



AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

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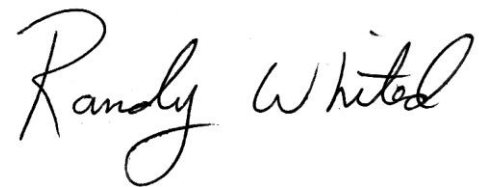
Editor's Message

Randy W. Whited

I hope every reader of this issue will be as pleased with the content as I am. Yet again, the members of the Society have come through and made this another Quarterly comprised solely of member submissions.

I wish to thank everyone who has contributed (or will soon do so) their work and please keep up the great efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Randy Whited". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial 'R'.

Killed by a Cowboy

Nancy R. Stevens

Edgar, b. 20 May, 1861; killed by a cowboy in 1883.ⁱ On Sunday, 27 May 1883, 21 year old Edgar Crandall went into Ainsworth, Brown, Nebraska, from his home six miles northwest of town. He was an innocent bystander when a drunken brawl spilled onto the street in front of one of the saloons. Zachariah N. Alderman, one of the men in the fight, pulled a gun and fired a shot that hit Edgar Crandall in the belly. Edgar ran for a block before collapsing on the street. He died two days later.ⁱⁱ

Edgar E. Crandall was born 20 May 1861ⁱⁱⁱ in Harmony, Bad Ax (later renamed Vernon County), Wisconsin, to Jane Coburn and Ezekial Crandall. Edgar was the youngest of seven children, the first five born in New York before the family moved to Wisconsin.^{iv} Although Edgar's oldest sister Sarah Jane married the year before he was born,^v her husband Calvin Hagerman enlisted in the Union army before they were married and Sarah Jane likely continued living with her parents until he returned home in 1864.^{vi} She would have helped to care for Edgar during the first years of his life.

Edgar spent about the first fifteen years of his life on the land his father homesteaded in Harmony, Vernon, Wisconsin. Edgar, his parents, and five siblings lived in a 14 by 16 foot one story frame house.^{vii} Ezekial Crandall was a farmer and his older sons worked on the farm.^{viii} Edgar attended school until he was 18.^{ix}

Edgar was still a teenager when his father died between 1875 and 1880.^x The family was having financial problems before the death of Ezekial Crandall and may have lost

the homestead.^{xi} At the time of the 1880 census, 18 year old Edgar and his widowed mother are living with his brother Myron in Richland, Chickasaw, Iowa. Edgar is listed with an occupation of farmer, probably working on his brother's farm.^{xii} Sarah Jane and Calvin Hagerman live nearby with their growing family, including a son named Edgar born in 1877 before they left Wisconsin.^{xiii}

Sarah Jane and Calvin moved to Nebraska in 1880 and to the territory that would become Brown County in 1882.^{xiv} The Hagermans and Crandalls may have made these moves together. Calvin Hagerman and Myron Crandall filed homestead applications in 1881 for adjoining land outside Ainsworth.^{xv}

The first white settlements in eastern Nebraska were farming communities made up mostly of young couples with children. The first white settlements in western Nebraska were cattle ranches where conditions were less hospitable and males outnumbered females by larger numbers. Brown County in north central Nebraska is one of the places these two cultures came together.^{xvi}

Brown County was established in February 1883 with the village of Ainsworth designated as the county seat. When Nannie Osborne platted her land on the west side of Ainsworth into lots that year, she provided sites for two churches.^{xvii} The first teaching certificate was also issued by the county that year.^{xviii} These institutions most associated with homesteading families shared the village with two saloons that were open seven days a week. The cowboys who came into town had a reputation for carrying weapons, drinking

excessively, and behavior that was reckless if not criminal. ^{xix}

In May 1883 the Crandalls and Hagermans had made it through the first winter in their new homes. Both families were likely still living in sod houses as they planted trees and made other improvements to the land necessary for survival. ^{xx} Sarah Jane gave birth to her eighth child one week after Edgar was shot. ^{xxi}

Zachariah N. Alderman was indicted for first degree murder on 30 November 1883 by the grand jury for the district court of the Nebraska ninth judicial district. The shooting

of Edgar Crandall was the first murder case in Brown County. Eighteen men are listed as witnesses in the indictment. The indictment repeated the phrase “purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice” five times. ^{xxii} The trial was delayed for almost a year so that Zachariah Alderman could “secure the attendance of an absent witness.” ^{xxiii} On 11 September 1884 Zachariah Alderman was found guilty of manslaughter. ^{xxiv} He was transferred to the Nebraska State Penitentiary in Lincoln where he served seven years of his ten year sentence. ^{xxv}

References

- ⁱ John Cortland Crandall, *Elder John Crandall of Rhode Island and His Descendants* (Woodstock, N.Y.: Author, 1949), 138. I was intrigued by this brief entry for my great grand uncle in John Cortland Crandall's genealogy of the Crandall family.
- ⁱⁱ Grace M. Weiss, *Along Pioneer Trails* (n.p.: n.p., 1964), 163. *Standard Atlas of Brown County Nebraska Including a Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Precincts of the County*, (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1912), digital images, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2009), 32. Brown County, Nebraska, Ninth District Court, case 19, State of Nebraska v. Zachariah N. Alderman, Indictment, 30 November 1883; County Court Clerk's Office, Ainsworth.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Grand Prairie Cemetery (Brown County, Nebraska; 7 miles W of Ainsworth off Highway 20), Edgar E. Crandall marker, photograph supplied by Darlene Amos, July 2010.
- ^{iv} 1860 U.S. census, Bad Ax County, Wisconsin, population schedule, Harmony, p. 235, dwelling 1959, family 1872, Ezekial Crandall; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 20 September 2008), from National Archives microfilm publication M653, roll 1399. 1870 U.S. census, Vernon County, Wisconsin, population schedule, Harmony, p. 6, dwelling 43, family 43, Ezekiel Crandall; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 July 2009); from National Archives

- microfilm publication M593, roll 1738.
- ^v Vernon County, Wisconsin, Marriage Record, Calvin E. Hagerman and Sarah Jane Crandall, 2 November 1861; FHL microfilm 1275578.
- ^{vi} Wisconsin, Adjutant-General's Office, Wisconsin Volunteers, War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, Arranged Alphabetically, (Madison, WI: Democrat Printing Company, 1914), p. 204; digital images, Wisconsin Historical Society (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/roster> : accessed 25 July 2009).
- ^{vii} Ezekial Crandall (Vernon County) homestead file, final certificate no. 473, La Crosse, Wisconsin, Land Office; Land Entry Papers, 1800-1908; Records of the Bureau of Land Management, Record Group 49; National Archives, Washington, DC.
- ^{viii} 1870 U.S. census, Vernon County, Wisconsin, population schedule, Harmony, p. 6, dwelling 43, family 43, Ezekiel Crandall.
- ^{ix} 1880 U.S. census, Chickasaw County, Iowa, population schedule, Richland, enumeration district 122, p. 8, dwelling 75, family 76, Myron Crandall; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 20 September 2008); from National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 332.
- ^x 1875 Wisconsin state census, Vernon County, population schedule, Harmony, [p.184], line 18, Ezekial Crandall; digital image, *FamilySearch* (<http://www.familysearch.com> : accessed 30 May 2010). 1880 U.S. census, Chickasaw County, Iowa, population schedule, Richland, enumeration district 122, p. 8, dwelling 75, family 76, Myron

- Crandall.
- ^{xi} "Sale of Lands for Unpaid Taxes," *Vernon County (Wisconsin) Censor*, 23 April 1873, p. 4, col. 6, Wisconsin Newspaper Project microfilm. "Unredeemed Lands," *Vernon County (Wisconsin) Censor*, 11 August 1875, p. 2, cols. 6-8, Wisconsin Newspaper Project microfilm.
- ^{xii} 1880 U.S. census, Chickasaw County, Iowa, population schedule, Richland, enumeration district 122, p. 8, dwelling 75, family 76, Myron Crandall.
- ^{xiii} 1880 U.S. census, Chickasaw County, Iowa, population schedule, Richland, enumeration district 122, p.8-9 (penned), p. 455 (stamped), dwelling 77, family 78, C. E. Hagerman; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 20 September 2008); from National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 332.
- ^{xiv} Shirley M. Skinner, *Pioneer Stories of Brown, Keya Paha and Rock Counties, in Nebraska* (No place: Brown County Historical Society, 1980), 224.
- ^{xv} Bureau of Land Management, *Records Improvement* [U.S. Tract Books], microfilm, 1265 rolls, (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, 1957), Nebraska, O'Neill Land Office, vol. 38, entry for Calvin E. Hagerman, 3 Nov 1881, Section 7, Township 30N, Range 22W; and vol. 39, entry for Myron D. Crandall, 21 Jun 1881, Section 12, Township 30N, Range 23W; FHL microfilm 1444921.
- ^{xvi} Ray Allen Billington and Martin Ridge, *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier*, 6th edition (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2001), 335-339; and David J. Wishart, "Age and Sex Composition of the Population of the Nebraska Frontier, 1860-1880," *Nebraska History*, Vol. 54, No. 1 (Spring 1973), 106-119.
- ^{xvii} *Community Facts: Ainsworth, Nebraska* (Columbus, Nebraska: Nebraska Public Power District, 2009), online (<http://sites.nppd.com/aedc/FactsBook/Ainsworthbook.pdf> : accessed 1 May 2010), 2-3.
- ^{xviii} Lillian L. Jones, compiler, *Days of Yore: Early History of Brown County, Nebraska* (Ainsworth, Nebraska: n.p., 1937), 50.
- ^{xix} Frances I. Sims Fulton, *To and Through Nebraska* (Lincoln, Nebraska: Journal Company, 1884), 103, 123, 125.
- ^{xx} Skinner, *Pioneer Stories of Brown, Keya Paha and Rock Counties, in Nebraska*, 224-225.
- ^{xxi} Bureau of Pensions Form 3-402 questionnaire completed by Calvin E. Hagerman (Pvt., 1st Battery Wis. Lt. Art., Civil War), pension application no. 890387, certificate no. 624141, Case Files of Approved Pension Applications, 1861-1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15; National Archives, Washington, DC.
- ^{xxii} Brown County, Nebraska, Ninth District Court, case 19, State of Nebraska v. Zachariah N. Alderman, Indictment, 30 November 1883; County Court Clerk's Office, Ainsworth.
- ^{xxiii} "District Court," *Ainsworth (Nebraska) Journal*, 25 September 1884, p. 5, col. 4; Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln; Nebraska Newspaper Project microfilm.
- ^{xxiv} Brown County, Nebraska, Ninth District Court, case 19, State of Nebraska v. Zachariah N. Alderman, Verdict of jury, 11 September 1884; County Court Clerk's Office, Ainsworth.
- ^{xxv} Zachariah N. Alderman, Inmate Intake Ledger, no. 839 (1884), Nebraska State Penitentiary, Lincoln, Nebraska; transcript supplied by Administrative Assistant to the Warden to Nancy R. Stevens, Kyle, Texas, May 2010.

