



**South Central
Pennsylvania**
Genealogical Society

Our Name's The Game

www.scpgs.org

Monthly Newsletter Vol. 44 No. 5 March/April 2018

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Sunday, May 6, 2018

Tour Historic Prospect Hill Cemetery

This month's meeting will be a tour of the Prospect Hill Cemetery at 700 North George Street, York. We will meet in the parking lot at the office near the North George Street entrance.

The tour will begin promptly at 2 PM.

From the Prospect Hill Cemetery website (www.prospecthill.org) ...

Prospect Hill Cemetery is more than a place for burial. It is a home of special remembrance for our nation, our community, and all the families who treat it as sacred ground. The list of patriots buried here begins with Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and extends through Soldiers Circle – a federally owned site given to America after the Civil War as a final resting place for soldiers who died of their wounds after the Battle of Gettysburg – to today's tribute to fallen heroes from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. In fact, our cemetery is the final resting place for patriots from EVERY war in which our country has fought.

Founded in 1849, the cemetery is part of the Victorian rural cemetery movement that saw large, beautifully landscaped properties developed to provide inspirational "green space" outside the teeming cities of early industrial America. Many prominent York County families embraced the concept and chose Prospect Hill for their family burial estates. A tour of the grounds becomes an historic walk back through the history of our community.

Today, Prospect Hill is our area's largest and most historic cemetery composed of 170 acres in North York and Manchester Township. With over 60 acres of property still to be developed, the future for this important community treasure promises to be as important as its distinguished past.

Sunday, June 10, 2018

Henry James Young Award

This month's meeting will be held in the meeting hall at the York County History Center, 250 East Market Street, York. A brief business meeting to elect officers for the upcoming years will begin at 2:15 PM and the program will immediately follow. This year we will be honoring Robert H. Shaub and Lila Fourhman-Shaull for their contributions to local history and genealogy. Following the presentations, enjoy a time of socializing and light refreshments ... a pleasant way to end another year of SCPGS programs.

There will be no meeting in July. The first meeting of the 2018-2019 society year is tentatively planned for Sunday, August 26th. This meeting will be announced in the July/August issue of our newsletter.

From the President

Jonathan Stayer

The current furor over the citizenship question on the upcoming 2020 census reminds me how vital the federal decennial population census schedules are to genealogical research. One of the first things that I always recommend to beginners is to “trace their families back through the censuses.” While the censuses contain many misinterpretations and errors regarding name, age, familial relationship, nationality and occupation, they can provide a basic outline of a family from which one can launch explorations into other sources.

The censuses may yield some surprises. I discovered that my maternal grandmother had a sibling of whom none of my living relatives was aware. Apparently, the child died as an infant or a toddler when the other children were quite young. On my father's side of the family, my third-great-grandmother Stayer grew increasingly younger with each census year! I don't know if that inaccuracy resulted from her vanity or a glitch in the census-taking process.

For ancestors who immigrated in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, we are grateful that the censuses included questions about country of origin, year of arrival, and naturalization status. Although the accuracy of these data often is questionable, they help us to focus our investigations into other records, particularly passenger lists, naturalization records and resources outside the United States.

The citizenship questions provide evidence that the censuses were more than tools for collecting demographic data; they also served a social engineering purpose. A number of years ago, I read an intriguing book by Margo Anderson entitled *The American Census: A Social History* (Yale University Press, 1988) that examined this dimension of the census. Beginning with the 1790 census, Anderson described the political decisions and cultural milieu behind the questions that were asked each census year. This book provides valuable insights into the implementation of each census, and enables genealogists to understand how and why our ancestors might have responded to the idea of enumeration or to the census taker. For example, even though my father knows where his family was living in California in 1930, I cannot find them on the 1930 census. Thus, I suspect that my grandfather was trying to protect his privacy even then!

As you continue to mine these enumerations for clues to your lineage, don't lose your “census”!

Membership Renewal Notice

The South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society welcomes and values your continued membership. Renewing your membership will help us continue to provide services such as special publications and research assistance in the York and Adams County area. Unless you are a life member, your membership will expire on June 30, 2018 and you will not receive membership benefits beyond that date if you do not renew.

