



**South Central  
Pennsylvania**  
Genealogical Society

# Our Name's The Game

www.scpgs.org

**Newsletter Vol. 45 No. 4 January/February 2019**

## OUR NEXT MEETINGS

**Sunday, March 3, 2019**

**Securing the Lands over the Susquehanna:  
The Blunston Licenses, 1734-1737**

This month's meeting will be held at the Historical Society Museum, 250 East Market Street, York. A brief business meeting will begin at 2:15 PM and the program will immediately follow at approximately 2:30 PM.

Between 1734 and 1737, approximately 331 licenses were issued by Samuel Blunston to settlers for lands west of the Susquehanna River. Compiled in a single, small register, these "Blunston" licenses serve as an early record of European settlement west of the Susquehanna in what is now Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, and York Counties. The presentation will take a detailed look at what they are, why they were issued and how to locate individual tracts.

Our speaker, Aaron McWilliams is a reference archivist at the Pennsylvania State Archives. He is responsible for handling research inquiries at the Archives and frequently represents the agency at genealogical events. His areas of expertise include Pennsylvania state land records, Pennsylvania's Revolutionary War militia, and genealogy. He has appeared on WITF's Radio Smart Talk and "Who Do You Think You Are?" Prior to joining the Pennsylvania State Archives, Aaron worked as a reference archivist at the Maryland State Archives and as a professional genealogist.

**Sunday, April 7, 2019**

**A History of the Amish in Our Region**

This month's meeting will be held at the Historical Society Museum, 250 East Market Street, York. A brief business meeting will begin at 2:15 PM and the program will immediately follow at approximately 2:30 PM.

Steve Nolt is professor of history and Anabaptist studies at the Young Center for Anabaptist and Pietist Studies at Elizabethtown College. He received his Ph.D. in history from the University of Notre Dame and holds a graduate theology degree from Anabaptist Mennonite Biblical Seminary. His Amish-related research has taken him into dozens of settlements across the United States and in Ontario. He is the author or coauthor of fifteen books on Amish, Mennonite, and Pennsylvania German history and contemporary life, most recently (2017) a history of the Mellinger Mennonite Church in East Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, PA.

Mr. Nolt will present an overview of the history of the Amish in southeastern, Pennsylvania, including early settlements, migration, major schisms, and current population and diaspora. He will also discuss the similarities, differences, and connected history among Amish and Mennonite groups, historically and today. Finally, he will share some contemporary issues and developments that shape Amish life in our region. Along the way, he will note some research resources on Amish families.

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**Notice regarding winter meetings and inclement weather:** To avoid placing speakers and members in potentially dangerous situations, SCPGS will cancel meetings if roads are snow covered or icy, or if there is the possibility roads will become snow covered or icy before those attending a meeting would be able to return home. Cancellations are made on the conservative side. To learn the status of a winter meeting that could be cancelled because of the weather, please call 717-848-1587 or check our Facebook page.

## From the President

Richard Konkel

Unrecorded and after-recorded deeds can be a big challenge for researchers. The late Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter opined that a very large number of old York County deeds were never recorded in the records of the Recorder of Deeds office. That means that these records are largely unavailable to researchers unless you can locate the original unrecorded document. For many years it was the custom to hand the purchaser of a property a stack of original deeds and other land records. Many of these collections had deeds that were not recorded. By tradition these were given to each new owner of the property. This tradition is not practiced anymore. The chain of title today is only valid through recorded Deeds. Until recent times, no deed was given for land that was devised by Will. The language devising the land in the Will was sufficient proof of title. Today an Executor will give a deed to an individual to whom land is devised.

The most common way for discovering an unrecorded deed is to have it referenced in the "It Being" clause of a later recorded deed. Rather than cite a book and page number, the language "more fully and at large appears" seems to almost always indicate an unrecorded deed. An example of this is found in a deed dated 24 January 1801 recorded in Deed Book 2P page 125, from Rudolph Miller the Elder of Windsor Township to Rudolph Miller the Younger, for £800 selling 186 acres 138 perches "It being the same piece of Land which Michael Boyer did by his Indenture bearing date the Twenty eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and sixty-eight, for the consideration therein mentioned did grand and confirm the same unto Rudolph Miller the Elder (party hereto) Relation being thereunto had more fully & at large appears."

