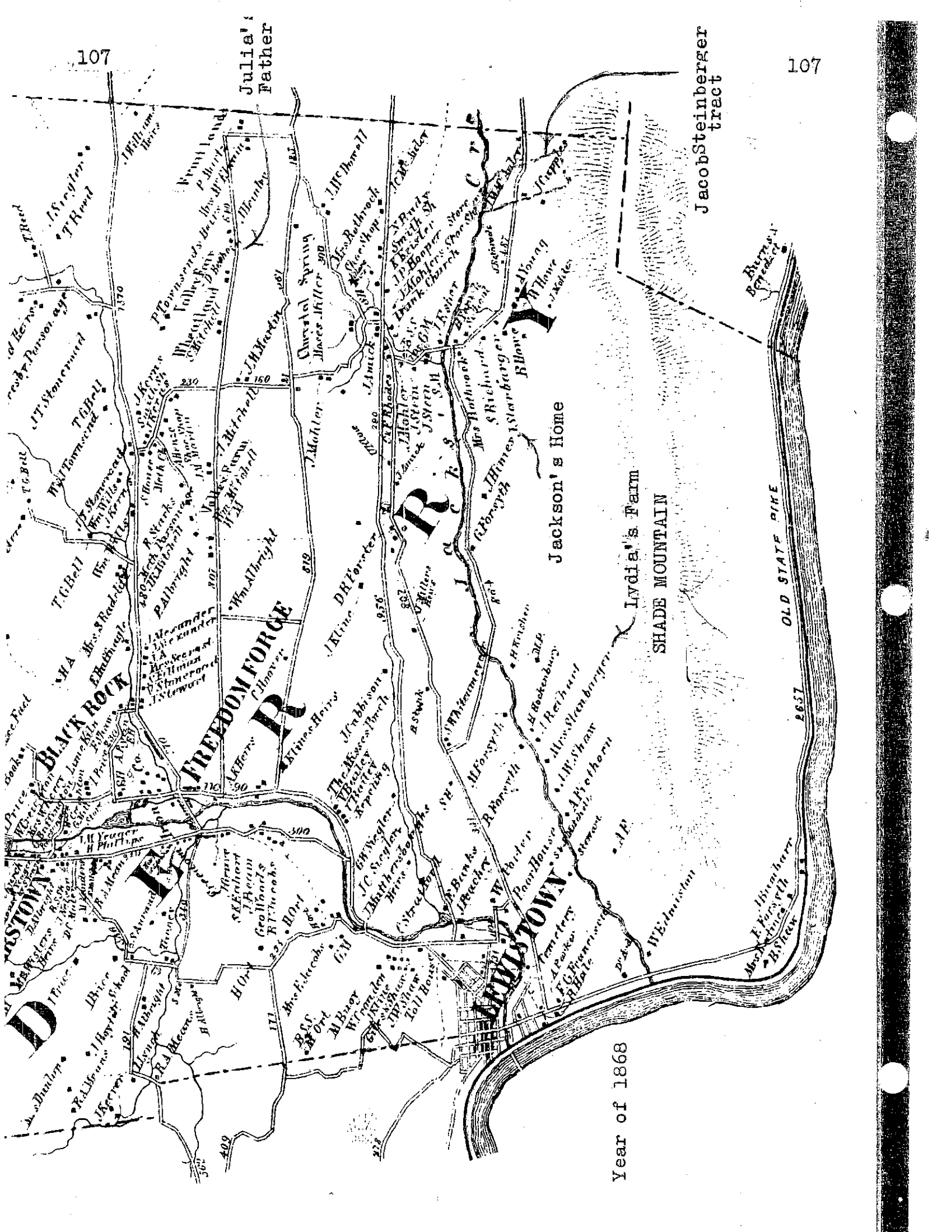
Samuel & Matilda

Levi & Lucy

David & Lydia

Jacob & Albert

Sarah & George



Julia's  
Father

Jacob Steinberger  
tract

Jackson's Home

India's Farm

SHADE MOUNTAIN

OLD STATE PIKE

Year of 1868





# SAMUEL STEINBERGER

Hebrews 7-6 He whose descent is not counted ---

Samuel Steinberger, second son of Jacob and Lydia was born on the 28th of January in 1832. His birth place was in Penn Tpwnship of Union County which is now a part of Snyder County taken from Union in 1855.

He is numbered in the census of 1840 although names are not given in that enumeration. His name is first recorded in the census of 1850. At that time he is listed as an eighteen year old living with his parents on their Oliver Township, Mifflin County home. That is the last written word that has been found about Samuel.

There is no reference of him in his uncle Albert's diaries. He is not found in any Pennsylvania census rolls after 1850. Nor is he to be found in the military records or county registries of that state.

My father Moses, a nephew of Samuel, told me that his uncle Sam did not return from Civil War service but migrated to California as did so many of that war's veterans.

There are many Steinbergers living in California, some of whom might well be descendants of our Samuel. One time when this writer was stationed in Ontario, Cal. during World War II I was picked up by a family named Steinberger while hitch hiking to Los Angeles. They said that they were descended from people that had come west about 1870. Genealogy was not of great interest to me as an aviation cadet or I would now know of their direct antecedents. They may have been of the family of Samuel.

I could not find his name in the California Census rolls of 1860 or 1870. He may have been in another western state or territory at the time.

The only Steinberger that was to be found who had Civil War service from California was a George Steinburger from Shasta, California.

There has been no other statistics found of Samuel or his spouse or possible children at this date of 1987.

## Matilda Steinberger and Henry Long

Nehemiah 5,2:

We, our sons and our daughters, are many.

Matilda was born in Snyder County, Penna. on Sep. 28, 1833. She was the second daughter of Jacob and Lydia Steinberger. An earlier sister had died in infancy. The first six years of Matilda's life were probably spent alternating between her grandfather's home in Union Township and the lumber camps in which her parents labored.

She was seven years old when her family moved to the Jack's Creek home in Mifflin County in 1840. The old adage of, "a woman's work is never done," certainly held true in the fourth decade of America. There is no doubt that this oldest daughter helped to shorten the work days of her mother whose household chores were many.

The friction match, then more commonly called Lucifers, was invented in 1827 but they were not in general use at the time of Matilda's birth. Her family still started their fires with a nodule of flint and a rod of steel or iron pyrite. Washing clothes with a machine would not be done for several decades later. The scrub board and its attendant wooden tub was still a relative innovation. Lydia had often done the wash on a rock by a stream side as had many pioneer women. The water supply might still have been a nearby stream or spring. Soap was made by boiling a mixture of animal fats, lard or tallow, and lye from wood ashes; after which it was poured into pans or wooden molds to cool. The iron kitchen stove was just beginning to replace the hearth in urban cooking; fireplace cooking was still the vogue in most rural homes. Kerosene would not be available till mid century. The oil for the wicks of the third decade principally came from animal fats, vegetable oils, or whale oil from the sea. There were no ready made shoes or clothes in quantity. Foot gear was made on a last at the local leather worker. Shirts and pants were sewn by the housewife or seamstress who bought dry goods by the yard; and there were no machines to speed the stitches. Household flour was ground at a Maitland mill only ten minutes from the house. The table's staples were bought in a local store. More consummate needs were obtained in town.

It was thirty minutes by horse and wagon from their Derry township home to Lewistown. they went there once or twice a month to exchange farm produce for the more complete necessities. Lydia might have shopped at McFadden's, a general store on the Five Points, where she chose cloth from the bolts on the shelving. There were also household drugs like castor oil, liniment for man or beast, sulphur to mix with molasses for the spring tonic, and one or more of the many patent medicines displayed. Some times there was enough for a stick of candy or a new hair ribbon for Matilda. Meanwhile Jacob was undoubtedly at times in nearby W. C. Brattons, whose huge street sign read, "Dealer in Grain, Flour, and Feed. Agricultural Implements. Rough and Dressed Lumber and Shingles". If it was dishes or pottery they wanted Dippery's Pottery on Pine St. supplied such needs. R. H. McClintock was the undertaker but he had a good supply of furniture along with his ornate coffins. Matilda many times accompanied her family to town. In the fifteen years that she lived in Mifflin County she was a rapt witness to Time's changes there.

The Lewistown Water Company was organized in 1839 and by 1843 pipes were laid and six fire plugs were installed. How wide eyed the ten year old girl must have been when she saw the first of those tested, nozzled water spouting skyward then cascading down onto the dirt street and wooden sidewalk. In that same year Matilda saw the courthouse with its classic Doric columns completed. Sam Rittenhouse had employed her father on its construction. In 1847 they started building a wooden bridge across the Juniata River but it was washed away in the '47 flood before it was finished. In the same year the whole town watched the Juniata Guards board canal boats to leave for the war in Mexico. They turned out again a year later to welcome them home. In 1849 the river bridge was finally completed in time for the first train of the Pennsylvania Railroad to steam into the Lewistown Junction.

It was about 1849 that her family moved to Oliver Township. In the census of 1850 all of her family are living there except Levi. Matilda is seventeen years old and the census taker notes that she is attending school, probably in the public schools of McVeytown. The Steinberger family was of the Lutheran faith and so were very much interested in 1850 when the cornerstone was laid for the St. John's Lutheran Church in Lewistown. The church burned to the ground before it was completely finished in the following year; but it was rebuilt to completion in 1853 well in time for Matilda's marriage two years later.

I do not know how or when Matilda met her future husband. It is most likely that it was in Lewistown or that vicinity. He had relatives there and both families were German speaking Lutheran people. However it may have been, Matilda married Henry Alexander Long on Oct. 9, 1855. He was the son of Daniel Long and Margaret Kerr of Seville Twp., Berry Co.

Elly and Tillie made their home in Perry County for the greater part of their lives. I am not certain where they spent their early married life. An 1863 map does not show their home but does reveal the farm of D. Long, one quarter mile south of Eschol and the home of Alexander's father. It was in this vicinity that he and Matilda lived the most of their life. All of their children except David were baptized in the St Andrew Lutheran Church in Eschol which is given on the 1863 map as the German Reformed. It was common for both denominations to use the same place of worship. The 1877 map of Perry County shows the farm home of Alexander and Matilda one mile south of Eschol, ten miles west of Newport. It is listed as H. Long. His father is living one mile east of them.

Alexander and Matilda had ten children. According to their father's ~~Newport~~ News obituary five of them died previous to their father's death in 1912.

About 1900 Alexander and Matilda moved to a retirement home on the corner of Walnut and Sixth Streets in Newport. Alexander passed away at that address on July 4, 1912. Matilda and five children surviving.

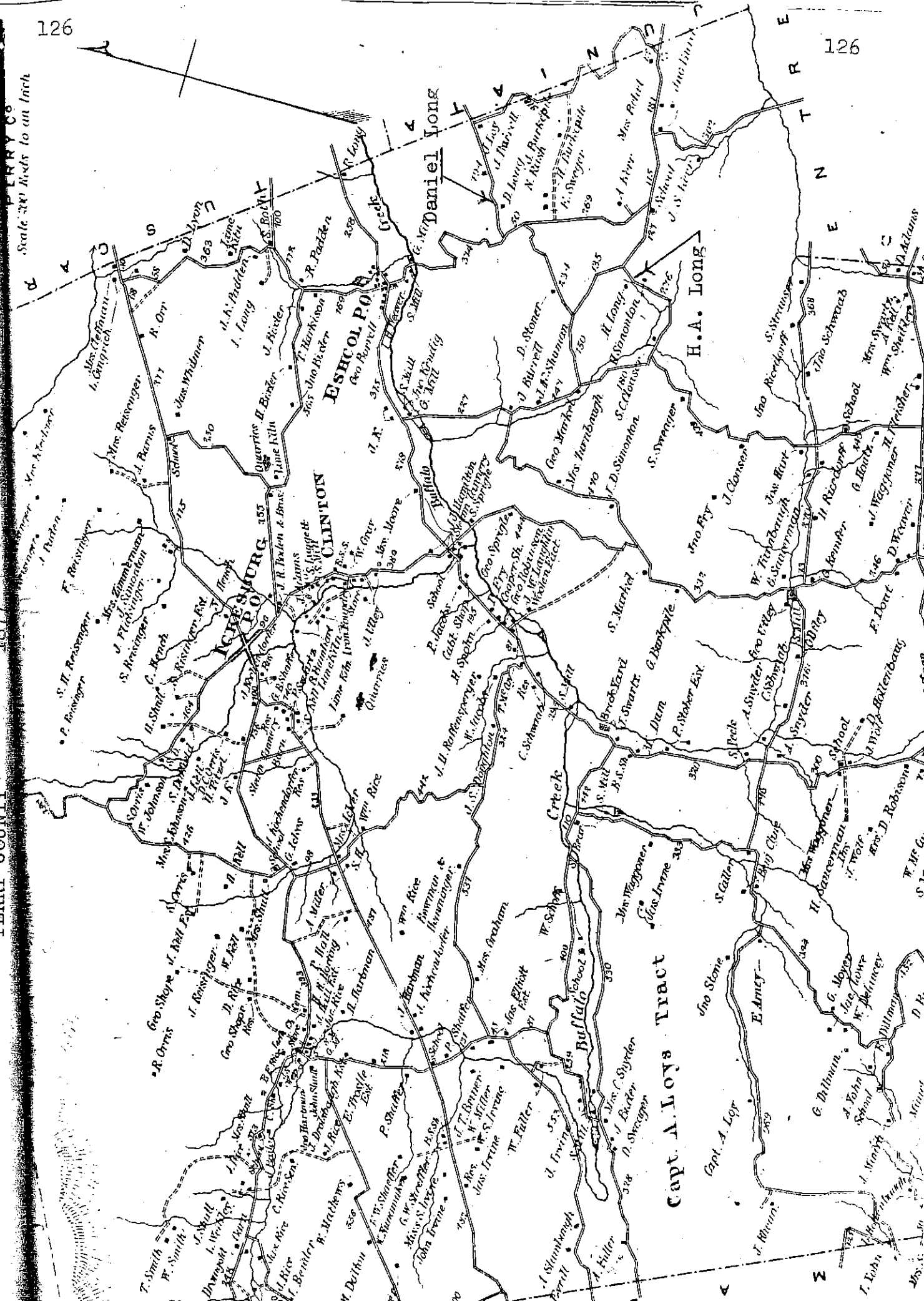
Matilda lived fifteen years longer. She died in the home of her daughter Mrs. Wilson in Harrisburg Feb. 10, 1927.

They are buried in the Newport Cemetery. The stones tell,

H.A. Long  
Co. F 164th Penna. Vol.  
d. Jun 30 1912  
77y 1m 24d

Matilda Long  
d. Feb 10 1927  
93y 4m 27d

Scale 300 feet to an inch



GRAND AUNT OF EDWIN

Husband's Code .....  
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Henry Alexander Long (Elleander) (Elly)  
 Date of Birth 1 August 1834 (2) Place Eschol, Perry Co. PA (2)  
 Date of Death 4 August 1912 (2) Place Newport, Perry Co. PA (2)  
 Present Address (or) Place of Burial Newport Cemetery  
 His Father Daniel Long (2) His Mother's Maiden Name Margaret Kerr (2)  
 Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet 9 Oct. 1855 (2) Place ??  
 Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒ When? \_\_\_\_\_  
 WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Matilda Steinberger (Use separate sheet for each marriage)  
 Date of Birth 17 September 1833 (3) Place Snyder County PA (4)  
 Date of Death 10 February 1927 (5) Place Harrisburg PA (6)  
 Present Address (or) Place of Burial Newport Cemetery  
 Her Father Jacob Steinberger (3) Her Mother's Maiden Name Lydia Long (3)

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions--include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):  
Lutheran, St Andrew, Eschol, Saville Twp. Perry Co.  
Co F. 104th Reg. Penna. Vols.