To renew your membership for the fiscal year 2018-2019, please promptly mail your payment with the renewal notice included in this newsletter. Please return the entire page.

Our newsletter is offered via email if you so desire. To receive the newsletter via email, please submit your request along with your email address to ... scpgswebsite@wildblue.net.

Researching Pennsylvania Germans

South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society and the York County History Center are sponsoring a genealogy conference on Saturday, September 22, 2018.

The keynote speaker is June Lloyd, Librarian Emerita at the York County History Center. Her address *The Pennsylvania German World of Lewis Miller* takes you into the nineteenth-century world of our forebears. A Pennsylvania German himself, born in York only 24 years after his parents emigrated from the Rhineland, folk artist Lewis Miller delighted in recording the everyday life of his friends and neighbors. The great majority of the people around him were also Pennsylvania German, so Miller was very familiar with the way they lived, thought and talked. He knew their politics, religion and superstitions, their schools and music and their food and drink. His astute observations and illustrations bring that world alive.

There will be workshops on Pennsylvania German Research and General Genealogy. The full schedule is available on our website (scpgs.org) along with a registration form.

The cost, including a Pennsylvania Dutch buffet lunch, is \$40 for members of SCPGS and the York County History Center or \$50 for non-members. The registration deadline is September 10th.

Scotch Irish: Their Origins in the British Isles

At our March meeting Vice-President Rickard Konkel talked about the origins of York County's Scotch Irish.

York County's Scotch Irish primarily lived in Ulster Province, Ireland from the early 1600s forward. These "lowland" Scots were English speaking as opposed to the "highland" Scots who spoke Gaelic.

The primary reasons for emigration to America were economic, religious and political. Mass emigrations began after 1713 with peak periods in 1718, 1729, 1741, 1755, 1767 and 1774. More than fifty-three percent of Scotch Irish immigrants arrived at the port of Philadelphia with smaller numbers arriving at New Castle, Delaware and other ports. The Scotch Irish immigrants typically didn't remain long near their port of arrival.

There are no ships lists as there are for Germans after 1727 because the Scotch Irish were already subjects of the Crown of Great Britain. It wasn't until 1820 that the federal government first required immigrations records.

Pennsylvania was the least "English" of the colonies. The Scotch Irish were often seen as troublemakers and moved west as a line of defense against the Indians.

The area known as "York Barrens" consisted of Chanceford, Hopewell, Peach Bottom and part of Windsor townships. The "barrens" area in south eastern York County was settled by the Scotch Irish about 1735. These folks were rigid Presbyterians. As the Scotch Irish moved south and west Pennsylvania Germans moved into the area.

In York County most Presbyterian churches were connected to the main denomination in Scotland and Ireland, as well as, the Associate Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian church. Guinston Presbyterian church in Chanceford Township has its roots in the Associate Presbyterian denomination; they were more conservative than others and fully embraced the publishing bans of matrimony.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Germans learned to speak English from the Scotch Irish.

Richard also discussed some Irish foods and mentioned that to the Scotch Irish "pot pie" meant something "simmering in a pot for a large gathering" ... could it be that the Pennsylvania Germans adopted this practice from the Scotch Irish?

The Journal of James L. Purdy: Hopewell Township, York County, Pennsylvania to Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, and Points Inbetween

SCPGS Special Publication (#42, April 1990) includes the following description of the inhabitants of the "Barrens" ...

The Character of the Inhabitants of the Barrens and the Conditions of the County in 1800 — and of the Ten Following Years

"The inhabitants of Hopewell and Chanceford were principally Scotch and Scotch Irish and their descendants. There were some of English descent. In Fawn Township, the English were more abundant. North of and in the north part of Hopewell and Chanceford the Germans occupied nearly the whole ground and there were a few families scattered over the whole district. In the north part and north of the Barrens the German language was exclusively spoken.

"The English were probably not emigrants from England direct. They had no peculiar provincial dialect. They probably settled first near Philadelphia. The Scotch dialect more or less marked was the language of the country.