A somewhat unusual place for find reference to an unrecorded deed is in a Pennsylvania Patent. This is the case with a Patent recorded in Pennsylvania Land Patent Book P16 page 61 for a tract of 248 acres in Codorus Township, York County called "Tediosity" patented on 22 September 1789 by Jacob Haffner, Jr. "which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of three Warrants two granted to Jacob Haffner alias Havener Senr dated the 18<sup>th</sup> December 1751 & 1<sup>st</sup> June 1762 who by deed dated the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1772 conveyed the same to his son the said Jacob Haffner junior and the other granted to the said son Jacob Haffner dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 1784."

The reference in the Patent to the unrecorded deed makes it clear that there is a father and a son both named Jacob Haffner. Other records of these two men do not make this very clear. There is also no record of any estate papers for Jacob Haffner, Sr. This unrecorded deed of 1772 is the last reference to him being alive.

Other places to commonly find references to unrecorded deeds are Orphans' Court Petitions, Orders and Reports on sales of real estate. Many of these report public sale on the real estate of decedents, and who the sale was made to, but often no record of a deed appears in the Recorder of Deeds Office.

The after-recorded deed poses quite a different set of problems for the researcher. The main problem being that an after-recorded deed does not appear in the index for the time period we believe we should be finding records for an ancestor. It may appear many years later, and/or in another index altogether. In York County we are lucky that the first set of Grantor/Grantee indexes covers a very long period of time from 1749 to 1912. There are after-recorded deeds in that first set of indexes but we don't notice it as much because they are found in the same index. The trouble comes when much earlier deeds are found in much later indexes. It should always be remembered that the York County indexes show the date the deed was recorded, not the date of the actual deed. I give you a few examples of after-recorded deeds from my own research.

Georg Übler (later George Eveler) 1819-1908 is my great great grandfather. He was born in Birnbaum, Kreis Neustadt an der Aisch, Mittelfranken, Bavaria. He emigrated by way of Bremen to Baltimore in 1844 and settled in Lower Chanceford Township, York County where he worked as a wood chopper at York Furnace for several years. Family tradition had that he lived in York and worked as a hostler at a hotel for some time before buying a farm in Chanceford Township in 1865. By diligently searching all possible spellings in much later deed indexes, I found evidence that he owned a house in York Borough from 1848 to 1865. I found two deeds recorded on 2 April 1928. The first one recorded in Deed Book 24D page 97 is dated 3 January 1848 from John Hartman and wife Mary of York Borough to George Oebler of Lower Chanceford Township for \$300 a

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house on the first block of the north side of Peach Bottom Road (now Prospect Street) in the South Ward of York Borough. The next deed recorded at Deed Book 24D page 98 is dated 1 April 1865 when George Ebler and wife Margaret sold the same house to John Shellenberger for \$575. George signed the second deed as George Übler. It should be noted that the first deed was recorded over eighty years after the transaction.

Another example of after-recorded deeds are two transfers of land in Chanceford Township made from John Shaull, Sr. on 5 April 1866 to two of his sons. To his eldest son Henry Shaull he sold 53 acres for \$700. That deed was recorded in Deed Book 80 page 292 on 17 May 1889. This is an after-recorded deed, but it appears in an index covering the time of the actual transaction. On the same date of 5 April 1866 John Shaull, Sr. sold to his second son John Shaull, Jr. 142 acres 58 perches for \$2,500.00. This deed was not recorded until October 14, 1929, or over 63 years later.