Stromberg Family Group Sheet

Kay Dunlap Boyd

Stromberg Family

Husband: Peter (Per) Anders Strömberg

Born: Nov 22, 1807 in: Linköping, Östergötland, Sweden
 Married: Abt. 1830
 Died: Feb 16, 1871 in: Vadstena, Sweden
 Burial: in: Vadstena Cemetery
 Father: Per Gustaf Strömberg, goldsmith
 Mother: Inga Helena(Lena) Strömberg

Wife: Maria Margaretha Wigren

Born: Jun 25, 1812 in: Viby, Östergötland, Sweden
 Died: Mar 6, 1875 in: Stockholm, Sweden
 Burial: in: Vadstena Cemetery

CHILDREN

1 F	Name: Hildegard Ida Constantia Stromberg Born: May 19, 1831 in: Sweden Died: Bef. 1908
2 M	Name: Per Gustaf Reinhold Stromberg Born: Dec 4, 1833 in: Linköpings, Östergötland, Sweden Died: 1901 in: Stockholm, Sweden Married: Spouse: Emma Andersson
3 M	Name: Philip(Alfred) Strömberg Born: Nov 4, 1835 in: Linköping, Östergötland, Sweden Died: Apr 23, 1901 in: Lilla Skinnarviskgrand, Stockholm, Sweden Married: Abt. 1863 Spouse: Maria Lovisa Carlsson
4 F	Name: Amanda Rosalia Maria Strömberg Born: Aug 10, 1837 in: Linköpings, Östergötland, Sweden Died: Abt. 1837 in: Vadstena, Sweden(Vadstena Cemetery)
5 M	Name: Carl Knut Strömberg Born: Feb 10, 1840 in: Vadstena, Sweden Died: Nov 2, 1896 in: Haversberg, Jamtland, Sweden Married: Oct 10, 1865 Spouse: Clara Charlotta(Lotten) Hahrstrom
6 M	Name: Richard Eustachius Strömberg Born: Nov 3, 1844 in: Vadstena, Östergötland, Sweden Died: Mar 13, 1908 in: Austin, Travis Co.,TX Burial: Mar 15, 1908 in: Oakwood Cemetery Sec 2 #831 Married: Jun 8, 1872 in: Travis Co.,TX Spouse: Adelina Nilsson Gök

MURDER, FAMILY SECRETS AND RESOLUTIONS – A FAMILY HISTORY NARRATIVE

Robert Foley

Apparently, there are some things families just don't talk about. The events surrounding the murder of my Aunt Evelyn was one of those things. My mother (the oldest of five orphaned girls) only said that Aunt Evelyn had been shot by her boyfriend on the streets of Kansas City. And that the boyfriend then shot himself. I was only a young boy when these questions came up, and I suppose I was satisfied with her answers. But no one in the family ever really mentioned much about it, other than to describe my aunt as a very special person. I always thought of her in the grown up sense, visualizing her in much the same way I visualized my living aunts. They were all mature adults, and my mind pictured her that way as well. But we all grow up and today, over half a century later, the picture becomes much clearer, and the individual is fleshed out. I now find myself wondering what might have been.

Aunt Evelyn was murdered by the man she planned to marry. Nothing was ever said of him, or of the time and circumstances of the murder. Beyond this, my knowledge of her was quite limited. I was aware that the family had been orphaned in 1921 with the death of their father (their mother had died three years earlier). Evelyn was only eight years old at the time of her father's death. Fortunately, in the event of his death, he had arranged for their care as well as keeping them together. So in 1922, six children left their home in the Mississippi River delta region of southeast Missouri. They moved across the state to northwest Missouri, and became part of a larger community of orphaned children at the

Odd Fellows Home (IOOF) on the outskirts of Liberty, Missouri.

Evelyn apparently flourished in that community of children, and finished second in her high school graduating class at Liberty High School. I knew that she then relocated to nearby Kansas City, where she became employed at the National Bellas Hess Company. My mother worked there as well. It was a large mail order company, and my mother described the young girls roller skating through the aisles, collecting goods and filling orders to be shipped to active customers. But both my aunt and my mother were on the office staff. And those are the few things that I knew about my Aunt Evelyn.

I grew up in a home with few books (you may be wondering what this has to do with this narrative, but please be patient). We subscribed to local newspapers, and both of my parents read them each day. My mother occasionally purchased magazines, and I was provided with children's books and comic books. The only adult books in our household consisted of my mother's Bible, an ancient dictionary, and a college zoology book with the name Joker written in the front. Being an avid reader, I found the last book fascinating – introducing me to the diversity of life on our planet. It also contained an intriguing chapter on prehistoric life and early humans, subjects which would have an impact on my chosen profession. I loved the book! But on numerous occasions, I asked about the unusual name inside the front cover – Joker. It seemed an unlikely name. Who had been the original owner of the book? Neither of my

parents had been to college and none of my other relatives had either. But Mother never answered and it was apparent even to a pre-teen male, that in her evasiveness she was hiding something. She simply said it was someone she had known in her earlier life. The mystery of the Joker remained.

But as some of you know, I'm married to a genealogist – one who has been generous enough with her time and intellect to help me flesh out my family history. And now, the picture is much clearer, and the tragedy is much more complex than I earlier thought.

Evelyn Mayne Dearlove was murdered on the sidewalks of Kansas City, Valentine's Day, 1934 by a gunshot wound to her temple. She was a month short of her 20th birthday. She was not the adult I had pictured in my childhood memory. She was a young girl with her life ahead of her. And I'm sure she was filled with dreams and hopes for the future, as many of us are at that stage in our lives.

"...the young man had telephoned Miss Dearlove shortly before 8 o'clock, saying that he was going to call on her. Miss Dearlove was at a beauty shop at the time." She arrived home shortly after eight and was met by the man she was engaged to. He said, "Come on, we're going to a movie." She then explained that she had no hat. "Oh, that's all right. You don't need any."

Two bullets were fired. She was shot in the temple; he shot himself in the mouth. The revolver lay nearby with two exploded cartridges. The young girl lay dead on the cement; her life ended by the divinity student to whom she was engaged.

"COLLEGE STUDENT AND HIS SWEETHEART DIE TOGETHER." But why? It made no sense. No notes were left. However, police then

found a letter dated the previous Monday night, February 12th. It read,

"Dearest Evelyn – How's my sweetheart today? Are you keeping your chin up?Darling, you are sure of me, aren't you? You know I love you more than life itself. If I weren't sure of you I'd be miserable most of the time. When we get out of this mess, we're going to keep our noses clean. Life is too short. We don't want anything to come between us. I'll do my part and am sure you will do yours. Well, darling, keep your chin up, and remember I am yours. Your baby, Everett."

So now the pieces start coming together. My wife – the genealogist – obtained the Record of Death as well as the Certificate of Death. On these forms, Bessie Dearlove (my mother) was listed as the Informant. The Certificate of Death revealed little new information. Much of the family background was already known. Evelyn Mayne Dearlove was one of five orphaned daughters of John and Maude Cave Dearlove. The report further confirmed that she was killed by a shot to the temple. Her death occurred in the early evening of Valentine's Day, February 14th, 1934. But the Record of Death (a more obscure document) was much more revealing. An autopsy had been performed and a Contributory Cause was filled in by the examiner. The contributory cause? Pregnancy! The family secret was clearly revealed. My teen-age aunt was killed by a young divinity student at William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri because she was pregnant. Apparently, he was unable to cope with the responsibilities and reality of the situation, and ended it with a murder and suicide.

But other mysteries remained. Remember the college zoology book with the name Joker written in the front. The divinity student who took her life was Everett Jochum.

Jochum/Joker. A cruel coincidence? I think not. I feel sure that Everett Jochum was the owner of the book which my mother had been so evasive about. And the final mystery? Did my mother ever reveal the entire story as to the cause of their sister's death to her brother or younger sisters? Or was the "shame of it" too much to pass on? That is a mystery for which we will never have an answer.

While writing this, I find myself more emotionally involved that I would have suspected when I began. I feel both sad and angry. I am sad that I never had the chance to talk with and laugh with, and be spoiled by this aunt as I had been by her surviving sisters. I am sad and angry at the loss of what she might have been and what she might have contributed to society. Her life seemed so promising at the age of 19. I feel anger with a society in which mistakes such as these (an unmarried pregnancy) were viewed as a stigma not only on the individual, but to the families as well. And I am most angry at Everett Jochum, who could not shake the trappings of his own self-centered world, and took the cowardly way out rather than face up to his own responsibilities, no matter how difficult they may have appeared. He took a

life of someone who was loved, and erased a part of my heritage.

So I end this mystery with a sense of loss. And talking with many folks who are engaged in genealogical research, I think emotions such as these are a common and widely shared. We not only view our family histories in a historical and academic sense, but we also become emotionally embroiled in the lives of these people- both real and imagined. But in retrospect, I think that this is a good thing. It not only keeps their memories alive, but it engages the researcher to continue "the dig". What else is out there? What questions and answers continue to pull us in? For the answers and the questions, I thank my wife (the "genealogist" as I fondly refer to her) for helping me frame my personal historical background. She not only solved the mystery; she enriched my family memories and brought my Aunt Evelyn back to life, if even for a short time.

Quotations from: The Kansas City Times (The Morning Kansas City Star), February 15th, 1934 and the Kansas City Star, February 15th, 1934.

A Visit to Germany

Marsha Roose (nee Clinger)

We have walked in the footprints of our genealogical history, discovering in the Odenwald of Germany a land of pastoral beauty and overwhelmingly warm people. My brother, Brian Clinger, and I undertook this journey as ambassadors for our family to the land of our Klinger ancestors. Our guide on this journey was principally Helga Scheichenost, a distant cousin, who told me she is “infected with genealogy”, as her passion to discover the past was evident to me and my brother.



Our journey in Germany took us to the former home of Johann Ludwig Klinger, our g-g-g grandfather, born Nov. 3, 1741, in Steinau, Darmstadt-Dieburg Dist., Hesse, Germany. Johann Ludwig Klinger, a master miller, lived and worked at the site where Gerald Klinger, a distant relative, now resides. The mill, which produced grain and oil for many, many years, is no longer a working mill, but Gerald Klinger maintains the buildings and grounds well and is extremely proud of the land's history.

Michaelskirche in Gross-Bieberau, Hesse is a beautiful little church where our g-g grandfather, Georg Henrich Klinger, married our g-g grandmother, Anna Marie Rettig in 1809. Our German cousin Helga had been able to take a photo of the actual marriage record on a previous visit. We were awed to be in the church where our ancestors stood and I was actually moved to tears when our special guide that day, Georg Ludwig Klinger, another distant relative, began reading in German, then English, the scriptures engraved on either side of the altar.

Our journey through Klinger history and through the Odenwald, a magnificent, forested area of Germany, was a marvelous experience with connections being made that will last our lifetime to the next generation and beyond. The German Texan Heritage Society helped make the planning for our trip easier when one of the true gems of the group, Helga Schweinitz, prior to our trip, called Germany from her home to speak to our German cousin, Helga Scheichenost. We want to thank her for generously sharing her ability to speak German. From that initial conversation between the two Helgas to our walk through the land of our ancestors our paths have been blessed with wonderful people. Brian and I will share our experiences at our K/Clinger Reunion held this year in Llano on Oct. 16, 2010. We encourage everyone to become a genealogist and discover the richly colored threads making up your family tapestry.

FRANCES URSULA MILEY JEFFREY

My Great Grandmother

Kay Dunlap Boyd

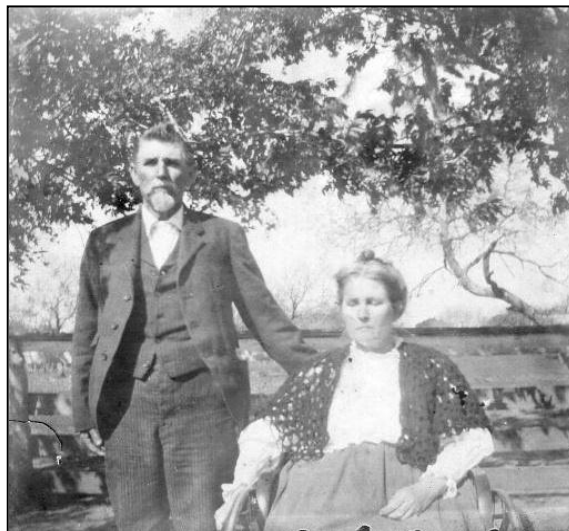
The A. B. MILEY family moved to Bastrop County, Texas from Covington County, Alabama around 1867. Andrew Barnwell MILEY and his wife Marey McKINNEY moved to this new land with eight of their children. One of those children was my great grandmother Frances Ursula MILEY who was born in Covington County, January 13, 1855. Her parents came with their families to Alabama from South Carolina. Although there is not a lot of recorded information on Ursula, this is her story.