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	Lewis Thompson (7)	ON AT	30 Aug 1857 (7)	ON AT	ON TO
2	Margaret Elmira (7)	ON AT	21 Oct 1859 (7)	ON AT	ON TO
3	Anna Laura (7)	ON AT	5 Sep 1861 (7)	ON AT	ON TO
4	Daniel Mead (7)	ON AT	29 Aug 1863 (7)	ON 26 Mar 1864 (7) AT	ON TO
5	Lydia Ioma (7)	ON AT	7 Jun 1867 (7)	ON AT	ON TO

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

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(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date Jan 1986Edwin Steinberger, Novi, Mich.(2) Obituary in 7-4-1912 Newport News(3) Family Bible of Lydia Steinberger, Mother of Matilda(4) Deduction of Census 1830-40(5) Tombstone in Newport Cemetery(6) Obituary in 2-10-1927 Newport News(7) St Andrew Lutheran Register of Baptisms, Eschol, PA(8) Conjecture

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
6	Harry Albert (7)	ON AT	17 Apr 1869 (7)	ON AT	ON TO
7	Lizzie Matilda (7)	ON AT	22 Mar 1871 (7)	ON AT	ON TO
8	Zella May (7)	ON AT	2 Aug 1874 (7)	ON AT	ON TO
9	David (7)	ON AT	?1876? (8)	ON AT	ON TO
10	One other child (2)	ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
11		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
12		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
13		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
14		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
15		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
16		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO

## FOOTNOTES:

- (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
(10) \_\_\_\_\_  
(11) \_\_\_\_\_  
(12) \_\_\_\_\_  
(13) \_\_\_\_\_  
(14) \_\_\_\_\_  
(15) \_\_\_\_\_  
(16) \_\_\_\_\_  
(17) \_\_\_\_\_  
(18) \_\_\_\_\_  
(19) \_\_\_\_\_



Dec 7/4/1912 (Newport)

Henry Alexander Long, Walnut & 6th

s/o Daniel & Margt (Kerr) Long, born  
Eschel 7/1/1834; md. Miss Matilda  
Steinberger 10/9/1855 - 10 children,  
5 survive with mother:

1. Lewis - Pleasant View, Juniata Co
2. David - Harrisburg
3. Harry - Mercy

4. Mrs Geo. A. Parks - Inwood, L.I.

5. Mrs W. G. Wilson - Newport

28 grand, 12 great -

sisters: Mrs Cath. L. Fry - Cherry Valley

: " W. A. Meringer - Newport

niece Mrs. Mary Conklin - Purling, N. Y.

Lutheran, Bt. Newport Cem.

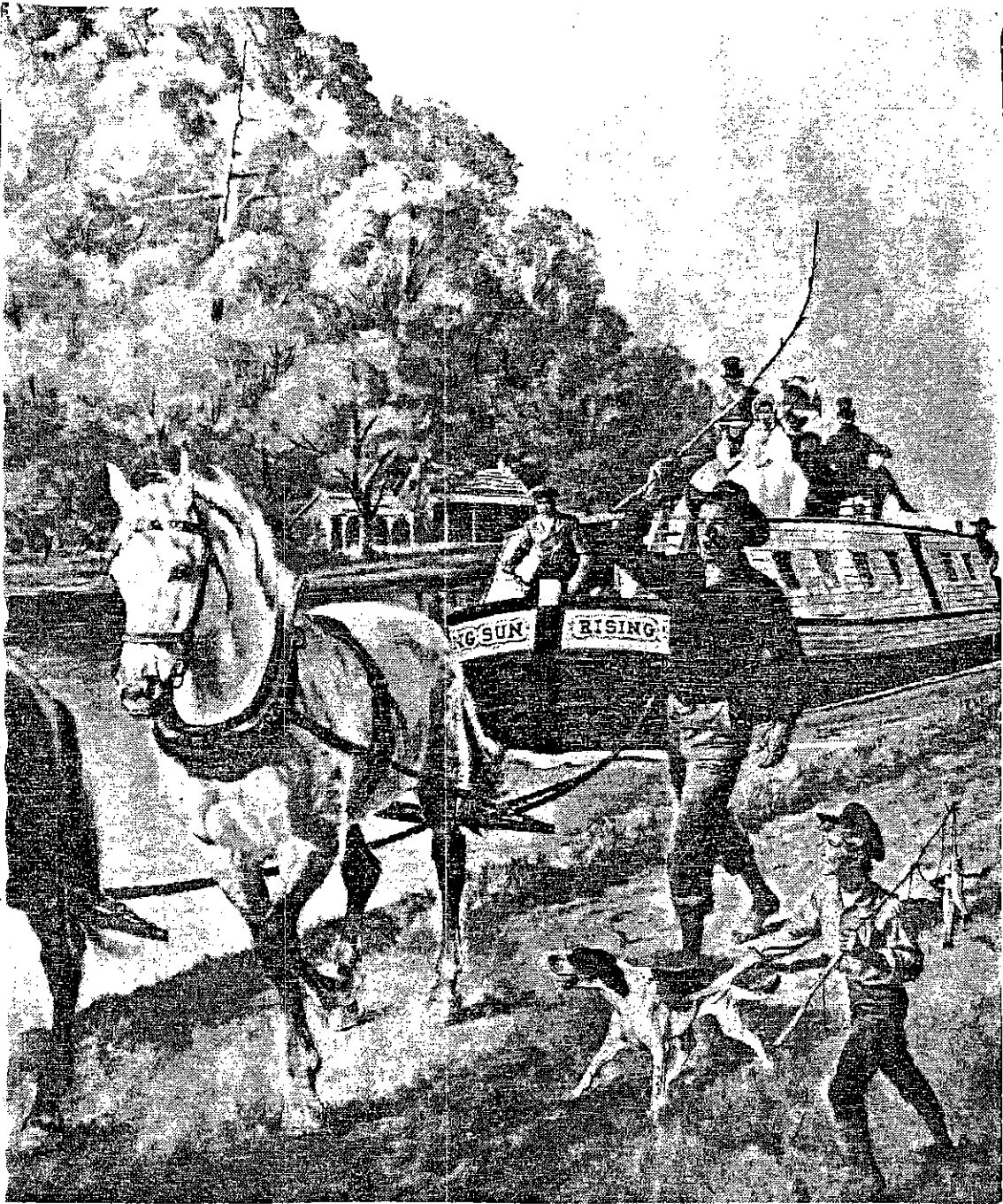
Co. 7, 104 R. Vol.

Tombstones:

H. A. Long 6/30/1912 77-1-24

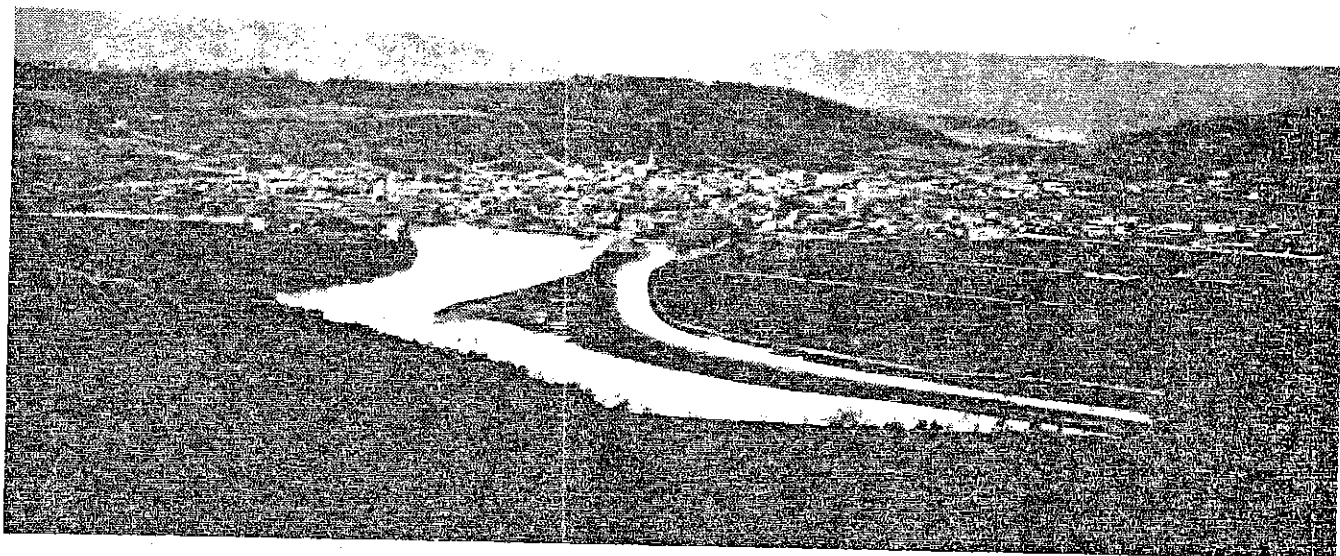
of Matilda Steinberger 2/10/1927 93-4-27



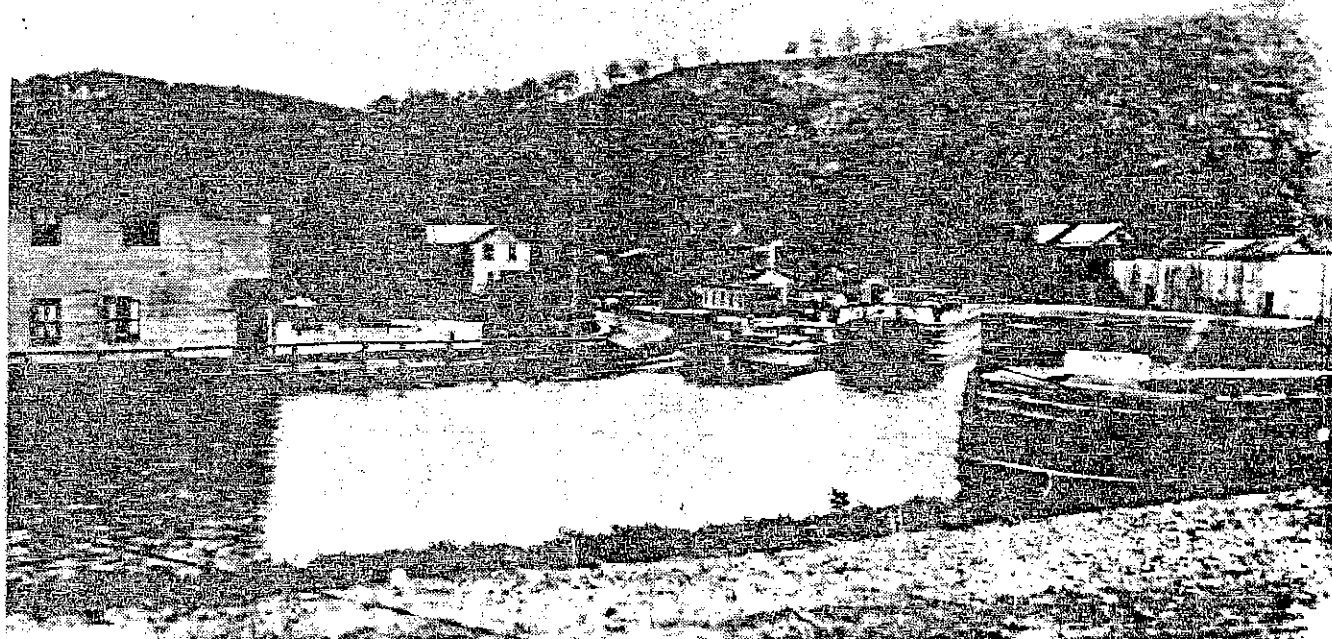


#### NINETEENTH CENTURY TRAVEL ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL

This original painting by Walter Baumhofer of the American Artists' Galleries in New York City, depicts this mode of transportation so prevalent in the eastern part of the United States during the nineteenth century. The exact location of the painting is about eight miles west of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, along the Juniata River. This picture is taken from a calendar of the Prismo Safety Corporation of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.



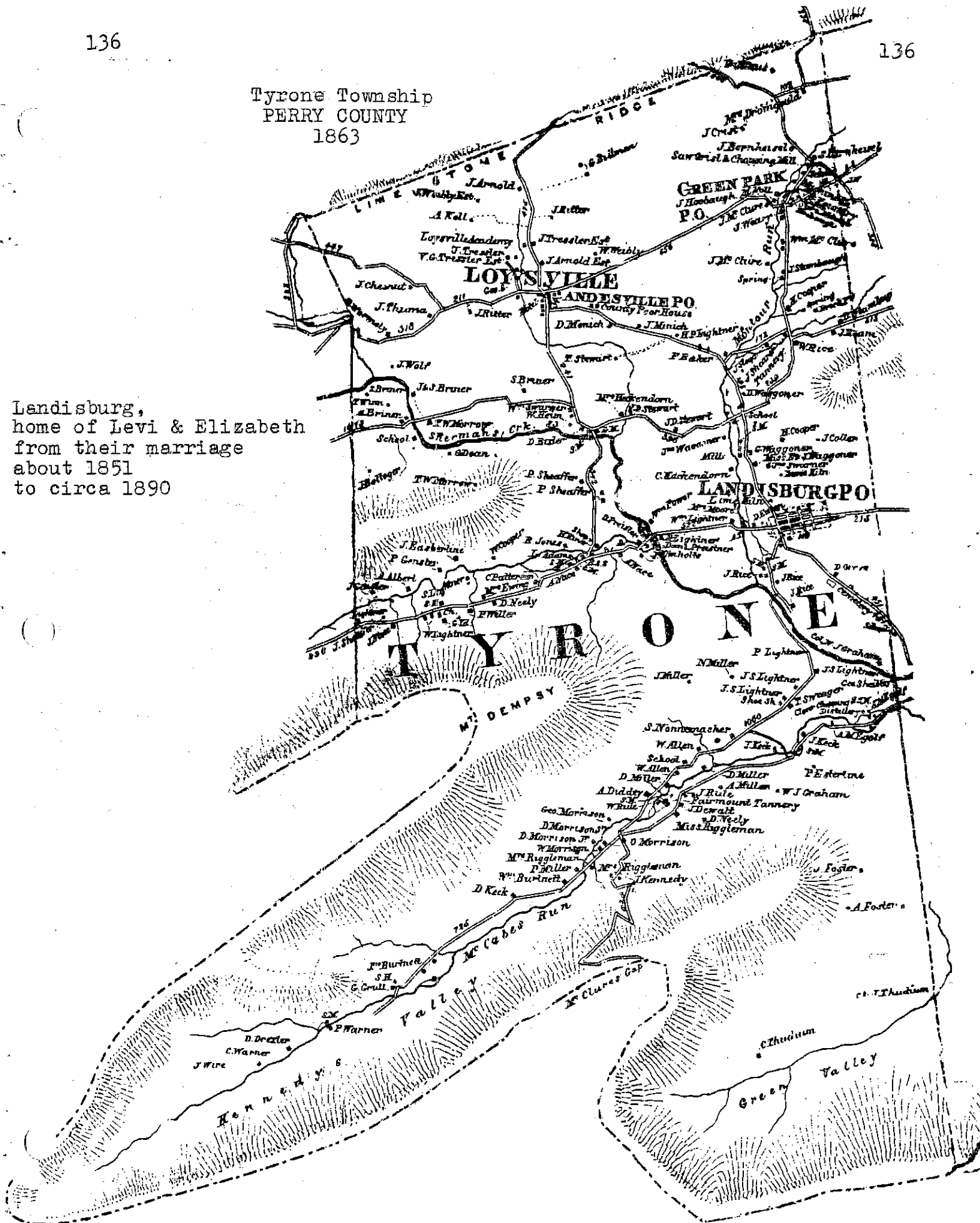
The Pennsylvania Canal follows a path between Lewistown and the Juniata River in this print from the 1880s.