In an effort to practice what I preach, I recently searched all deed indexes at the York County Archives for my ancestor Gottlieb Geltz (1800-1868) born in Winterbach, Oberamt Schorndorf, Württemberg who emigrated through Baltimore in 1827 and settled in Windsor Township, York County. There are no deeds for him in the 1749-1912 indexes. By searching later indexes I hit pay dirt, an after-recorded deed that references two unrecorded deeds: Deed dated 15 October 1868, recorded 27 March 1915. Gottlieb Geltz and wife Leah to Henry Overmiller, for \$2,900.00 two tracts in Windsor Township (1) 58 acres by deed dated 4 May 1835 from Daniel Siltz and wife Rebecca to Gotlieb Geltz, and (2) 5 acres by deed dated 5 May 1849 from Simon B. Anstine and wife Mary Ann to Gotleib Geltz.

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Always ask yourself “why was this source created?” Sometimes the answer is obvious, but a document’s intent will help you analyze and understand the information it contains.

### **Have you visited our website [scpgs.org](http://scpgs.org)?**

On our website you will find information about our upcoming meetings and events, a complete listing of our Special Publications, Henry James Young Award Recipients, as well as links to resources.

### **Special Publication #82**

UNITED STATES DIRECT TAX OF 1798, YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA — VOLUME 5: CODORUS, PARADISE and SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIPS was recently mailed to all members.

This publication includes the information from all forms available for each township compiled into a summary spreadsheet ... name of owner, type, dimensions, and description of structure, number of windows and window panes, area and value of the property, and names of adjacent property owners. Codorus Township was formed in 1747, and in 1798 included the present-day townships of Codorus and North Codorus. Paradise Township was formed in 1747, and in 1798 included the present-day townships of Jackson and Paradise. Shrewsbury Township was formed in 1742, and in 1798 included the present day townships of Shrewsbury and Springfield.

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### **Is Your Question Clear?**

from Michael John Neill’s Genealogy Tip of the Day  
December 1, 2018

Whether a question is sent in an email, posted on a message board, submitted as a comment to a blog post, fired off to a Facebook post, or spoken out loud, try and be as clear as possible.

Avoid:

- pronouns (he, she, they, etc.) if the reference is not clear
- nameless titles or relationships (doctor, Grandma, Uncle, etc.)
- abbreviations and other shorthand that someone else may not know
- do not self-create abbreviations

Your goal of asking a question is to get an answer. If someone cannot understand your question, they may choose to ask for clarification. Or they may simply bypass your question entirely. Remember that it is the internet and people often move onto the next shiny thing.

*Reminder* ... Queries can be submitted via email to [scpgswebsite.net](mailto:scpgswebsite.net) for publication in our newsletter and on our website.

### Tales of Long Ago: The Love Nest

from *The News*, a newsletter of the Kreutz Creek Charge of the Reformed Church; June 1927, Vol. X No. 6

Hellam is receiving head-liners in the metropolitan papers again. This time it is not the raids on her distillery. It is about a unique bungalow in the branches of a large sycamore along the banks of the historic Kreutz Creek, on the Albert G. Emig farm, now owned by one of his sons, Howard M. Emig.

The Pastor soon after the holidays received a clipping containing a picture of the bungalow, taken from one of the New York papers. About a month later another picture was sent by Miss Danie F. Stoner taken from a San Francisco paper in the photogravure section.

Now the bungalow has assumed fresh importance and is eagerly sought after by newly-weds as an ideal place to spend their honey-moon. Hence, the name, "The Crow's Nest" or the more poetic term, "The Love-Nest." The Pathe Motion Picture Corporation of Philadelphia has completed arrangements for taking moving pictures of "The Love Nest."

A search of newspapers.com shows that the following article appeared in newspapers all across the country. The advertisement is from *The Gazette and Daily*, 26 Jul 1938, page 13, and the article from *The Millard County Chronicle* (Delta, Utah), 28 Jun 1928, page 6.

The bungalow has recently been papered and painted. A sun-parlor and sleeping-porch have added, also new furniture and cooking utensils. Electric lights and a radio set have been installed. A cluster of colored lights have been placed on the tree, eighty feet high above the level of the water, containing color combinations which will suit any taste. The radio with the aid of the loud speaker can be easily heard up in the town of Hellam, a mile distant.