On March 12, 1835, A. B. married Marthey Caroline McKINNEY in South Carolina. (The spelling of the names is taken from the family Bible.) Marthey bore A. B. seven children and died in 1847. Shortly thereafter, he married Marey A. McKINNEY, sister of Marthey, who was born in South Carolina April 10, 1822. This couple had ten children

The MILEY home was on a hill about one and one half miles from Bastrop. It was described as a five-room frame, unpainted farmhouse with large combination kitchen and dining room, a spacious living and parental bedroom and three other bedrooms, two of them of the regulation shed type. A long porch ran the full length of the front.

Ursula's older siblings were Robert Barnwell born 1836, Marey Elisabeth born 1837, Marthey Susanah born 1841, Rebecah Isabel born 1839, Caroline Elinder born 1843, James Washington born 1844, Sarah Jane born 1846. Margaret Deliah born 1847, Andrew Barnwell, Jr. and Anna Caroline twins

born 1849, Nancy Catherine born 1852 and Mandy Adeline born 1854. The sixth child of Marey was Frances Ursula born January 13, 1855.



Next born was Lucinda Ellen in 1857, Malissa Abigail born 1859, William Jefferson born 1861 and Emma Lee born 1865. When her father married for the third time to Ava DOLLAHITE RAY, she had another brother John Henry born in 1878. Ava's youngest son Jeff Ray also lived with the MILEY family. Therefore, the house was always full. Much of the written information on the family was found in the autobiography of Jeff RAY.

After moving to Bastrop, Ursula and her siblings attended the Colorado Institute where Mrs. Orgain was the teacher. Here she learned to appreciate the poets and play the piano. Her grandchildren told stories of sitting on her

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	BIRTHS.	
Robert Barnwell Miley was born January the 10 th 1836	Andrew Barnwell Miley was born October the 6 th 1849	9 4
Marcy, Elisabeth Miley was born November the 26 1837.	Anney Caroline Miley was born October the 6 th 1849	10 3
Marthey Susanick Miley was born January the 29 th 1841	Fancy Catherine Miley was born June the 16 th 1852	11 6
Rebecca Isabel Miley was born March 1839	Mandy Adaline Miley was born January the 5 th 1854	12 7
Caroline Elender Miley was born August the 8 th 1843	Francis Ursula Miley was born January the 13 th 1855	13 8
James, Washington Miley was born December the 25 th 1844	Lucinda, Ellen Miley was born January the 12 th 1851	14 9
Sarah Jane Miley was born July the 31 1846.	Malissa Abigail Miley was born September the 19 th 1859	15 10
Margarett, Delia Miley was born Nov ember the 28 th 1847	William Jefferson Miley was born July the 5 th 1861	16 11
	Andulines W. Ala.	

lap as she was in her wheelchair and she recited poetry to them.

At the age of 20, she married James Pruett JEFFREY from neighboring Caldwell County. J. P. was born in Tippah County, Mississippi to Anna HELLUMS and Jesse Franklin JEFFREY. He was a widower with a small son by this date. The newspaper carried this notice, "MARRIED – At the residence of the bride's father in Bastrop on Monday evening, 4 Dec 1875, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. James P. Jeffrey and Miss Francis U. Miley." *Bastrop Advertiser*, December 18, 1875. Rev. Abel BAKER was an elder with the Primitive Baptist Church and a great friend of Mr. MILEY.

Ursula and James P. (many of the JEFFREY men were named James, John, and Jesse, so initials became necessary in referring to them) resided on their farm in the McMahan area of Caldwell County where they raised their 11 children. These were Alice, Mary, Fred, Daisy, Minnie K., Sarah, Emma, Austin, James Pruitt Jr., Pearl and Lewis.

Since Ursula was married to a farmer, she had many chores in keeping house and raising her children. The agricultural census showed that the family produced butter, eggs, and honey. These were probably the responsibility of Ursula and her daughters. Besides caring for the cows and hogs, the boys in the family were responsible for the peanut fields and the watermelon patch. Miss Tracy was in charge of the JEFFREY household in Ursula's later years.

Ursula died March 28, 1921 at the age sixty-six years, two months and sixteen days. A memorial written at the time of her death stated, "Aunt Sulie was in a wheelchair for

over twenty years but she bore her suffering with great patience and never murmured at her lot. She was cheerful and loved for her friends to come to see her."

Her obituary in the Lockhart Post read

"Mrs. J. P. Jeffrey, Sr., formerly Miss Francis Ursula Miley was born Jan. 12, 1855, in Covington County, Alabama. She came to Texas in 1866 and settled at Bastrop. In 1875 she married to J. P. Jeffrey, of McMahan who survives her. They resided at McMahan ever since their marriage. To this union eleven children were born, all of whom survive. They are: Mrs. R. W. McMahan, Mrs. W. L. Tally, Mrs. K. Alexander, Lewis Jeffrey and J. P. Jeffrey, Jr., all of McMahan; Mrs. B. F. Adams, Tilmon, Mrs. Dave Tiller, Luling, Mrs. A. P. Harris, Lytton Springs; Mrs. T. G. Dunlap, Lockhart; Wm. F. Jeffrey, Dale, and Austin L. Jeffrey, Pawhuska, Oklahoma. She is also survived by two brothers, W. J. Miley of Bastrop and J. H. Miley of Oklahoma City and three sisters, Mrs. N. R. Deid (Reid), Hillsboro, Texas; Mrs. Lucy Brandon, Bryan, Texas and Mrs. Jane Bryant, Proctor, Texas. She had been an invalid for more than twenty years. All the children save Austin were at the bedside when she died at 6:40 p.m. March 28. She was buried in Jeffrey Grave Yard at 10:00 a.m. March 30. Mrs. Jeffrey was one of the best women of her time. With patient loving care she ministered to her children as long as her strength would permit and saw her sons and daughters grow into men and women that are an honor to their parents and the community. Mrs. Jeffrey's life was a benediction to the world. Lockhart Post-Register, April 7, 1921."

THE WHOLE STORY

An Ultimate Tombstone

Robert Sage, submitter

Seen by Robert Sage while inventorying Austin Memorial Park Cemetery:

Front of stone

Chester W. Feuerbacher
May 1, 1915
October 21, 1992

Marie D. Behr
May 8, 1921
married September 24, 1939

Plaque on reverse side of family stone

Our parents

Marie Behr

They met at a dance in February 1939. Mother was a city girl with auburn hair so fine. Daddy was a country boy with a charming smile. They fell in love and married in a little while.

Over 33 years, their life together progressed with two daughters and six granddaughters they were blessed. Our parents, both only children, had much to share. Good times, at our house, were always there. For 38 years, Daddy repaired phones for Southwestern Bell. Mother was a homemaker who took care of us well. Daddy was a jack of all trades and loved Texas books.

Mother enjoyed flower gardening and was the best of all cooks.

Chester Feuerbacher

Daddy was a son of the Republic of Texas and a genealogist. He was also a mason, an election judge and a philatelist. Mother was a PTA life member and daughter of the Confederacy as a daughter of the Republic of Texas she gave us a legacy. Together they were Hermann sons and "Ma Bell" pioneers. They attended St. Martin's Lutheran and were civic volunteers. They enjoyed living in Austin and visiting their farm. Their main acquaintances found them out going and warm. Most important to them were God, friends and family. They were always there to support us. We each would agree Mother and Daddy were two wonderful examples of parental love for having them as parents. We thank God above.

Our prayer for them is peace and serenity, as they dance together again in heaven's eternity

With love forever
Sharon Feuerbacher Huegele
Diane Feuerbacher Bennett

On bench nearby

In loving memory
The parents of Chester Feuerbacher

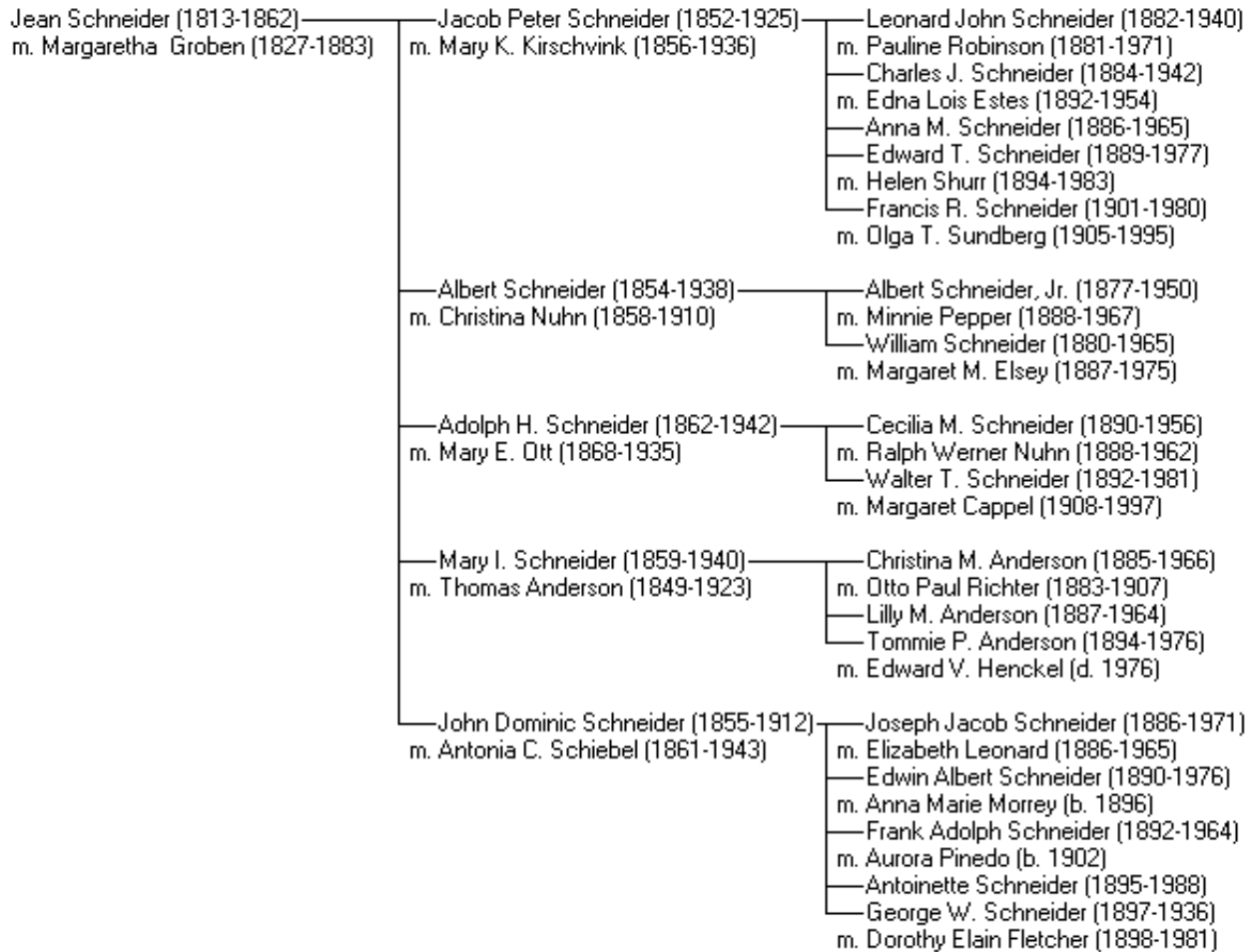
Willie Feuerbacher
Dec. 26, 1887 – Apr. 15, 1973