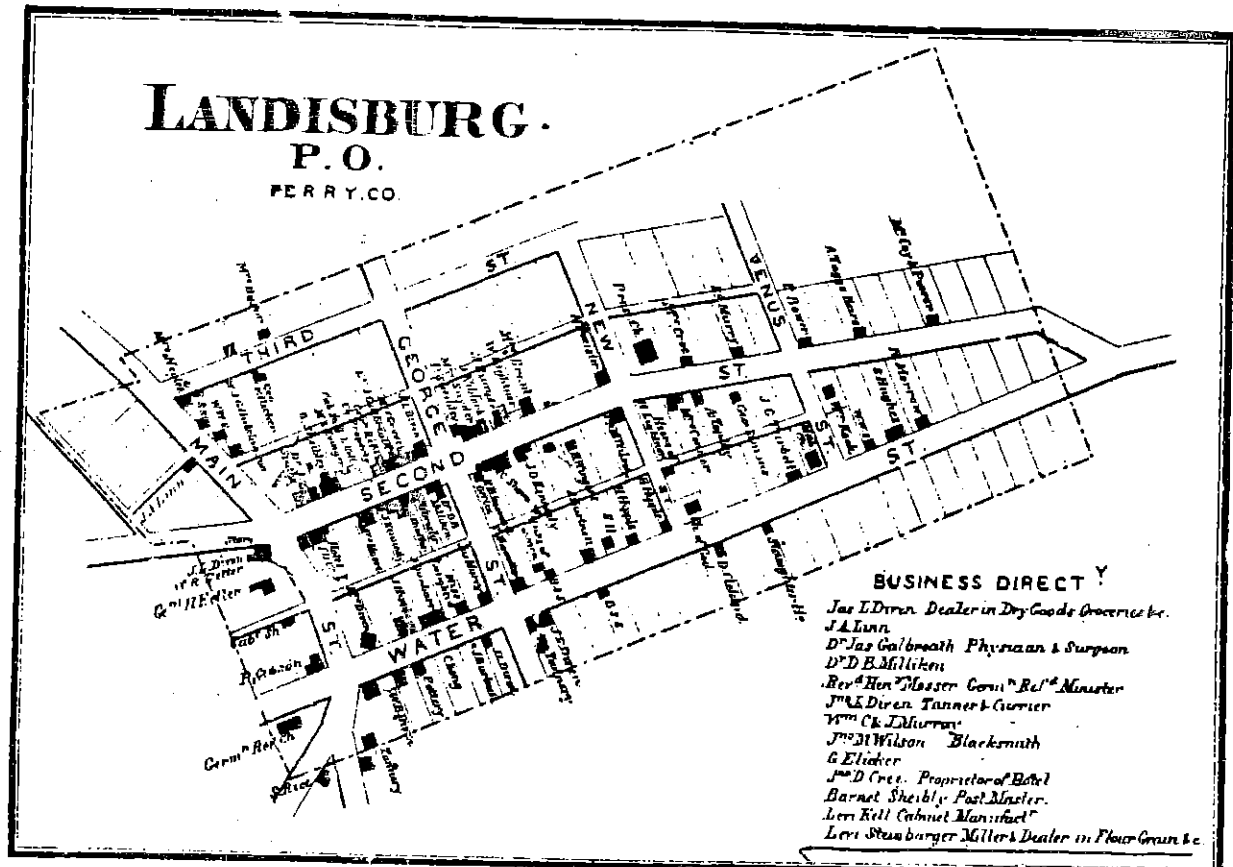
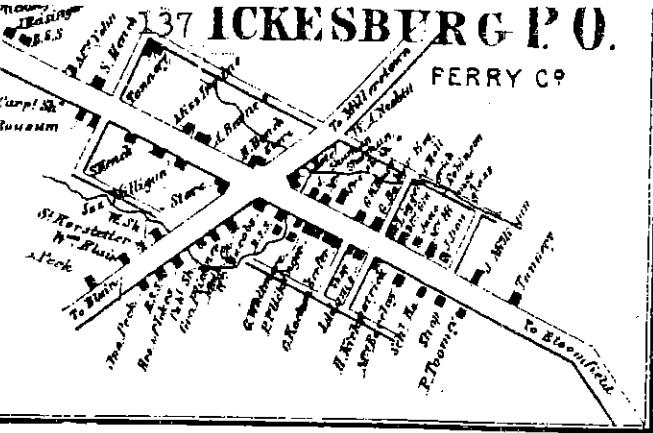


Several canal boats tied up along the Juniata section of the canal that ran as far west as Hollidaysburg.

Tyrone Township  
PERRY COUNTY  
1863

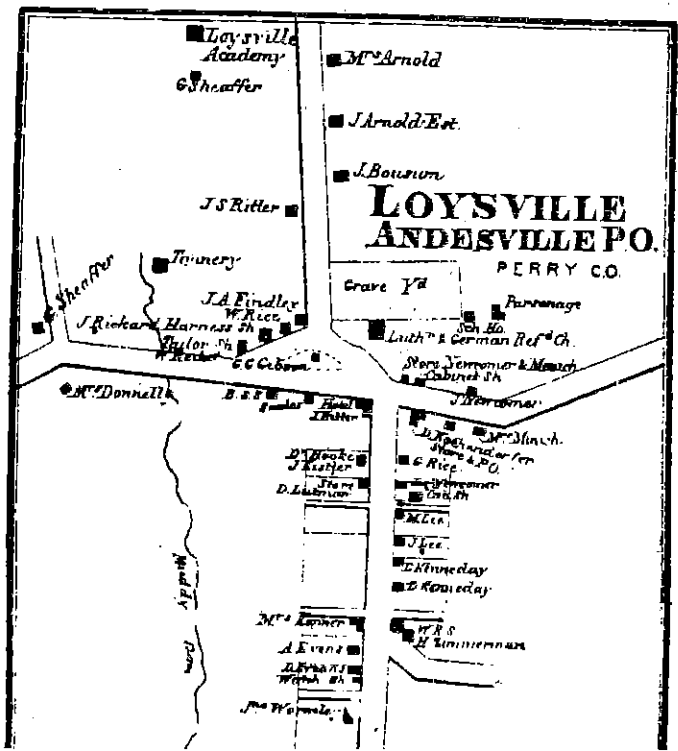
Landisburg,  
home of Levi & Elizabeth  
from their marriage  
about 1851  
to circa 1890





**BUSINESS DIRECT Y**

Jas L. Dyer, Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries &c.  
 J. A. Linn  
 D. J. Galbreath, Physician & Surgeon  
 D. D. B. Milliken  
 Rev. H. H. Mason, Cong. Ref. Minister  
 J. M. Dyer, Tanner & Currier  
 Wm. C. L. L. L. L.  
 J. M. Wilson, Blacksmith  
 G. Elischer  
 J. D. Gies, Proprietor of Hotel  
 Barnet, Sherrill, Postmaster  
 Levi Kell, Cabinet Manufacturer  
 Levi Steubinger, Miller & Dealer in Flour Grain &c.



Levi

# LOGAN

DERAY TP

Scale 40 rods to the Inch

Engel, Irene &  
Sons Works

Store  
Supl Res

1200  
1210

 Reservoir.

# DERBY

*Scale 200 Rods to an Inch*

MIFFLIN CO.

### Derry Township Business Notices.

How Win., Clergyman German Baptist. P. O. Main-  
land.

1877

A R M A G H



7

5

1

1  
2  
3  
4  
5

145

[illegible]





*Samuel Steinberger*  
*h/o*  
*Clara C. Rupert*

Psalms 24-6: This is the generation of them that seek him.

*A History of the Church of the Brethren*  
*in the Middle District of Pennsylvania*

177

STEINBERGER, SAMUEL J., second of seven children of Jacob and Eliza (née Baird) Steinberger, members of the Church of the Brethren, was born near Maitland, (Pa.), March 30, 1875. He had the advantage of common schools and five terms at Juniata College. He has made his living on the farm and teaching school.

He was united in marriage with Clara C., daughter of Samuel G. and Rebecca E. (née Rainey) Rupert, members of the Church of the Brethren, and he a minister, the union being solemnized by Harry Spanogle, June 8, 1899. To them were born five children, — Rupert, Maybelle, Kathryn, Samuel, and Darwin.



They both united with the Church of the Brethren, in the Dry Valley congregation, in September, 1899. Samuel J. Swigart administering baptism. Here he was called to the ministry, May 17, 1905; and, through the laying on of hands by Samuel J. and John C. Swigart, he was ordained, May 17, 1919. He has represented his congregation at District Meeting six times; and General Conference, twice. He has had oversight of the home congregation since January 1, 1924. He has been very active in Sunday-school work, serving both as superintendent and teacher. His address is Lewistown, (Pa.).

177

Son of Jacob II

1st Cousin, once removed of Edwin

Husband's Code .....

Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Samuel James SteinbergerDate of Birth 3 March 1875 (2) Place Mifflin Co. PA (2)Date of Death 1967 (4) Place Mifflin Co. PA (4)Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern CemeteryHis Father Jacob Steinbarger (2) His Mother's Maiden Name Eliza Baird (2)Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet 8 June 1899 (6) Place Maitland, PA (6)Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒ When?      (0)WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Clara C. Rupert (Use separate sheet for each marriage)Date of Birth 5 February 1880 (4) Place Mifflin Co. PA (4)Date of Death 1959 (4) Place Mifflin Co. PA (4)Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern CemeteryHer Father Samuel G. Rupert (6) Her Mother's Maiden Name Rebecca E. Rainey (6)

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions--include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	Rupert Earl	ON 6 Apr. 1900 AT	ON Jul 1981 AT Lewistown	ON Lillian Riden	
2	Mabel	ON 31 Dec 1901 AT	ON 1982 AT Lewistown	ON Elder J. Goss	
3	Kathryn	ON 22 May 1904 AT	ON AT	ON Calvin Kearns#1	
4	Samuel James, Jr.	ON 2 Apr 1910 AT	ON Sep. 1979 AT Bedford Co.	ON Lois Hummel	
5	John Darwin	ON 15 Apr 1912 AT	ON AT	ON Evelyn Wray	

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date February 1986Edwin Steinberger Novi, Mich.(2) Jacob Steinbarger(1843-1933) Family Bible(3) Samuel Steinberger Obit. Lewistown Sentinel Sep 1909(4) Letter from Mrs. Mabel(nee Steinberger) Goss in 1982(5) Lewistown Sentinel News Item 1933(6) History of Church of Brethern, Middle District, PA(7) Letter from Dorothy Pebble, daughter of Mrs. Elder Goss

(8)

# FAMILY of REV. Samuel J. Steinberger,

## CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

(Father of Mrs. Elder Goss who aided us in  
gathering much of the Steinberger data).

Samuel J. Steinberger b. 30 Mar., 1875 d. 1967  
Clara Grace Rupert b. 5 Feb., 1880 d. 1959

a. Rupert Earle b. 6 April 1900 d. d. 1981 married Lillian Riden d. 1978

(1) Mildred m. Lee Alexander who died.

m. Theodore Rhodes

(a) Judy Alexander

(b) David Alexander

(2) Harry m. Irene Heane

(a) Lisa m. Charles Dicken

(b) Kent

(c) Sheryl

(3) Janet m. Robert Goss (divorced)

m. Stoy Spiglemeyer

(a) Dr. William Goss m. Carol Stacey

1. Michael b. 1976

2. Stacey b. 1979

3. Brandi b. 1981

b. Mabel b. 31 Dec. 1901 mar. Elder J. Goss d. 1972

(1) Dorothy b. 1922 mar. Henry Pebble

(a) Henry Allen Jr. b. 1942 d. 1945

(b) John Pebble b. 1946 mar. Abbie Malles

1. Jeffrey b. 1971

2. Michael b. 1973

(c) Dwight b. 1949 mar. Cynthia Walters

(d) David b. 1954

(e) Randall b. 1957

(2) Gladys b. 1925 mar. Elmer Huggler

(a) James Huggler b. 1947 mar. Rita Boyle

1. James W. Jr.

2. Tiffany Lynn

(b) Gerald b. 1950 mar. Diane Hicks

1. Rita b. 1975

2. Emma b. 1979

(c) Lisbeth b. 1955 mar. Richard Cogliser

1. Claire b. 1980

2. Richard b. 1982

(d) Amy b. 1961

(3) James b. 1933 mar. Donna Rupp

(a) James b. 1957 mar. Cindy Lou Toomey

(b) Barry b. 1959

(4) Kay b. 1936 mar. Willis Breen

(a) Dennis b. 1958

(b) Terri b. 1959

(c) Roger b. 1960 mar. Kathy Johnson

1. Jarid b. 1982

(d) Sue Ann b. 1971

## SHEET 2 OF REV SAMUEL J STEINBERGER FAMILY

## c. Kathryn b 1904 mar. Calvin Kearns

(1) William Kearns b 1926 mar. Ruby ? (divorced) no children  
mar. Joan Yearwood

(a) John William b 1974

(b) Jay Wendell b 1975

(c) Jennifer Wynn b 1977

(d) Linda b 1947 mar. John Adair (divorced)

mar. James Young

1. Kimberly Adair b 1965 (of John Adair)

2. Kimberly Sue b 1962 (of James Adair)

3. Tonya b 1963 (of ~~James~~ Adair)

4. Wanda Jo b 1968 (of James Young)

5. Charles b 1970 (of James Young)

(e) Joan Beth b 1952

(2) Donald Kearns b 1928 mar. Jane Scutter

(a) Donald Jr. b 1952

(b) Philip b 1954

(c) Nancy b 1956

After her 1st marriage Kathryn and Calvin were divorced and she then mar. Alfred Davis (divorced) no children

mar. Clifford Kline (deceased) no children

mar. Albert Bruffill

## d. Rev Samuel Steinberger Jr. b 1910-d 1979 mar. Lois Hummel

(1) Marilyn b 1934 mar. Rev. Robert Salazar

(a) Colleen b 1958

(b) Alan B. b 1963

(c) Jeffrey b 1967

(2) Karl b 1941 mar. Nancy Marsh

(a) Michael b 1966

(b) Susan b 1967

(3) Cheryl b 1949 mar. Keith Bitner (divorced) no children

mar. Sidney Somier

## e. Darwin Steinberger b 1912 mar. Evelyn Wray

No children

Son of Samuel J. Steinberger, Sr.  
2nd Cousin, once removed of Edwin

Husband's Code .....  
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Rupert Steinberger

Date of Birth 6 April 1900 (3) Place Maitland PA (3)

Date of Death 23 July 1981 (3) Place Lewistown PA (3)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern Cemetery

His Father Samuel J. Steinberger, Sr. His Mother's Maiden Name Clara Rupert (2)

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet                      Place                     

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒ When?                     

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Lillian E. Riden (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth 1904 (2) Place                     

Date of Death 1978 (3) Place                     

Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern Cemetery

Her Father                      Her Mother's Maiden Name                     

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	Mildred (3)	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	#1 Lee Alexander (2) #2 Theodore Rhodes (2)
2	Janice (3)	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	#1 Robert Goss (2) #2 Joy Spigelmyer (2)
3	Harry E. (3)	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	Irene Hearn (2)
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> TO <input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	ON <input type="checkbox"/> AT <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> TO <input type="checkbox"/>

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date February 1986

Edwin Steinberger Novi, Mich.

(2) Letter from Mrs. Elder Goss (nee Mabel Steinberger) 1981

(3) Obituary in Lewistown Sentinel July 25, 1981

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

**Rupert E. Steinberger**

**LEWISTOWN** — **Rupert E. Steinberger**, 81, 16 Pennsylvania Ave., Lewistown, died 5:05 a.m., today, at the Lewistown Hospital.

Born April 6, 1900, in Mailand, he was the son of the late Rev. Samuel J. and Clara Rupert Steinberger. He was preceded in death by his wife, Lillian E. Riden Steinberger, who died in 1978.

Surviving are three children: Mrs. Theodore (Mildred) Rhodes of 501 E. Freedom Ave., Burnham, Mrs. Sloy (Janice) Spigelmyer of Carlisle, Harry E. Steinberger of 619 E. Freedom Ave., Burnham; two sisters and a brother: Mrs. Mabel Goss of 28 Sunser Road, Lewistown, Mrs. Jerry (Kathryn) Bruffill of Rt. Lauderdale, Fla., and J. Darwin Steinberger of McVeytown, six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Steinberger was preceded in death by a brother, the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Steinberger Jr. in 1979.

Mr. Steinberger was a sales



**RUPERT E. STEINBERGER**

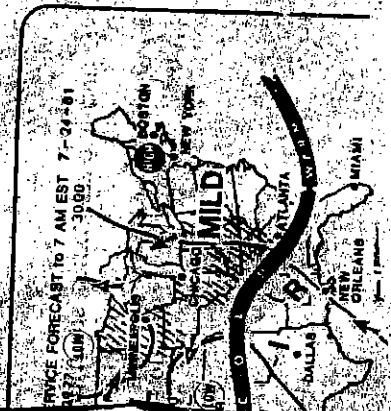
representative for Raleigh Products in Mifflin County for 33 years, retiring in 1965. He was a member of the Maitland Church of the Brethren, the Men's Bible Class, member and former officer of the Lewistown Council No. 591 United Commercial Travelers.

Services will be held 1 p.m., Saturday, at the Maitland Church of the Brethren, with the Rev. Wilbur E. Fether officiating. Interment will be in Maitland Brethren Cemetery.

Family will receive friends from 2-4 p.m. and 7-9 p.m., Friday, at Heller's Burnham Funeral Home.

Body will lie in state at the church from noon Saturday to time of service.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Maitland Church of the Brethren.



God hath not promised  
Skies always blue,  
Flower-strown pathways  
All our lives through;  
God hath not promised  
Sun without rain,  
Joy without sorrow,  
Peace without pain.

But God hath promised  
Strength for the day,  
Rest for the labor,  
Light for the way.  
Grace for the trials,  
Help from above,  
Unfailing sympathy  
Undying love. . .

In Memory Of  
RUPEAT E. STEINBERGER

Date Of Birth  
APRIL 6, 1900

Date Of Death  
JULY 23, 1981

### Services Held At

MAITLAND CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN  
MAITLAND PA.  
SAT. JULY 25, 1:00 P.M.

Clergyman  
REV. WILBUR E. FETHER

Interment  
MAITLAND BRETHREN CEMETERY

176

## FAMILY GROUP SHEET

176

Daughter of Samuel Steinberger, Sr.  
2nd Cousin, once removed of Edwin

Husband's Code .....  
Wife's Code .....

