



Geiger Family

Preface

I want to thank everyone for their time and effort in assisting me in updating our family record. The following information culminates 12 years of research on our family lineage. I could not have completed this without the help of many genealogy websites and other family members' research. I want to give special thanks to Tim Trochelman (Karen Meadows & Susan Willis's cousin), he found Grandma Susan Geiger's story interesting and spent a lot of time researching our family tree, so thank you.

I have enjoyed researching and compiling this information. It is hoped that current and future generations gain a little knowledge of who we are and where we came from. I hope that I have provided all with photos or documents that they may not have.

I will continue to research the family to see if any tidbits arise on our ancestral line but it seems I have reached the end of the line at this point in time.

Susi Geiger

Thanks to everyone for their assistance.

Theresa L Rushlow
August, 2025

Phil & Susi Geiger



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Jean Baptiste



Geiger Lineage



Early Ancestors

Jean (John) Baptiste Geiger & Sophia Ohlrogge

Jean Baptiste Geiger was born on January 23, 1852, in Bergheim, Haut-Rhin, France, his father, Joseph B Geiger, was 26, and his mother, Marie Anne Greniz, was 26. I can only find one sibling for Jean his sister Marie Anne (1856 - ????)

Sophia Louise Elisabeth Ohlrogge was born on October 16, 1856, in Germany, her father, Hermann Heinrich Ohlrogge, was 47, and her mother, Anne Margrethe Elisabeth Schaffer, was 36. Sophia had 3 siblings, Anne Margrethe (1842-1842, Gerhard Friedrich (1850-1914), Johann Heinrich (1847-1917) and Rebecka Dorothea Margarethe (1860 - 1904). It appears the two boys were already in the United States prior to the rest of the family immigrating in 1856. Both boys lived in Ohio in 1856, Gerd was a farmer and John was a baker, John later moved to Indiana. I believe Rebecca also moved to Indiana where she married and I believe she died in 1904. The information on this side of the family is very sparse, with most of the information I can find is on John. It appears that Sophia's parents immigrated with the 2 girls and after that I can find no additional information on them, where they went, or when they died. It almost seems like they came to the United States, married off the 2 girls and then disappeared.

John and Sophia married on July 11, 1878, in Dayton, Ohio, and made their home in North Dayton at 2020 Stegman Ave. They had ten children in 24 years, Joseph Lawrence (1879-1926, Maria Theresia (1881-1890), Charles Bernard (1883-1977), Louis Henry (1903-1937), Elizabeth Louise (1888-1893), Alois Blasios (1891-1964), Frank Lawrence (1893-1976), George Thomas (1896-1969), Philip Andrew (1898-1957), and John Alex (1903-1959). The 2 girls Maria & Elizabeth both died young, leaving only the 8 boys to be raised.

Jean died from a stroke on October 2, 1931, in Dayton, Ohio, at the age of 79. Sophia died from Interstitial Nephritis with the complication of Gangrene in her foot and leg on March 14, 1919, in Dayton, Ohio, at the age of 62. Sophia & Jean are buried at Calvary Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Immigration

Sophia immigrated from Germany to the US at the age of 18, she arrived at Ellis Island in New York May 17, 1875 on the S.S. Oder with her parents and her sister Rebecca. They settled in Dayton, Ohio. Sophia was a homemaker.

Jean immigrated from France to the US at the age of 20, he arrived at the Port of New York on August 31, 1872 on the S.S. Erin, it doesn't appear that he was traveling with any other family. At this time he began using the Americanized spelling of this name and was known as John B. Geiger. He settled in Dayton, Ohio. As a teenager he had worked in the vineyards as a gardener in the Alsace-Lorraine area of France/Germany. When he arrived in the US he finished his schooling at St Mary's College in Dayton, Ohio (now the University of Dayton)., he continued his work as a gardener for sometime in the area and was an associate of the owner of Kramer's Pleasure Garden, a vineyard that is now Dayton Country Club. By the 1910 Census he was working as a finisher in an Auto Body manufacturing company.

Muller Lineage

Early Ancestors

Mihaly Muller & Suzanna Thomay

Mihaly Muller was born on March 5, 1858 to Michael Muller & Katarina Muller. He died on May 1, 1903 at the age of 45. He is presumed to have been born in the general region of Majerka, Prešov, Slovakia.

Unfortunately, his exact birthplace is unknown, at the time of this writing. Mihaly had 3 siblings, Jacob Muller (1867 - ?), Tobias Muller - (1869-?) and Katalin Muller.

Jacob Muller (Miller) immigrated to the US and was a coal miner, he appeared on the 1930 Census records and then nothing else after that. According to Aunt Kate, his sister who was 20 years younger than he and also lived in the United States, she was married to Janos Liptak. I am unable to find a birth record for her and I can not confirm that she lived in the United States at any point in time.



Susanna Thomay was born in May 1877, in Majerka, Prešov, Slovakia, her father was Mihaly Thomay and her mother was Susanna Muller. Susan had an Aunt that lived on Valley Street in Dayton, Tante Kline (Maria Thomay Thomay Kline). It gets a bit confusing but Maria Thomay married and divorced Tobias Thomay, when she immigrated to America in 1911 she said the person left in the old country was her sister Susie Pliskaner. What I have concluded is that Maria's 1st husband, Toby Thomay, was Susanna Thomay's brother, so this would have made her Susan Muller Geiger Aunt by marriage to Toby and Susan Thomay Muller Pliskaner's sister-in-law. Aunt Kate said she was married to Grandma's husbands brother in the interview but I think she meant her Mother's brother. More research would help confirm this but Toby's father was Mihaly Thomay on his baptismal record.

Muller Oral History

The Mueller family lived on a 100 acre farm in the town of Meierhofen, Austrio-Hungary. This is present day Il'hany-Majerka Slovakia. The town was very small and was located in a valley, so it flooded often and actually burnt down twice. The present day town would be quite different from the village the Mueller's called home.

Michael (Mihaly) Mueller married Zsuzsana (Susan) Zsuzsana Thomay married on July 19, 1896, Susan was 19 and Mike was 34. Susan Thomay was born in Il'hany-Majerka Slovakia. According to her daughter Kate Muller White she was born in May either on the 8th or the 15th. I think there is a bit of confusion because according to Kate both her sister and her Mother were born in May one on the 8th and the other on the 15th. I am unable to find a birth record for either but I can find a baptismal record for Toby dated May 9th, I also can not confirm her Mother's maiden name. However, the Marriage record for Mihaly and Susan indicated her father is Mihaly Thomay and her mother name was Susan Muller....Aunt Kate indicated that perhaps her grandmother's maiden name was Haas but again I can not confirm that or find any baptismal record. More work will need to be done to find out how the Haas's are connected to the family.

Michael & Susan Mueller had 3 children, Janos (1897-1898), Zsuzsana (1899-1976) & Kaitlin (1902-2000). Janos died as a child in Majerka. The girls both immigrated to the United States. Michael Mueller died after developing bronchial pneumonia in 1903. It is said he was plowing his fields in the rain and developed pneumonia and died. Susan remarried Jakob Pliskaner, 4 years later on March 26, 1905 and she had 3 additional children from that marriage, Mihaly (1905-1910), Tobias (1913-???) & Mathilda (1915-?????). The Pliskaner's and the Muller's were neighbors. Toby and Tilly Plischkaner remained in Europe and as far as I can tell never immigrated to the United States.

Muller Lineage - Cont' d

Susan Thomay Mueller Pliskaner died in 1946 at an unknown location. Per an oral history provided by Gus Thomay (Cleveland). Their village was burned down and they were moved into camps and Susan Pliskaner died while being moved, it is unknown what happened to Jakob Pliskaner. This would have been after the war had ended so I am assuming they were in a Russian internment camp but there is no confirmation what type of camp they were moved to. Considering the region I believe an internment camp would make the most sense. This information was provided by Gus Thomay (Cleveland) who lived in the village during this time, Gus provided this information by way of letter to Susan Geiger, however, I do not have a copy of the letter. Perhaps someone else in the family may come across it at some point.

The Gehrings with Grandma & Grandpa Geiger



Aunt Kate, Tillie & Lois Belz, Rich



Tante Kline, Grandma Geiger & ? 1942



Great Aunt Kate & Grandma



Phillip & Susan Geiger



Phillip Andrew Geiger was born on February 13, 1898, in Dayton, Ohio, his father, Jean Geiger, was 46 and his mother, Sophia Ohlrogge, was 41.

He met Zsuzsanna Muller (Susan Miller) at a dance hall on Valley Street and they married shortly after on March 16, 1917.

Susan Miller was the daughter of Mihaly Mueller & Zsuzsanna Thomay. She was their 2nd child born in I'hlany-Majerka Slovakia on 3/12/1899. Susan's father died when she was just 4 years old and her Mother remarried 4 years later. Her step father was not a kind man, he had left home and went to the US shortly after he married Susan's Mother, he returned in 1911 at that time Susan left her home for good, she was 12 years old. She went to work for a Doctor as a Mother's helper at a resort in Hamburg, Germany. On 7/12/1914 she left with 6 other girls from her village and a chaperon destined for the United States. Their ship was held in port in Germany for 30 days. She arrived in the United States at the age of 15 on 8/24/1914 as an indentured servant. She went to Pittsburgh PA living at the boarding house of her sponsor. She primarily worked as a maid for a couple of years until she could pay off her sponsor and at some point left and moved to Dayton Ohio. I believe her Great Aunt who lived in Dayton on Valley Street, a woman she called Tante Klein. Tante in German means Aunt. I am sure they were related, I just cannot find a paper trail.



Phillip & Susan had 8 Children, Charles, Mary Louise, Richard, John, Phyllis, Frederick, Nathan & Barbara. The last home they owned together was a small farm at 4648 Wagner Ford Rd; it was later part of Kitty Hawk Golf Course which has been abandoned and shut down. Phillip was employed for 12 years - Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corp. He Later was the owner operator of D & G Tool & Die Co in Dayton Ohio, they were located on Valley Street and later on Linden Ave.

Phillip died from a stroke on 6/20/1957 at the age of 59. Susan died from colon cancer on 10/11/1976 at the age of 77. They are buried at Dayton Memorial Park Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Of the many things Phil & Susie left their children was the value of family, hard work, laughter and love for a really ice cold beer.

Children of Phil & Susie Geiger



Charles Philip Geiger

&

Helen Sophia Konicki

Charles Philip Geiger was born on May 6, 1918, in Dayton, Ohio. Charlie served in the US Navy in WWII, he enlisted on December 29, 1944 and was discharged on November 10, 1945. Charlie worked as a toolmaker and enjoyed hunting and fishing and drinking. We spent a lot of time at Uncle Charlie's house and it seems there was always some game of some type cooking up or hanging up on a line bleeding out, I guess for someone not accustomed to hunting it could be alarming.

Helen Sophia Konicki was born on June 17, 1914, in Dayton, Ohio. Helen was a homemaker and was a very active member of the American Legion Auxiliary. Aunt Helen's cabbage rolls were the absolute best.

Charlie and Helen married on January 21, 1938, in Dayton.. They had six children and made their home at 2902 Hiawatha St in the Northridge area of Dayton.