Clara A. Dittman Feuerbacher
Feb. 17, 1890 – July 9, 1979

Buried in Masonic Cemetery, Austin, Texas
Descendants of early Texas pioneers

Johann “Jean” Schneider: A Fisher-Miller Colonist, 1813-1862

Ann Dolce



The emigration of Germans to Texas, for all practical purposes, began in 1831 when Friedrich Ernst, a native of Oldenburg, received a land grant from the Mexican Government. The land was in the Valley of Mill Creek in the present-day northwestern Austin County, west of Houston. Ernst established a farm and found the land so desirable that he wrote enthusiastic letters to friends in Germany.¹

Through these "America letters" that were published in newspapers and in book form, he reached and influenced other prospective migrants. He described a land with a winterless climate like that of Sicily. It had abundant game and fish, was fertile and rich, and only needed the hard work of Germans to make it produce abundantly. Taxes were virtually nil, and large tracts of land were available for only a surveyor's fee; hunting and fishing required no licenses. Texas was an

earthly paradise.² In the years that followed, a small stream of German immigrants numbering in the hundreds, settled near Ernst.³

The numbers would probably have remained small and rather insignificant if it had not been for the work of the **Verein zum Schutz deutscher Einwanderer** in Texas, a society composed of wealthy Germans who were interested in overseas colonization for both economic and philanthropic reasons. These promoters hoped, by purchasing colonial lands and settling them with Germans, to realize a profit on their investment as land values increased with the development of the area, while at the same time to provide a safe and prosperous future for thousands of emigrants. After some consideration, Texas was chosen as the site for the colony. The Verein obtained the right to settle Germans on a vast tract of land in west-central Texas known as the Fisher-Miller Grant.⁴

Three distinct steps were developed in the process of bringing emigrants from Germany to the Fisher-Miller Colony and the receipt of the land grant: 1) the signing of the contract, 2) the transfer of land to the German Emigration Company and 3) the granting of the land certificate. Contracts were signed in Germany before a colonist ever embarked on a ship to Texas and a fee was taken by the group which was to be given back to the emigrant in Texas. Character references were taken at this time, but copies of such transactions have never surfaced. Once a contract had been signed the emigrant family was allowed to travel to Texas on a ship chartered by the company.

The transfers, or the right to claim ½ of the colonists' land, were allowed under Republic of Texas law and were written into each contract in the 1840s. Transfers were signed upon arriving in Texas at either Galveston,

Indianola, New Braunfels or Fredericksburg way-stations used by the Society from the coast to the grant. The colonists' lands were transferred to the German Emigration and Railroad Company, another title for the Society and the German Emigration Company. The settlers of the Fisher-Miller Colony were the only group that signed an entirely separate paper for the specific transaction.

Finally, certificates were issued to the colonists when they wanted to claim their lands, usually in New Braunfels or Fredericksburg. The Society made two copies, one for the immigrant and one for the General Land Office.⁵

The offer by the Verein to prospective emigrants was very attractive, and recruits were easy to find. Each unmarried man was to pay the equivalent of \$120 and the head of a household \$240, while each agreed to cultivate at least fifteen acres for three years and to occupy his house for the same period. In return for this, the Verein promised (1) free transportation to the colony, (2) free land in the colony - 160 acres for a single man and 320 acres for a family, (3) a free log house, (4) provisions and all goods necessary to begin farming, supplied on credit until the second successive crop had been harvested, and (5) numerous public improvements, such as the construction of roads, mills, cotton gins, hospitals, schools, churches, orphan asylums, and even the canalization of rivers. All this the Verein proposed to do with a total capital of only about \$80,000, apparently convinced that huge profits would be realized by keeping ownership of one-half on the land under the colony.

Under the supervision of Prince Carl von Solms Braunsfels, and later the Baron von Meusebach, the Verein went about the task of colonization. Beginning in 1844, German emigrants were sent by sailing ship to

Galveston, and then to Indianola, the Verein port on Matagorda Bay. It was soon realized that the land obtained for colonization was too far from the coast to be settled immediately, and as a result, New Braunsfels (Comal County, 1845), and Fredericksburg (Gillespie County, 1846) were founded as way stations. The German immigrants brought by the Verein numbered 7,380 in the period from 1844 to 1846. The following year, 1847, the Verein went bankrupt, a victim of improper management and inadequate planning."⁶ On 1 May 1848 the State of Texas authorized the governor to appoint a commissioner to issue certificates for land in the Fisher and Miller Grant upon hearing proof that the immigrant was entitled to land. Under this provision, head of families received 640 acres and single men received 320 acres. If the grantee did not move on the land within two years from the date of receiving the certificate, the certificate was to lapse.⁷ It must be noted that this act did not negate the possibility that one-half of the lands could be claimed by the German Emigration Company.⁸

The German immigrants that came to Texas, arrived in clusters from confined districts in Germany to settle similarly confined colonial areas. People from small rural parishes in Germany settled a county or part of a county in Texas. Typically, their neighbors had been neighbors in the Fatherland. Most of the German immigrant clusters came from west central Germany, particularly Nassau, southern Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, and western Thuringia.⁹

The German settlers who came to Texas generally were solid middle-class peasants. They were land-owning families, artisans, and, in a few cases, university educated

professionals and intellectuals. The majority were farmers with a modest experience in trade. The Germans were ambitious people who believed their futures were cramped by the social and economic system at home. They were not poverty-stricken and oppressed. Indeed, they were able to afford the substantial cash investment required in overseas migration.¹⁰

As part of this wave of settlers in April of 1846, came thirty-three year old Jean Schneider from Welgesheim, Hessen Darmstadt. The Texas story begins.

Johann "Jean" Schneider was born on 26 Nov 1813 in Welgesheim, Hessen Darmstadt, southwest of Mainz, Germany.¹¹ Baptismal documents from Hessen, Germany state that on 28 Nov 1813 Joannes (Johann), legitimate son of Peter Schneider and his wife Catharina Margaretha nee Emmericy, was christened and the sponsor was Johannes Zimmer, a citizen of Ober-Hilbersheim. Jean had several siblings: John Peter born in 1804, Anna Elizabeth born in 1807, Joe Mathias born 1809 and Balthasar who was born in 1822.¹²

At the age of 33 Jean, a brewer by trade¹³, emigrated from Germany to New Braunsfels, Comal County, Texas through the port of Galveston, Texas.¹⁴ Texas General Land Office documents show that Jean was a Fisher-Miller colonist and signed a contract or agreement with the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas on 22 Dec 1845 in Antwerp before boarding the "Hamilton," bound for Galveston. The agreement provided 160 acres of land in the county of San Antonio, Republic of Texas in an area known as the Fisher-Miller Colony provided the colonist lived on the land for three

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Einwanderungs-Vertrag.

Zwischen dem Vereine zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas, repräsentirt durch den zur Abschließung der Kontrakte bevollmächtigten Agenten, Herrn **Gustav Merz**, eines Theils und dem

Johann Schneider

und *Wolgastheim*

Andern Theils ist nachfolgender Vertrag verabredet und abgeschlossen worden.

§. 1.

Es verleiht der Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas dem *Johann*

Schneider

derzeit *lediglich* Standes *100 Acres* *Landes* welcher dies für sich, seine Familie, seine Erben und Rechtsinhaber in bester Form Rechtens annimmt *gegen Ein hundert sechs zig Acres* - zu entnehmen von seinen Ländereien, gelegen in der jetzigen county San Antonio, Republik Texas, so wie jener Landstrich gegenwärtig daliegt, in dem Zustande, in welchem er sich derzeit befindet, und wie solche dem Einwanderer durch einen Agenten des Vereins an Ort und Stelle werden bezeichnet werden.

§. 2.

Es benutzt der Einwanderer den ihm überwiesenen Landstrich als Eigentümer, ungefährdet in allen im Eigenthume liegenden Rechten, vom Tage der Besitzinweisung an gerechnet, ohne jedoch während einem Zeitraume von drei Jahren, von bezeichneter Epoche an gerechnet, diesen Landstrich ganz oder theilweise veräußern zu dürfen.

§. 3.

Es findet dieser Uebertrag des Landes unter folgenden weiteren Bedingungen Statt. Es hat der Einwanderer

- 1) drei nacheinanderfolgende Jahre, vom Tage der Besitzinweisung an gerechnet, auf den bewilligten Ländereien zu verweilen;
- 2) in demselben Zeitabschnitt fünfzehn acres Land zu umzäunen und in Kultur zu erhalten;
- 3) ein Wohnhaus auf seinem Grund und Boden zu errichten;
- 4) sich dem vom Vereine entworfenen Kolonisationsplane und den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des Landes im Allgemeinen zu unterwerfen.

Contract: 22 Dec 1845
Texas Land Office

§. 4.

Die betreffenden Landes-Bermessungskosten fallen dem Einwanderer zur Last, der Verein aber legt dieselben vor; es haften für diesen Vorschuss sowohl, als alle andern, dem Einwanderer durch den Verein etwa gemachten Vorschüsse, die umsonst bewilligten Ländereien und die darauf aufgeführten Gebäude und Vorrichtungen als Pfand, bis zur gänzlichen Abtragung der Schuld.

§. 5.

Gegenwärtiger provisorischer Erwerbstitel wird in Texas selbst durch eine von der texanischen Regierung ausgestellte, auf den Namen des Einwanderers lautende, definitive Eigenthums-Urkunde, umgetauscht, und zwar drei Jahre nach der Besitzeinweisung, und wenn die oben festgesetzten Bedingungen von Seiten des Einwanderers erfüllt worden sind.

§. 6.

Bei nicht pünktlicher Erfüllung obiger Bedingungen durch den Einwanderer, verliert derselbe seine Rechte auf gegenwärtige Verleihung, und es fallen die auf den vom Vereine ihm verliehenen Ländereien aufgeführten Gebäulichkeiten, so wie die Ländereien selbst dem Verein als Entschädigung anheim.

Gegenwärtiger in duplo ausgefertigter Vertrag soll pflichtgemäß und treu von den Contrahenten in allen Punkten gehandhabt und beobachtet werden, was dieselben anmit durch eigenhändige Namensunterschrift geloben.

So geschehen Antwerpen, den 9. *Januar* 1845



Der bevollmächtigte Agent.
J. Schaefer
Jean Schaefer

Consulate of the Republic of Texas for the port of Antwerpen.

These are to certify, that appeared before me Mr. *Jean Schaefer* and made oath, that the whole content of the foregoing agreement was well comprehended and consented by him, and both parties signed the same in my presence.

Done in Antwerpen, this 23 of *Decemb* 1845

Mary Vandenberg
Consul

consecutive years, fenced and cultivated 15 acres of the land and built a dwelling. The agreement was witnessed by the Consulate of the Republic of Texas for the port of Antwerp on 23 Dec 1845.¹⁵

The date Jean arrived in Texas varies by a few days depending on the source. The book "A New Land Beckoned" includes a Joh. Schneider, single, no age given, from Welgesheim, Germany, on the ship "Hamilton" which left Antwerp on 22-Dec-1845 and arrived in Galveston, Texas on 08 Apr 1846.¹⁶ His "Declaration of Intent" to become a naturalized American citizen states that he arrived in Galveston on 12 Apr 1846, a slight discrepancy of four days.¹⁷ A Jun 1847 document has his arrival as 15 Apr 1846 and his Fischer-Miller Land Grant Transfer records that he arrived aboard the Hamilton on 16 Apr 1846. All sources agree that Jean Schneider arrived in Texas in April of 1846.

The process of bringing immigrants from Germany to the Fisher-Miller Colony and the actual granting of land involved three steps developed by the German Emigration Company and the Republic of Texas. The first step was the signing of the contract which Jean did in Antwerp on 22 Dec 1845.

The second step was the signing of a transfer, or the right to claim one-half of the colonist's land, allowed by the Republic of Texas law. This transfer was to be signed upon the colonist's arrival in Texas and transferred one-half of the land to the German Emigration and Railroad Company, another title for the German Emigration Company. Presumably, the colonists were aware of the acres they were to receive and to transfer.