**HUSBAND'S NAME** Elder J. Goss

Date of Birth 1900 (2) Place Mifflin Co. PA (2)

Date of Death 1972 (2) Place Lewistown, PA (2)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern Cemetery

His Father ( ) His Mother's Maiden Name ( )

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet ( ) Place ( )

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒ When? ( )

**WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME** Mabel Steinberger (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth 31 December 1901 (2) Place Mifflin Co. PA (2)

Date of Death 28 November 1982 (3) Place Lewistown, PA (3)

Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern Cemetery

Her Father Samuel J. Steinberger (2) Her Mother's Maiden Name Clara C. Rupert (2)

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	Dorothy (2)	ON AT	1922 (2)	ON AT	TO Henry Pebble (2)
2	Gladys (2)	ON AT	1925 (2)	ON AT	TO Elmer Huggler (2)
3	James E. (2)	ON AT	1933 (2)	ON AT	TO Donna Rupp (2)
4	Kay Breon (2)	ON AT	1936 (2)	ON AT	TO Willis Breen (2)
5	( )	ON AT	( )	ON AT	TO ( )

Check here if there are additional children ☐

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Use (1) only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

(1) Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Edwin Steinberger Novi, Mich.

Date February 1986

(2) Letter from Mrs. Mable Goss, Sep. 1981

(3) Letter from Dorothy Pebble daughter of Mrs. Elder Goss.

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

Letter written to Edwin  
Steinberger, Sept 20, 1981

Mabel S. Goss  
28 Sunset Rd.  
Levittown, Pa. 17036

Dear Edwin,

I placed your relationship to me before I opened the envelope. We are second cousins. My grandfather (Jacob) and your grandfather (Albert), we all called him Uncle Al, were brothers. We visited with your grandparents many times. Your grandfather was a minister in the Church of the Brethren as was my father. That fact seemed to bring them together quite often. I remember way back when your Grandparents lived on Highland Avenue and you folks lived a block or two from them on the same street. After your grandmother's death they moved to Pin St. in Levittown. Your parents moved next door to them. I think your mother died when Joe was a baby because your Aunts Sara and Florence raised him. After your mother's death your father remarried and moved away and I lost track of your family. I kept in touch with your Grandfather and the two girls as long as they lived. Sara and Florence never married.

Your brother, Joe, talked with my brother, Darwin, at a golf tournament and he told him to contact me. Darwin is 10 years younger than me and can't remember as far back as I can. I have two German Bibles that <sup>had</sup> belonged



to our great grandfather and one to Uncle Levi. In the two Bibles is where I found these records.

My grandfather always said his father was a German. According to an article in the one Bible he was born in Edinburgh, Scotland and his family came to this country. He was bound out to a German family who raised him. I'll copy the item on another paper.

The article in the History of the Church gives his (great grandfather's) name as Lydia Long and the Bible gives his wife as Amannah. My brother Sam, who died two years ago, tried to find out if there might have been two wives. My father often told us that his grandfather was buried in Perry County and his grandmother was buried at Maitland. The reason being that they lived at Newport in Perry County then. Great Grandmother cooked for lumbermen for a living and as they moved she moved and reached Lewistown. When she died it was too far to go to Perry County by horse and buggy so she was buried at Maitland. Sam and I went to the cemetery and found her grave and on the old tombstone her name reads: Lydia Amannah Steinbarger, your grandparents and Uncles and Aunts are buried at Maitland not very far from her. The two names explain why she is named differently but the same person.

The name Amannah and Steinbarger were German. My grandfather wrote his name "Steinbarger". As long as I remember we wrote it "Steinbarger". I am the "Maypole" on the copy of Samuel Steinbarger. When I married I changed it to "Mabel".

Jacob Steinburger born in Scotland 1790 died Jan. 26, 1879;  
 and  
 Amandah (Long) Steinburger born Mar. 27, 1805 —

Hiram Jackson Steinburger born June 7, 1829 died Dec. 1917  
 88 years  
 Amandah Steinburger — born Sept. 28, 1830 died 1850  
 Samuel Steinburger — born Jan. 28, 1832 —  
 Matilda Steinburger — born Sept. 17, 1833 —  
 Levi Steinburger — born Aug. 27, 1835 died 1926  
 Lucy Ann Steinburger — born Sept. 12, 1837 died 1891  
 David Steinburger — born Apr. 1, 1839 died 1864  
 Lydia Ann Steinburger — born Dec. 17, 1841 —  
 Jacob Steinburger — born Feb. 19, 1843 — 1933  
 Albert C. Steinburger — born May 16, 1845 — 1926  
 Sarah Ann Steinburger — born July 7, 1847 died 1886  
 George Steinburger — born Mar. 7, 1849 died 1851  
 2 yrs. old

The girl Mary Howenstine is Lucy Ann. When she died my grandfather was appointed Guardian for her daughter Mar. I have the legal papers dated Dec. 19, 1891 for his appointment.

Steinburger is spelled with a "s" in all names. Hiram spelled his name Hiram. He was Uncle Jack. Amandah dropped the "h" from her name. These twelve are brothers and sisters of our grandfathers.

The following as it is written on the blank page.

Mr. Jacob Steinburger's Book.

Jacob Steinburger was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1790. He migrated to this country with his parents at an early age and was bound out by a German family and learned to speak and write and read the German language. He lived at Lewistown, Pa. and later at King's Mill near Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa. He served in the war with Mexico with the U.S. Cavalry and was wounded by a sabre in the leg. He departed this life Jan. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1879. Aged 89 years. He was buried in Mahanoy Valley, near Pine Grove, Perry Co., Pa.

End of paragraph.

The names of the children are in two different Bibles. They agree in everything except the days of the months of their birth are different in a couple of them.

I have all the old pictures of my grandparents and I'll send you one of the three brothers and two of them with your sisters. Keep the pictures.

I don't know about Lydia's parents. She was a "Long". Their daughter Matilda had married Lew Long. I knew them. She was Aunt Tillie.

I hope I haven't confused you but this is all  
+ + + I hope so. Sincerely, Enabel Goss

Letter from Mrs. Dorothy Pebble to Edwin Steinberger

Dec. 27, 1982

Dear Mr. Steinberger

It is with sorrow that we must inform you that Rachel Steinberger Goss passed away on Sun. Nov. 28, 1982

As you may have known, she was in poor health the past two years, suffering from arterial sclerosis, and despite the best efforts of a heart specialist, her weakened heart gave out without too much pain for her to endure.

Since we lived nearby and Dorothy is the eldest child, it has fallen to our lot to receive her mail and collect and organize her belongings. Hence we received

182 FAMILY GROUP SHEET  
Daughter of Samuel J. Steinberger, Sr.  
2nd Cousin, once removed of Edwin

182  
Husband's Code .....  
Wife's Code .....

HUSBAND'S NAME Calvin Kearns

Date of Birth 1902 (2) Place                     

Date of Death                      Place                     

Present Address (or) Place of Burial                     

His Father                      His Mother's Maiden Name                     

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet                      Place                     

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐ Was this couple divorced? Yes ☒ No ☐ When?                     

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Kathryn Steinberger (Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth 1904 (2) Place Mifflin Co. PA (2)

Date of Death                      Place                     

Present Address (or) Place of Burial                     

Her Father Samuel J. Steinberger, Sr. (2) Her Mother's Maiden Name Clara C. Rupert (2)

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

2nd Husband- Alfred Davis, divorced no children  
3rd Husband- Clifford Kline, deceased no children  
4th Husband- Albert Bruffil, no children

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	John W. (2)	ON AT	1926 (2)	ON AT	TO Joan Yearwood (2)
2	Donald (2)	ON AT	1928 (2)	ON AT	TO Jane Scutter (2)
3		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
4		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO
5		ON AT		ON AT	ON TO

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

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① Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date February, 1986

Edwin Steinberger Novi, Mich.

② Letter from Mrs. Elder Goss (nee Mabel Steinberger) 1981

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧

## Letter from Kathryn to Edwin in 1982

Dear Second Cousin:      Thurs. 8th

Sounds nice to re-read it. So few of the relatives, whom I knew, are left.

We have had Company steady since early in Feb. Some times only one day between. We enjoyed everyone but its nice to relax and stay home and loaf as I wish.

I used to talk to Mabel about our ancestors and I only knew the same ones she knew.

My father Samuel was a Brethren minister from 1906 to his death in 1968. He was 92½ yrs old. He was born 1875.

I knew Uncle Al + Aunt Bird well as a child for we visited them on occasions, going in a 2 seated Carriage. and later when I married we attended the Lewistown Brethren church, he had his regular seat! an old fashioned Boston rocker with a home made pillow on the hard seat. He was liked almost like a Saint.

after he passed away my grandfather Jacob fell heir to the rocker. It was up front facing the pulpit.

I faintly remember Uncle Jack who lived up in the Mountain back of Maitland. I don't know what his <sup>right</sup> name was of the 6 boys.

I knew your father and Francis + again I can't remember your older brother's name.

Uncle Levi came to Lewistown when

2 He lived in Harrisburg, several times.

There were 5 children in our family 3 older and 2 younger, sort of two families. The 3 older ones never left Uncle Levi's side, he told us lots of stories about the war he fought in.

I have repeated him recently to a neighbor on this, he loved his church and what impressed me and caused me to remember its name was the way he'd say "Church of God" - with such love.

I don't recall ever hearing of a George Steinberger, so I can't help you.

I miss Mabel so much we took turns calling each other on Saturdays. There are so many things I feel that I must tell her now. She was a dear person and such a good wife, mother & grandmother. Her grandchildren came so often and each one had a "friendly" feeling toward her, they told her their little secrets and felt so at home with her. She wrote letters to the ones who were in school & in the service & always included a little "green stuff."

I wish I could help <sup>you</sup> ~~you~~ wish to find out who our ancestors were, but I can't go any farther than Grandpa Jacob's family. I am 78 and really I have a great love for all you mentioned, but I don't know any farther back. And! if you talked to Mabel, that's all I know. I'm proud of the Steinberger name, for they were fine pioneers. Hope you can find someone to help. Your second Cousin  
Kathryn E. Bruffill

## 185 FAMILY GROUP SHEET

Son of Samuel J Steinberger, Sr.

2nd Cousin once removed of Edwin

Husband's Code

185

Wife's Code

HUSBAND'S NAME Samuel J. Steinberger, Jr.

Date of Birth 2 April 1910

Place

Date of Death 1979

Place

Bedford, PA

Present Address (or) Place of Burial Maitland Brethern Cemetery

His Father Samuel J. Steinberger His Mother's Maiden Name Clara C. Rupert

Date of Marriage of HUSBAND and WIFE on this sheet

Place

Check here if there was another marriage: By husband ☐ By Wife ☐Was this couple divorced? Yes ☐ No ☒

When?

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Lois Hummel

(Use separate sheet for each marriage)

Date of Birth

Place

Date of Death

Place

Present Address (or) Place of Burial

Her Father

Her Mother's Maiden Name

Items of interest about the above couple (occupations, hobbies, achievements; social, civil, and political activities; physical descriptions—include photos if possible; military service; cause of death):

Use reverse side for additional information

Have family sheet	CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth)	Code	Birth Information	Death Information	Marriage Information
1	Marilyn	ON AT	1934	ON AT	TO Robert Salazar
2	Cheryl	ON AT	1949	ON AT	#1 Keith Bittner #2 Sydney Somier
3	Karl	ON AT	1941	ON AT	TO Nancy Marsh
4		ON AT		ON AT	TO
5		ON AT		ON AT	TO

Check here if there are additional children ☐

Footnoting. To substantiate the information recorded on this page, please use the footnotes listed below. One of these numbers should be placed in the circle provided next to each answer on the questionnaire. If you got the information from a source not listed, place that source on a vacant line and use the number next to which it has been placed as your footnote number.

Use ① only if you have filled in the blank from personal knowledge (such as the name of your brother). If you must look up his marriage date, give as the source wherever you looked it up. If you asked him, give his name as the source.

① Name and address of person filling in this sheet.

Date February 1986

Edwin Steinberger Novi Mich.

② Letter from Mrs. Elder Goss (nee Mabel Steinberger) 1981

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧



## OBITUARY FROM LEWISTOWN SENTINEL

**Samuel J. Steinberger**

**BEDFORD** - Samuel J. Steinberger Jr., 69, died Wednesday at the Memorial Hospital in Bedford County.

Born April 2, 1910 in Lewistown, he was the son of the late Rev. Samuel J. and Clara (Rupert) Steinberger.

He is survived by his wife, Lois (Hummel) Steinberger, two daughters, Mrs. Robert (Marilyn) Salazar, Taos, N. M., and Mrs. Sidney (Cheryl) Somier, Beaumont, Tex.; a son, Karl Steinberger, Pomona, N. Y.; two brothers, Rupert E. Steinberger, Lewistown and J. Darwin Steinberger, McVeytown; two sisters, Mrs. Elder (Mabel) Goss, Lewistown and Mrs. Albert (Kathryn) Bruffill, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and five grandchildren.

A graduate of both Lewistown High School and Juniata College, Dr. Steinberger received his doctorate in education from Penn State, served 25 years as a school administrator, taught at the Lewistown and Yeagertown high schools, and was the County Superintendent of Bedford County Schools.

Dr. Steinberger was also an ordained minister, serving the Providence Church in Breezewood and the Calvary Bible Church in Lewistown. He was a member of the Calvary Baptist Church in Bedford.

Funeral services will be held Saturday at 12:30 p.m. at the Timothy A. Berkebile Funeral Home, Bedford, with Rev. Robert Miller and Rev. Robert Ritchie officiating. A viewing will take place at the funeral home today, between 2 and 4 p.m. and 7 and 9 p.m. A brief committal will be held Saturday at 4 p.m. at the Maitland Church of the Brethren with a viewing a half hour prior to the service. Rev. Wilbur Feather will preside. Interment will take place at the church cemetery in Maitland.

The family asks that contributions be made to the Heart Fund.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:  
DATES: 14 Apr 1794

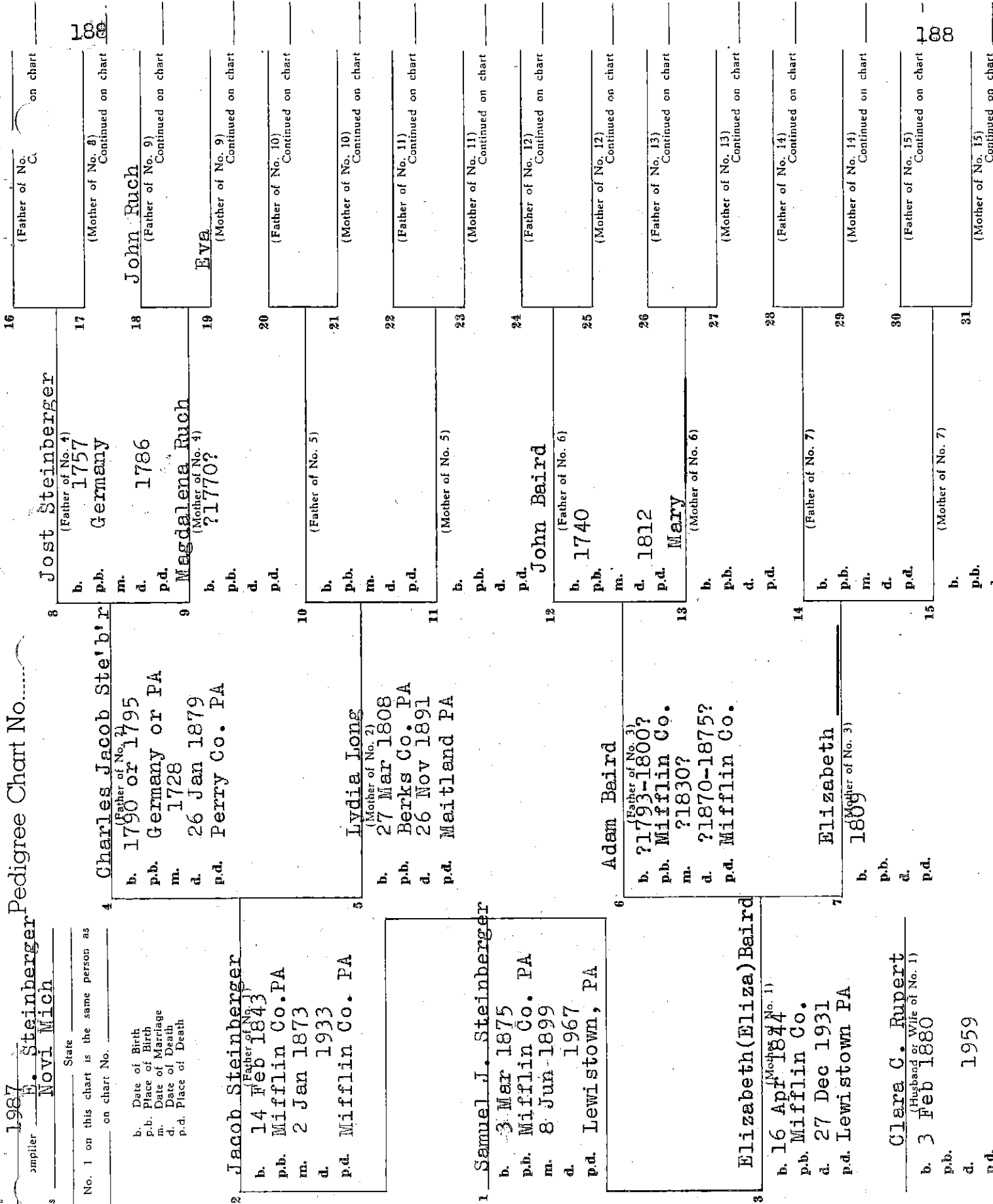
NAMES: WATSON, John Henry  
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

HUSBAND STEINBERGER, John Darwin															
Born		15 Apr 1912		Place											
Chr.				Place											
Marr.				Place											
Died				Place											
Bur.				Place											
HUSBAND'S FATHER		STEINBERGER, Samuel J.		Place		HUSBAND'S MOTHER									
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES						HUSBAND'S MOTHER									
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES						HUSBAND'S MOTHER									
WIFE ? Evelyn															
Born				Place											
Chr.				Place											
Died				Place											
Bur.				Place											
WIFE'S FATHER				Place											
WIFE'S MOTHER															
WIFE'S OTHER															
HUSBANDS															
CHILDREN															
SEX	Let each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth	GIVEN NAMES		Surname		WHEN BORN		WHERE BORN		DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE		WHEN DIED			
M						DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
1															
2															
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4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
SOURCES OF INFORMATION										OTHER MARRIAGES					

Date 1987  
Compiler E. Steinberger  
Address Novi Mich  
City  
Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as  
No. on chart No.