Charlie died on March 6, 2000, in Dayton, Ohio, at the age of 81. Helen died on May 26, 1996 at the age of 81. They are buried at Dayton Memorial Park Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Children of Charles Geiger

1. ♀ Sharlene Virginia Geiger b: 10 Jan 1939 - d: 15 Feb 2019. age: 80
m: 8 Feb 1975 + Robert E Baldauf b: 8 Apr 1935. d: 1 Feb 2018
Buried at Fort Logan Cemetery, Colorado. No Children.
2. ♂ Charles Geiger Jr (Chuck) b: 12 Aug 1941
m: 2 Sep 1963. + Mary Beery b: 15 Sep 1938
2 Children (Jill & Tracy)
- 3.. ♀ Nancy Irene Geiger b: 22 Sept 1942
div: 31 Jan 1990 - Ronnie J Lewis b: 21 Jul 1937 d: 6 Apr 2005
4 Children (Rick, Philip, Curt & Stacie)
4. ♂ Jack Paul Geiger b: 29 Jan 1944 - d: 8 Dec 1975; age: 31
m: 17 May 1962 + Jeanie Strausburg b: 15 Apr 1947
4 children (Jim, Jeff, Jason & John)
5. ♀ Margaret Susan Geiger (Peggy) b: 31 Oct 1949.
m: 31 Jul 1976 + Stanley C Ketelsen b: 22 Mar 1950
3 children (Damon, Cheryl & Brian)
6. ♀ Diane Josephine Geiger b: 12 Oct 1951.
div: 23 Jan 1974-Dennis L O'Ryan b: 14 Mar 1951-d: 16 Jun 2009;age: 58
2 children (Doug & Dan)
m: 23 Nov 1979. + Jeff Dunn b: 04 Jul 1949.



Grandchildren of Charles Geiger

Chuck Geiger's Children

1. ♀Jill Renee Geiger b: 10 Mar 1965
div: 28 May 2019 - Ronald Martin b: 01 Nov 1964. m: 20 July 1985
2 children (Jordan & Alexander)
2. ♀Tracy Lynn Geiger b: 12 Nov 1969

Nancy Lewis's Children

- 1.. ♂Rickey C Lewis b: 31 Mar 1960 div: 14 Jun 1990 - d: 30 Oct 2016; age: 56
div: 14 Jun 1990 - Lori Bitters b: abt 1962. m: 19 Oct 1985
1 child (Chelsey)
2. ♂Philip Charles Lewis b: SEP 1962. - d: 1962; age: 0
3. ♀Stacie L Lewis b: 26 July 1968
- 4.. ♂Ronald Curt Lewis b: abt 1971 - d: 17 Jun 1995; age: 24.
m: 8 Jul 1994 + Angela M Tangeman b: 18 Jan 1973
1 child (Tory)

Jack Geiger's Children

1. ♂James Robert Geiger b: 28 Nov 1962
m: 04 Apr 1987 + Lisa Diane Powell b: 31 May 1966
2. ♂Jeffrey Paul Geiger b: 07 Sep 1964 in Dayton, Montgomery, Ohio, Un
m: 07 Sep 1985 + Cynthia Mae Baker b: 14 Feb 1965
3 Children (Sam, Ben & Jackie)
- 3 ♂Jason Allen Geiger b: 29 Apr 1971
m: 05 May 1994.+ Kristie Mikesell b: 21 Jan 1972
4. ♂John Michael Geiger b: 30 Jun 1972
4 children (Zach, Cara, Zoe & Corbin)

Peggy Ketelsen's Children

1. ♂Damon Ketelsen b: 28 Sep 1970
3 children (Kayla, Jacob & Trinity)
2. ♀Cheryl Ann Ketelsen b: 21 Sep 1980
2 children (Aurora & Odin)
3. ♂Brian Ketelsen b: 14 Mar 1984
m: 02 Oct 2010 + Cheryl Flora b: 28 Nov 1984
2 children (Joel & Isla)

Diane Dunn's Children

1. ♂Douglas Paul O'Ryan b: 01 Mar 1969.
div: ? - + Tammy Lynn Toupin b: 07 Feb 1969
3 children (Jennifer, Dylan & Kyle)
m: ?+ Justian Moradian Risso b: 19 Jul 1968
3 Children (*Wylee, *Hunter, & *Fox)
- 2.. ♂Daniel O'Ryan b: 23 Nov 1970
1 child (*Calen)

Tracy & Jill



Jeff, John & Jason



Peggy & Family



Charles Geiger Family + Bill Geiger



¹ *Stepchildren

Great - Grandchildren of Charles Geiger

Children of Jill Geiger

1. ♀ Jordan Nicole Martin b: 13 Jul 1990
2 children (Atticus & Cody)
2. ♂ Alexander Charles Martin (Alec) b: 18 May 1993
m: 20 Jul 2020 + Daniella

Children of Rick Lewis

1. ♀ Chelsey Renee Lewis b: 05 May 1989
m: 02 Jun 2019 + Patrick Dailey
1 child (Cohen)

Children of Curt Lewis

1. ♀ Tory Cheyenne Lewis b: 22 Nov 1994
1 child (Phoenix)

Children of Jeff Geiger

- 1.. ♀ Samantha Geiger b: 06 Nov 1986.
m: 08 Oct 2010 + Alexander Pauly b: 19 Jan 1986
2 children (Conor & Luke)
2. ♂ Benjamin Paul Geiger b: 04 Dec 1988.
+ Emily Rose Ryder (Rose) b: 22 May 1987. m: 06 Oct 2023
2 children (*Wyatt, Willow)
4. ♂ Jackie Nicole Geiger b: 14 Mar 1993. 2 children
+ Christopher Dotson b: 7 Apr 1990. m: 31 May 2018
2 Children (Coda, *Peyton))

Children of John Geiger

- 1.. ♂ Zachary Adam Geiger b: 27 Sep 1994.
- 2.. ♀ Cara Marie Geiger b: 19 Sep 1996.
- 3.. ♀ Zoe Irene Geiger b: 31 Dec 2007.
4. ♂ Corbin Geiger b: 12 Feb 2012.

Children of Damon Ketelsen

1. ♀ Kayla Richelle Ketelsen b: 10 Apr 1990
2 children (Cylas & Avilia)
2. ♂ Jacob Alan Ketelsen b: 30 Oct 1994.
+ Sativa Lyn Ruisi b: 22 Jul 1994
2 children (Theseus)
- 3.. ♀ Trinity Starr Ketelsen b: 25 May 2000

Children of Cheryl Ketelsen

1. ♀ Aurora Helen Powers b: 27 Aug 2017.
2. ♂ Odin James Powers b: 28 Aug 2017.

Children of Brian Ketelsen

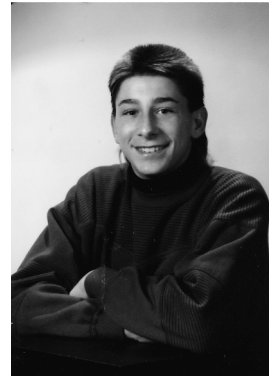
1. ♂ Joel Isaac Ketelsen b: 12 Nov 2017
2. ♀ Isla Flora Ketelsen b: 03 Sep 2020

Charles Geiger Grand children

Rick Lewis



Curt Lewis



Tory, Stacey, Chelsey



Tim & Lisa



Great - Grandchildren of Charles Geiger

Children of Doug O'Ryan

1. ♂*Wylee Risso b: 7 Jun 1994
2. ♀Jennifer O'Ryan b: 29 Apr 1995
3. ♂*Hunter Risso b: 3 Nov 1995
4. ♂*Fox Risso b: 13 May 1999
5. ♂Dylan O'Ryan b: 17 Feb 2000
- 6.. ♂Kyle O'Ryan b: 17 Feb 2000

Children of Danny O'Ryan

1. ♂*Calen Moore b: 19 Aug 1994

2nd Great- Grandchildren of Charles Geiger

Children of Jordan Martin

1. ♂Atticus Alexander Martin
2. ♂Cody Allen Martin

Children of Celsey Dailey

1. ♂Cohen Daniel Dailey b: 22 Apr 2023

Children of Tory Lewis

1. ♀Phoenix Miller b: 22 Apr 2023

Children of Sam Pauly

1. ♂Conor Thomas Pauly b: 12 Aug 2015
- 2.. ♂Luke Wayne Pauly b: 21 Aug 2018

Children of Ben Geiger

1. ♂*Wyatt Eugene Lowe b: 20 Mar 2013
2. ♀Willow May Geiger b: 3 Sep 2024

Children of Jackie Dotson

- 1.. ♂Coda Hayes Markowich b: 01 Apr 2011
2. ♀*Peyton Dotson b: 10 Apr 2011

Children of Kayla Ketelsen

1. ♂Cylas Jacob Ryan b: 09 Feb 2013
2. ♀Avilia Marie Fountain b: 06 Jun 2018

Children of Jacob Ketelsen

- 1.. ♂Theseus Ryan Ketelsen b: 09 Mar 2018.
2. ♀Nova Lynn Ketelsen b: 11 Mar 2021

Rick, Chelsey, Nancy & Stacey



Damon & Family



Doug, Diane, Katie & Dan



Jeff Geiger's Grandkids





Mary Louise Geiger

&

William S. Pulaski

Mary Louise Geiger was born on February 29, 1920. Mary was many things and a bit of a renaissance woman. She played baseball. She worked outside of the home for Leland Airborne and retired from there. She was very active and could be found working in her garden, fishing or playing bingo with friends. To this day my husband still talks about Aunt Mary's walleye catch, which was quite the story considering this happened when she was in her 80's and involved her and her cousin Leona Pope going out on a boat on lake Erie catching fish and then bringing them back to Dayton and frying them up, the fish were so good.

William S Pulaski (Bud) was born on January 5, 1916. His last name at birth was Puchalsky and at some point changed to Pulaski. Bud worked for Frigidaire in the 1940s and later for Chrysler. It seemed that they always had a home or trailer on a lake somewhere where they would spend weekends and vacation time fishing and playing on the water. I remember spending a lot of time as a kid at the lake with Aunt Mary & Uncle Bud. I also have a vivid memory of their basement because there was the freaky coconut shrunken head thing that hung right when you went down the steps. I wonder if anyone else got freaked out by it.

Mary & Bud married on March 16, 1937. They had two children and made their home on 3420 Maume Ave in the Northridge area of Dayton, Ohio.