Jean signed his transfer document on 18 Jun 1847. The transfer was dated just over one year after he arrived in Texas. It is possible the transfer was signed at this time because the

date coordinates with the beginning the land grant surveys, June 1847. Surveys of the Fisher-Miller land were completed prior to the establishment of any German settlers on colony land. Any attempt to settle prior to the completion of the surveys would have resulted in chaos. Once the surveys were completed, settlers were allowed to travel into the area and look, and then return to Fredericksburg to plot their lands on a large map.¹⁸

The final step in the process was the issuing of certificates by which the colonist actually claimed land.¹⁹ This was usually done in New Braunfels or Fredericksburg. Two copies were made, one for the immigrant and one for the General Land Office.²⁰ Some settlers had difficulty obtaining land because the German Emigration Company was financially insolvent as early as spring of 1846.²¹ To aid the colonists, the Texas Legislature passed a law on 20 Mar 1848 giving rights to 640 acres for married men and 320 acres for single men to Fisher-Miller colonists. The act did not negate the possibility that ½ of the land could be claimed by the German Emigration Company. It must be noted that Jean Schneider received, on 08 Jun 1848, a land patent for the full 320 acres in what is now Llano County under the provisions of the Act of the Texas State Legislature entitled "An Act to secure to the Colonists of Fisher and Miller's Colony, the Lands to which they may be entitled."²² Jean's land was Section No. 57 in Bigham District No. 10 in Bexar County, later Llano County. It was typical Hill Country scrub land and was eventually sold by the family in 1942.²³

Jean declared his intent to be a citizen in Comal County in the fall of 1848 and became a naturalized American citizen in Comal County in 1851.²⁴ The affidavit, signed by Joseph Ackermann and Anton Riedel, attested that "the said Jean Schneider was known to them for the last five years during two years of

which period he has behaved as a man attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same".²⁵

Between June 1849 and May 1850²⁶, Jean married **Margaretha Groben** another German immigrant. Margaretha Groben (also Margretha, Margarete, Margaret, Martha in the records) was born 14 Apr 1827 in Gau-Bickelheim, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany.²⁷



Jacob Peter John Dominic
Albert Margaretha Mary Isabelle
Adolph Herman
Austin History Center Photograph ca. 1865

In transcribed recollections, Jean Schneider Park (great granddaughter) indicates the male “Jean” may have married in Germany and that some of his children may have been born there. An interview with Edward T. Schneider (grandson) relates that Jean was engaged to a woman in Germany and that he sent for her after he was established. Edward further states that Margaretha came to New Orleans and that he met her and they were married in

New Orleans.²⁸ What is known is that, according to the Fisher-Miller documents, Jean emigrated as a single man and arrived on 16 April 1846.”²⁹ Additionally, no record of the marriage exists in either the civil or Catholic records of New Orleans during the period 1846-1851, suggesting that the marriage did not take place there. Even though the marriage location, date and maiden name of the bride are not clear, there are recorded facts that help illuminate the movements of the family. The 1850 census for New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas has a “Jno C. Snider”, age 36, Brewer, native of Germany and “Margaret Snider”, age 21, native of Germany, listed with no children and married within the past year.³⁰

Records are equally clear that Jean and Margaretha had five children, Jacob Peter (b. 1852), Albert (b. 1854), John Dominic (b. 1855), Mary Isabelle (b. 1859), and Adolph Herman (b. 1862). The four older children were born in New Braunfels, Texas and the youngest, Adolph, was born in Austin, Travis County, Texas.³¹

According to much of the evidence, the family moved to Austin, Texas in 1858 or 1859. The obituary of John Dominic Schneider, a son, states that the family moved to Austin in 1859³² and the 1860 census lists the family in Austin under the misspelled name “Snider”.³³

The 1858 date is supported by records of a school Jean helped to found, “The German Free School.” The school opened in 1858, the first chartered school in Austin, incorporated by an act of the Texas Legislature. It was started in Austin because there was no system of public education in Texas at that time. Jean was a trustee of the school and was mentioned in a newspaper article as having been on a committee of three to choose the first teacher in 1858.³⁴ The school

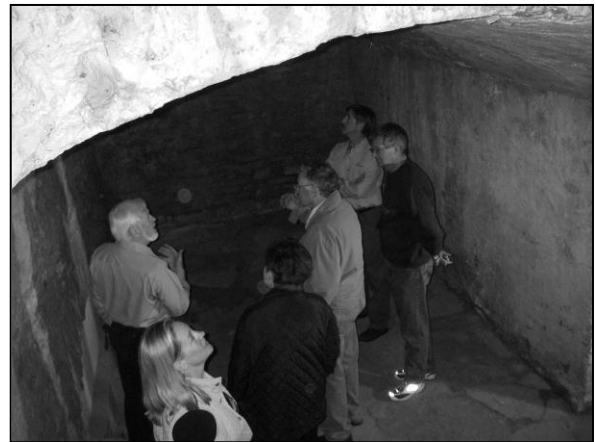
building still stands at 507 East 10th St, Austin, Texas.

The couple was definitely in business in Austin by 1860. Travis County records show that Jean took out a lease from Gustavus Kirchberg and on 14 Apr 1860 opened a brewery in Austin in the rear of Kirchborg's Saloon on Congress Avenue.³⁵ On 01 Mar 1860 Jean and Margaretha purchased Lots No. (3 &4) in Block No 22 in the City of Austin from Lydia and Augustus Schwartz.³⁶ This downtown property became the family homestead. A reference to Jean and his wife is found in the New Braunfels, Comal County deeds. Jean and Margaretha are listed 1 Jan 1861, owning Lot #120.³⁷ The couple was definitely transacting land purchases, leases and sales in New Braunfels and Austin during these years as well as opening a brewery in Austin.

As part of his brewery, Jean constructed a limestone basement on Block 22, Lot 4. In 2001 archeologists researched the two-room beer vault during the development of Austin's new city hall.³⁸ Built during the 1850s, the beer vault was the first of its kind in the city³⁹. Jean had intentions of building a complete brewery at this site but he never finished the above ground portion.⁴⁰ Margaretha and her son Jacob Peter built a grocery store and wagon yard above the vaults but not until the 1870s.

The Civil War intervened and drastically changed the fortunes of the young Schneider family. On February 1, 1861 the state convention passed the secession ordinance.⁴¹ According to recollections from his children and grandchildren, Jean was a member of the Confederate army. Not much is known of his service. The State Gazette, Austin 22 Jun 1861 listed a J. Schneider among the privates in the muster roll of the Austin City Light Artillery Company under Captain H. Wilke.⁴²

The Austin City Light Artillery was also known as the 6th Texas Field Artillery Battery and was organized June 1861 and mustered in on 14 Oct 1861.⁴³ It has not yet been confirmed that this was Jean Schneider, but there were many German surnames among the soldiers including men associated with the German Free School in Austin: J. L. Buaas, Carl Weise, C. W. Pressler. and Joseph Martin.⁴⁴



Mark Denton (Texas Historical Commission) leads Schneider descendents on tour of the beer vault in 2007.

What is known is that Jean was killed in a wagon accident on 18 Jan 1862. The Sexton's Report for the City Cemetery (later named Oakwood Cemetery) in Austin, Texas records that on 17 Jan 1862 a "Mr. Snider", native of Germany, died from "falling out of a wagon".⁴⁵ No death certificate exists for him since Texas did not mandate death certificates until 1903. Additionally, no record of death exists for him in the Catholic Archives of Texas since St. Mary's Church death records date back only to 1865. Jean is buried with many extended family members at Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Austin.⁴⁶

At the time of her husband's death, Margaretha was pregnant and had four young children, the oldest age 9. "She refused aid, save in the way of employment for her older boy, who was J.P. Schneider".⁴⁷ Although

widowed, Margaretha continued to transact business and raise her family. She sold property to Franz Gross on 12 Dec 1865, recorded on the same date, part of lot 91 in New Braunfels, Comal County.⁴⁸ This sale occurred after Jean's death and the proceeds were probably used to help support the family. She and her son Jacob Peter opened a mercantile store and wagon yard on the north-west corner of Live Oak and Guadalupe streets. The store later moved to the south-west corner and today is listed on the National Register of Historic Places by the Department of the Interior.⁴⁹



Margaretha Schneider: AHC

Margaretha's grandson, Ralph Schneider, recalled a story his grandmother told of a Yankee prisoner who escaped and found his way to Margaretha's house. Because she felt sorry for him, she hid the escapee in the loft and that night gave him a sunbonnet and women's wear to dress in for his attempt to get away. The next morning as she went to

early Mass, she saw the prisoner's body hanging at Congress and Pecan.⁵⁰

After her husband's death, Margaretha married Franz (Frank) Froelich (or Frohlich) on 22 Feb 1868.⁵¹ Franz, ten years younger than Margaretha, was a brick mason⁵² and died shortly after they were married, most likely between 1872 and 1873. There were no children born of Margaretha's second marriage.

Margaretha died 16-Sep-1883.⁵³ Her obituary reads: "Mrs. M. Schneider, a lady favorably known in this community, died last Sunday evening, her funeral taking place yesterday evening at 4 o'clock from her late residence, corner of Live Oak and Guadalupe streets." From the Catholic Archives of Texas death records: she "died Sept 16 buried Sept 17. She was a very good woman, raised all her children in the faith."⁵⁴ Margaretha is buried next to her husband in Mt. Calvary Cemetery, in Austin, Texas.

The seven generations of Schneider family have produced 292 descendants and 137 spouses. Most of Jean and Margaretha's descendants still live in Texas and in addition to Schneider, have surnames of Anderson, Ballantyne, Bauman, Bolner, Bray, Chappell, Clark, Daboub, Dolce, Drew, Engres, Garcia, Gillean, Gose, Gumbert, Hajek, Harness, Hart, Henckel, Hyatt, Hyde, Jenkins, Johnston, Kelly, Kennedy, Kennell, Leary, Lockwood, Loftis, Maloney, Matson, Meeh, Mertz, Mueller, Park, Pecot, Peddy, Peters, Pitts, Polasek, Prost, Raines, Richter, Rogers, Russell, Schmidt, Shield, Snow, Teeler, Walston and White. The generations have written the history of typical German immigrant families. In the words of Dr. John P. Schneider, great grandson of Jean Schneider, it "proves that there's a chance in America. If a person wants to work, is honest and dependable, you can make it here. That is what the family stands for."

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43. Crute, Joseph H.; "Units of the Confederate States Army"; Olde Soldier Books Inc., 1987

- 44.** "The German Free School", German-Texas Heritage Society,
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<http://www.austintxgensoc.org/cemeteries/oakwoodsexton.html>
- 46.** Gravestone, Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Austin, Travis County, Texas. It is assumed that his body was moved at a later date, probably at the death of Margaretha, from Oakwood Cemetery to its current resting place at Mt. Calvary.
- 47.** Jacob Peter Schneider newspaper article on Austin politics, 1925 (with photo), Austin History Center AF Biography, Schneider J P.
- 48.** New Braunfels, Comal County Records, 12-Dec-1865, Deed Book H, pg 195.
- 49.** J.P. Schneider Store National Registry of Historic Places, Plaque
- 50.** Barkley, Mary S., "History of Travis County and Austin: 1839-1899", Austin Printing Company , 1981
- 51.** Catholic Archives of Texas, Marriages Vol 1 1853-1906 page 7
- 52.** 1870 Census Austin, Travis County, Texas
- 53.** Tombstone Information
- 54.** Austin Daily Statesman, 18-Sep-1883

Travis County Pioneer Certificates

The Travis County Pioneer Certificate program began in April 2004 by AGS member Gaylon Powell. As of this date, 52 certificates have been issued representing 31 pioneers. Some Pioneers have been proven to be in Travis County as far back as 1832.