Pedigree Chart No. 1



# Albert and Henrietta Steinberger

Psalm 71-18:

When I am old and greyheaded forsake me not until I have shown Thy strength to this generation.

To quote from "A History of the Church of the Brethern", Albert C. Steinberger, one of ten children of Jacob and Lydia (nee LONG) Steinberger, members of the Lutheran Church, was born in Mifflin County, PA, May 16, 1845. "He received a common school education and made his living farming."

The place of his birth in Mifflin Co. was the Jack's Creek home of his father.

The middle name, Carl, or anglicized Charles, was a given name of his father. It was also a given name of two of his brothers. The first name, Albert, also of German derivation, is not known to be among earlier relatives so it was probably a favorite chosen by his parents.

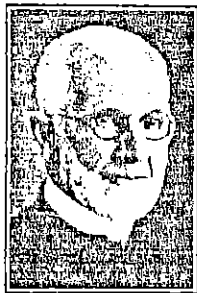
The time of his birth did not seem to be one especially eventful to those living in 1845. It would prove to be the prelude to stirring inceptions relative to our nations future. Events were in motion that would mold the minds of men and shape the character of youth. Those to be cast from the crucible would take different forms. There would be statesmen and fumlbers, builders and carpet baggers, heros and cowards. And from an alchemy of turmoil Albert would be contrarily cast in a pattern of peace.

The addition of Texas and Florida to the Union in 1845 was an expression of the many that believed it was the manifest destiny of the United States to rule from sea to sea. Although not particularly opposed to empire building a growing abolitionist movement in the North, particularly New England, was opposed to the admission of the new states on the grounds that new slave territory was being added to a nation that they believed should be entirely free.

Biographical sketch as given in the Brethern Church History. It was edited by Albert in 1926.

*A History of the Church of the Brethren  
in the Middle District of Pennsylvania*

STEINBERGER, ALBERT C., one of ten children of Jacob and Lydia (née Long) Steinberger, members of the Lutheran Church, was born in Mifflin County, (Pa.), May 16, 1845. He received a common school education, and has made his living farming.



He was united in marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Moses and Sarah Miller, the union being solemnized in 1864, by Reverend Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To them were born nine children, of whom the following are living.—Ollie, who married Oliver Ort; Sarah, Emma, who married Robert Glosson; Ruth, who married Charles Sterrett; Florence, and Moses.

He united with the Church of the Brethren, in the Dry Valley congregation, William Howe

administering baptism, in 1863. Here he was called to the deacon's office, in 1870; to the ministry, in 1878; and, through the laying on of hands by James A. Sell and John B. Miller, ordained, in 1912. He has represented his congregation twice at District Meeting and once at Annual Meeting. For four years he superintended the Dry Valley Sunday-school. He has held evangelistic meetings in Centre, Snyder, and Juniata Counties. His address is Lewistown, (Pa.).

Mexico disagreed with the United States' version of the Texas boundary. The popular and ascendant expansionist policy of President Polk and the irrational, foolish Mexican reaction plunged the two nations into a war that began with Taylor's victory at Pal Alto in May of 1846.

Albert was one year old when tradition says that his father left home for service in the Mexican War. Whether it was with the U.S. armies in Mexico or with irregulars in California has not been ascertained. In fact there is no verifying evidence that he was in the Mexican War. But something interrupted the tenor of family life about that time. It may have been the war. It may have been an economic move. Whatever the reason the family left the recently acquired Derry Township farm sometime between 1845 and 1850. The federal census of 1850 shows the family once more in Mifflin county on an Oliver township farm near McVeytown. Albert is five years old and all of his family reside there except his brother Levi. Levi is driving team on the tow path of the Juniata canal. That waterway passed only a few hundred yards from the family home. The five year old Albert would have seen his brother trudging by semi-weekly, plying the long whip of the teamster over the mule team pulling a freight boat. The canal which had so long been the life giving artery of the Juniata Valley was in its waning. Steel rails would soon disenfranchise the canal boat and Albert would see the transition.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road had been opened as far as Lewistown in August of 1849 and a daily passenger service to Harrisburg was inaugurated in December. In 1850 the five year old watched the construction crews laying ties and rails across the river from his home. The track gang was preceded by a swarm of Italian toilers digging and blasting the roadway. The track was built by the brawn of dago laborers whose tools were the pick, the shovel, and the horse drawn drag and scoop. Black powder blasted the bedrock. First surveyed in 1847, a mile of track was being layed per day in 1850 and the first train rolled from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in 1851.

The new and revolutionary Bessemer steel process was introduced at the Freedom Forge in Logan in 1855. The town now known as Burnham harbored a revitalized steel industry at the Burnham openhearth that grew into one of the big steel producers of the nation.

In 1857 Albert saw his first coal oil lamp. Two years later Titusville brought in its first oil well and kerosene would soon replace coal oil. And another by-product of the oil called gasoline would power a new ara of travel.

Donat's great comet streaked across the skys of 1858 and many said it was a portent of evil things to come. Whether it was a revelation or merely a heavenly illumination can be debated but a year later John Brown impregnated seeds of war and conflicting beliefs of slave and free grew into an inextinguishable flame. Democratic administrations were elected in 1852 and 1856 but niether Franklin Pierce nor James Buchanan

were able to find a compromise that would calm the swelling winds of war. The election of the anti-slave Republican, Abraham Lincoln, in 1860 set the fires of Sumpter and a civil war. The events of every age create the environment that molds the people in it. So the tools of time were shaping a youthful Albert.

As related in the Brethern History, "he received a common school education". The eighth grade was the maximum limit provided in the public schools of Mifflin county in 1860. Most of Albert's school years were spent in some country school in Oliver township. In the late 1850's Albert's father is again drawn away from the family. It may have been for reasons of ill health or economics associated with an aging Jacob. Whatever the reason the census of 1860 shows him to be in Perry county where his son Levi and daughter Matilda reside whereas Lydia is shown to be a seamstress resident of Lewistown with all the younger children. The census lists Albert as attending school so he must have completed the eight grades of public school while living with his mother in Lewistown.

In that same year of 1860 he and his brother Jacob are shown to be farm laborers on the farm of Daniel Beshoar in Derry township. They would spend their summers on the farm near Maitland and the winters in the Lewistown home. Both were apprentice masons to their brother Jackson and worked with him when work was available.

The Beshoar family had a strong spiritual influence on the futures of both Albert and Jacob. They had been raised in the Lutheran faith and had regularly attended that church with their family. The Beshoars were members of the German Brethern church in Maitland. When the Steinberger boys lived under the roof of Daniel Beshoar they attended services in the Brethern church. Both were converts to the Dunkard beliefs. Albert was baptized into the membership by William Howe in 1863. His acceptance of that pacifist faith was made in the very midst of his country's civil strife. The Brethern did not believe in military service and were conscientious objectors of their time. It must have been a hard decision for the eighteen year old Albert to make; especially when three of his brothers were serving in Union armies at the time.

Hiram and David had volunteered in 1862. They had walked the torn terrains of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville with many neighbors in the 131st Regiment. Albert probably attended the funeral of Harrison Miller whose broken body was brought home from Maryland to be buried in the family plot in Mt. Rock Cemetery. He was the son of Moses Miller an immediate neighbor of the Beshoars. So many sons of the families of the valley would not return. Albert's brother, wounded and disabled at Fredericksburg, was brought home to die. It could be that the terribleness of the war and a dying David influenced his conscientious objection to war. Baptized a Brethern in 1863 he was to serve his church faithfully as laymen, minister, and evangelist.

My sister Frances once told me the enchantingly sweet story of the first meeting of Albert and Henrietta. She heard it from some octogenarian of the previous generation. In those years Moses Miller admonished his daughter that it was not seemly to be meeting that young dunkard down by the pasture fence. Her farm home bordered that of the Beshaoars where Albert lived. ( I have walked that fence myself absorbed in tender reverie.) Henrietta was said to have met the silken cheeked Albert there when he stopped to rest his team while plowing the adjacent field. She was seventeen that Spring of 1864; Albert was nineteen. His brother David had been buried in Maitland Cemetery on June 6. The following month Albert and Henrietta were married in the Vira Methodist Church by Reverend Smith. It was the mid-point of the Civil War.

When I was a boy my grandfather related how that on July 4, 1864 there was a pall of smoke drifting over the mountains south of Lewistown. He said it was smoke from the battle of Gettysburg. This did not seem possible to me until after later scrutiny of a Pennsylvania map I found that Gettysburg is only sixty miles as the crow flies south of Lewistown. He said that the telegraph explained the mantle of smoke the following day. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania had been repulsed. It was the turning point of the war. There was yet to be the blood letting of the Wilderness and Sherman's march to the sea; But the guns of fratricide would finally still at Appomatox on April 9, 1865. It was nine months after the marriage of Albert and Henrietta.

A week later the church bells tolled the sad message that Lincoln had been assassinated. It was April 15. On April 20 Henrietta gave birth to their first son. They named him Harrison after the brother who had died in Maryland two years before.

Two years later Albert and his neighbors were probably discussing Seward's folly when we purchased Alaska. It was the same year another son was born. He would be christened Miller Steinberger. Maybe the naming of their first sons was done to propitiate Henrietta's father who at first wasn't too happy about her choice of a Dunkard husband.

His son-in-law's plain, sequestered Brethern were in direct contrast to the more convivial Methodist Millers. In 1866 the elders of the Brethern Church officially complained that the members were "too much following the fashions of the world". Moses Miller had always been a hard working and acquisitive farmer who had done extremely well for himself. Yet when the question arose among the Brethern in 1869, "was it right to hold produce for a higher market price rather than sell in its normal season for its real value?" the brethern were told "do as you wish to be done by". In 1867 it was decided that members of the Brethern should not have their lives insured. This precept would be followed by Albert's children. ( I remember my father once telling me that such would be making



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a pact with the devil. Although I did not question his philosophy it did enter my mind that it would also be a pact with a loving Father in Heaven.)

Ulyssus S. Grant, hero of the Civil War, was elected to the presidency in 1868. In that same year Oleomargarine, the bane of the dairy farm, was invented. Neither event was of any momentous concern to a daughter, Viola Henrietta, born in the same year.

She was the third child of Albert's growing family. Three children in four years might occasion concern to the father of 1984 but a century earlier large farm families were a blessing for they would grow to help with the many daily chores. In 1870 another daughter, Sara, was born and now there would be two sons to help till and two daughters to help in the kitchen.

This balance of birth was tragically turned in the summer of 1872. People were not knowledgeable about sanitation and drainage then. It was a dry summer. Wells were low. It was an ideal season for contaminated water. Even while Henrietta carried a fourth child dreaded typhoid struck. Both boys died within a month.

How heart rending the loss must have been. They would never forget those first born sons. Fifty five years later Albert would cry out on his death bed to two boys in a green pasture. In November, of the same year of 1872, another daughter, Maude was born. There would be a special closeness between Henrietta and this daughter carried through a tragic summer. Emma was born in 1874 and Ruth in 1877 but a particular relationship existed between Henrietta and Maude. It is noted in Albert's diaries. "Mother and Maude went to John's. He is sick." mother and Maude are at Howe's for a bee"; so often he mentions "mother and Maude". They were not only mother and daughter but inseparable companions.

I do not know when Albert began keeping a daily diary, The earliest one we have is for the year 1877, after which he daily and diligently made his daily recordings until the death of Henrietta in 1919.

This recording of daily events was not unique to Albert. It was a common custom of his age, especially among farmers. Reliable weather reports were not existant in the nineteenth century. (In fact some say that reliable weather reports are not existant in the twentieth century. There is a steady rain outside my window that some metro man forecast should be snow.) Those farmers kept a diary or journal in which was set down each days weather. By looking back over the entries of bygone years he had a fairly accurate almanac, probably as good as many that are published today. He also entered the date when the cow took the bull, when the mare was serviced, and the sow. This was done not only to foretell the birthings but to gauge future capital gains of a calf, a colt, and a litter of piglets. There was also entered the number of eggs gathered, how

much milk was given, and the prices he obtained for them. The diary was his almanac, his business journal, his cash book, and became the software from which he programed his future. Interspersed between all these workaday entries were vague reports of national events and alas for the historian and genealogist scanty portrayals of visits with relatives and friends. Typical of his briefness was on my birthday, with World War I raging, he wrote, "At home all day. Raining all day. A young boy was born at Moses' house. Got two eggs." (Ya see I was young when I was born.)

The country did not feel the consequences of the war's end until the latter part of Grant's first term as president. The nation's industry that had been geared to war began a peacetime production about 1870. His election in 1872 to a second term inaugurated a decade of economic depression aggravated by labor's strikes and capital's outrageous, fraudulent designs associated with the building of the rail roads. Some thought that an inept Grant in the White House was the cause of the hard times; but when Hayes was elected in 1876 things did not improve. Railway strikes broke out in 1877 that paralyzed the nation and hard times continued to the end of the decade.

The people of Dry Valley where Albert and Henrietta lived did not suffer so drastically as urban dwellers. They were not so dependent upon the fortunes of commerce and industry. The farmer of 1870 was almost as self sufficient as his pioneer fathers. If a horse needed "shued" they could do it themselves, after a fashion, or trade produce for service at the blacksmith shop. Most of their needs were bartered for. Cash was scarce. Wages were about \$1.00 a day on public works or in factories. Farm work payed from 25 cents to 50 cents per day depending upon the age of the laborer. A farmer's income was based upon the bounty of his crops which was gauged by the weather and how hard he wished to work. A wagon load of fire wood, split and dried, sold for \$1.50. Milk was five cents a quart and butter was twenty five cents a pound. Albert sold his beef to the butcher for seven cents a pound. The butcher retailed it for ten. His wheat brought fifty cents a bushel and since he raised two to three hundred bushels a year its' return amounted to \$100 to \$150 a year from which had to be taken fertilizer and thrashing fees. Several years, in order to save the cost of threshing, Albert hulled his grain with flails on the barn floor.

Meat sold for ten cents a pound in the shops. Albert's family ate about four hundred pounds of beef and the same of pork a year. This may not have been typical of the city family. That amount would have cost the urban dweller \$80 per year or about 20% of his income. Today we need to spend only 2% of our income for the meat on the table. Most in the city could not afford an outlay of \$80 a year for meat. That is why the meat courses of that day that we read the most about are soups, stews, and goulashes.

Those that lived in the country and many in the city, with back yard gardens, raised most of the vegetables eaten. They may have been short of hard or dry goods at times but were seldom without food. Their "boughten" needs were few. A typical store list that I found among scraps in a trunk represented the wants of a month.