It is stated in the newspapers that a number of broadcasting stations in Eastern United States will make special mention of the loud-speaker in their program.

A newly discovered spring of water has been cemented and forms an outdoor refrigerator, available to the sojourners, by means of rope and pulley.

The first couple from Bridgeport, Conn., occupied "The Love Nest" over the Eastertide. Many other dates are being made. One inquiry came even from London, England.

**LOVE NEST**

Spend your vacation days in the tree top.

Rent by day or week.

**M. B. Emig     Hallam, Pa.**

## COTTAGE IN TREE TOPS HAVEN FOR HONEYMOONERS

Love Nest Built by Pennsylvania Farmer Is Occupied Most of the Year.

Hellam, Pa.—A cottage in the tree tops, surrounded by a myriad brilliant-colored lights and overlooking a placid little brook—that is the honeymoon ideal as conceived by Morgan Emig, a farmer near here.

And the strange part of it all is that Emig has built this love nest for the benefit of others and it has already been used by honeymooners from all parts of the country.

Situated among the branches of a huge buttonwood tree, the cottage is equipped as thoroughly as any of its size on the ground, containing electric light, dishes, stove for cooking, complete bedroom and living room suites and has porches on three sides.

To approach the love nest, one must first enter Emig's farm and traverse

the quarter mile between the main highway and the cottage.

On arrival there is a flight of steps leading up the trunk of the tree to a height of about twenty-five feet, where they turn and lead out along a branch to a spot directly over the stream, where the cottage is located.

The cottage rests on beams supported by steel cables and was built about eight years ago.

"I first got the idea when a bunch of kids wanted to build a treehouse and laid a platform in the branches," Emig said. "I then wondered why a substantial house could not be made there and started work. Each year I made improvements and added a little something, but now, in my estimation, it is about perfect."

The cottage is weatherproof and even has a back yard. Scattered about among the branches and amid the many colored lights are chairs

and benches for use in the summer, as Emig says his house is occupied virtually the year round.

Aside from its use by honeymooners, Emig rents the cottage for card parties, dances and like social gatherings. A radio is provided with two loud speakers, one located in the cottage and the other in the top of the tree. "At one time there have been as many as 20 persons dancing in the cottage and at card parties there have been four tables in play," Emig said.

"Of course, it is making the money, as it is in use the year around and I charge rental for the use of it, but the biggest kick I get out of it is from the honeymooners and others who get the benefit of it," he said, "and I have a lot of fun improving it."

At nights the tunes from the loud speaker can be heard on the main York to Harrisburg road a quarter of a mile away and the lights in the huge tree can be seen from a great distance, resembling a monster Christmas tree.

The following letter appears in the *Scrapbook of World War I Letters From Soldiers and Others* which contains newspaper clippings of the reproduced letters written to family and friends in York County, Pennsylvania during 1918 and 1919, and which was compiled by Mildred Grass and published in the York County PA newspapers. The scrapbook pages have been photographed for preservation and placed on a CD and indexed by the South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society (Special Publication #75, November 2013, \$15.00) and are located at the York County History Center, York, PA.

## LETTERS FROM WWI SOLDIERS (Page 6)

Letter of A. E. Taylor, Glen Rock, January 19 —

Following in the wake of the retiring Germans, Amos E. Taylor, son of Mrs. Emeline E. Taylor, this place, found the most thrilling sights of the war at Verdun, which he declares tells the full story of the struggle. On Dead Man's Hill, he was struck by the number of skulls to be seen of the soldiers whose compatriots were unable to bury them. The letter in which he tells the story of his stay at Verdun is to his mother and follows:

*Clarieux, Meuse, France, November 26, 1918*

*Dear Mother: Have been wanting to write you a long and if possible interesting letter since the early part of the month. You have, of course, long ago, I suppose, celebrated the Allied victory made certain by the armistice, beginning November 11. When the fighting ceased I was located just outside Verdun and have been here ever since. We landed at Brest in northwestern France on September 2. For about a week we were stationed at a rest camp near the port. Can't say that I did much resting while there, but had several trips through the city. We were at Pontanazer Barracks when Secretary Baker visited the place. I saw the Mount Vernon, the four stacker transport, the day after she was torpedoed. She listed to one side. A large number of disabled soldiers were on their way home when the boat was struck. About thirty sailors were killed by the explosion, but the rest were saved.*

*Saw Airplane Activity*

*After we left Brest we traveled four days and four nights before we made a permanent stop. Among larger cities that we made temporary stops in are Nevers, Laval, Tours and Chaumont. We stayed about ten days at Rimaucourt in the Haute Marne province. During our stay there we saw much airplane activity but no actual fights. About October 1 we arrived at Rovinguy, a fairly well sized town which suffered heavily during the 1914 bombardment. One wing of the town is in total ruins. We were close enough to the front to hear the guns and nearly every day saw anti-air operations against German airplanes that came across the lines to get a line on the railheads. A bit French aviation...*

[Note: two lines of typeface are missing at this place, which occurred when the original article was cut to paste on the scrapbook page.]

*...day the air was full of machines. Most of their practice work was that of machine gun operations against trenches. The machines swap down over the tranches and unload their machine guns through the propellers into the trenches. A large number of large observation balloons kept watch over us at night. About October 9 I left the company and went on detached service with Evacuation Hospital No. 10. Here is where I got my first real taste of war. Was located right in the Argonne valley while the heavy drive of early October was in progress. The big guns simply shook us day and night. Usually about midnight the Americans started their artillery barrage, and from that time till the next day about ten, the noise was a constant thundering. A few big naval guns stationed nearby contributed to the field pieces in their stream of fire. For about four nights the stretch between Soissons and Rheims and between Rheims and Verdun was just one big flame of fire. To see men with legs blown off or heads shot to pieces was a common sight. Saw an aviation lieutenant brought down on his first trip across the lines. A German got above him and turned his machine guns on the American. Only one bullet found its mark. It went through the boy's arm but happened to cut an artery and he died the following day in the hospital. During the few days I had charge of the morgue, we buried thirty-seven Americans in a French graveyard nearby.*

*Over Dead Man's Hill*

*I moved around several times after that and a short time before the war ended I got to Verdun, where I have been ever since. The scenes around Verdun tell their story. I have taken several trips over Dead Man's Hill near Verdun where about 100,000 Frenchmen alone fell. Some were buried, others were not. Little crosses scattered for miles over the hills east and north of the city show where the former lie. Hundreds of skulls, lying on the ground show where many others fell. The Verdun district alone*

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has over 132,000 French graves. Verdun in its present condition is one of the most wonderful scenes of war I have seen.

From the beginning to the end of the war, Verdun was under shell fire, but the great day of destruction was February 21, 1916. The miles of solid stone and concrete walls, a hundred feet high, kept the Germans out in this war, but it did not prevent the destruction by heavy shell fire from the big guns of Germany. Very few buildings were left standing and in some sections not a thing but small pieces of stone walls are left standing. A very large part of the city is under the citadel and with over a hundred feet of rock on top, this underground city could not be destroyed. Only a few days ago I managed to get a Frenchman to take me through the citadel. Saw the big guns inside the walls that were used against the Germans during the heavy bombardment. During the last month of the war, the Germans were shelling the railheads around the city. Three of the five big naval guns in France were stationed right across the hill from us and these returned the fire. Every shot from these fourteen inch guns costs \$1100 and they contributed much against the German guns. The big shells have a loud whizzing sound when going through the air.

One afternoon while another fellow and I were standing in one of the Verdun yards looking over the places where shells hit the day before, a German gas shell came across the hill and landed near us. We never even looked back to see whether we could see gas fumes – we simply kept on running.