Austin Genealogical Society issues pioneer certificates to those who can prove their ancestors lived in Travis County, Texas, prior to the close of 1880. You must submit proof of direct descent from a resident. Proofs can be birth, death and marriage certificates, probate, census and military records as well as obituaries and Bible records.

If you have already received a certificate, we can use that documentation to add other family certificates using your existing file. Certificates can be issued to you, your children, grandchildren, siblings or parents.

Each application is \$20 and the certificates make nice gifts.

If you need more information or assistance in gathering your documents to apply for the Travis County Pioneer Certificate, contact Kay Dunlap Boyd. She will be happy to assist you in your documentation. The forms can be downloaded from www.AustinTxGenSoc.org or mailed to you. The finished packet of information should be mailed to AGS, P. O. Box 10010, Austin, Texas 78766-1010 along with the \$20.00 application fee for each certificate.

You don't have to be a Travis County resident or a member of Austin Genealogical Society – although membership in the society is another fine bargain at \$20 a year.

What follows are a sampling of the ancestral charts from select certificates.

Jesse F BURDITT, Sr

Travis County Pioneer, #6-017

Proven to be in Travis County in 1844 from Tennessee

Generation No. 1

1. Jesse F¹ BURDITT, SR was born 2 Jan 1787 in Edgefield, SC, and died Apr 1835 in Austin, Travis, TX. He married Mildred CRAIN abt. 1810. She was born in 1790 in GA, and died 14 Apr 1878 in Austin, Travis, TX.

Generation No. 2

2. Giles Henry² BURDITT (*Jesse F¹*) was born 2 Mar 1818 in Bedford, TN, and died 24 May 1903 in Austin, Travis, TX. He married Mary Jane VANCE 1839 in TN. She was born 3 Dec 1822 in Bedford, TN, and died 5 Nov 1905 in Austin, Travis, TX.

Generation No. 3

3. Almeda Caroline³ BURDITT (*Giles Henry², Jesse F¹*) was born Sep 12, 1841 in San Augustine, Republic of Texas, and died 29 May 1886 in Austin, Travis, TX. She married Algernon Richard MORRIS 23 Sep 1858 in Travis, TX. He was born 28 Aug 1830 in Orange, NC, and died 5 Feb 1903 in Austin, Travis, TX.

Generation No. 4

4. Margaret Lavinia⁴ MORRIS (*Almeda Caroline³ BURDITT, Giles Henry², Jesse F¹*) was born 2 Mar 1868 in Austin, Travis, TX, and died 29 Mar 1970 in Austin, Travis, TX. She married Camp Collins HARN 20 Dec 1887 in Austin, Travis, TX. He was born 8 Dec 1866 in TX, and died 8 Sep 1912 in Austin, Travis, TX.

Generation No. 5

5. Mabelle Cornelia⁵ HARN (*Margaret Lavinia⁴ MORRIS, Almeda Caroline³ BURDITT, Giles Henry², Jesse F¹*) was born 17 Oct 1902 in Austin, Travis, TX, and died 9 Nov 1995 in Austin, Travis, TX. She married John Embry HUNT 25 Dec 1935 in Travis, TX. He was born 15 Dec 1904 in Decatur, Wise, TX, and died 15 Feb 1971 in Austin, Travis, TX.

Child of MABELLE HARN and JOHN HUNT is:

- i. GLENDA MARGARET⁶ HUNT.

Willis and Margaret Jackson HOPKINS

Travis County Pioneers, #06-19, #06-21 and #06-23
Proven to be in Travis County in 1880 from NC and GA

Generation No. 1

1. Willis¹ HOPKINS was born 30 Nov 1821 in Randolph, NC, and died 20 Mar 1904 in Austin, Travis, TX. He married Margaret JACKSON 24 Mar 1846 in Campbell, GA. She was born 21 Mar 1824 in Campbell, GA, and died 31 Aug 1881 in Austin, Travis, TX.

Generation No. 2

2. Emma Josephine² HOPKINS (*Willis¹*) was born 3 May 1861 in Bowden, Campbell, GA, and died 16 Mar 1947 in Johnson City, Blanco, TX. She married George William ROUNTREE 17 Jan 1882 in Austin, Travis, TX. He was born 11 Jan 1862 in Austin, Travis, TX, and died 26 Oct 1946 in Johnson City, Blanco, TX.

Generation No. 3

3. Mary Belle³ ROUNTREE (*Emma Josephine² HOPKINS, Willis¹*) was born 20 Aug 1900 in Hye, Blanco, TX, and died 4 Jul 1978 in Bastrop, Bastrop, TX. She married Victor Emanuel STRIEGLER 15 Oct 1917 in Blanco, TX. He was born 12 Jun 1896 in Gillespie, TX, and died 12 Oct 1970 in Fredericksburg, Gillespie, TX.

Children of Victor STRIEGLER and Mary ROUNTREE are:

- i. Lillian Irene STRIEGLER
- ii. Maurice STRIEGLER
- iii. Gladys Mary STRIEGLER

Kinard Cousin Camp Links Youngsters to Their Ancestors

Phoebe Allen

More than a dozen great-great grandchildren of Hattie Helms and George William Kinard gathered at D'Arbonne State Park near Farmerville, Louisiana, June 21-24, 2010, for a Kinard Cousin Camp to meet third cousins they'd never seen before and to learn about ancestors who lived in Union County Arkansas and in Union and Claiborne Parishes in Louisiana between 1850 and 1950. Interestingly, Kinard's father never strayed far from Corney/Cornie Creek, a fishing stream that straddles the Arkansas-Louisiana state line and flows into Corney Lake and D'Arbonne Bayou, tributaries of the Ouachita River.

The purpose of Cousin Camp was to encourage members of the family's younger generation to become interested in the family history, to create memories with newfound cousins, and to honor Harry and Kinard ancestors buried in nearby cemeteries: Spotsville, Marysville, Shiloh, old New Hope, and Jolley cemeteries in Arkansas, and Holly Grove and Hebron in Louisiana. Representatives from families descended from their great-great-great grandparents – Nancy Anna Hanry and Charlie Pratt Kinard – also visited, including Sarah Beth Kinard, age 95, of El Dorado, and Aubie Mae Thompson, age 90, of Jonesboro, Louisiana, who were interviewed by the children.

The camp functioned without TV, electronic devices or video games, turning instead to games of bygone days like horseshoes, dominoes, hopscotch, jacks, and marbles, as well as swimming and fishing. Activities included making rubbings of headstones,

listening to stories about their ancestors, interviewing elders, and eating old-fashioned staples like chicken and dumplings and ribbon cane syrup on biscuits.



Sisters Phoebe Sue Allen and Carol Allen Smoak – both of whom grew up in El Dorado – coordinated the effort. The cousins, ages six to fourteen, arrived from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida, gathering initially at the 1873 Allen home in Spotsville, Arkansas, near Corney Creek, where the campers checked out the two-seater outhouse, drew water from a well, fed livestock and collected eggs from the chickens. Then, en route to D'Arbonne, they headed south to the Old New Hope Cemetery to see a newly installed marker for their great-

great-great-great grandparents, Mathilda Skinner and George Emms Hanry, to repair two Hanry headstones that had fallen off their pedestals, and to make gravestone rubbings. In New Hope, still near Corney Creek, they drove through former Hanry, Kinard and Helms property on Coletown Road.



Activities on the second day included a visit to Kinard graves in Hebron Cemetery and the Summerfield farm of Baptist minister Charlie Pratt Kinard. The home's two chimneys still stand in a dark, thick grove of giant bamboo, which may have been planted for fishing poles. Following lunch at the Rebel Café in Summerfield, the campers stopped at Shiloh Cemetery east of Bernice to visit the graves of Kinard's youngest son, Sam and his wife Tommie Kelly Kinard.

The third day brought to a full circle the history of Charlie Pratt Kinard, who had been born near Spearsville in 1853 and was orphaned

as a teenager before his move to Union County. Kinard's father William and grandfather Graham Kinard (both born in South Carolina) purchased land in Union Parish between 1849 and 1861, in gently rolling hills north of Spearsville, where Antioch Church and horse farms are now located.

A visit to the Union Parish Courthouse in Farmerville revealed an inventory of property and land where Graham Kinard and his family lived at his death in 1862. The County Clerk brought out from her archives the original, handwritten record, which showed that the cousins' (five-great) grandparents had, in 1862, owned 240 acres of land off Cook Road near Lillie on the north bank of Corney Creek – bottom land perhaps better suited to farming the corn and potatoes listed among their possessions. Their property included a bay horse, a brown mule, a buggy and harness, a wagon, a yoke of oxen, 69 hogs, 16 head of cattle, a man saddle and a side saddle, a wash pot, three beehives, and a variety of furnishings, farming implements and produce. The children were impressed – even the taciturn teenagers! A separate land grant indicated that Charlie's mother, widow Minerva Ann Sawyer Kinard, bought 200 acres of adjacent land in 1861.

The campers headed home the next afternoon, taking with them Ancestor Books filled with over 200 pages of stories, genealogy charts, family recipes and photos. Hopefully the seeds planted in those four days will germinate future interest in the family tree, as well as a sense of humility and respect for all of the hard work of their ancestors before them.

Anyone with information or queries about the family can contact phoebezink@gmail.com.

Comings and Goings of the Underhill, Bagnal, Holt, and Rowley Families

Jo Ann Rowley-Minhoto

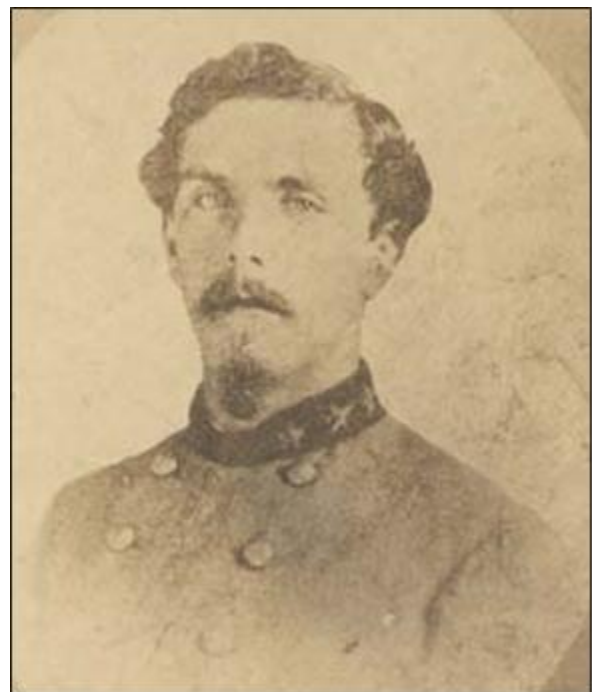
My Rowley family was in Austin by 1914, when my great grandfather Ezra H. Rowley and two of his sons, Edward and Clarence, appear in the Austin City Directory. Clarence is my grandfather. His wife Mildred's family beat the Rowleys to Austin, beginning with the Underhills.

The Underhills first show up in 1898-1899 City Directory for Austin.¹ There are two Underhill entries, one for Edward M. Underhill and one for Walter L. Walter L., a single gentleman, is Edward's son while Edward M. is my 2nd great grandfather.

Edward M. Underhill (also known as Stephen Edward Monaghan Underhill and often listed as E.M.) was born 9 Nov 1841 in Scotland,² coming to the United States in time to serve in the Civil War for the state of Alabama, 1862-1865. Much of his military career is on the Alabama Department of Archives and History's Online Database Collection for Civil War Soldiers.³ This picture of him is also there.