Mary died on April 27, 2014, at the age of 94. Bud died on December 25, 1984, at the age of 68. Mary and Bud are buried at Willoview Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Children of Mary Pulaski

1. ♂ Philip John Pulaski Sr. b: 13 Feb 1939 - d: 20 Jul 1980 ; age: 41
div: 18 Aug 1976 -Peggy Bales b: 23 Feb 1939
3 children (Sherry, John, & Brenda)
m: 25 Aug 1978 + Loretta Jones b: 21 Jul 1941 - d: 27 Jan 2008; age: 66
3 children (Joe, Sandy, & (Tina)
2. ♀ Mary Lou Pulaski b: 10 Mar 1945 - d: 19 Aug 2019 ; age: 74.
div: 5 May 1975 Clarence H Thompson b: 23 Mar 1943 - d: 11 Jul 2000; age: 57
5 children (Kim, Glenna, Becky, Angie & Chrissy)
m: 8 May 1991 + Donnie King b: 03 Jan 1949

Susan Geiger w/ Aunt Mary

Center Bud & Charlie Geiger

Mary & Bud with Theresa Allen Rushlow



Grandchildren of Mary Pulaski

Butch Pulaski's children

1. ♀ Sherry Lynn Pulaski b: 11 Dec 1956
div. 28 Nov. 1979 - Bruce G Mantz b: 8 Aug 1955 - d: 18 Feb 2013; age: 57
2 children (Bruce & Lori)
m: 1 Apr 1991. + Mark E Loges b: 01 Feb 1960
- 2.. ♂ Philip John Pulaski Jr (John) b: 8 Sep 1958 - d: 1 Mar 2006 ; age: 47
div: 3 Jul 1985 - Karla Jean Eglesberg b: abt 1958
2 children - (Philip III & May Katherine)
- Judy Ann - 1 child (James))
3. ♀ Brenda Lee Pulaski b: 13 Jun 1960 - d: 19 Apr 2024 ; age: 63
? - 1 Child (Jason)
- Ed Vanwey b: 17 Feb.
2 children (Eddie & Tina)
m. 2 Sep 2006+ Kevon S Dapore b: abt 1963.
4. ♂ Lawrence J Pulaski b: 10 Jul 1962
4 Children -(Casey, Theresa, Lawrence, Loren)
5. ♀ Sandra K Pulaski (Sandy) b: 08 Aug 1964
div: 27 Jan 1994 - Ronald L Delong b: 07 Jun 1956
2 children (Megan & Sean)
6. ♀ Tina Pulaski b: 07 Aug 1967. d: 19 Feb 1968; age: 0.

Butch Pulaski Children



Mary Lou King's children

1. ♀ Kimberly Ann Thompson b: 21 Nov 1963 - d: 27 Sep 1964; age: 0
2. ♀ Glenna Marie Thompson b: 21 Aug 1965.
div: 4 Nov 1994 + David Anthony Chambers b: 1961
1 child (Arika)
- Jack Flohre
1 child (Jack)
3. ♀ Rebecca Kay Thompson b: 26 Nov 1967 - d: 01 Aug 2010; age: 42.
+ Scott Martin Boyer
3 children (Randy, Ronnie & Ryan)
4. ♀ Angela Jean Thompson b: 22 Apr 1970
+ Robert Oberon Woods
2 children (Taylor & Ross)
5. ♀ Anita Christine Thompson b: 11 Aug 1973.
+ Doug P Stacey
3 children (Kirsten, Kimberly, & Karley)

Mary Lou & Barb



Great - Grandchildren of Mary Pulaski

Children of Sherry Lodges

- 1.. ♂ Bruce G Mantz Jr b: 16 Feb 1976
-Shana Lucas - 1 child (Blake)
div. 27 May, 2008 - Angela Hicks - 1 child (Brea)
2. ♀ Lori L Mantz b: 09 Aug 1978.
m.: 4 Jul 2004 + Jeremy J Hooten b: 24, Mar 1978
4 children (Joss, Landon, Jaxn, & Jeremy)

Children of John Pulaski, Jr

1. ♂ Philip J Pulaski III b: 06 Jul 1980.
2. ♀ Mary Katherine Pulaski b: 2 Dec 1982 in Ohio, USA.
3. ♂ James Michael Pulaski b: 18 Nov 1988.

Sherry Lodges Family



Great - Grandchildren of Mary Pulaski (Continued)

Children of Brenda Dapore

1. ♂Edward Benjamin Vanwey Jr b: 1 Dec 1982
m: 15 May 2010 + Miranda N Plummer b: abt 1994
1 child (Nautalia)
- 2.. ♀Christina Marie Vanwey b: 16 Aug 1985
m. 27 Mar 2020 + Michael T Ramey b: 27 Nov, 1987
2 children (Kaitlin & Jayden)
3. ♂Jason Stanley Pulaski b: 18 Sep 1979
3 children - (Steven, Hannah & Kaiden)

Children of Joe Pulaski

- 1.. ♀Casey Joe Pulaski b: 02 Feb 1980.
+ Jesse B Dozier Jr - 2 children (Autumn & Jesse)
- 2 ♀Teresa M Pulaski b: 09 Jul 1983.
+ Khristopher M Banning 1 child (Khristopher)
- 3 ♂Lawrence Joseph Pulaski II b: 25 Jul 1994 -1 child (Landen)
- 4 ♀Loren L Pulaski b: 06 Dec 1995.

Pulaski Family



Great - Grandchildren of Mary Pulaski

Children of Sandy Delong

1. ♀Megan L Delong b: 18 Apr 1992 + Alex M Conn
2 children (Cadence & Aubriella)
2. ♂Sean Tyler Delong b: 10 Jul 1993.
+ Paige Voigt
1 child (John)

2nd Great- Grandchildren of Mary Pulaski

Children of Bruce Mantz Jr.

1. ♂Roger Blake Mantz b: 12 Mar 1996.
2. ♀Brea A Mantz b: 28 Nov 2003

Children of Lori Hooten

1. ♀Joss L Hooten b: 17 Sept 2005
2. ♂Landon J Hooten b: 10 May 2007
3. ♂Jaxn Hooten b: 08 Jul 2011.
4. ♂Jeremy J Hooten b: 8 Jul 2011

Children of Philip Pulaski III

1. ♂Caleb Pulaski b: 08 May 2001
2. ♀Jordyn Pulaski b: 03 Sep 2006
3. ♀Laiah Robinson Pulaski b: 26 Oct 2015

Children of Mary Katherine Pulaski

1. .Joseph Young b: 26 Apr 2000.
2. ♀Kristen Pulaski b: 18 Nov 2005
3. ♂Mason Pulaski
4. ♀Myla Pulask

Children of Eddie Vanwey Jr.

1. ♀Nautalia Vanwey b: 01 Aug 2012

Children of Christina Ramey

1. ♀Kaitlin M Ramey b: 27 Dec 2006.
2. ♂Jayden M Ramey b: 26 Oct 2010.

Children of Jason Pulaski

- 1.. ♂Steven L Pulaski b: 27 Jun 2001.
2. ♀Hannah N Pulaski b: 7 Jul 2005.
3. ♂Kaiden M Pulaski b: 01 Oct 2014.

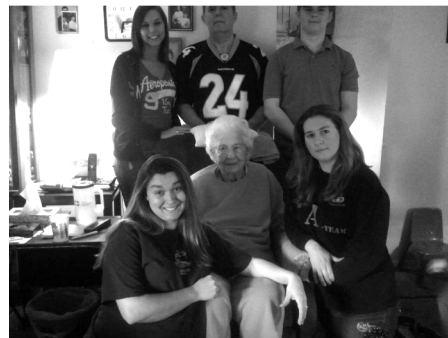
Children of Casey Dozier

1. ♀Autumn Page Dozier b: 01 Jan 2000.

Eddie & Family with Brenda



Joe & Family with Mary



2. ♂ Jesse B Dozier III b: 23 Sep 2005.

Children of Teresa Banning

1. ♂ Zachary K Banning b: 24 Jan 2008.

2nd Great- Grandchildren of Mary Pulaski Continued

Children of Lawrence Pulaski II

1. ♂ Landen Pulaski b: 04 Mar 2014.

Children of Megan Conn

1. ♀ Cadence H Conn b: 29 Jun 2014.

2. ♀ Aubriella R Conn b: 01 Aug 2018.

Children of Sean Delong

1. ♂ John Delong

Children of Eddie Vanwey Jr.

1. ♀ Nautalia Vanwey b: 01 Aug 2012

Children of Christina Ramey

1. ♀ Kaitlin M Ramey b: 27 Dec 2006.

2. ♂ Jayden M Ramey b: 26 Oct 2010.

Children of Jason Pulaski

1. ♂ Steven L Pulaski b: 27 Jun 2001. - 1 child

2. ♀ Hannah N Pulaski b: 7 Jul 2005.

3. ♂ Kaiden M Pulaski b: 01 Oct 2014.

Children of Glenna Flohre

1. ♀ Arica Nichole Chambers b: 2 Feb 1985 in Ohio, USA. d: 08 Apr 2010; age: 25.

2. ♂ Jack D Flohre b: 04 Jan 1992.

Children of Becky Thompson

1. ♂ Randall Scott Boyer b: 16 Jul 1984

m: 3 Jun 2017 + Kelly M Roellig b: 7 Sep 1984. - d: 19 Jul 2020; age: 35.

2. ♂ Ronnie James Boyer b: 11 Sep 1987

3. ♂ Ryan Michael Boyer b: 30 Apr 1991

Children of Angie Thompson

1. ♀ Taylor Renee Woods b: 23 Feb 1993

2.. ♂ Ross Oberon Woods b: 30 Jul 1999

Children of Chrissy Stacey

1. ♀ Kirsten H Stacey b: 20 Nov 1996.

2. ♀ Kimberly D Stacey b: 18 Sep 2000.

3. ♀ Karley R Stacey b: 17 Dec 2001.
m: +Dylan Burns 2 children (Tyler, Jordan)

3rd Great- Grandchildren of Mary Pulaski

Children of Steven Pulaski

1. ♂?

Children of Karley Burns

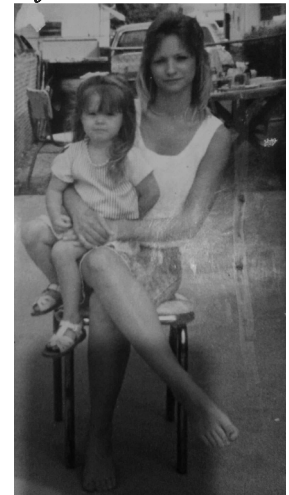
1. ♂ Tyler Burns b: 19 Dec 2022

2. ♀ Jordan Layne Burns b: 18 Jun 2025

Butch Pulaski Children



Glenn & Arica



Jack & Glenna



Chrissy & Family



Becky's Boys with Mary





Richard Nicklas Geiger

&

Lillian B. Chestnut

Richard Nicklas Geiger (Rich) was born on November 12, 1921. Rich was a tool maker by trade. He was an avid gardener and had a small farm. Their home was always open for family and friends in the winter time for some intense "bobsledding", which involved tying a sled or car hood to the back of a truck or tractor and then piling everyone on, and I do mean everyone. The riders held on to ropes for dear life while the driver pulled the "bobsled" through the snow, as fast as they could. There were some injuries from time to time, but everyone survived. Jeannie Geiger actually

got knocked out once bobsledding. One of the more unique memories was his glass eye. I wish I knew the story behind it, but he took great joy in freaking me out when I was little by removing his eye or pretending too, and then washing it out in his mouth and putting it back in. Maybe he really didn't have a glass eye, no, I think he really did have a glass eye but maybe he didn't really take it out and clean it that way..