### *War's Last Hour Terrific*

The lines at the end of the war were outside Verdun on the east and about fifteen miles away on the north. The last hour, 10 to 11 o'clock November 11 was perhaps the most terrific of the war. The next day I was up to the northern lines. The Germans were on the retreat and many of their dead still lying about. The Americans were burying their dead where they fell. Machine guns and artillery pieces were still standing where they stood the day before at 11 o'clock. Hand grenades and unexploded shells which were lying around caused many fatalities after the war. The ground and even the dugouts are so full of these that it is dangerous to walk around in No Man's Land.

Several days ago I found out that Hollenbeck was located at this very place I visited and could have seen him if I had known sooner. He says in a letter he hopes to see me in a few days. He says he got through safely, but doesn't know what would have happened if the fight had lasted another hour. During the last hour he says their battalion went through hell itself, and lost more men than in the whole month of the long drive. I have just received Albert's letter in which he tells me of Clayton's arrival overseas. I don't imagine that he was in time to get over to the battle front. I am writing to him tonight. I have no idea when we shall return. I rather believe that we will soon join the troops in Germany and get home next summer sometime.

### **Did the Minister Take the Records?**

from Michael John Neill's Genealogy Tip of the Day  
December 29, 2018

In some denominations, the minister would take the church records with him when he moved to another congregation. This is more likely to happen in frontier churches and in denominations that tended to keep less detailed records. Catholic priests tended to not do this, but there are exceptions.

As a result, the records may be in the last church the minister ministered at, the hands of a descendant of the actual minister, a local historical society or library that happened to obtain the records, or somewhere else. Any of these places could be quite a distance from where the actual church was located.

### **Who Oversaw the Estate of the Young Widow's Dead Husband?**

from Michael John Neill's Genealogy Tip of the Day  
February 13, 2018

Always pay close attention to the person who was appointed to be the administrator of the estate of a man who died with a wife and young children. If the person is not clearly a relative of the deceased individual, it very likely is a biological relative of the wife – or perhaps her second husband.

And if there is a will and the wife is appointed executor, look carefully at who signed her bond. Those bondsmen were often relatives of the widow.

**Annual Lancaster Family History Conference**

Saturday, March 30, 2019

Farm and Home Center  
1383 Arcadia Road, Lancaster, PA

Visit [lmhs.org](http://lmhs.org) for more information.  
Conference registration deadline is March 20, 2019.

Keynote by "The Legal Genealogist" Judy Russell

***'No Person Shall . . . Gallop Horses in the Streets':  
Using Court Records to Tell the Stories of Our  
Ancestors' Lives***

Early court records give color and meaning to the lives and times of our ancestors. County courts often functioned as both judiciary and legislature, and appeals courts published fact-filled opinions. While the records often establish relationships to help build a family tree, they also offer much richness and depth to help tell a family's story.

**Adams County Historical Society [ACHS]**

Tuesday, March 5, 2019 7 PM

Valentine Hall on the campus of the Gettysburg  
United Lutheran Seminary

***The American Suffrage Movement and the Role  
that my Great-Grandmother played in the Struggle  
for Women of this Country to Secure the Right to  
Vote***

This free program will be presented by Adams County resident and community champion Dora Townsend, and will feature first-hand accounts by Dora's great-grandmother, Dora Kelly Lewis, who played a significant role in many aspects of the Women's Suffrage Movement. Using excerpts from her journal and letters, Dora will place her great-grandmother's role in the historical context of the whole Suffrage Movement as it unfolded on the American stage. This story illustrates the courage, commitment and perseverance of women who championed the cause in the face of physical violence, anger, and public efforts to humiliate

The American Women's Suffrage Movement began in 1848 with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York. Yet the right to vote by American women wasn't secured until the passing of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment by Congress on June 4, 1919 and its adoption as within the United States Constitution on August 18, 1920.

**Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society (MAGS)**

Saturday, April 27, 2019 8:30 AM – 4 PM

Spring Conference at the DoubleTree by Hilton  
15101 Sweitzer Lane, Laurel, MD

Visit [magsgen.com](http://magsgen.com) for more information.