"At the close of the last century the country was well settled and improved. The buildings were generally of hewed logs well finished and furnished inside. Many of the farms included the whole of the original entry, 400 acres. Others were more or less subdivided. Schoolhouses were erected in every neighborhood by voluntary subscription, and schools sustained in the same way. The people were very industrious and economical but liberal and hospitable much beyond the present money making age. Children were taught to work at an early age, and yet their education was equal if not superior to those of the present time who do nothing but go to school. There were none rich, nor were there any so poor but that they were able to give their children a good common school education. They were nearly all farmers, and most heads of families owned their homesteads. Even mechanics had farms to which part of their time was dedicated. The same may be said of Clergymen and Doctors. There was no town or village in the Barrens. The produce was carried to and sold in Baltimore, from where supplies were obtained.

"They were a church going and Sabbath keeping people. I have no recollection of a house in which a blessing was not asked at every meal."

Residents of York County's "Barrens" Named in the Journal of James L. Purdy

by Margaret Burg

Reverend James Clarkson described by Purdy as "a venerable Scotchman" was installed by the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania to take charge of the congregation at Gueenstown (Guinston) Church in Chanceford Township, York County, Pennsylvania. He first married, Grace Young of Chanceford Township on July 23, 1778. They had five sons and three daughters. He second married, Susanna Fulton and they had one son, John, born September 20, 1801. Reverend Clarkson died on October 11, 1811.

Samuel Collins, "a large venerable man," was the Clerk or Precentor who led the Guinston congregation in praise, read notices and the banns for marriage. "He had a sweet but powerful voice." He had three grandsons who went on to be ministers "in the West."

Reverend Samuel Martin was pastor of Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church from October 7, 1795 to September 29, 1812. Beginning in 1800, he also served as minister at the Chanceford Presbyterian Church and served there until 1845, missing only 1812-1814 when he was pastor at Rockville, Maryland. He was born at Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania on January 9, 1767. His parents had emigrated from Ireland in 1764. He married Rosanna Irwin, daughter of Moses Irwin, an Elder of Chestnut Level Presbyterian Church.

Reverend Doctor Robert Cathcart (1759-1849) was pastor of the Roundhill Presbyterian Church in Hopewell Township, was also the first pastor of First Presbyterian Church in York, PA from 1793-1837. He is buried there.

Reverend George Luckey was pastor of Centre Presbyterian Church which was on the Maryland Line near the intersection with the line between Hopewell and Fawn Townships, York County. He was the son of Hugh Luckey and Jane Findlay. He married Elizabeth Buchanan of Chestnut Level, Lancaster County. They had four sons, William, John, Josiah, all who moved to Ohio, and James, who remained in Maryland. Rev. Luckey died December 23, 1823.

Andrew and James Proudfit emigrated from Scotland to the Barrens in 1754. James was a minister and ended up in Salem, New York. Andrew was a farmer. He had four sons, David and Robert became ministers, James and Alexander were farmers in the Barrens.

Alexander Wallace emigrated from Ireland in 1734 and located near the center of the "Barrens," which was described by Purdy as "In the Southeast part of York County, Pa., in an angle formed by the Maryland Line on the South, and the Susquehanna River on the East, there is a tract of country fronting on the river about 20 miles, and extending well along the Maryland line about the same distance, called the Barrens. Before it was settled by the whites, this was the favorite hunting grounds of the Indians, who burnt it over annually to facilitate their operations against the game. Consequently the timber in many places was entirely destroyed. When they abandoned the country, bushes sprang up on these old deserted places, called by the early settlers, barren brush. Hence the name Barrens." Wallace was among the first settlers in the area. A church was organized in 1754 in Wallace's house. It was Presbyterian, a branch of the Church of Scotland, then called Seceders, later known as United Presbyterian. Alexander Wallace died in 1767.

James Wallace, son of Alexander Wallace (1741-1777), married Jennett Hamilton, daughter of David Hamilton, one of the early Scotch emigrants. Jennett had three sisters who married and remained in the Barrens. Margaret Hamilton married Archibald Thompson. Another sister married an Allison and the third sister married Andrew Proudfit. James and Jennett had three sons, Alexander, David and William, and one daughter, Jennett.