"Col. S.E.M. Underhill" marries Bessie Gaines Lipscomb 25 August 1868 in Washington County, Texas.⁴ How Edward M. Underhill ends up in Texas in 1868 to find and marry Bessie remains a mystery. Bessie had long Alabama and Texas roots, as her grandfather, Abner Smith Lipscomb, came to Texas from Alabama in time to serve as Secretary of State for the Republic,⁵ be a member of the 1845 Constitutional Convention,⁶ and serve as one of the first two associate justices of the Texas Supreme Court, from 1846-1856.⁷ Lipscomb County, Texas, is named in his honor.⁸

Bessie's father, William Bibb Lipscomb (often referenced as Bibb), was the oldest son of Abner, as far as known,⁹ and Bessie is Bibb's oldest child. Bessie was born 18 Oct 1846¹⁰ in Washington or Fayette County, Texas.



Col. Edward M Underhill, 65th Alabama Infantry, C.S.A.

Bessie lived in Texas until she married, but it's back to Alabama where she and E.M. are in the 1870 census in Mobile.¹¹ E.M. Underhill's occupation is bookkeeper. By 1890 the family's in New Orleans and E.M.'s listed as the general auditor for Southern Pacific Railroad.¹² In 1891 he's listed concurrently in New Orleans and Houston directories.¹³ He likely began working for the railroad earlier, something still to research. They all return to Texas before 1900 as in 1898-1899, in the

Austin City Directory, he's a "special agt State R.R. Commission".¹⁴ Their residence is 1500 Brazos.



This might be from 1500 Brazos, with possibly Emily (Underhill) Holt at the gate.

Bagnal is another family name and that name first shows up in 1898-1899 City Directory for Austin.¹⁵ Nellie Bagnal (Mrs. T.A.) is actually an Underhill, being the daughter of Edward M and Bessie. Nellie is also at 1500 Brazos, her father's home. There's a picture of Tom Bagnal, Nellie's husband, in 1898 in Cuba in an army camp.¹⁶ Likely Tom went away to the Spanish-American War so Nellie joined her parents in Austin. Nellie's daughter Thelma was born in August of 1898¹⁷ so Thelma's likely in the Underhill household, too.

There's another entry in this 1898-1899 directory, at 1500 Brazos: Emily Holt (Mrs. Louis).¹⁸ This is Emily Gordon Underhill, another daughter of Edward and Bessie, and is my great grandmother. Like Nellie, Emily recently became a mother, when my grandmother Mildred Gordon Holt was born in May 1898.¹⁹

So there's quite a household at 1500 Brazos: Emily and her daughter Mildred, Nellie and her daughter Thelma, their brother Walter, and their parents Edward and Bessie.

For the 1900 census, E.M. and Bessie's household includes 3 grandchildren as well as

their daughter Emily and her daughter Mildred.²⁰ They now reside at 1606 Sabine Street. This is the same address for the 1900 through 1904 city directories.

By 1900 Nellie (Underhill) Bagnal is away from Austin for some years while her brother Walter has moved from Austin permanently.



Bessie (Lipscomb) Underhill, 1902

Bessie and E.M. had one other child who became an adult: Percy Walker Underhill.²¹ His children are in and out of Austin around this time, as Percy's wife apparently died by 1900. Percy's son Percy, Percy's daughter Lucile (sometimes listed as Blanche), and Percy's son Edward M Underhill are each listed in the 1900 census and the Austin directories for 1900 through 1904, even though they're all under age 15.²² Have yet to understand why these children are listed in the directories, since only people of legal age are usually included.

Bessie and her family's addresses begin changing with the 1905 city directory. The first new address is likely a result of Edward's

death 6 February 1904.²³ Bessie Underhill “wid E.M.” and Emily (Mrs. Louis J.) Holt are at 600 West 15th for 1905, at 1306 Nueces in 1906-1907, and at 1309 San Antonio for 1909-1910.²⁴ The address on the 1910 census for Bessie’s household is 306 E. 16th Street.²⁵ *Bessie (Lipscomb) Underhill, 1902*

Two of Percy’s children, “Blanche” [Lucile] and Percy [Jr] Underhill are in Bessie’s 1910 census, as her grandchildren. None of these children appear in Austin city directories for 1905 through 1907.²⁶ Only Edward, Percy’s son, being close to 21 years old, is in the 1909-1910 directory, at his grandmother’s residence. But all 3 are in the 1910-1911 directory, even though Lucile is still only about 15.²⁷ By 1912, all of Percy’s children have apparently left Austin to live elsewhere the rest of their lives.

Besides Bessie, Emily, and Percy’s children, Nellie’s returned to Austin by 1910 and is in her mother’s census household, now with 2 daughters Thelma and Mary. Nellie’s back in the City Directory but apparently separated from her husband Tom, being listed as “Mrs Nellie”. Tom and Nellie were known to separate on and off.²⁸

Bessie dies 8 August 1910,²⁹ after the census in April, and is not in the 1910-1911 directory, though her daughters Emily and Nellie are, at the 306 E. 16th Street census address. ³⁰ The sisters live together in Austin through 1916.

In 1912-1913 they move to 304 E. 16th, next door to their mother’s last residence. But instead of Nellie’s name in the directory at 304 E. 16th it’s “Thomas A Bagnal, clk” who’s listed. It appears Tom and Nellie got back together briefly 1912-1913. This year’s directory has the number of people in a family. There are 4 people at this residence for this family: Tom and Nellie and their 2 daughters Thelma and Mary. Mrs. Emily Holt is here, too,

with 3 people connected to her. Mildred would be the second person but it’s uncertain who the third person might be, unless it’s one of Percy’s kids.³¹

By 1914 it’s just Nellie, now at 1304 Guadalupe, without Tom, where she stays through 1918.³² Tom is in Galveston, according to the World War I Draft Registration, and lists his wife Nellie living in Austin.³³

Their daughter Thelma gets listed under her own name for her first appearance in the 1916 Austin City Directory. Thelma’s second city directory listing shows her progression in the work place, from phone operator in 1916 to bookkeeper in 1918 at E.M. Scarbrough & Sons. In 1918, Miss Mary Bagnal is in the directory for her first time.



E.M. Scarbrough workers, about 1917, including Thelma Bagnal.

For 1914 and 1916 Emily and her daughter Mildred are also at 1304 Guadalupe.³⁴

It’s 1914 - that’s the year Ezra Rowley and his 2 sons Edward and Clarence first arrive in Austin, living at 708 E 12th. By 1916 Ezra’s son George joins the family at 508 W 10th ³⁵ but brother Edward has moved to San Antonio.

In 1916 Mildred Holt (along with her cousin Thelma) is in her first city directory as “Holt Mildred G Miss, usher Majestic Theatre bds 1304 Guadalupe”. The Majestic Theatre³⁶ is

key – for the city directory has both brothers George A. and Clarence Rowley as film operators there. Clarence meets Mildred, and by 10 March 1917 they marry.³⁷ There's no 1917 directory but the 1918 entries are evidence of these changes: "Rowley Clarence (Mildred) h 908 W 10th".



Mildred (Holt) & Clarence Rowley, about 1917

Also at this address is Emily Holt, Mildred's mother.³⁸ 1918 is Emily Gordon (Underhill) Holt's last entry in city directories, for she dies 5 June 1919.³⁹



Emily (Underhill) Holt & Clarence Rowley, likely taken by Mildred 1917-1918

There's no directory for 1919 but in 1920, Clarence and Mildred (Holt) Rowley are at 1805 Brazos, per the City Directory⁴⁰ and the

1920 census.⁴¹ My father "Clarence A" – A for Alvin – is age 2 on that census. By this time, my great grandfather Ezra had followed his son Ed to San Antonio but his wife Sadie is in the directory at 1807 Brazos, next door to Clarence and Mildred.

George Rowley is still in town, becoming a fairly well-known businessman as manager of Deep Eddy Bathing Beach. He and his wife Celeste (Smith) live at 408 Deep Eddy Ave in 1920.

This address becomes important in the 1930s to my father and his family, for their house burns and they come to live on the grounds of Deep Eddy, first in a tent then in a Camp or "summer" house. The houses at top of hill are Camp Houses, with canvas shades that draw down. It got rather cold in the winter, living in a "summer" house, as my dad remembers.⁴²

The progression of my dad's family to Deep Eddy shows in the directories – at 1805 Brazos until 1924, when they're at 4605 Ave F. By 1927 and through 1929, they're at 4810 Ave F.⁴³ This house was built by Clarence, Alvin's dad, and is the one that burned down.⁴⁴

It was around Easter 1929 or 1930 and the whole family had been out swimming at Deep Eddy. Then Clarence had a Union Meeting and came home a bit late and tired and wanted a bath. Water had to be heated on the stove and a towel hanging above caught fire. Clarence got everyone out of the house and he ran back in once for things, but all clothes – and pictures – burned.⁴⁵ My dad, Alvin, was about 11.⁴⁶ Throughout his life, he's been very conscious of any hazard which might cause a fire. The 4810 Ave F address holds strong memories for him because of the fire and the change to their lives, causing Clarence and Mildred, with their 4 children without clothing or furnishings, to move to 408 Deep Eddy Ave,

to "Camp 10" according to the 1930-1931 City Directory.⁴⁷



Even though by 1932-1933 my dad's family had moved to 1509 Newning Avenue,⁴⁸ they all felt Deep Eddy was "home" with "Aunt Honey", as George's wife Celeste was called, providing a stable base at the Deep Eddy address. It was a great place to live and visit, a grand big house, and they got to swim at the Deep Eddy pool any time. Alvin was a good strong swimmer and his sister Evelyn won several State-wide competitions for swimming.

By the mid- to late- 1940s, the ownership and the management of Deep Eddy was no longer in the family but that's where even I learned to swim. Daddy and I first played "crocodile" in the shallow end: he would weave through the water - it's no more than a foot deep - as if he were a menacing crocodile, chasing me while I splashed through the water, looking back over my shoulder, fearful but laughing. These Deep Eddy Avenue addresses are the ones on the 1930 census for the Clarence and George Rowley families⁴⁹, and is where George continued to live until he died in 1948. George's wife Celeste - Aunt Honey - stayed there until she died in 1961.⁵⁰

Beginning in 1920, no members of the Bagnal family are in Austin City Directories - they moved to Galveston - until the 1940s, when Nellie and Tom Bagnal are in the City Directory at 907 S. Congress.⁵¹ They were in and out of Austin and Galveston over the years. In the 1960s, Nellie, now a widow, and her daughter

Mary "Jack" (Bagnal) Callahan moved to Bull Creek Road.⁵² This street's behind where my father, Clarence's and Mildred's son Alvin, still lives, on Placid Place. This has been his home since 1947.



Sisters Emily & Nellie, possibly at 1304 Guadalupe.

Percy Walker Underhill, Nellie and Emily's brother, came to Austin in 1935⁵³ and stayed until he died there 23 April 1943.⁵⁴ Previously he'd worked on the railroad and traveled at times in the baggage car, keeping watch on the contents there. One night he fell asleep, the train hit a bump or a curve and Uncle Percy was thrown out of the baggage car and his right arm was partially amputated. It may have been this accident which led him to Austin. He lived at 602 Rio Grande, as listed in the 1935 City Directory. Clarence and Mildred lived at 604 West 6th. Alvin and his sister Evelyn remember running around the corner to visit Uncle Percy. In Austin Percy worked at the State Department of Education's Textbook Depository and helped Evelyn get a job there.⁵⁵

Back from today, beginning with 1898, the comings and goings of the Underhill, Holt,

Bagnal, and Rowley families are annotated in the city directories of Austin,⁵⁶ and supported by census and vital records. Those who seemed to be recorded most in these earlier directories – Nellie (Underhill) Bagnal and her sister Emily (Underhill) Holt – are the only children of Edward M Underhill and Bessie Gaines Lipscomb who have descendants, some still in Austin.