***Expand Your Knowledge about Your German  
Ancestors***

[speaker: Teresa Steinkamp McMillin, CG]

**Morning Program**

*He Took Her Name: Understanding German Farm Names ...* In certain geographic areas of Germany, the custom of German farm names has been in existence since about 1000 A.D. In this custom, a farm carried the surname and anyone who inherited that farm assumed that name as his surname. Usually this was a son of the farmer, but if it was a daughter, her husband would have to change his surname to hers. This lecture explains some of the common pitfalls a researcher may encounter when researching in one of these areas and how to overcome them.

*Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Hanover Military Records ...* Military records for Hanover prior to 1866 are available to researchers in the United States through the Family History Library. Hanover's military records are largely untapped by American researchers because English-language finding aids are non-existent. This lecture will explain what finding aids do exist and tips for using them. Hanover's history and its impact on military records will be discussed.

**Afternoon Program**

*Boost Your Germanic Research: Understand Historical Jurisdictions ...* Meyer's Gazetteer is great for determining jurisdictions as of 1912. Germany was not a country until 1871. In the centuries leading up to that, land areas were constantly changing hands. One must understand who controlled a given area in order to find all possible records.

*Hunting For Henry: A Case Study Using Collaterals ...* Henry Steren was a German immigrant who lived in Quincy, Illinois. The United States records that were created about him indicate only that he was from the Province of Hanover in Germany. This lecture will detail how his town of origin and parents were identified, in spite of the lack of records naming him. Carefully researching each of his associates and correlating all available evidence reveals the origins of Henry. Use of the Genealogical Proof Standard is demonstrated.

**OUR NAME'S THE GAME  
SCPGS INC.  
P.O. BOX 1824  
YORK, PA 17405-1824**

**DATED MATERIAL—DO NOT DELAY**

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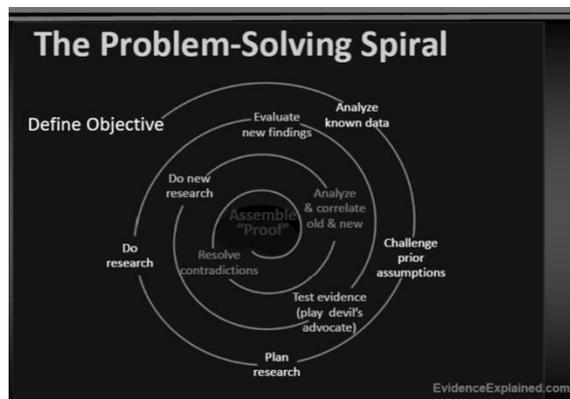
### **The Problem-Solving Spiral**

from EvidenceExplained.com; November 12, 2018

“I must not be doing something right,” sighed one friend of this page. “I faithfully read the peer-reviewed journals. I study their articles carefully. What I don’t get is how their research always seems so well-planned that it goes from Starting Point to Solution with no detours, no false leads, and absolutely no wandering off onto other tracks. I can’t do that. How do they?” Ah, yes ... illusions vs. reality. When a product is marketed, we don’t see all the mistakes that went into its design and production processes. We only see the finished product. The research process works the same.

Research never happens in a straight line. Well-planned research is actually circular — or spiral, as the attached graphic show. In a best case scenario, a research process might consist of six steps.

1. Analyze known data.
2. Challenge prior assumptions.
3. Plan the research.
4. Do the research.
5. Evaluate the new findings against prior findings.
6. Reach a conclusion.



In reality, our “conclusion” is likely to be a conclusion that we still haven’t proved our case. That means, we have to repeat that process:

7. We do new research.
8. We correlate our new findings with prior findings
9. We make new analyses of the whole.
10. We attempt to disprove whatever theories are taking shape — which may start the research process all over again.
11. We resolve any and all contradictions — which may start the research process all over again.

Eventually, if we’re appropriately thorough and thoughtful, our spiral will finally tighten upon a conclusion that will stand the test of time.