Alexander Wallace, son of James and Jennett (Hamilton) Wallace, was born February 7, 1766 and died April 7, 1842. He married Ann Collins on November 8, 1787. He was a Justice of the Peace and operated a distillery in the Barrens. He had five sons, Alexander, William, James, Andrew and one son not named, and two daughters, Janet and Ann, one marrying [Unknown] Douglass and the other marrying [Unknown] Grove. Andrew Wallace, son of Alexander and Ann, married Margaret Liggett.

David Wallace, son of James and Jennett (Hamilton) Wallace, was born February 3, 1765 and died December 14, 1831. He married Mary Manifold, daughter of Joseph Manifold and Eleanor Cowgill on April 15, 1794. He was a farmer, and had an oil mill and a sawmill. An accident on the sawmill caused his death. He had three sons and two daughters. Joseph

... continued on page 5

Our February Meeting

by Rebecca Anstine

Our February meeting was postponed a few weeks due to inclement weather. On Sunday, February 25th Jeffrey Kirkland, a lifelong member of the York community and a leader in York's African-American community gave a presentation on his reflections on the history and experiences of the African-American community in York. He has had a lifelong interest in history and in recent years has been researching the history of York's African-American community.

Mr. Kirkland began his presentation with a picture, "Meeting of the Waters" — Rio Negro and Rio Solimões, as a representation of race relations through the years. The two rivers flow side by side for several miles, one dark and one light, until they combine together to form the Amazon River.

Jeff talked about some of the historical events that have affected African Americans in York ...

- * 1803 Conspiracy
- * 1920's arrival of the "Bambergers"
- * 1960's Race Riot

The focus of his presentation was on outstanding members of community who contributed to various events, organizations, etc.

He discussed early arrivals — Squire Braxton and Hester Oliver. He touched on the elite black society of which the Goodridges and Johnsons were members, which focused on conduct and productivity. Later members included Dr. George Bowles and Rev. Irvin Kittrell.

Jeff talked about the various churches in York: Bethel, Small, Second Baptist and Faith Presbyterian. He mentioned several of the influential ministers: Rev. Manning, Rev. Odom and Rev. Montouth.

Teachers who taught in the schools included Ellen Robinson, Helen Thackston and Sylvia Newcombe.

Community leaders included John Freeland — first African fireman, Joseph Jenkins — who helped found the Cub Scouts troops in York, the Chapmans and the Bouldings who started Boulding Mortuary. The most known of these leaders was Voni Grimes, who recently died.

Jeff's presentation highlighted some of the African Americans who have played a role in the York City community.

Residents of York County's "Barrens"

... continued from page 4

and James both moved to Ohio, and Alexander who took over operation of his father's farm and mills.

William Wallace, son of James and Jennett (Hamilton) Wallace, was born July 12, 1772 and died August 18, 1799. He moved to Charleston, South Carolina, where he married and had a son who became a physician and a daughter.

Jennett Wallace, daughter of James and Jennett (Hamilton) Wallace was born April 22, 1770 and died in August 1859. She married Patrick B. Purdy and was the mother of James Purdy, the author of the Journal.

Hugh and Esther Bell Purdy, parents of Patrick B. Purdy, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland in 1762 and located in Hopewell Township, York County on a farm next to the Wallace farm. They had two sons and three daughters.

James Purdy, son of Patrick and Jennett (Wallace) Purdy, was born in July 1793. He left York County in 1811.

And the Source Is ...

from Genealogy Tip of the Day

by Michael John Neill, January 9, 2018

Broadly speaking, genealogists can put sources in one of three categories:

- * Original — the first time the document was recorded.
- * Derivative — when the document was reproduced, whether by hand or some sort of "image reproduction"
- * Authored Narrative — usually a written compilation of original and derivative records along with analysis, interpretation and summary

This classification scheme is not perfect. No scheme is perfect. This classification scheme does not comment on the accuracy of the record. That's the job of the researcher as some original sources are virtually worthless and some derivative sources are excellent.

Thinking about what type of source you have in your possession helps you to think about how accurate it could be and the limitations that it might have.