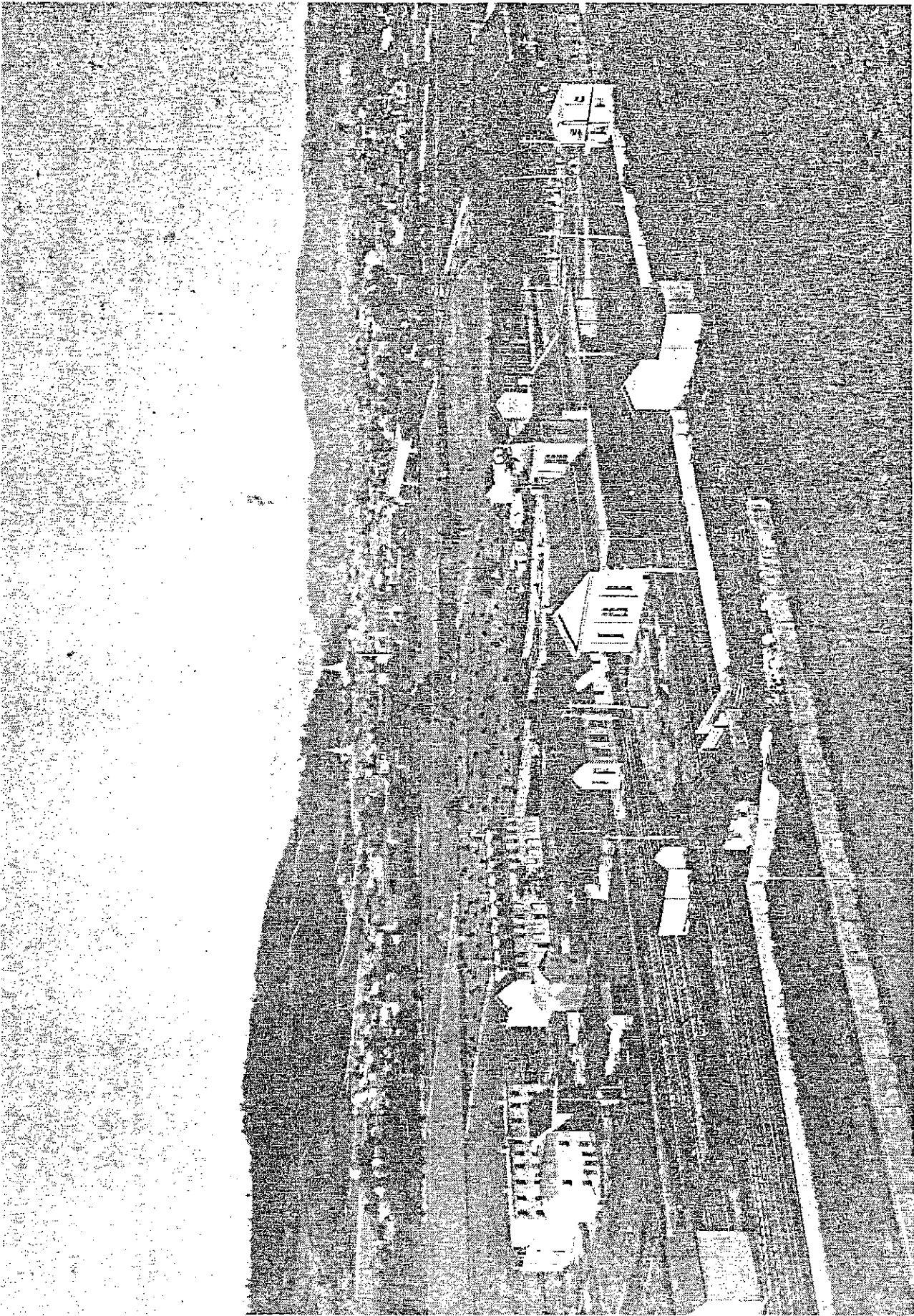
2 lamp wicks	31¢
1 lb. brown coffee	18¢
4 lb. sugar	32¢
2 lb crackers	12¢
plaster paris	5¢
1 gal. molasses	22¢
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz lemons	50¢
$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel salt	40¢
1 knife	50¢
1 plug tobacco	16¢
$1\frac{1}{2}$ yd. dress material	\$1.11

The lemons surprised me. I didn't realize they were available in 1881. Salt was sure cheap. It may have been rough grained for the stock. Ya gotta lot of crackers for a dime. The knife as most manufactured products, was expensive. Its cost represented four hours wages.

Although there was not a lot of money in circulation some things had to be paid for in cash. Taxes were one of them but were not oppressive. Albert's school tax for 1877 was seventy nine cents. His remaining state and county taxes were \$3.68. Considering that the total of \$4.47 represented two weeks wages, taxes were really lenient. Of course there were by far fewer services. Schools taught the basic "readin', writin', an' 'rithmetic"; and if you couldn't cut the mustard you did not make the spread. There was no place for the indolent or retarded. Road repair was only tolerable. My grandfather later worked on the roads and he tells of repairing a hole in the road that a horse fell into. There wasn't much thievery because "a poor man sleeps well at night for he knows no man is about to rob him". So police protection was needed for only the very rare violent crime. (Irregardless of what we see on the video westerns)

Albert generally paid cash for his clothes. One bill for shoe repair was 21¢. In 1886 a suit and hat cost him \$8.00. Evidently the clothier did not need the produce he offered in exchange. That cash outlay cost grandpa eight day's wages. On todays 1986 exchange we can buy a suit and hat for \$180 or the equivalent of two days work.

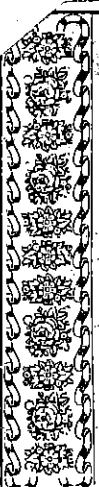
Many examples of their self sufficiency is quoted in Albert's diaries. One entry says, "Took my broom corn to Howes to have it made into brooms". One June day he shot sixteen squirrels with a cap and ball rifle that now stands in a corner of the home of my son Frank. There may have been poverty and starvation in some cities; in the rural areas there were the poor but none were hungry.



Lewistown station at the Junction before 1874. Note the wooden bridges across the Juniata.

DERRY TOWNSHIP, MIFFLIN COUNTY  
TAXES for 1877

SCHOOL TAX

	Derry Township Dec 26 1877
	<b>Received</b> of <u>William Snyder</u>
	<u>School Tax for the year 1877</u>
	<u>seventy nine cts</u> <b>Dollars.</b>
<u>\$ 79 cts</u> <u>John Kinkadee</u>	

PROPERTY TAX

<b>Received</b>	<u>March 5 1878</u> , from
<u>Wm Snyder</u>	the sum of <u>Three</u>
<u>Dollars and Sixty eight</u>	<u>Cents,</u>
<u>State and County Tax for the year 1877</u>	
<u>\$3.68</u>	<u>James H. Sigler</u> Collector.

Doctors charged \$2.00 or more per visit. Albert's exemplary bill on the following page has a charge of \$2.50 a visit but does include medicine. That charge represented three to five days wages. Today a doctor's call costs only one hours wage. Therefor people were hesitant about calling a doctor when his visit might cost the sick what amounted to a week's income. Doctors were summoned only when people were very seriously ill. In most cases the sick were cared for by home remedies and herbs that had been gathered from the fields or forest. Sassafras was a blood thinner and willow bark was boiled for pain relief. Castor oil was the common emetic and believe me every thing comes out all right after two table-spoons o' that mess. Mustard plasters were used for congestion an' some o' them smelled terrible. Sulfer and molasses was a spring tonic but iffn' ya didn't look so good ya might get a dose of that awful most any time of the year. One of Albert's salves for man or beast used on "open soars" was composed of one part, hog lard, one part turpentine, one part tar, and three tablespoons of gun powder, and keep the matches away from the mixture.

Henrietta spent the winter of 1876-77 nursing a sick mother. Several entries in the diaries relate, "mother is very sick", "not expected to live any time" and finally on January 13, 1877 "Grandmother died this morning at two o'clock and twenty minutes in the morning. In town to get coffin and grave dug. At grandpa Miller's this evening."

Along with the wifely duties of cooking, canning, cleaning, sewing, drying corn and beans, washing, ironing, and tending the household garden it fell upon the mother to tend the sick of not only her own household but those of her neighbors. Although those hardy families could individually provide their daily bread and the wherewithall to cover bodies, they were interdependent in times of sickness. Diseases were spawned by the seasons. Summers brought malaria and typhoid. Dreads of the winters were quincy, diptheria, and pneumonia. Sometimes whole families were laid up when pestilence prevailed. They had to depend on one another. There were no telephones and doctors were hours and in some places days away. When contagion spread all were attentive and mindful of one another. Necessity made housewives sisters of mercy.

In March of 1877 Albert "is fixing to move" to the William Snyder property. Its location is shown on the 1877 Derry Twp. map which follows this page. It is about one mile south of the Maitland Church that he serves so well. The farm bordered the Sunbury branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is an interesting anecdote regarding the crossing near to the house. My aunt Florence once told me that grandpa owned a blind horse. One morning he hitched it to the buggy for Emma who was going to Maitland. As she turned the corner towards the railroad there was a train on the crossing. Taken by surprise my aunt could not react quick enough to stop the horse. Of course the blind horse could not see the moving train and excitedly pranced into the cars. Fortunately the shafts were sheared off without spilling the buggy and aunt Emma was left sitting over four wheels beside a dead horse.

## DOCTOR'S FEES

Note that doctor's fees in 1889 were \$2.50 for a day time visit and \$3.00 at night. This seems rather exorbitant when one considers that wages were \$1.50 per day. In comparison it took two days wages to pay for a doctor's attention whereas today it would cost only the pay of two hours.

Office Of

DR. A. S. HARSHBERGER.

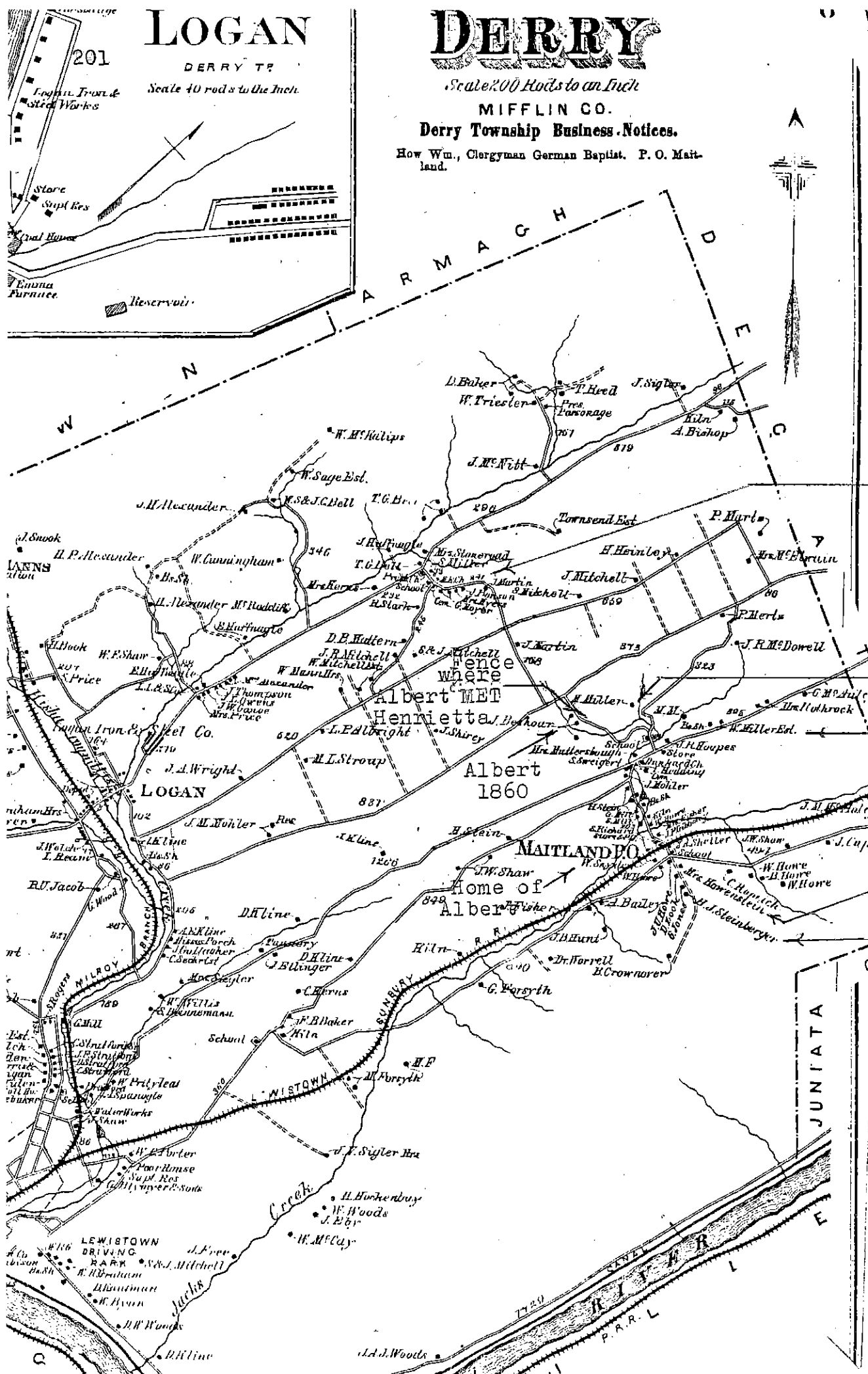
Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa. <sup>th</sup> March 16, 1887

Mr Albert. Stinebarger Dr  
 To A. S. Harshberger M.D.  
 To medical attendance family.  
 To one night visit + medicine. \$ 3.00  
 To six visits + medicine \$2.50      15.00  
    \$18.00

Received Payment in full  
 A. S. Harshberger

This payment was for the January sickness of Albert's family when he was bedridden at the same time that four of his children had scarlet fever.





Church of  
marriage o  
Albert &  
Henrietta

Home of  
Henriette  
1860

Henrietta's  
Brother

Albert's  
-sister.

Albert's  
Brother



The house in which they lived was only a few hundred yards from the homes of his brother Jackson and his sister Lucy Howenstine with whom their mother resided. Jacob's farm was only a five minute buggy ride away and Moses Miller was near enough that Albert used his father-in-law's smokehouse to cure his meat. They were typical of most Brethern families; all that were dear were near.

This is a good time to note that Albert and Henriatta never owned a farm. They always rented and farmed on shares. The reason for this would not have been that they could not afford such a purchase. Other's in similar straights managed to finance such a move. Both of his brother's owned their farms. It was merely a matter of business acumen that suited him best. He evidently could do better for himself by share cropping and investing his returns in other enterprises rather than put his available cash into the purchase of a farm of his own. He later had a fertilizer sales agency. He contracted road work. He bought houses on small aced lots which he rented. Albert worked hard and put in long days. We read of him working his wood pile by moonlight. This willingness to work and his inherent honesty probably put him in the way of good share agreements with those from whom he rented.

Somewhere in those long days Albert found time to give to his community. He served as county supervisor to the poor. He later served on the school board fortwenty years. He had been appointed to the deacon's office in 1870 when only twenty five years old. He held that trust position for the remainder of the century. His church also asked him to head the Sunday School in 1878. He did so well working with both adult and youth training classes that patterns were set which were adopted by all the churches of the Middle District. He followed a regular and regulated study of the scriptures programed by Brethern heirarchy to prepare him for the ministry. There was also time allotted for secular improvement. He attended all of the agricultural institutes provided by the state that provided instruction in improved farming. In the spring of 1877 he began a study of the law under the tutelage of Frank Ingram, a Mifflin County barrister which he intermittently continued through the remaining years of the century.

In the winter of 1880, which registered a record thirty four degrees below zero, Albert began a five year period of employment with Freedom Forge. This was an iron works that was to become the Standard Steel Works of Bethlehem Steel. In the next century his son and grandson would be employed at "The Standard". He was not in the steel processing plant of the openhearth but worked in an open ore pit that furnished ore to the mill. There were many mines or sinks in central Penna. that were the principle sources of ore for the nation and would remain so until the Mesabi Range was opened in Minnesota. Those ore pits were the reason for the founding of the steel industry in the state.

The pit mine where Albert worked was called the Freedom Forge Ore Bank and was located in Decatur Township six miles from the Burnham mills that it supplied. It was about eight miles from the home in Maitland. He probably traversed the distance on horseback on the days that he worked. He worked ten to twelve hours a day for which he was paid \$1.10.

Money had been in short supply in the seventh decade and that was probably the reason for him to go to work at the bank. It was the only place in the immediate vicinity that he could accumulate cash for future plans. His income for the first year was \$204 which steadily increased until in 1884, as a foreman, it became \$647. The cash could be saved for he was able to pay his way by farming a few acres when not working at the bank. The mills of Burnham seemed to be normally supplied by other more productive mines and the Freedom Bank was only worked when the mills were in peak production. Hence he had the time to farm his few acres when not employed in Decatur. He was able to support his family by this limited farming and thus accumulate a stake for other endeavors.