I can find additional information from other sources – for example, I intend to look for a deed to the property at 4810 Avenue F, the house my grandfather built that burned. I can find out more about 408 Deep Eddy Avenue in

deeds. Or use house history records at Austin History Center to find out if the house currently at 1304 Guadalupe is the same one the Bagnals and Holts lived in when my grandmother met my grandfather. I can look for railroad records for several members of my family. Other sources mentioned in this article were useful in learning about my family. But using City Directories proved a relatively quick and easy way to learn – and confirm – residences and interesting details about my family. **What about yours?**

Austin City Directories are a good thing.

References

- 1 Morrison & Fourmy's General Directory of the City of Austin, 1898-1899, Morrison & Fourmy, Galveston, Texas, p303. Note: Remaining citations will be "Austin City Directory"; see last Endnote for specific publishers.
- 2 Tombstone at Texas State Cemetery, <http://www.cemetery.state.tx.us/> as of February 2000.
- 3 <http://www.alabama.gov/sliverheader/Welcome.do?url=http://archives.alabama.gov/>, Civil War Soldiers Database for Underhill.
- 4 *Marriage Certificate for Bessie G. Lipscomb & Col. S.E.M. Underhill* (Washington County, Texas Marriage Book Vol 3 p117), License 21 Aug 1868; married 25th Aug 1868 Cert #14984.
- 5 *Texas State Cemetery*, www.cemetery.state.tx.us, as of February 2000; typed- and hand-written notes as of 23 Feb 1986, p1-2 of notes.
- 6 *Handbook of Texas Online*. (<http://www.tshaonline.org/>), Convention of 1845: s.v. "," www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/CC/mjc13.html accessed August 7, 2010.
- 7 "List of Supreme Court Judges of Texas" (Texas Supreme Court Historical Foundation, Austin, Travis County, Texas). Provided 2009 by Bill Pugsley, Exec Director.
- 8 *Handbook of Texas Online*. (<http://www.tshaonline.org/>), "Lipscomb County" s.v. "," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/LL/hcl10.html> accessed 7 Aug 2010.
- 9 1880 U.S. Census, population schedule, Washington County, Texas (Online Census Images www.ancestry.com, original source: National Archives micropublication T9, roll 1331-1332.), Thomas

- Lipscomb dwell/fam 138/140 District 150, written p#15/stamped p240C has "father" William B. Lipscomb, age 59 born AL.
- 10 *Death Certificate for Bessie Gaines Lipscomb Underhill* (Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin; Travis County #22797).
- 11 1870 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Mobile County, Alabama (Online Census Images www.ancestry.com, original source: National Archives micropublication M593, rolls 30 or 31), Ed M Underhill dwell/fam 557/560 8th Ward Mobile written page 81 index page 357a
- 12 An interesting coincidence: I also worked for Southern Pacific Railroad after moving from Texas to San Francisco.
- 13 *New Orleans City Directory [Louisiana]* (www.ancestry.com from original data: Soards' New Orleans City Directory 1892, Reel 6, filmed from holdings of American Antiquarian Society. Ancestry.com. New Orleans, Louisiana Directories, 1890-1891 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: MyFamily.com, Inc., 2000. Original data: New Orleans, LA: L. Soards, 1890. New Orleans, LA: L. Soards, 1891.), 1890 and 1891 no page#, just transcribed information from New Orleans, Louisiana Directory.
- 14 "Austin City Directory" p303 Underhill.
- 15 *Ibid.*, p.75 Bagnal
- 16 Stubbs Galveston Collection: Various photographs, documents obtained from Norma Stubbs home in Galveston, Texas, after her death 2009.
- 17 *Affidavit to Birth Facts for Thelma Elizabeth Bagnal* (Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Notarized 18 Nov 1960.)

- 18** "Austin City Directory" p172.
- 19** *Death Certificate for Mildred Rowley* (Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin; Travis County No. 4361, State File No. 67924, 15 Sep 1981).
- 20** 1900 U.S. Census, population schedule, Travis County, Texas (Online Census Images www.ancestry.com downloaded; original source: National Archives micropublication T623 roll 1673), Edward M Underhill h#/dwell/fam 1606/246/269 Precinct 5 E.D.93 Sheet 12B p121b.
- 21** *Death Certificate for Percy W. Underhill* (www.Footnote.com from original Texas Death Certificates, 1890-1976 from Texas State Library from Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin; 23 Apr 1943 Travis County No. 19907).
- 22** "Austin City Directory", 1900-1901 p217 and 1903-1904, p266. The actual entries, just below the 1st line for an Edward M. Underhill, for 1900-1 is "Underhill, Edward M., jr. and Percy W., and Lucile" while 1903-4 omits Lucile. The family knows when these children were born.
- 23** *Death Certificate for E. M. Underhill* (Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin; 6 Feb 1904 Travis County No. 56876).
- 24** "Austin City Directory", 1905 p259 Underhill, p157 (Mrs. Louis J) Holt; 1906-1907 p279 Underhill, p169 (Mrs. LJ) Holt; 1909-1910 p275 Underhill, p169 Holt.
- 25** 1910 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Travis County, Texas (Online Census Images www.ancestry.com downloaded; original source: National Archives micropublication T624, roll 1595), Bessie G Underhill hh 306 family 93 dwelling 104, 3rd Precinct, Austin, ED 76, Sheet 5A-B, 18 Apr, stamped p160.
- 26** With no indication of the number of people in a household for these years, these children could still be in Austin with their grandmother Bessie. This is a change from the 1903-1904 directory where, as children under age 15, they were listed.
- 27** "Austin City Directory" 1910-1911 p290 Underhill.
- 28** Norma Stubbs Interview 7 July 1997, Galveston TX.
- 29** *Death Certificate for Bessie Gaines Lipscomb Underhill* (Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin; Travis County #22797). EM and Bessie Underhill are buried in the Texas State Cemetery, beside Bessie's grandfather Abner S. Lipscomb.
- 30** "Austin City Directory", 1910-1911 p64 Bagnal, p161 Holt (Mrs "Emma").
- 31** "Austin City Directory", 1912-1913 p168 Holt, p66 Bagnal.
- 32** "Austin City Directory", 1914 p222 Bagnal; 1916 p138 Bagnal; 1918 p146 Bagnal.
- 33** *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* (Ancestry.com. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: United States, Selective Service System. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls. Imaged from Family History Library microfilm.), Thomas A Bagnal #4309.
- 34** "Austin City Directory", 1914 p460 Holt; 1916 p258 Holt.
- 35** "Austin City Directory", 1914 p689 Rowley; 1916 p370 Rowley
- 36** The Majestic Theatre later becomes the Paramount Theater.
- 37** *Marriage Certificate for Clarence Alvin Rowley, Sr. & Mildred Gordon Holt* (Travis County, Texas, Book 21 Page 123), #152. married March 10, 1917.
- 38** "Austin City Directory", 1916 p370 Rowley p258 Holt; 1918 p266 Holt, p377 Rowley.
- 39** *Death Certificate for Emily Underhill Holt* (Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin; 19 May 1919 Travis County No. 19946).
- 40** "Austin City Directory", 1920 p359 Rowley.
- 41** 1920 U.S. Census, population schedule, population schedule, Travis County, Texas (Online Census Images www.ancestry.com downloaded; original source: National Archives micropublication T625 roll 1852), Clarence Rowley hh/dwell/fam 1805/313/352 5th Ward ED110 Sheet 14A, Austin.
- 42** Interview with Alvin Rowley, 27 Jun 2010, where he identified these as Camp Houses.
- 43** "Austin City Directory", 1922 p399; 1924 p393; 1927 p411; 1929 p425. No directories available for 1925-1926. The house number 4817 in 1927 is likely a typo, as Alvin Rowley states, in March 2010, they never lived at that address, only at 4810 & 4605 on Avenue F.
- 44** On a recent visit to this neighborhood, Alvin talked about how things have changed but some of the other homes in the neighborhood are still there. Mr. Hegman used to live on the corner – that brick house is still there. There's still a creek behind some of these houses, a creek the kids would explore. For 1930 census, this property was outside city limits, being in Precinct 43 north of 38th street, which appears to be northern limit, and census did not include street addresses for these enumeration districts.
- 45** This version of the story of the fire is from interview Alvin Rowley and Evelyn (Rowley) Hicks, 27 Jun 2010. It differs some from the caption on the picture of the house that burned.
- 46** Interview Alvin Rowley and Evelyn (Rowley) Hicks, 27 Jun 2010.
- 47** "Austin City Directory", 1930 -1931 p453.
- 48** "Austin City Directory", 1932 -1933 p409.
- 49** 1930 U.S. Census, population schedule, Travis County, Texas (Online Census Images www.ancestry.com downloaded; original source: National Archives micropublication T626 roll 2402), George A Rowley

hh/dwell/fam 408/63/67 Austin Ward 3 ED28 Sheet 3B.

50 "Austin City Directory", 1944-1945 p419 Rowley; Austin Telephone Directory 1961 Rowley page.

51 "Austin City Directory", 1944-1945 p74 Bagnal

52 Nellie and Tom Bagnal and Mary Ellen Callahan and her husband, along with Nellie's brother Percy Walker Underhill, are all buried at Austin Memorial Cemetery, on Hancock at the end of Bull Creek Road.

53 "Austin City Directory", 1935 p549 Underhill; 1937 p Underhill; 1939 p618 Underhill; 1940 p624 Underhill; 1941 p647 Underhill; 1942 p632 Underhill; 1944-5 p493 no PW Underhill

54 Death Certificate for Percy W. Underhill

(www.Footnote.com from original Texas Death Certificates, 1890-1976 from Texas State Library from

Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin; 23 Apr 1943 Travis County No. 19907).

55 Interview Alvin Rowley and Evelyn (Rowley) Hicks, 27 Jun 2010.

56 Directories for 1901-1904, 1907-1913, and 1929-1945 are publications of Morrison & Fourmy, located in Galveston through 1904, in Houston through 1927, and Houston and Dallas through 1939. For 1914-1927 the directories are named "Morrison & Fourmy's" but R.L. Polk is the compiler. Stephenson published the 1905 directory. These were found at the Texas State Library, Austin. There are also copies of these city directories at the Austin History Center and some on www.Ancestry.com. Some at <http://texashistory.unt.edu>, University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, credits the Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.

AGS 2011 Calendar of Events

25 January, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“What’s New at the Texas State Library and Archives Commission,”
presented by Jelain Chubb

29 January

Laptop Saturday, Austin History Center
“Breaking Brick Walls”

19 and 26 February

AGS Beginner Classes

22 February, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“Find Your Family (and a whole lot more) in Historical Landowner Maps,”
presented by Greg Boyd

22 March, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“Children: A Select Survey of the Records - 19th and Early 20th Centuries,”
presented by Sue Kaufman

TBD April

Bus trip to Clayton Library, Houston

26 April, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“Austin’s Robertson Hill, Community Evolution,”
presented by Stephanie Jarvis

7 May

Mini-Seminar Series, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
presented by Paula Stuart-Warren

24 May, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“The Home Front During the Civil War,”
presented by Teri Flack

14 June

Laptop Saturday, Austin History Center
“1940 Census and More”

28 June, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“Genealogy Give and Take-Benefits for All,”
AGS Panel Discussion

26 July, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
Special Event- “Night at the Movies”

TBD August

Laptop Saturday
“Using PERSI”

23 August, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“Member to Member,”
AGS Panel Discussion

17 and 24 September

AGS Beginner Classes

27 September, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“NARA Records at Fort Worth + More,”
presented by Aaron Holt

2-8 October

Research trip to Allen County Public Library, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

25 October, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“From Behind Bars: Using Prison Records in Your Research”

12 November

Mini-Seminar Series, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
presented by George G. Morgan

29 November, 7pm

AGS Monthly Meeting, Highland Park Baptist Church, 5206 Balcones Drive
“Holiday Festival and Antique Roadshow”

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