Lillian B Chestnut (Tudie) was born on June 24, 1916. Tudie was a homemaker. She kept a beautiful home and was a loving wife, mother and grandmother. My mother Barbara Geiger Allen, shared a story with me on how Tudie had these rugs neatly laying on her wood floors and as a teen, she and her cohort Nancy Geiger Lewis would sneak to Rich and Tudie's when they were away and slide across the rugs on the wood floors leaving them messy. Why they did this I will never know but I don't think they were ever caught and I don't think they ever confessed.

Rich and Tudie were married on January 3, 1942,. They had three children and made their home at 4555 Northern Cir in Dayton, Ohio.

Rich died on April 27, 1993, at the age of 71. Tudie died on December 20, 2005, at the age of 89. Rich and Tudie are buried at Willowview Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Children of Rich Geiger

- 1.. ♂Richard Allen Geiger (Allen) b: 27 Mar 1944.
m: 29 Jun 1968 + Judith Stout b: 30 Sep 1947
1 child (Robbie)
2. ♂Lee Eldon Geiger b: 15 Mar 1946
div: 4 Jan 1978 + Mary Ellen Serrer b: 1946
2 children (Mark & Matt)
+ Sandra E Fessler (Sandy) b: 22 Nov 1946.
- 3.. ♂Timothy A Geiger (Tim) b: 29 Jan 1948. div: 11 Jan 1983
div: 11 Jan 1983 - Wilma Jean Popham b: 17 Dec 1947
2 children (Gina & Jennifer)
m: 14 Mar 1985 + Connie J Inman b: 07 Apr 1951
1 child (TJ)



Grandchildren of Rich Geiger

Children of Allen Geiger

- 1.. ♂Robert Nickolas Geiger b: 10 Jul 1982
m: 22 May 2010 + Lindsey Rice b: abt 1983

Children of Lee Geiger

1. ♂Mark Eldon Geiger b: 15 Aug 1968
m: 5 Oct 2002 + Angela Joy Crowell b: 19 Nov 1974
- 2.. ♂Matthew Allen Geiger b: 10 Nov 1974

Children of Tim Geiger

1. ♀Gina Marie Geiger b: 16 Nov 1972
m: 12 Jan 2009. + Jeffrey Scott Vance b: 24 Jun3
2. ♀Jennifer Anne Geiger b: 01 May 1976
m: 28 Jul 1995 + Johnathan Matthew Miller b: 29 Jul
2 Children (Johnathan & Alexander)
3. ♂Timothy Joe Geiger b: 29 Oct 1985
m: 11 Jul 2021 + Christi E Hecht b: abt 1991

Great-Grandchildren of Rich Geiger

Children of Jennifer Miller

- 1.. ♂Johnathan Matthew Austin Miller (Austin) b: 14 Aug 1995
m: 30 Jun 2021 + Daniell Nelson (Dani)
1 child (Josette)
- 2.. ♂Alexander Michael Miller (Alex) b: 3 Sep 1999

Great-Great-Grandchildren of Rich Geiger

Children of Robbie Geiger

1. ♂Owen Geiger b: 2018.

Children of Austin Miller

1. ♀.Josette Elaine Miller b: 22 Feb 2024.

Jennifer & Family



Tim Geiger & Family



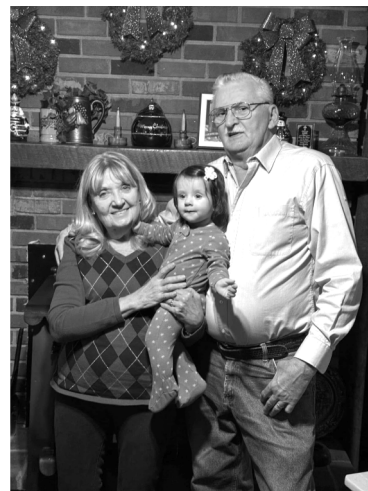
Allen & Family



Robbie & Family



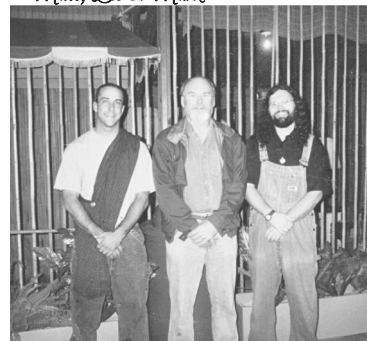
Connie, Tim with Josette



Mark & Lee



Matt, Lee & Mark





John Michael Geiger

John Michael Geiger (Jack) was born on June 18, 1923. He died in a motorcycle accident on September 16, 1941, at the age of 18. I don't have a lot of information on Jack. He died before my Mother was born, if I am doing my math correctly Grandma was either just pregnant with Mom at the time of the accident or got pregnant shortly thereafter.

Jack was employed as a toolmaker for the Sterling Tool Company.

Jack is buried at Dayton Memorial Park Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Cycle On Which Youth Was Killed



JACK GEIGER, 18, OF NORTHRIDGE, died in the above crash Tuesday noon, and a companion, Eugene Weng, of Wagner Ford road, was gravely injured. The crash occurred when Geiger allegedly steered his motorcycle into the car driven by Florence E. Orr, of 1118 Cushing avenue. Mrs. Orr and a woman passenger escaped injury. The crash occurred at the intersection of route 25 and Ridge avenue.

Jack Geiger, 18, Of Northridge, Killed Instantly



JACK GEIGER

One youth was killed and another seriously injured when a motorcycle and auto crashed head-on on the Dixie highway, (Route 25) near Ridge avenue about 12:30 p. m. Tuesday.

Jack Geiger, 18, of Tenth avenue, Northridge, driver of the motorcycle was killed outright, and his passenger, Eugene Weng, 17, of Wagner Ford road, suffered compound fractures of the right leg and right arm when the cycle overturned on him. He was reported to be in serious condition at Good Samaritan hospital early Tuesday afternoon.

Florence E. Orr, 44, of 1118 Cushing avenue, driver of the auto with which the motorcycle collided, and Mrs. Harry Hansen, of Cincinnati, a passenger in the auto, were uninjured.

The woman driver told investigating officers the highway was

Concluded on Next Page, Column 2

Jack Geiger--

Concluded from Page One

clear at the time of the crash. The motorcycle was traveling toward her at a high rate of speed, she said, and the driver had his head down to break the wind. Apparently the cyclist did not see her car, she told State Highway Patrolman Wendell Lohr.

Surviving Geiger are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Geiger, three sisters, Mrs. Mary Pulaski, Barbara and Phyllis Geiger; and four brothers Richard, Charles, Billy and Fred.

Weng is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Weng.



Phyllis Anne Geiger

&

John William Frame

Phyllis Anne Geiger was born on September 12, 1925. Phyllis was always put together but she also enjoyed a good adventure and seemed to find the perfect partner in Bill. My Mother had great admiration for her big Sister. She always seemed glamorous to Mom. In their later years Phyllis always got great enjoyment when someone thought Mom was the older of the two. My Mom and Phyllis had many commonalities, one of which being the love of food. I recall one adventure they had at an all you can eat crab leg buffet, the crab carcasses were so tall you couldn't even see them sitting behind them. Oddly enough the

restaurant stopped offering all you can eat shortly thereafter.

John William Frame (Bill) was born on May 29, 1931. Bill worked and retired from General Motors. He also was a US Air Force veteran serving in the Korean War Conflict. Bill always had a smile on his face, he enjoyed history, adventure, traveling and generally having fun. I remember he had the same love for animatronic items that did goofy things that I did and he would bring them out at Christmas time. The best memory I have of Uncle Bill is his laugh, it would fill a room.

Phyllis and Bill married on October 19, 1957. They had three children. They made their home on 5745 Benedict Rd, Wayne Twsp (Huber Heights), Ohio.

Phyllis died on May 29, 2013, at the age of 87. Bill died on July 27, 2012, at the age of 81. Phyllis and Bill are buried at Dayton Memorial Park Cemetery in Dayton, Ohio.

Children of Phyllis Frame

1. ♂ Michael William Frame b: 09 Nov 1959 - d: 29 Jul 1982; age: 22.
2. ♀ Lori Ann Frame b: 13 Jul 1961
div: 11 Feb 1991 - Larry Owen Thompson b: 24 Oct 1950 - d: 30 Oct 2014; age: 64.
2 children (John & Shauna)
m: 11 Dec 1991 + Howard Joseph Nelson, Jr (Joe) b: 01 May 1962
2 children (*Will & Myranda)
3. ♂ Christopher L Frame (Chris) b: 8 Sep 1965
m: 27 Mar 1986 + Misty D Richardson b: 19 Sep 1967
3 children (Amanda, Mike, Alex)

Phyllis



Mike, Ronnie & Aunt Jane



2 * Stepchildren

Grand children of Phyllis Frame

Children of Lori Nelson

1. ♂*William Joseph Nelson (Will) b: 26 Jun 1986
m: 23 Oct 2011. + Danielle Nicole Krickenbarger b: 26 Jan 1988
3 children (Madison, Bailey & Reid)
2. ♂John Thompson b: 24 Oct 1987
- 3.. ♀Shauna Thompson b: 01 Nov 1989
+ David Larone Martin b: 17 Sep 1983
6 Children (*David, *Dominic, Jordan,*Aniya, *Khloe & Jacoby)
4. ♀Myranda Nichole Nelson b: 26 Mar 1993
m: 07 Jun 2014. + Denver Mowery b: 31 Dec 1991
4 children (Barret, Oaklyn, Cole & Flint)

Children of Chris Frame

1. ♀Amanda Frame b: 11 Oct 1987.
2. ♂Michael Frame (Mike) b: 20 Aug 1990.
m: 30 Sep 2023 + Kelsey Renee Grimm
1 child (Johnathan)
3. ♀Alexandra Frame (Alex) b: 08 Sep 1993.

Great Grand-Children of Phyllis Frame

Children of Shauna Thompson

1. ♂*David Martin Jr b: 8 May 2006
2. ♂*Dominic Martin 5 Jan, 2010
3. ♂Jordan Joseph Martin b: 7 Mar 2011.
4. ♀*Aniya Patton b: 26 Sept, 2011
5. ♀*Khloe Martin b: 13 Aug 2012
- 6.. ♂Jacob Alexander Martin b: 3 Feb 2018

Children of Will Nelson

1. ♀Madison Nicole Nelson b: 4 Jun 2008
2. ♀Bailey Jane Nelson b: 10 May 2012
3. ♂Reid Joseph Nelson b: 27 Mar 2020

Children of Myranda Mowery

1. ♂Barrett Isaac Mowery b: 03 May 2015
2. ♀Oaklyn Elizabeth Mowery b: 01 Dec 2017
3. ♂Cole Ryan Mowery b: 26 Oct 2019
4. ♂Flint Jameson Mowery b: 01 Mar 2022

Children of Mike Frame

1. ♂Jonathan William Frame b: 08 Apr 2023

Shauna & Family

Myranda & Family

Phyllis & Family



Lori & Family



Chris & Family



Mike with Son



Alex



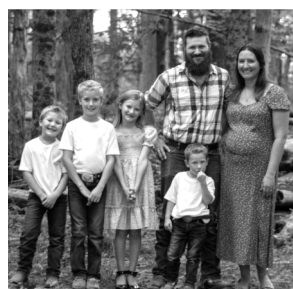
Mandy



Will & Family



John



3 * Stepchildren



Frederick Allen Geiger

&

Donna M Jarnagin

Frederick Allen Geiger (Fred) was born on July 2, 1931. Fred was a US Army Veteran and served in the Korean War. Fred was very proud to participate in the Honor Flight program for Veterans and was accompanied by his son Ron on the flight to Washington DC to see all of the war memorials. For the first 9 years of my life our backyard and Fred & Donna's backyard were connected, so to say I spent a lot of time there would be an understatement. In addition, my Dad and Fred served on the Wayne Twsp Volunteer Fire Department together as both Firefighters and EMT's for the department. The fire station was a second home for all of us. I am not even sure if I can properly summarize Fred. He was a GM man, retired from Harrison Radiator. He loved his GMC RV and loved to travel. He was a pilot, I remember going for Airplane rides as a kid, on one such ride he was doing some fancy flying and Patti literally turned green, poor thing, so airsick. Uncle Fred flew his boys and my brother and Dad to the Indianapolis time trials one year, which is an absolutely incredible memory for them. He was a wealth of knowledge that he would happily share, whether you wanted to hear it or not. When we moved to the farm I am not sure who was more excited, my Mom or him, luckily, he was able to show my Dad (the City boy) the ropes on how to operate farm equipment.