In July of 1881 Albert made one of his few recordings of national events. Garfield who had been elected in 1880 was shot in July of '81 and Albert wrote, "News is that the president was shot". Two months later on September 2, he wrote again, "the president died", and Chester A. Arthur became president.

A comet had streaked across the skys of 1881 and there were those that said tragedy would strike again. We have only seen this heavenly phenomenon once in my generation and then it was barely visible. Albert and Henrietta observed several comets in their lifetime. There were those of 1858, 1861, 1874, 1880, 1887, 1910, and Haley's Comet of 1912. He mentions all of them in his diaries as "the family is watching the comet". They must have been visible to the naked eye because he did not own binoculars or telescope. According to the Encyclopedia Americana the Great Comet III of 1882 had one of the longest tails of any recorded. The encyclopedia describes it as the finest of the century. It says that the comet broke up near the sun into four parts which will return to our universe 664, 769, 875, and 959 years later. That must have been quite a display. I look forward to lying there and watching the return of the first segment in the year AD 2745. I have not seen one in this lifetime. Doesn't it seem strange that there were eight very visual comets in the nineteenth century and in the twentieth there was only one? (Haley's showed up twice, 1912 and 1986.)

Although Albert was called to the ministry in 1878, when but thirty three years of age, he had no regular pulpit in the church until 1884. His preaching before that date was only on request which was mostly at revival meetings in nearby Bannerville, Snyder County. In 1884 however he is officially installed as one of several rotating ministers that served various congregations throughout the county. The church had

**DECATUR TOWNSHIP**

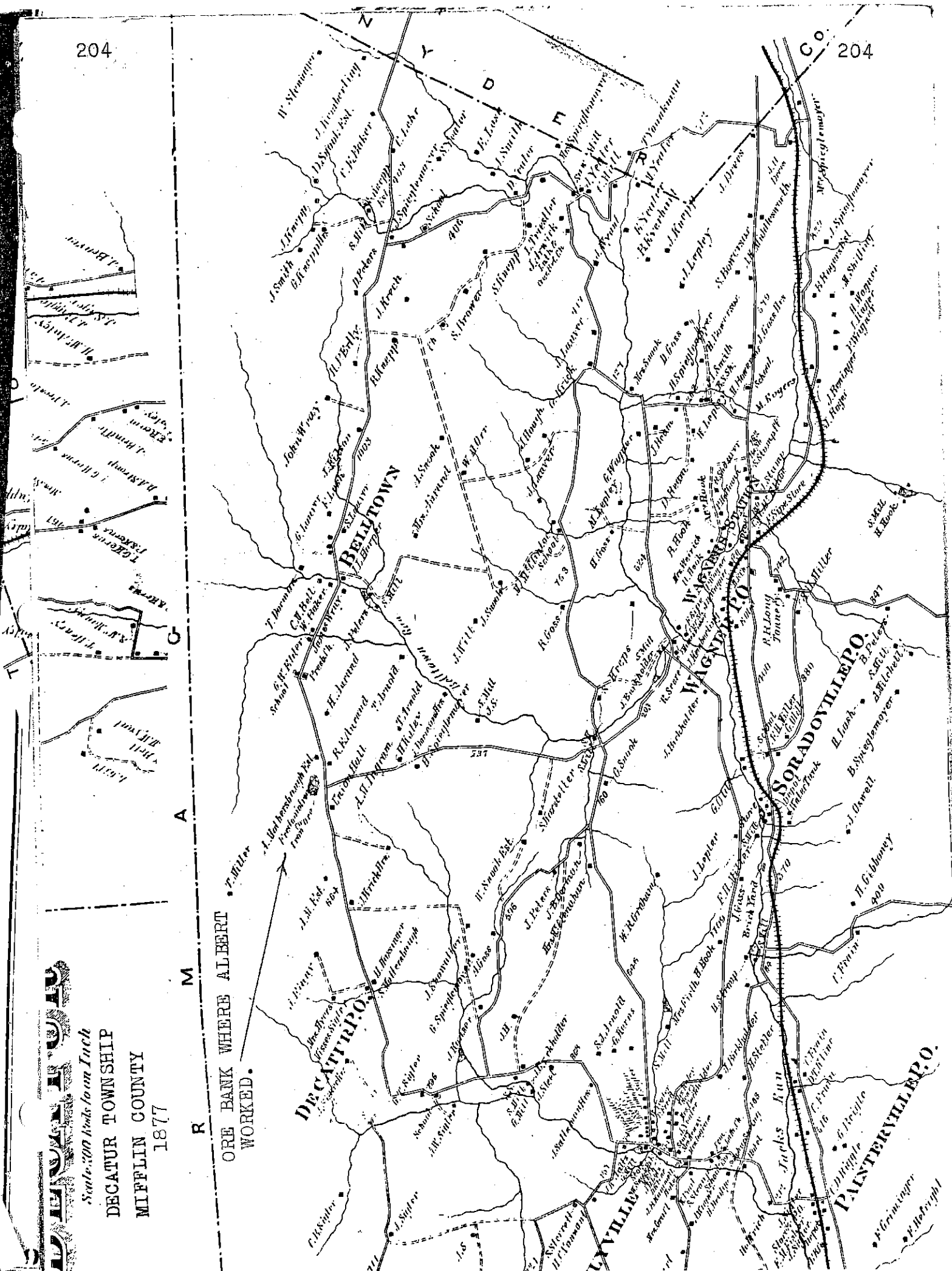
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DECATUR TOWNSHIP

MIFFLIN COUNTY

1877

ORE BANK WHERE ALBERT  
WORKED.



been growing in numbers and where some areas could not support a church building services were held in a large home or the local School house. He took the pulpit at several of these, notably the Tole Gate, Price's, Klein's, and the Stone school houses, and the interdenominational Allen Chapel. Along with this circuit riding ministry he took an occasional turn in the pulpit of the Maitland Church. About twice each year he continued to lead revival meetings in Mifflin and the surrounding counties of Snyder, Juniata, and Centre.

The word revival in this instance alludes to both renewal and conversion regarding Christian allegiance. The leader of the meeting was not necessarily an ordained minister but he was a pulpit pounding preacher who expounded two messages, one of love and another of damnation. Come and be "saved" was the central theme, meaning to be saved from sin and receive the life everlasting. Revivals were numerous in the nineteenth century and remained popular well into the first third of the twentieth. Though generally local in extent and numbering an attendance of a few hundred, some evangelists like Billy Sunday and Billy Graham drew thousands to their rallies. The latter probably preached to more listeners than any other religious personage. Albert Steinberger was known in the latter part of the nineteenth century throughout central Pennsylvania for his soul stirring revival meetings, some of which lasted for a week of nightly admonition to audiences numbering a thousand or more.

Church service of a Sunday in those days was much like ours of today. They began and ended with prayer and song. I remember the most popular hymns as, "The Old Rugged Cross", "Beulah Land", "In the Garden", "Rock of Ages", and the stirring "Onward Christian Soldiers". Between the singing and closing prayer was an exhortation of an hour or more. I well remember as a boy how hard those seats would become when my grandpa preached his persuasion.

The worship of God did not end at the church doors. Most of their social life revolved around their devotion. Their Socials and Societies were similar to our discussion groups and citizens committees and there were charity drives similar to our Community Chests. However all were initiated by various churches. The Brethern had the Women's Aid Society, Brethern Christian Society, Alms Society, Maitland Quilting Society, The Temperance Society affiliated with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, The Farmer's Institute. All had various moral and charitable reasons to exist. If there was a need there was a society. They were voluntary groups that took the place of government bureaucracies of today. Their meetings were social as well as business. The "Social" was of a much more personal nature. It was more like today's "party". They generally were arranged around some holiday motive or marriage or house warming. It was not imperative that one belonged to a church to take part in the activities of "Society" or "Social". Some were denominational, some were secular, but all were spawned in a church or chapel.

The Brethern had two distinctive features. First was the baptism by immersion and second the Love Feast and the washing of the feet.

To be a member of the Church of the Brethern it is necessary that you be immersed completely in exact imitation of the baptism performed by John. Some believed the baptism must take place in a flowing stream; that sect were called River Brethern. Most accepted immersion in a pool. All of Albert's children were baptized in a metal pool under the dais on which the altar stood in the Maitland Church.

In similar strict conformity they practice the rite of the Last Supper which they term the Love Feast. A full supper is shared by the congregation which I remember consisted of a beef soup in which was dipped a leavened bread. This was followed by the partaking of the unleavened bread of the body and the wine of the blood. Finally the congregation paired off in the washing of the feet. Each humbly bathed the feet of his partner as asked of us by Jesus in John 13,1-15.

Albert's lamplight studies were rewarded in 1884. On May 28 he wrote "Cool. Cutting wood in forenoon. Afternoon X at meeting. Love Feast this evening. Installed in the ministry." The Brethern Church History says that he was called to the ministry in 1878. Evidently there were six years of bible study between 1878 and 1884 before acquiring the recognized status of minister. On that fourth Wednesday of May he went to the woodpile early to avoid the heat of the day and as the axe rhythmically rose and fell he must have been thinking of the approaching evening Love Feast after which he was to take his vows to serve his church in the pulpit.

As so often seemed to be the case when momentous events were taking place Henrietta was pregnant. Maybe it was because she was so often pregnant. Just two years previous Florence had been the last of their daughters. In November of 1884 my father Moses was born. It had been twelve years since their first sons Harrison and Miller had died. There had been a succession of six daughters since then. Maybe they had been awaiting another son for after him there were no more children. Henrietta was thirty seven years old when Moses was born. Many women of that time would bear children well into their forties but for Albert and Henrietta there would be no more.

In March of 1885 Albert left his job at the Freedom Forge ore bank to devote full time to farming. In the previous January he had made arrangements to rent the Ruble farm in Ferguson Valley. AS noted on the Granville Twp. map that follows this page it was located about one mile west of Allen Chapel. The farm was large for those times when the average consisted of sixty acres. The Ruble place contained several hundred acres of field and woodland.

There was a mutually profitable relationship between Sol Ruble and Albert Steinbarger. They not only shared the bountiful crops raised by Albert but the Ruble Brothers mercantile establishment of livery stable, farm supplies and blacksmith shop put favorable purchase prices in the way of their renter. Although there is no hint of partnership between them Albert often hauls freight and supplies, other than his own produce, to their Lewistown business house and in the off season it is noted that he works in the blacksmith shop. Many of his diary entries imply that there was more between them than a mere share crop arrangement.

Other than a change of scene, rural life in Ferguson valley was much the same as that had been in Dry Valley except that there is much more ado about personal gain. He has spread his endeavors and since all his children are daughters except the infant Moses he had to hire farm help and carries one full time and one part time farm laborer. He pays them fifty cents per day and when either is not needed he is not opposed to hiring them out to the county for a dollar a day or a fifty cent profit to himself. He does quite a bit of road work himself, for the county, hiring out a team and driver when the occasion arises. In 1886 the going rate for the use of one hired hand and a team was \$17.50. Compared with some other returns we have noted, this seems first rate. However when one considers the investment represented by a good team, it was only a fair return. The price of the big draft horses, needed for plowing the limestone ground of central Pennsylvania and the huge freight wagons, was high. Such an animal might cost three or four hundred dollars. The wagon a similar price. The total outlay for team and wagon was a thousand dollars or more. This represented more than the average year's income. If one again compares the 18th and 19th century purchasing powers then the trucker of today does much better. He can buy a truck to haul a similar load and do like duty for the equivalent of three month's wages.

Their life of husbandry followed a conventional pattern. Monday through Friday was devoted to work on the farm. In good weather they were plowing, cultivating, or harvesting. When rains interfered there was always work to be done in the wood shed, wagon shed, or barn.

Saturday was known as Market Day throughout Pennsylvania. There was a farmer's market located in every county, generally in the county seat. Some were open markets others were enclosed. The Lewistown market of the late nineteenth century was roofed but had open sides, the perimeter booths having rolled awnings as protection in inclement weather.

The farm family would begin packing the spring wagon on Friday evening in preparation for a four A.M. start on Saturday morning. By five A.M. the stalls and stands at the market would be piled with the "goodies" of garden and kitchen. There was truck for every season. In the spring there were salad

# GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP 1877

**GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP**

Scale 200 Rods to an Inch  
MIFFLIN CO

**Granville Township Business Notice**

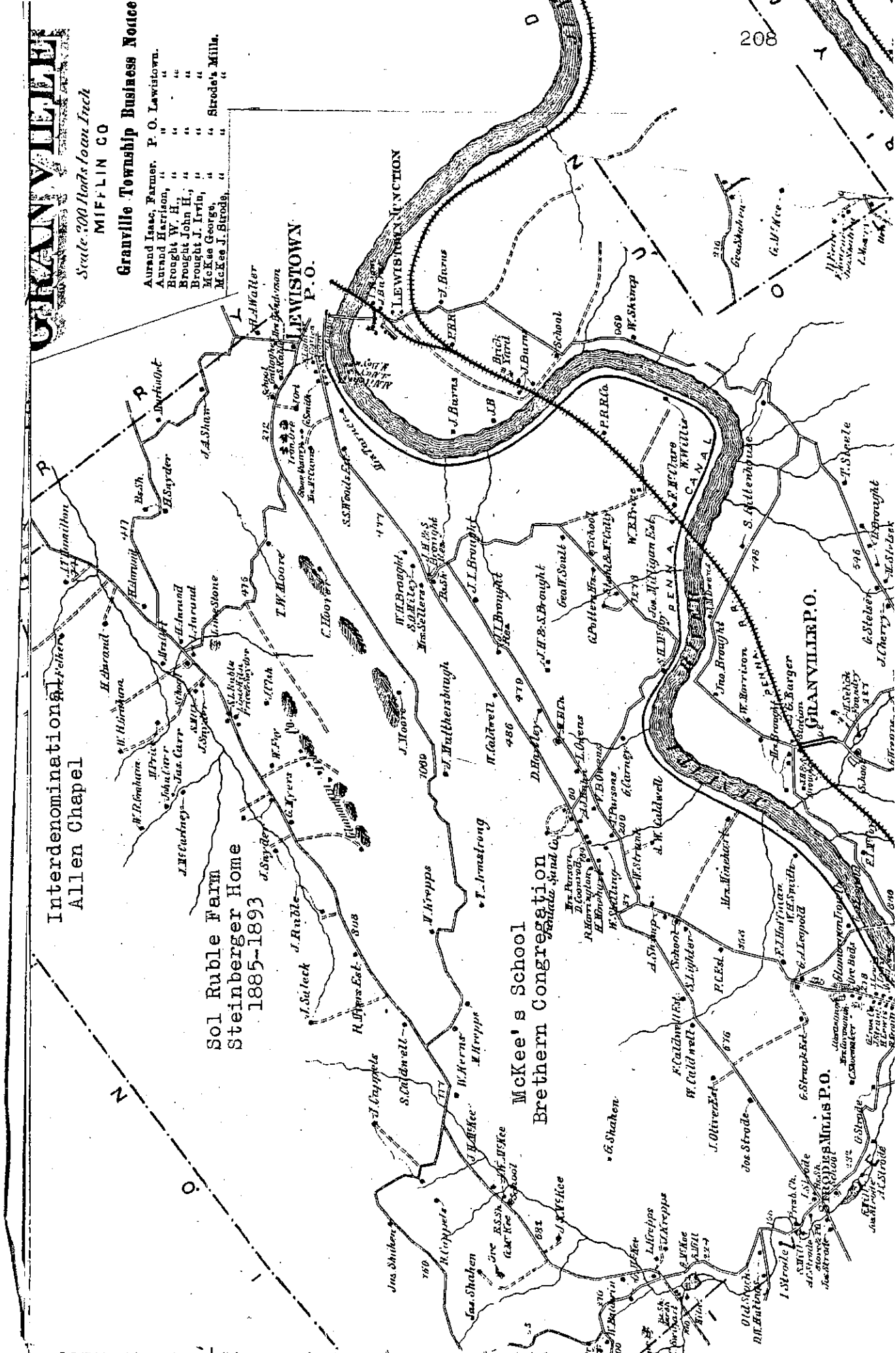
Aurand Isaac, Farmer,	P. O. Lewistown.
Brought W. H., "	"
Brought John H., "	"
McKee George, "	"
McKee J. Strode, "	"
Strode's Mills,	"

Interdenominational  
Allen Chapel

Sol Ruble Farm  
Steinberger Home  
1885-1893

McKee's School  
Brethren Congregation

GRANVILLE P.O.



garden wares and early cabbage. In the summer they stocked cereals and all manner of garden vegetables and melons. In the fall there were apples, chestnuts, grain, ground and cracked for cereals, and the pork and beef cuts from the butchering with the accompanying puddin's, sausages, bolognas, and the Pan Haas. The winter's shelves had frozen meats, cabbages and root crops from buried barrels, and apples from cold storage. The dairy herd provided milk, cream, butter, and cheese throughout the year as did Grandma's kitchen supply of jellies and jams and home made "brote und kucha". There was somethin' for sellin' in every season.