Researching Native American Ancestry in Pennsylvania

submitted by Jonathan R. Stayer, Supervisor of Reference Services, Pennsylvania State Archives

Researching Native American ancestry in Pennsylvania is rather difficult, particularly in the eighteenth century. The following “deed poll” found among the October 1785 Board of Property Papers (series #17.404) in Record Group 17, Records of the Land Office, at the Pennsylvania State Archives (www.PaStateArchives.com) in Harrisburg provides valuable documentation of one Native American family:

Know all Men by these Presents That I Joshua Stille only surviving Issue and Heir at Law of Isaac Stille an Indian late of Lancaster County deceased, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Thirty Pounds Gold and Silver money to me at or before the Sealing and Delivery hereof in hand paid by John Rinker of the Northern Libertys [sic] of the City of Philadelphia Yeoman, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Have granted bargained & sold assigned & set over And by these Presents Do grant bargain & sell assign and set over unto the said John Rinker his Heirs and Assigns All that certain Warrant or Order of Survey dated the 6th March 1769 granted by the late Proprietaries to my said late father Isaac Stille for Two hundred Acres of Land And also all that Tract of Land surveyed and occupied by our family in pursuance of said Warrant situate at or near Sheshecunnuck in the County of Northumberland in the State of Pennsylvania And all my Estate Right Title Interest Possession Property Claim and Demand whatsoever in Law or Equity of in and to the said Lands Warrant and Premises and every part and parcel thereof To have & to hold all and singular the said Premises granted with the Appurtenances unto the said John Rinker his Heirs and Assigns To his and their only Use and Behoof forever Under and Subject to the Payment of the Purchase Monies and Quit Rent if any due & accruing for the same – And I the said Joshua Stille and my Heirs All and singular the Said Premises hereby granted or mentioned so to be with the Appurtenance unto the said John Rinker his Heirs and Assigns Against me and my Heirs and all Persons claiming or to claim by from or under me or my Heirs or under my said late father Isaac Stille deceased shall and will Warrant and forever Defend by these Presents In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Nineteenth day of October Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and eighty five.

Joshua Stille

Sealed & Delivered}

in Presence of us }

Thos altar

R Whitehead

Rec^d. the date above written from John

Rinker the full Consideration money

above mentioned

Witnesses at signing} *Joshua Stille*

R Whitehead

The Nineteenth day of October A^o. Dⁱ. 1785 Before me the Honorable Edward Shippen Esqr. President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia -- Came the abovenamed Joshua Stille and acknowledged the abovewritten Deed Poll to be his Act and Deed and desired the same to be Recorded as such Witness my Hand and Seal. –

Edw^d. Shippen

What is the greatest benefit of membership in the South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society to you?

What can we do better for you?

MONTHLY MEETINGS / WORKSHOPS

Do you have suggestions for speakers or program topics for our monthly meetings?

Do you have suggestions for places to visit?

Do you have suggestions for workshops?

NEWSLETTER

Would you like to receive our newsletter as a PDF via email? ___Y ___N

If YES, please provide your email address _____

What do you like best/least about our newsletter?

BEST ... LEAST ...

What suggestions do you have to improve our newsletter?

FACEBOOK

We recently began announcing our monthly meetings on Facebook ... ___Y ___N
Do you follow us on Facebook?

SCPGS.ORG WEBSITE

How frequently do you visit our website? ___Monthly ___Every 3-6 months
___Never

What suggestions do you have to improve our website?

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

DATED MATERIAL—DO NOT DELAY

RENEWAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Now is the time to renew your membership for the fiscal year July 2018 to June 2019. Any member, who does NOT PAY their dues by September 1st will automatically be dropped from the mailing list and there will be an additional fee assessed to cover the postage for back copies of our newsletter and any special publications. Please return this notice with your renewal and note any address correction.

Please make check payable to SCPGS (in US funds *only*) and mail to

South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, PO Box 1824, York, PA 17405-1824

Name _____

Street Address / Box # _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP+4 _____

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Please send a SASE (self addressed stamped envelope) with your payment if you desire a membership card.

\$ 25.00	REGULAR MEMBERSHIP
\$ 30.00	FAMILY MEMBERSHIP
\$ 500.00	LIFE MEMBERSHIP (<i>individual only</i>)
\$ 750.00	FAMILY LIFE MEMBERSHIP (<i>husband & wife only</i>)