Donna M Jarnagin was born on August 29, 1936. Donna, if not for my Aunt Donna I don't think I would have been able to do as much as I did when I was a kid. She was a guiding light in my childhood and since I was joined at the hip with Patti it seemed that whatever Patti got signed up for, ballet, ice skating, gymnastics, I did too and Aunt Donna was our driver. It certainly helped that we lived right next to each other. She was the epitome of unconditional love. I think my childhood would have been very different if Aunt Donna wasn't a presence in it. When I was 12 I went on a cross- country road trip with Aunt Donna & Uncle Fred and Patti, in a "camper" Van, it was an adventure. I have such great memories from that trip. It was particularly amusing because CB radios were all the rage, so Aunt Donna & Uncle Fred had so much fun with that, I think Aunt Donna's handle was "candy apple" or something along that line. I had a very unique bond with my cousin Patti, so this in turn made me have a unique bond with Aunt Donna. I hope she knew how much I adored her.

Fred and Donna married on November 7, 1953 and had 5 children. They made their home at 5735 Tibet Dr. in Wayne Twsp (Huber Heights), Ohio and later moved to 6328 Hemingway, also in Wayne Twsp (Huber Heights), Ohio.

Fred died on May 2, 2018 at the age of 86. Donna died on March 20, 2015 at the age of 78. They are buried at Dayton Memorial Park Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

Children of Fred Geiger

1. ♂ Schimm Geiger b: 11 Nov 1955 - d: 11 Nov 1955; age: 0.
2. ♀ Victoria Ann Geiger b: 26 Jul 1956 - d: 11 Aug 1956 : age: 0.
3. ♂ Frederick Geiger Jr (Fred) b: 23 Feb 1958
div: 5 Jun 1995 - Rita M Culp b: 07 Sep 1962
4 children (Danny, Jon, Sam & Cathy)
4. ♂ Ronald Allen Geiger (Ron) b: 20 Jun 1959
div: 2 Nov 1992 - Susan Marie Oreyro b: 22 May 1959
2 children (Matt & Phil)
+ Donna Lee Duhaime
2. ♀ Patricia Ann Geiger (Patti) b: 12 Dec 1965 - d: 15 Nov 1983; age: 17.



Patti



Grandchildren of Fred Geiger

Children of Fred Geiger Jr.

1. ♂ Daniel Justin Geiger (Dan) b: 04 Sep 1984
3 children (Justin, Austin & Savannah)
2. ♂ Jonathan Aaron Geiger (Jon) b: 06 Oct 1986
m: 31 Dec 2010 + Angel M Gibson b: 9 Mar 1987
3 children (Blaine, Cole, Kayden & Aleala)
3. ♂ Samuel Joseph Geiger (Sam) b: 10 Apr 1988
+ Chasity Joy May Stidhem b: 6 Sep 1989
3 Children (Antonio, Kyliegh, Aleala)
4. ♀ Catherine Marie Geiger (Cathy) b: 18 Oct 1989
m: 04 Aug 2016. + DJ Allen Thuma b: 28 Sep 1989
3 children (DJ, Wyatt & Quinn)

Children of Ron Geiger

- 1.. ♂ Matthew Ryan Geiger (Matt) b: 21 Mar 1982
m: 09 Nov 2024 + Elizabeth Segal
2. ♂ Phillip Joseph Geiger (Phil) b: 19 Dec 1983.
div: Bryana Lee Reeves b: 19 May 1986
1 child (Amelia)

Great-Grandchildren of Fred Geiger

Children of Dan Geiger

1. ♂ Justin Daniel Geiger b: 03 Apr 2003
m: 11 Sep 2022 Rhylee Geiger
1 child (Weston)
2. Austin Matthew Geiger b: 05 Mar 2005.
3. ♀ Savannah Cheryl Lynn Geiger b: 10 May 2006.

Children of Jon Geiger

1. ♂ Blaine Geiger
2. ♂ Cole Geiger
3. ♂ Kayden Geiger

Children of Sam Geiger

1. ♂* Antonio Michael Mack b: 17 May 2007
2. ♀* Kyliegh Valentina Stidhem b: 1 Oct 2011
3. ♀ Aleala Sapphira Marie Geiger b: 6 Jan 2016

Children of Cathy Thuma

1. ♂ DJ Allen Thuma Jr b: 27 Sep 2013.
2. ♂ Wyatt Andrew Thuma b: 13 Jul 2016.
3. ♀ Quinn Iliene Thuma b: 21 Feb 2019

Children of Phil Geiger

1. ♀ Amelia Geiger b: 8 Oct 2017

Great- Great-Grandchildren of Fred Geiger

Children of Justin Geiger

- 1.. ♂ Weston Lee Geiger b: 29 Mar 2025

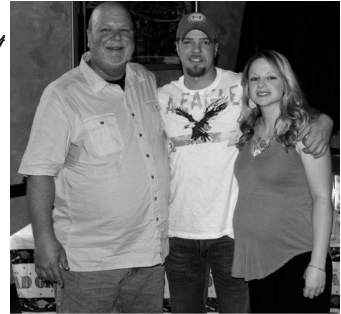
Dan with Sons & Grandson



Ronnie & Family



Freddie with Sam & Cathy



Cathy & Family



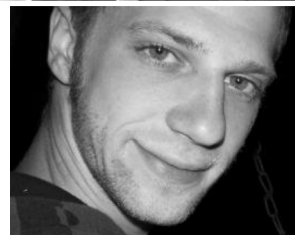
Dan & Family



Phil & Matt with Fred



Jon



4 * Stepchildren



Nathan William Geiger

&

Jane Eleanor Byram

Nathan William Geiger (Bill) was born on November 10, 1937. Bill worked for Frigidaire in Dayton, Ohio on Keowee and Monument Avenue; the building is now gone. I remember this because the building was right next to the road and as a kid when we would drive by the building we would wave to Uncle Bill, I don't remember actually seeing him, but we waved. I didn't spend as much time at their home as I did Fred & Donna's but I was there often. My Parents along with Bill & Janie and 3 other couples gathered one Saturday night every month for about 50 years for Poker Club. Each couple took turns hosting Poker Club so we got to

know all of them very well over the years.

Jane Eleanor Byram (Janie) was born on June 13, 1937. Janie, was a very creative person from what I remember. She was a teacher and owned a floral business for a time, I recall that she seemed to have a plethora of craft items in the basement of their home. I guess it intrigued me as a child because my Mom didn't really craft things at that time, so to me it seemed impressive. I wasn't particularly close with her but she was a very interesting person and seemed to embrace things that interest me today. I think had I spent more time with her I would have found her fascinating because she had more of a creative personality.

Bill & Jane married on June 21, 1958. They had two children. They made their home at 7590 Walmac St., Wayne Twp (Huber Heights), Ohio.

Jane died on April 4, 2005, at the age of 67, and was buried at Polk Grove Cemetery in Butler Twp, Ohio.

Children of Bill Geiger

1. ♀Karen Sue Geiger b: 05 Jan 1962
 div: 9 Jan 2015 - David J Flohre b: 4 Sep 1961
 2 children (Max & Stephanie)
 m: 15 Dec 2017 + Keith P Meadows b: 12 Nov 1961
2. ♀Susan Carol Geiger b: 11 Nov 1964
 div: 26 Oct 2005 - Matthew J Scott (Matt) b: 06 Jul 1966
 3 children (Josh, Becca, Dan)
 m: 25 Jun 2010 + William W Willis (Bill) b: 25 Oct 1961



Grandchildren of Bill Geiger

Children of Karen Meadows

1. ♂Max William Flohre b: 16 Aug 1988
- 2.. ♀Stephanie Shay Flohre b: 29 Jul 1992
m: 3 May 2024 + Joshua G Master b: 87 Mar 1982

Children of Susan Willis

1. ♂Joshua J Scott b: 3 Mar 1988.
m: 19 Sep 2010 + Erin N Landis b: 20 Feb 1989 m: 19 Sep 2010
2. ♀Rebecca Renee Scott b: 3 Apr 1990
- Daniel G Toms b: 6 Apr 1987
1 child (Braden)
+ Aaron McKillip b: 3 Dec
3. ♂Daniel Dillon Scott b: 26 Sep 1995
m: 4 Aug 2018+ Morgan K Potts b: 23 Jul 1996

Great-Grandchildren of Bill Geiger

Children of Josh Scott

1. ♀Logan Elizabeth Scott b: 8 Jan 2013
2. ♂Corbin James Scott b: Feb 2016
3. ♂Benton Wyatt Scott b: 25 Sep 2018

Children of Becca Scott

1. ♂Braden L Toms b: 24 Aug 2012.

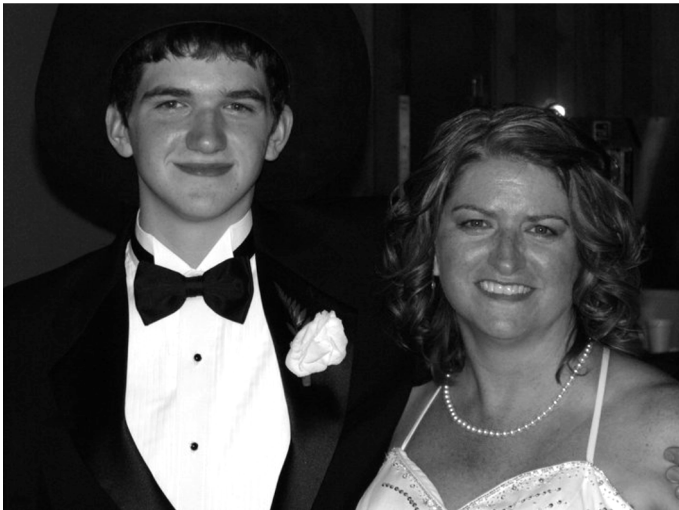
Karen & Keith



Bill Geiger Family



Dan & Susan



Bill's Grands & Great Grands - Susan's Family



Karen's Family





Barabara Sue Geiger

&

David Andrew Allen

Barbara Sue Geiger (Barb or Bobby) was born on February 23, 1941. My Mom, she was a force. If you haven't figured it out by now the Geiger's are blessed with personalities that would fill rooms, a joy for life that is infectious, the stubbornness to make anything possible (just tell them they can't) and

commitment to family and hard work. My Mom embraced it all. An active participant in all things that brought her joy. She drove a school bus for Wayne Twsp Schools (Huber Heights) for 30 years, the kids loved her. She participated in bus-driving rodeos, and won. She was always busy, bowling, playing cards, volunteering at the VFW, the Auxiliary at the Firestation, later active in the Eastern Star. She loved to travel with her family and friends, loved to go camping with her camping club, loved playing cards with her poker club friends, loved to cook, she just loved life. What Mom loved more than anything else is being with people, as long as those people were fun.