The "market" was managed largely by Henrietta. From Albert's notes and memoranda it is noted that she kept her market account and it was considerable, amounting some years to more than that realized from the fields.

Albert's mother must have had a fierce desire for her children to achieve. All did well and their material achievements were due in part to having attained the highest education available in the free schools of the day. In the census of 1860 1860 we find that while keeping a home together as a seamstress her children were attending the Lewistown schools well into their teens in an age when most youngsters attained only one or two years of rudimentary learning. She could not afford any further schooling for her children but all seemed to have attained all that the free public schools offered.

Henrietta's parents similarly respected the acquisition of knowledge. She too completed the eight grades offered by the public schools before her marriage at sixteen years of age. Her children probably matriculated in the country school near Maitland, for which her parents contributed the land; for it is noted in Book RR of the Mifflin County land transfers of 1871 that Moses Miller and Wife granted those acres to the Derry Township Schools.

Both Albert and Henrietta came from progressive families that passionately believed in the advancement of learning. Hence both were ahead of their times in their attitude and actions towards education. Not only did both improve themselves through home study but promoted Scholastics in their children beyond the average of their times. In an age when most citizens acquired at most the eight grades of public schools five of their seven children that survived adolescence went beyond that to Normal school or College. Of the two that did not there were Emma, who was barred by a speech impediment, and Moses who once told me that he had the opportunity for further study but chose the immediately high wages and a career offered by the railroad. Maud died before she could use her studies. Viola taught school for a brief period then chose matrimony and by the rules of the day married women could not teach. Ruth did likewise. Florence and Sarah spent a combined ninety years as Pennsylvania teachers. Nor did this interest in learning apply to their children only. They materially aided several nephews, nieces, and grandchildren towards completion of Normal Schools and Business Colleges.



Although theology schools had been established by the Church of the Brethern, such as Juniata College in 1846 from which most of the ministers were taken, a few who demonstrated an uncommon zeal and had shown extraordinary mental cultivation were ordained by the "laying on of hands" by the church bishops. Albert was so ordained in 1912. His diaries certainly show that he displayed the qualities demanded for they record his absorption in both secular and biblical study throughout a lifetime. Such intellectual background and natural initiative put him in the public services mentioned, both lay and ministerial.

The year 1889 was memorable to the family both historically and incidentally. On Mar 6 their daughter Viola, better known as Olie, was married to a neighbor boy named Oliver Ort. His family lived near the Allen Chapel cross roads. He had studied civil engineering in college and soon after his graduation they were married. Immediately after the wedding the young couple left Pennsylvania to make their home in what was then Washington Territory. Before the year of their marriage ended their territorial home became the state of Washington, being admitted to the Union as the forty second state. Oliver was employed as a surveyor and U.S. topographical engineer.

In that same year the Pennsylvania Canal was closed down after seventy years of operation, forty four of which had been in Albert's lifetime. He had witnessed its zenith and its decline.

Edison had invented his kinetic camera in 1888 but it was several years before the movies or "flickers", as they were first known, became common. Albert first mentions them in 1895 with an entry of "Charley went to town to the show". This is the first time that "the show" is mentioned. As such the moving pictures have always been designated in that and succeeding generations. Charley, the hired man, was probably at the Lewistown Nickolodian. The movie house was so named because the entry fee was a nickel. The flicker that Charley seen may have been the first showing of "The Great Train Robbery" or "Corbett and Fitzsimmons" a championship fight filmed at the time.

In 1884 Grover Cleveland had been elected president. He is the only president to have served two non-consecutive terms. Benjamin Harrison was elected in 1888 then Cleveland was again chosen in 1892.

In 1893 Albert and his family moved from Ferguson Valley back to Dry Valley. He made a similar share crop and rental agreement with a Captain and Mrs. Grow that he had carried on with the Rubles. Although the Grow's several times offered to sell the farm to Albert he continued his choice to rent rather than buy.



HENRIETTA STEINBERGER

1890



Maud  
Henrietta

Emma  
Moses  
1890

Albert Sara Ruth

Albert always had an interest in the legal profession and in 1888 it is again noted in his diary that he is studying with Ingram. One part of that interest can be attributed to a fascination for law, another to an inclination for political activity on his own part.

I am not sure just what his politics were. As I remember family talk he supported the Progressive Republicans started by Teddy Roosevelt. Before that he seems to have been a swing voter between Democrats and Republicans. He once mentioned attending a Democrat ox roast and again tells of a Republican rally. So he evidently had an open mind at the polls. I believe that, considering his temperament and beliefs, he would have subscribed to the "farm and free silver vote" of both Cleveland and Bryan. Most certainly he would have been drawn to the fundamentalist beliefs of the latter.

His first public position other than in his church, was to chair the initial Temperance Union in Granville Township. The vigorous work of the Mifflin County Temperance groups culminated in 1909 with Mifflin County becoming one of the earliest dry counties in Pennsylvania. The National Women's Christian Temperance Union continued activity finally led to the short lived Eighteenth Amendment of 1918.

The first elected office that he held was that of Director of the Poor which he assumed in 1888. As such he was the Steward of the Alms House from that date until 1895.

He was elected County Commissioner in the latter part of the tenth decade, serving principally as road commissioner. His diligence to that work is noted in his diaries; half of his days are devoted to "working on the roads" and "hunting hands to work on the roads" and a monstrous mission to Spanogles "to see the hole in the road where the horse fell in".

He served on the Derry Township school board from 1900 to 1912, half of those years as Treasurer.

It was through his efforts that the Highland Volunteer Fire Company was organized in 1902 only a few months after he left the Dry Valley farm and moved to Highland Avenue. In the same year he was active in obtaining sewer and water systems for the Highland community.

In the 1911 fall election he ran for the office of Associate Judge on the Republican ticket but was defeated by the spin-off vote of a national election that chose Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.

Through all of those political aspirations and actions his primary efforts were for his Brethern Church where he served on the Middle District Council and also mounted the pulpit in circuitous appearances before the Dry Valley, Burnham, Allen Chapel, and Toll Gate congregations. In 1916 the city congregation that had been meeting in the Toll Gate school for a quarter century became large enough that they were able to erect a brick church edifice in Lewistown and Albert was elected to serve there as an associate minister.

*Maud**Moses**Emma**Sara**Henrietta**Albert**Florence**1902*

They saw the advent of a new era of transportation in the early nineteen hundreds. The automobile, invented by Gottlieb in 1885 came into its own when the Ford Motor Company was organized in 1903 followed by General Motors in 1907. It had been first a novelty for the rich but became available to the middle class when Ford began mass production of the Model T in 1910 which sold for less than five hundred dollars. His nephew William had one of the first Lewistown automobiles and it was in May of 1914 that Albert entered in his diary, "Will Steinbarger was here and gave us a ride in his car."

Albert retired from farming in 1906 and they moved to Highland, a small community on the outskirts of Lewistown. Aside from advancing age there were several reasons for the move. Their choice of location was ideal. All the family activities are easily accessible. The Lewistown Reedsville Electric Railway or street car line had been inaugurated in 1892. In 1901 the first trolley ran from the Juniata river to Reedsville. Its tracks and a car stop were only three blocks from their Highland home, situated at about the mid-point of the system. Their daughters Florence and Sarah lived at home and both taught school in Lewistown. Their schools were only a fifteen minute car ride away. Albert was serving in the pulpits of both the Lewistown and Burnham churches. Highland was about half way by trolley between the two. There was a carriage house and stable in the rear of their lot; when he occasionally preaches in Maitland and the Ferguson Valley churches he is only a half hour away by his buggy.

They bought their first "frigerator" in 1908. It was an insulated cabinet in which twenty five pounds of ice, deposited daily, held a forty degree temperature for food storage. Every afternoon an ice man toured the city making his crystal deliveries. That service was still the practice into the late twenties and I well remember we small tads watching the ice man breaking the huge hundred pound blocks with an ice pick. There would be an occasional sliver fly from the vigorous slashing pick and it quickly disappeared between the ruby lips of a waiting barefoot. There was another storage facility available called the "ice house". It was the plant where the ice was hermetically frozen. Lockers were provided there for more capacious storage.

The diary for the year of 1898 has somehow been lost so we can not know what comments Albert may have made about the war between the United States and Spain. We can suppose that he gives little note about it. Even though the Indian wars on the western plains are taking place through twenty years of his chronicling there is not a word written about those tribal confrontations. It is typically evident that Albert makes no attempt to record history. His diaries hold only a register of farm, family, and church and some poetic and prosaic observations of his near world. In those violent years from 1914 to 1918 when the cannon were slaughtering the young men his only mention of the war in Europe is its ending.



*Highland Ave. 1904*



*Highland Ave. 1982*



Albert &amp; Henrietta

1912



ALBERT



HENRIETTA

1910





FRANCES

HENRIETTA

JACOB

ALBERT

1918

During their fourteen year stay in Highland Albert's retirement income of rent from a house in Vira and modest investments was enhanced by work as a professional gardener in which he was well versed from his agricultural past. He also received a small remuneration as a school custodian and as treasurer of the school board. He always had a small flock of chickens that not only provided eggs for the table but also a seasonable "ole red rooster".

In the spring of 1919 gentle Henrietta quietly passed away during the night. The cause of death was diagnosed a heart attack. My aunt Florence told me that grandma had every appearance of tranquil repose when they found her in the morning. There had been no sound from her during the night nor was there any sign that she had suffered pain or discomfort. She was as one transfigured.

Albert was tangibly inconsolable and for a time near to breakdown. They had been married for sixty five years. Two sons and a daughter had preceded her in death. So many memories. So close, so close, so long so long. Albert was never quite the same again.

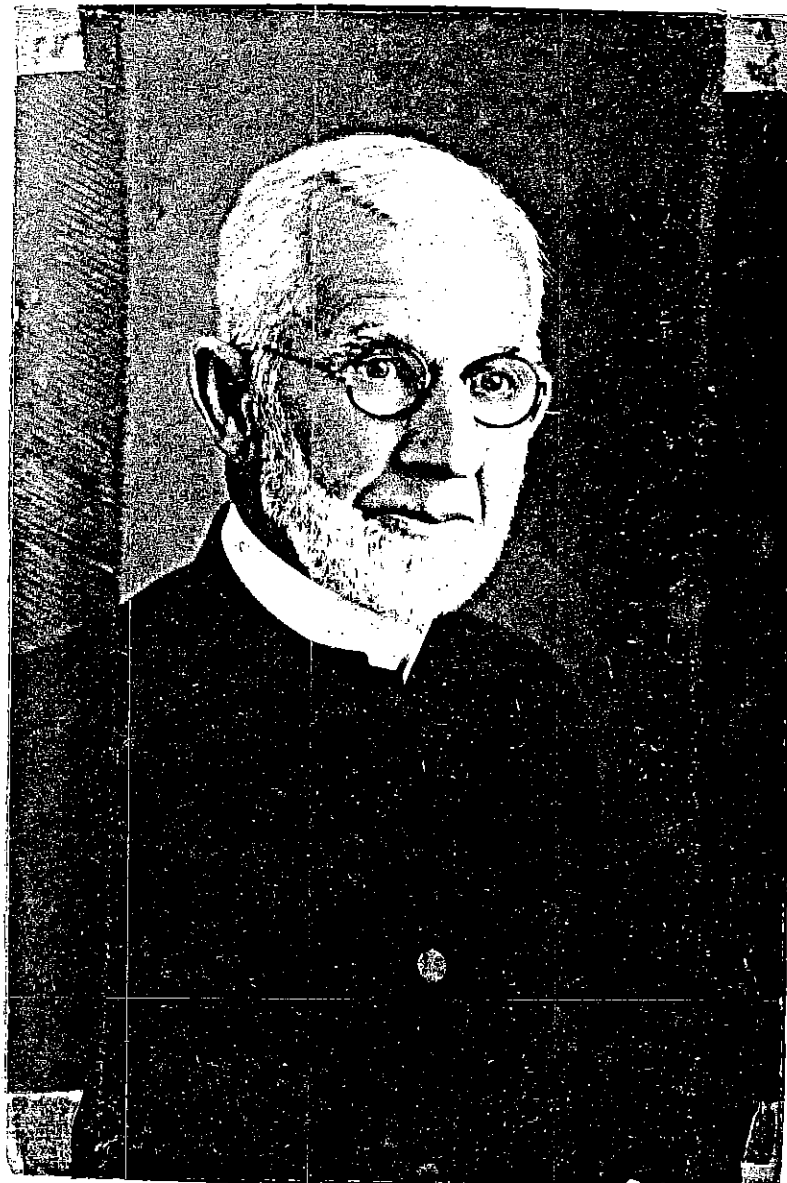
He was not hereafter completely idle but spent most of his time with church and family. He no longer took part in any public endeavor nor ever again acted as a permanent pastor only occasionally preaching at places of his earlier ministry in Lewistown, Burnham, Ellen Chapel, Maitland, and Banner-ville.

We do not know if the death of his dear wife was the cause of his discontinuing his diaries but he made no entries thereafter, as if the importance of his latter life was not worth recording.

He sold his house in Highland soon after Henrietta's death as if he did not want to remain in surroundings reminding him of his loss. During the summer of 1919 he moved into one side of his son's house on Electric Avenue. The new home was also on the street car line which gave him ready access to his children who he continued to visit regularly. Sarah and Florence remained with him until his death.

In 1920 they moved to Lewistown. Albert built a double house on Pine St in the latter part of that year. His son Moses also moved there. Albert spent the remainder of his life on that hillside home near his son and daughters. His declining years were quiet ones. He worked his garden, made his kraut, and buried his apples.

I remember him as a strict but kindly old man, white bearded, cane supported, carrying a quiescent dignity. I remember him at the coal stove in the evening slicing potatoes on the griddle for chips browned and turned for wide eyed youngsters. I remember how he laughed as he placed my little brother in the sauerkraut barrel to stomp the cabbage. His hair was snow white and tousled, his beard grizzled, and Joe's hair blew gold and curly in the wind. I remember him smacking my back side for swiping his sheet iron that covered his straw. It was my toboggan. I remember the barber saying we will trim

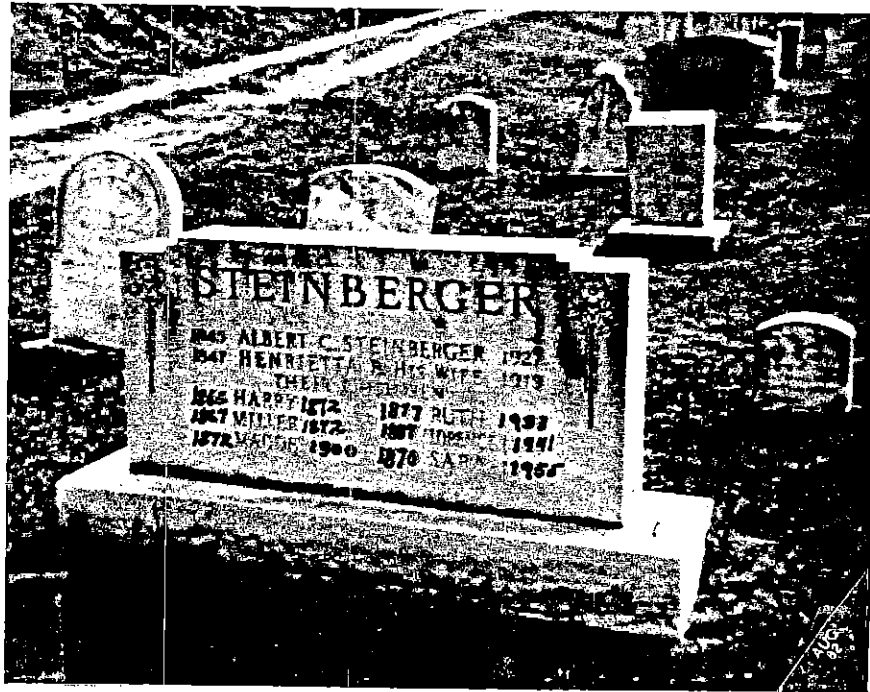


REV. ALBERT STEINBERGER

1926

his beard no more". I remember his brother Jacob standing by the side of Albert's casket saying, " I never thought that I would be the last".

Albert died in 1927 of pneumonia. It was then the greatest winter killer. His last words, in delirium, were of his children and Henrietta. He was buried in the Maitland Brethern Cemetery by the side of his wife and the children that had gone before them. How worthy a man he was on this earth, leaving a lifetime of love and service manifest to all posterity.



Maitland Cemetery



Allen Chapel (restored)