David Andrew Allen (Dave or Butch) was born on July 9, 1939. My Dad, a gentle soul with beautiful blue eyes. Mom ran the show and Dad let her, I don't think he could have loved her anymore. He retired from Pitney Bowes (Monarch Marking Systems), he was a tool-and-die man. Dad was involved in everything Mom was involved in, if Mom was happy he was happy. Dad was a volunteer firefighter and EMT for Wayne Twsp. He enjoyed traveling and playing cards. He was a fabulous woodworker, making all sorts of items for us and his grandkids. He was an avid reader, he loved to learn, and work puzzles. In his youth he was a bit of a rebel, he tried his hand at boxing and said he stopped boxing after he got hit for real the first time. He worked for the Carnival, that is how he met my Mom. He was working at the fair, as a carnie, and Mom was in a 4h baking competition at the fair. The Newspaper wrote a blurb about the baking competition with Mom's picture and that is how Dad found her again. Great story.

Barb & Dave married on March 12, 1959. They had three children. They made their home at 5734 Tomberg in Wayne Twsp (Huber Heights), Ohio and later moved to the farm at 7959 Chambersburg Rd, Wayne Twsp (Huber Heights), Ohio.

Barb died on June 16, 2016, of lung cancer, the age of 75. Dave died on November 6, 2014, of a stroke, at the age of 75.

Children of Barb Geiger

1. ♀ Barbara Sue Allen (Barb or Be-Be) b: 4 Sep 1959
m: 7 NOV 1981 + James Tatton Morgan Jr b: 13 Feb 1958
2 children (Jenny & Michelle)
2. ♂ David Andrew Allen (Dave) b: 14 Aug 1961 .
m: 28 Apr 1984. + Carol Meade b: 15 Aug 1962
3 children (*Chrissy, *Jenny, & Katie)
3. ♀ Theresa Louise Allen b: 11 Apr 1964
-William Jeff Collins b: 4 Jun 1963 - 3 Sep 1979 - 16
1 child (Bonnie)
m: 16 Nov 1985 + Keith Brian Rushlow b: 1 Mar 1961

* Stepchildren

Theresa, Be-Be, Davey



Grandchildren of Barb Geiger

Children of Be-Be Allen

1. ♀ Jennifer Suzanne Morgan (Jenny) b: 21 Mar 1984
m: 18 Feb 2012 + Marc Philip Hoffman b: 10 Mar 1986
2 Children (Connor & Luke)
2. ♀ Michelle Morgan b: 28 Feb 1986.

Children of Dave Allen

1. ♀ Chrstina Ann Moore b: 18 Dec 1980
m: 3 Apr 2004 + John Augustine b: 11 May 1978
6 Children (Cetta, John, Luke, Matthew, Eli, Micah)
2. ♀ Jennifer Marie Moore b: 21 Nov 1981
m: 19 Dec 2009 + James Michael Huffman (Mike) b: 22 Jul 1980
2 children (Carter, Reed)
3. ♀ Kathleen Suzanne Allen b: 26 Jul 1985
-Christopher Sievering - 1 child (Christoper)
m: 29 Apr 2023 + Tony Lamb Jr
3 children (*Grace, *Matthew, * Brayden)

Children of Theresa Rushlow

1. ♀ Bonnie Marie Allen b: 8 May 1980
m: 14 Oct 2005 + Philip James Severt b: 17 Mar 1978
2 Children (Mason, Chloe)

Great-Grandchildren of Barb Geiger

Children of Jenny Hoffman

1. ♂ Connor Hoffman b: 08 Nov 2014
2. ♂ Luke Hoffman b: 24 Jul 2016

Children of Chrissy Augustine

1. ♀ Concetta Ann Augustine b: 28 Feb 2006.
2. ♂ John Latimer Augustine b: 13 Jun 2007.
3. ♂ Luke James Augustine b: 21 Jan 2009 - d: 22 Jan 2009; age: 0.
4. ♂ Matthew David Augustine b: 21 Jan 2009 - d: 22 Jan 2009; age: 0.
5. ♂ Eli Mack Augustine b: 04 Oct 2010.
6. ♂ Micah William Augustine b: 19 Jul 2012.

Children of Jenny Huffman

1. ♂ Carter James Huffman b: 08 Apr 2010.
2. ♂ Reed Michael Huffman b: 08 Apr 2010

Children of Katie Lamb

1. ♂ Christopher David Sievering b: 27 May 2006 - d: 27 May 2006; age: 0.
2. ♀ *Grace Elizabeth Lamb b: 06 Jun 2022

3. ♂ *Matthew James Lamb b: 08 May 2008
4. ♂ *Brayden Wayne Lamb b: 14 Jul 2016

Children of Bonnie Severt

- 1.. ♂ Mason James Severt b: 21 Jun 2008
2. ♀ Chloe Marie Severt b: 1 Feb 2011

Theresa Rushlow & Family



Bonnie Severt Family



Barbar Morgan & Family



Jenny Huffman & Family



David Allen Family



Chrissy Augustine family

Jenny Huffman Family



Katie Lamb Family



* Stepchildren

Susan Muller Geiger - Majerka

1867-1918

Susan (Grandma) always said she was Austrian, which at the time of her birth would have been the Austro-Hungarian Empire. For years I tried to find her village in Austria, until I realized that her village was probably no longer part of Austria



Her village is actually in modern day Slovakia which is closer to the border of Poland than Austria.



PREFACE MEIERHÖFEN (MAJERKA)

The original text in German is from the a copy of a book of unknown author and unknown publication date which was provided by Michael Tremba of Cleveland, Ohio. It is believed that the book was published after 1944.

The pages which follow were translated by father and daughter, Erich Steinheimer and Anke Dawson. As speakers of the German language, they note that the German language in which the document is written in an older, dialectal version of German, different than that which is spoken today within the borders of the country of Germany. It is likely the style of German that was spoken in Meierhöfen at the time that the document was originally published. We are very grateful to them for helping us with this project.

Tim Trochelman 23 September 2012

- Meierhöfen has also been known also as Majerka and Majorka. Today (2012 A.D.) it is called Majerka.
- Because of the small size of the villages in the valley, Majerka is paired with the village of Ilh'any and together they are typically known as Ilh'any-Majerka.
- Locations had names in several languages; German, Slovak, Hungarian and sometimes Polish and when the community is very, very old, even Latin. When available, this document presents the German names followed in brackets by the names in the other languages spoken in the region.
- Because of the size of the village, addresses are merely by "house number" and they do not have a street name associated with the address.
- The history of this region of the world is peppered with a lot of geo-political turmoil. Further research on the Austro-Hungarian Empire and on the Russian "Reds" wars would more fully color your understanding of the obstacles and strife that the inhabitants of the region endured after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Meierhöfen A German Town in the Oberzips Region
by Dr. Johann Tremba
Location and Spread-Out Growth

When one wanders from Zipser Bela [Slovak: Spišská Belá, Hungarian: Szepesbéla, Polish: Biała Spiska], wandering, crossing Kreuz and reaching the Kreuzer Höhe [Kreizer Hej] (which means "small mountaintop"), there is the most beautiful panoramic view. Looking back one sees the silver-glowing curves of the Popper River which snakes through the Zipser valley. There are many churches with their great steeples as well as the villages of: Zipser Bela, Kreutz, Windschendor [Slovak: Totaslu], Bierbunn, Landeck, Kreig-Malthern and Buschendorf [Slovak: Bušovce]. Far in the background rises the mighty mountain silhouette of the Höhe Tatra (Tatra mountain) with its snow-covered peaks. Toward the east, the pyramide-shaped peaks of the Leutschau-Lublauer mountain range greets you, the Nadel (Ihla) at an elevation of 1284 meters. In local slang, the Nadel is also known as the Tims.

Dreamingly nestled in the small valley of the Hollumtzbach Creek is the village of Meierhöfen, the Götschelberg mountain to the left and the Barich to the right. It looks like these mountains would suffocate the village. The founders of Meierhöfen were therefore

forced to accept this small strip of land in the valley and build their homes along the Hollumtzbach Creek and partially along the slopes of the mountains. The Götschel peak (also known as Getshel) protects the village from cold north winds which, therefore, leaves the temperature in the village one to two centigrade warmer than in the Popper valley or in the neighboring villages.

The Hollumtzbach Creek starts under the Nadel peak. It flows first from the east to the west and creates the border between the villages of Hundertmorgen [Slovak: Hodermark] and Meierhöfen. The creek turns at Hundertmorgen in a westerly direction and later toward the north. The length of the creek from the Nadel peak to the confluence at the Popper River is approximately 18 kilometers. It flows through Hodermark, Jurske-St. Girgen and Hollumtz.

Traffically and strategically Meierhöfen was located at an unfavorable spot. Only two roads guide you in and out of the idyllic, sleepy country home village into the pulsating world. One way led toward the north through the valley of Hollumtzback Creek and into the Popper valley where the local lumber business was transported to Pudlein [Slovak: Podolíneč, Hungarian: Podolin, Polish: Podoliniec]. The other road went toward the southwest passing the sulphur-spa city of Leibitz [Slovak: Ľubica] toward Käsmark [Slovak: Kežmarok, Hungarian: Késmárk, Polish: Kieżmark, Latin: Kesmarkium]. It is worth mentioning the foot trail along the Hodermärker Zigeunersiedlung (Hodermärker gypsy village), along the Kreutzer Höh and Kreutz toward the Zipser Bela train station. Railroad connections were possible at Zipser Bela or Pudlein. The street conditions were very bad; traffic in the rainy or snowy seasons, fall, winter, spring, came almost to a complete standstill.

History and Founding of the City

Meierhöfen was founded around 1300 and was named after the Meierhof Estate which was located at that time within the Leibitz district. The exact date and who founded the village cannot be clearly established. However, the first mention of Meierhöfen appeared by Leibitz in 1328, recorded by Karl Robert under the name of Mayerhöwen. There is a record at the Käsmarker archive, "Doc Lites et Processus cum opp. Leibitz," that mentions that the city of Käsmark, in the region of today's Hundertmorgen (Hodermark) owns properties there. The city sold a portion of land in 1301 to Mr. Tylo—a wealthy judge from Zipser Bela, with the right to establish a home state. Another record from Käsmark in 1439 indicates that Meierhöfen paid taxes to the city of Käsmark.

Despite all of the previously mentioned property records and records being dated to Mr. Tylo and the city of Käsmark, it could be assumed, however, that it was actually founded as Hodermark. The Tylo property, according to records, and the properties of the city of Käsmark are today within Hodermark. Meierhöfen is today located on the former soil and ground of Leibitz. The veracity of this statement reinforces an old church record of Meierhöfen, where it says, "In approximately 1400 from this place sprang from the mayoral community of which free men own their own property in the Free-State of Leibitz upon their own slopes, founded by Jacob Sauer Gebürg in the valley and have edified, in view of their commodity and pasture, half and secluded acres, this mayoral community ordered with host and shepherds, not on the alone contest of the cattle of their masters, but also should take care of their arable land yonder; with peculiar heed to their limits, so that it does not creep into which might abort, or of what damage would be dealt to fields and forests." (Common translation: The clan and organization of the mayoral community, which were the principal master of the Royal Free-State of Leibitz, was founded in the valley by Jacob Sauer Gebürg. In consideration of their commodities, with the grazing grounds and other acreages, the mayor hired and put in charge shepherders and a land overseer to look after the fields, animals and to protect the property borders. Their jobs include that no neighboring animals would graze on their protected acreage or damage the forests.)

Since this successful mayoral community had proven itself and its members grew, plus several new buildings were added, the citizens of Leibitz asked them to grant them some land and in return they would offer their obedience, support and would pay taxes. The City of

Leibitz granted their wishes and decided to form, like the mayoral community of Villageschafft. These are the first recorded beginnings of Meyerhöfen.

Further Development of Churches — School

Life in a small country village is primarily involved with church and school activities. Both determine the future advances of lifestyles in the village, especially the education aspect which fosters the reputation of the village and its citizens.

The first settlers of Meierhöfen had to travel 11 kilometers to attend church services in Leibitz. Since this undertaking toward church services was not easy, these settlers built their own church between 1440-1441 which was located in the middle of the village and just across from the evangelical school. The church location was, however, most unwisely chosen because high waters during the rainy season created severe damage to the church building with cracks and deterioration. After fifteen years the villagers were forced to demolish their church. This new church building was started in 1456. Some signs of that church building are still evident today, however, only in ruins. The new location for the new church was also not wisely chosen because the mountain slope in the winter time and during the snow melting spring season brought such waters to the valley that the brick walls started to deteriorate and crumble. In 1620 there was a general renovation necessary. The needed money funds were accumulated through generous contributions of the villagers and especially by Judge Johann Roth from Leibitz. The now totally-renovated church was used up the year 1854.

The whole village of Meierhöfen, including its pastor, adopted the Lutheran-Evangelical faith in 1568. Therefore, this church celebrated 106 years of the Lutheran faith. In 1674 the church was returned to the Roman Catholic faith initiated by Captain von Lublau (Stanislaus Heraldius Lubomiersky). The church was built as a third below the former in 1854.

After the Catholics took over, the Lutheran-Evangelical villagers experienced a hard time. Their church services were celebrated in secret and in various private homes - only later on in a so-called "Prayerhouse." That difficult time was finally changed by Joseph II through his "Toleranz-edikt" (Edict of Tolerance) which from year to year improved the faithful Lutherans in the village to the point where they were thinking of building a new church. That church building was started in 1824 through the generous contribution of the faithful Lutheran-Evangelical villagers. The money, however, ran out soon which stopped the building of the church. It took eleven years to finally finish the building after raising more money. On November 8, 1835 the new church was formally blessed and sanctified. The excitement, however, did not last long. On June 24, 1846, around midnight, a fierce fire destroyed most of the village, including a big portion of the church. A temporary roof was finally replaced after two years. The bell tower next to the church dates to 1886 and was constructed out of wood. In 1935 the church was totally renovated and opened on its church anniversary.

The Roman Catholic elementary school was built in 1769 and was a simple wooden structure. Several rooms comprised the school; a living room in which the schoolchildren were taught, a kitchen, a chamber for storage, a stable for the animals and a garden. The location of the school was also near the parish house in which the pastor resided. Today's Roman Catholic elementary school was built in 1844 with stone and mortar. It provided living quarters for the teacher as well as a larger auditorium for teaching the students. In 1942 a fierce fire destroyed the building.

The Evangelic-Lutheran school was built in 1784. Classes were held before in a rented house. This old school building had the house number 16 which led later to its suitable name, "Aus der Schule" (school building). The new school building, next to the Evangelical church, dates back to 1910. It was constructed in a massive style with a metal roof and was one of the few buildings which survived the fierce fire of 1942. The name of the teacher at that time was Karl Heltzer.

A large classroom, an adequate teacher accommodation and additional rooms fulfilled all needs for schooling. Both schools accommodated all classes from first through eighth grades.

Population — Ground and Soil

The main population of Meierhöfen was mostly of German origin. Statistical figures show the following populations: The village had in 1713 - 213 citizens. In 1832 it had 578 citizens. The latest statistic of 15 December 1940 - it had shrunk to 392 people. These numbers expressed in percentages: Germans - 80.4%, Slovaks - 4.6%, Ruthenians - 1.3%, and Gypsies - 13.8%. These population numbers were, however, strongly reduced from 1831 to 1832 through the epidemic disease, cholera, as well as a strong emigration to the Banat region of 1847-1849 due to severe food shortages at home. Most citizens of Meierhöfen were now mostly Evangelic-Lutheran. In

percentages it is: Evangelic-Lutheran - 53.3%, Roman Catholic - 39.3%, and Greek Catholic - 7.4%.

Most of Meierhöfen's citizens were farmers. People of trade were: one specialist in woodworks, one smith, one shoemaker and repairer, one taylor, one restaurateur/local tavern owner and a travelling salesman. My personal impression: the agricultural involvement was partially neglected due to the fact that the abundant richness of woods, for housing and roof shingles was more prosperous. This additional income made up for the agricultural

shortages. The necessary groceries were easier obtained by buying them in the larger city than growing and harvesting them at home.

The greater of the municipality's owned land totaled approximately 1200 hectares. About 394.4 hectares were used as agricultural land, grassland was 102.5 hectares, high pastures for grazing was 43.3 hectares, forest at 617.4 hectares, home yards/lawns at 4.0 hectares and roads with unfertile land was 37.5 hectares.

The individual field-region names were: in the west — Kehr, Teich, Donnerkaul. The southwestern region: Bienhaus. In the east: Eastern Forests. Across the Eastern Forest are the castles. From that point toward the Nadel (Ihla) is the Waldried (Reed Forest). The soil of that region is a fertile, sometimes heavier loam soil.

Since the demand for wood shingles vanished slowly, a new impulse strengthened the agricultural business again. Again, most care was devoted toward new crop plantings and larger livestock. Toward the end of the 1930s the yield of wheat was most successful.

City Management

The management of the village of Meierhöfen was put under the auspices of the district of Käsmark. Käsmark also housed the most important governmental district agencies. Restrictions and laws of the district were directed through the area notary at Hollumtz. There was also where the birth, marriage and death records were located.

The schools of higher education were also there. The man mostly responsible for law, justice and order was the local judge/mayor including his second-in-command and the City Fathers who were elected from the village or city population.

Meierhöfen's postal service was served by Zipser Bela. A designated postman from the village made his trip forth and back every day. The man enforcing the law and order in the village was the policeman, stationed at Zipser Bela.

The district doctor also had a practice each spring to immunize and check the health status of the schoolchildren.

A big portion of daily village life also centered on both religious congregations as well as to the unselfish work tasks of the teachers.

The Roman Catholic congregation at Meierhöfen was a self-sufficient parish with a pastor who also had the obligation of serving the village of Schwefelbad near Leibitz. Today's area

around Leibitzer-Schwefelbad, Rißdorf [Slovak: Ruskinovce], Kottenhaus is restricted military territory and cannot be stepped in. Both villages were therefore evacuated.

The Evangelical-Lutheran congregation of Meierhöfen was managed and sustained by Zipser Bela before the evacuation from Leibitz. The Evangelic teacher was in charge of all church obligations except the coupling and the passing out of the Holy Communion. The teacher baptized, buried the dead, and he also provided religious education as well as confirmation classes. A special "thanks" and "respect" has to be given to Karl Meltzer who has worked unselfishly as a teacher and church Levite/cantor for more than thirty years. He was also the first chronicler. Thanks to his recordings we are today able to report extensively about Meierhöfen. After Mr. Melzter's demise, the following teachers taught at the Evangelic elementary school: Daniel Regitko (from October 1 until the end of 1936), Julius Neupauer from Durlsdorf (from 1937 to the end of 1938), Ludwig Budinsky from Matzdorf [Slovak: Matejovce] (from 01 January 1939 to the festivity of the Epiphany (January 6, 1945). He was also the last reporting chronicler.

What Mr. Meltzer had accomplished for the Evangelic-Lutheran congregation, Mr. Robert Sármany accomplished for the Roman Catholic congregation. After his demise in 1935, the following teachers worked and taught at the Roman Catholic elementary school: R. Zitkovitsch from Kniesen, Adolf Radl (SudentenGerman), Wenzel Richter from Tachau, Franz Kredatus from Durlsdorf, Franz Schönwiesner (Leibitz). On Septemeber 1, 1939, Wilhelm Nigriny from Kniesen, was called to serve at the Roman Catholic elementary school. He worked and served there until June 30, 1942.

Report From The Youngest History

A big "thank you" to the Roman Catholic priest, Eleuther Aladár Ruschbaschen (1923-1939) who was loved by all of Meierhöfen's classes of society (his motto: "Worship each other"), deserves most of the credit because the Roman Catholic school remained a school of the German language. He was also most instrumental by founding the consumer cooperative, a business where the consumer could buy, at fair prices, foods and merchandise (1936-1937). He was the lead director.

A promising upward trend, with high hopes, to achieve in a short time, better connections to the outside world because of the new independent statehood. The Carpathian Germans were granted their own cultural self-dependence. This triggered a big awakening in all German cities and villages.

Meierhöfen opened a new kindergarten with a big contribution of the Evangelical church congregation which provided the necessary rooms in the parish house. This step was a great move toward educating the younger pre-school children toward the seriousness of regular schooling. The first pre-school teacher was Hilde Horvay from Matzdorf. Her successor was Else Wink, also from Matzdorf. The next one's name was Engel from Krombach [Slovak: Krompach] with the last pre-school teacher Susanne Laser from Malthern.

An event of larger consequence was the newly-adopted school law of 1940 which dissolved both religious - one class schools. They were now turned into a German village school with two advancing classes.

From the war activities there was barely anything noticeable in Meierhöfen. There was no comparison to World War I which degenerated the village to deep problems. In the middle of this quiet, peaceful, developing village came suddenly a tragic catastrophe. On June 6, 1042 a terrible, fierce fire destroyed the whole village in a few hours. From 103 homes only twelve were spared, including the Evangelical school. This tragic event needed immediate help for the village. Within the following first weeks, the villagers were supported with the most essential groceries and needs. As soon as the news of this tragic event became known, especially among the German population in Slovakia, a genuine support emerged which had never happened before. The whole German Volksgruppe (People's Group), with all of its leading members, put all effort into motion to help, assist and rebuild the village in Slovakia.

Large contributions arrived, like a German Volksgruppe of 150,000 members which contributed over a million Marks. Mentioning these generous contributions should also be an official "Thank You" to all contributors for their generous help and support of the rebuilding of Meierhöfen. Since an official "Dankeschön" was not possible, due to the advancing war actions, that "others" benefitted most from that great effort of rebuilding Meierhöfen. The new political power-provokers changed the house façades to their Slavic styles. This change was never our true intention.

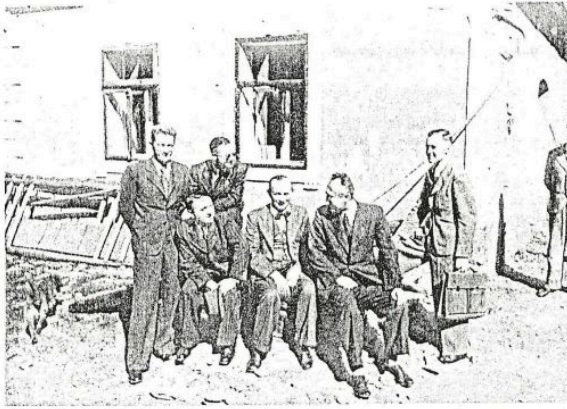
The war activities advanced closer and closer. It soon reached the borders of Slovakia. Partisan activities increased in a violent number. It was the middle of August 1944. Under the leadership of a Russian officer and in a moonlit night, Meierhöfen was attacked. Several shots were fired, however, nobody was injured or died. The attack was mostly directed toward the food supply depot. This supply depot was almost totally robbed of all supplies and carried away in a horse-drawn wagon.

The war situation on the Eastern Front decayed from day to day. The war-front advanced so close that Meierhöfen's existence was doomed. At the beginning of September 1944, women and children, including everyone at school, along with the teachers, were evacuated to Zakopane

[Slovak: Zakopané]. In October the rest of the woman and older men followed. Meierhöfen suddenly became a village without women.

With the "Farewell Church Service" on the Epiphany holiday (January 6, 1945) the Evangelical congregation of Meierhöfen and German Meierhöfen was erased. The rest of the villagers followed the big tracks leading toward the west.

Publisher's note: A heart-felt thanks to teacher, Ludwig Budinsky, for the images and the contributions. His tireless dedication to the great fire, his work as a cashier for the reconstruction, and his advice in these difficult times cannot be sufficiently appreciated. The author of this article, Dr. Johann Tremba, died by the copy deadline. We thank the deceased and wish to honor his memory.



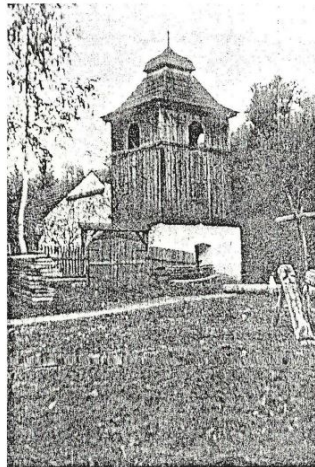
A picture depicting six men which were the most instrumental in rebuilding Meierhöfen after that terrible fire — Rebuilding Commission: Architect Budinger; Dr. Dollmann from the Office of the State Secretary; Adalbert Wanhoff, Chairman of the Rebuilding Commission.



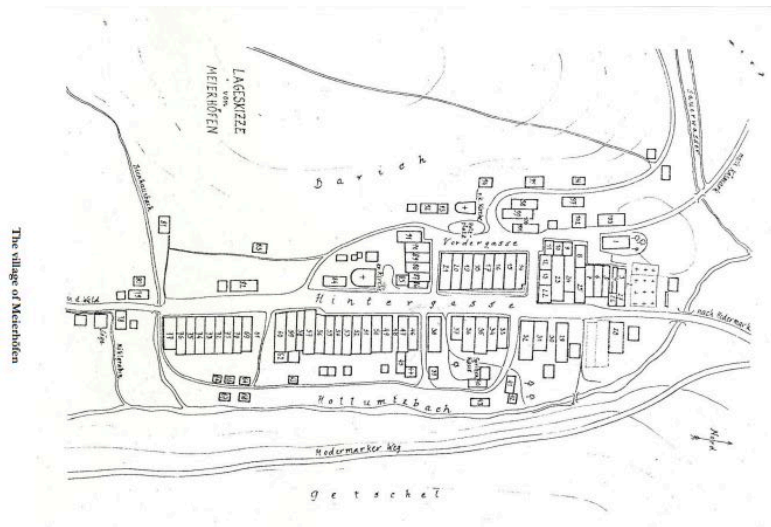
Catholic church in Meierhöfen



Evangelical Lutheran Church and School with the Branch Forest behind



Clock tower of the Evangelical church



Katherine Muller White Interview Transcript

My mother Barbara Allen & Phyllis Frame interviewed Katherine White before she passed, this was Susan Muller Geiger's sister. She was able to give a brief history of their family and village. I am still confused about all of the familial connections between those who lived in Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Dayton. Also the information I have gathered doesn't completely match the oral history, specifically Susan Thomay's mother's maiden name; it had been recorded as Haas and also Wagner. My research indicates that Susan Thomay's mother's maiden name is still unknown. Aunt Kate says her grandmother was a Haasz. There were so many repeated first and last names in the village, more research is needed. I believe that Susan Haasz was her mother and her father was Jacob Thomay. Hopefully I will be able to update the family tree once I research further but at this point I would rather record known information than to speculate. What I have determined is that in small village of Majerka the population would have been under 500 people and of the recorded births for the area in the 1800's 40% had the surname Thomay, so it is my belief that all of the Thomay's in the village were related in some way.

The following is a transcript of an oral interview done with Great Aunt Kate White (Grandma Suzie Geiger's sister). Phyllis Frame and Barb Allen interviewed her. I think it was in 1999. I have the audio file and did my best to transcribe it, apologies ahead of time for typos or misunderstood words.

Aunt Kate: Older brother died from pneumonia. Double pneumonia. Chronic pneumonia, as we would call it here. And that's the same thing our father died of.

Phyllis: Now, was he older than you?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, older than your mother. He was the first.

Phyllis: He was the first boy.

Aunt Kate: That's right.

Phyllis: And then there was another boy?

Aunt Kate: No, that was your, that was me. That's the three she had from Muller. The three children were from her first husband and this is from her second husband.

Phyllis: Okay, then there was this one girl.

Aunt Kate: He had, like, measles, and turned in, like you would call, what do you call it, scarlet fever and he died. That was from a second, that was his brother.

Phyllis: Yeah, that was a Plischkana.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, then, after that, he comes, see, and then she comes. She is the youngest.

Phyllis: Then Toby was born next and lived.

Aunt Kate: Toby was born 1912, and Tilly was born 1915.

Phyllis: This is Tilly.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, Tilly. She was five years old, and Toby was six when I left.

Phyllis: Now, what year did you leave?

Aunt Kate: 1920, and Tilly was born in May, but I don't know. Mom's birthday was in May, too, but I don't know, was the 8th or the 15th. See, I don't know which one of them. If Tilly's was the 15th, Mom's was the 8th. Now, I don't know. They both were born in May. He was born in.

Phyllis: Was he born after Mom, like, come over here? Was Mom home when Toby was born?

Aunt Kate: Yeah.

Phyllis: Was she?

Aunt Kate: No, Mom wasn't home. He was born 1912. She was working.

Phyllis: She was, okay. She was out working at that resort.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. She was out there working at that resort already when he was born. He was born 1912. Well, now, see how it was. My father died when I was... I was a year old in April, and he died in May.

Phyllis: Okay, what year were you born?

Aunt Kate: I was born 1902, and he died 1903, just like 11, 13 months later. And then Mom...

Phyllis: Mom said he died of pneumonia.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, bronchial pneumonia. That's what he had, double, what they called it. He went out in the field, see and he was plowing, and it rained.

Phyllis: She always said he drank ice water.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, yeah, yeah, he did.

Phyllis: When it was hot and sweaty.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, yeah. He had high pneumonia. I mean, high fever. And you would call it double bronchial pneumonia, see, because he had it in the neck and all of that. And then after that, Mom was four years alone, and she got remarried. It's been a year.

Phyllis: Now, the Plischkana, he was from your village?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, he lived next door, yeah. They lived at the two doors.

Phyllis: What was his first name?

Aunt Kate: Jacob. His name was Jacob. Have you got other pictures? I was going to look for them, too. I was going to take them in. See, your mother gave me two pictures.

Phyllis: Oh, of him, you mean? No

Aunt Kate: Yeah, one like that. I got one like that.

Phyllis: No, this is all I got of them. Well. This is it.

Aunt Kate: She gave me.

Phyllis: That's him, too. Oh, that's the same guy.

Aunt Kate: When did she give me them?

Phyllis: That's the same guy. Okay, well.

Aunt Kate: I don't know where we went. Cleveland or Pittsburgh.

Phyllis: Okay, now, this is Jacob Miller, Jr. Who is he? It says a photo of Jacob Miller, Jr. on the back.

Aunt Kate: I don't know him, but of course, Miller, my brother.

Phyllis: You don't know who it is?

Aunt Kate: Oh, Jacob Miller, Jr. This must be. This is my brother's son in Pittsburgh.

Phyllis: Your brother?

Aunt Kate: That's Michael, yeah. That's Jacob, who was my father's brother in Pittsburgh.

Barb: Oh, your father's brother.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, my father's brother, Miller, see? And they got it in English because we spelled it all with two letters.

Phyllis: That's Louise and them's uncle in Pittsburgh then?

Aunt Kate: No, they're no relation to him.

Phyllis: Oh.

Aunt Kate: They're no relation. This is Jacob. That's my father's brother because he was here in Pittsburgh, and that's how my dad, when he was here. See, our father was in this country, in the United States. Then he came back. When he came back, that's how he married my mother afterwards.

Phyllis: Oh, he was here and went back home?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, he went back home.

Phyllis: Your father's name was what? What was your father's first name?

Aunt Kate: Mike, and his was Jake.

Phyllis: Michael, what was his middle name, do you know?

Aunt Kate: No, don't have no middle names. And this is a nephew to my father. That's his brother's son. See? That's his brother's son. Yeah, that's his brother's son.

Phyllis: Well, what happened to them over in Pittsburgh? Didn't you ever see them or anything when you came here then?

Aunt Kate: No, I never seen them. Sis might have?

Phyllis: I thought that's who the people were in Pittsburgh, related cousins.

Aunt Kate: No, they are our cousins from the Haas. They are from our side.

Phyllis: From your mother's side.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, the Steins, you mean? There was Tilly Stein:

Phyllis: What was your mother's maiden name?

Aunt Kate: My maiden name?

Phyllis: Your mother's.

Aunt Kate: Thomay.

Phyllis: Thomay.

Aunt Kate: Thomay.

Phyllis: Your mother's maiden name.

Aunt Kate: Maiden name was Thomay.

Phyllis: That's where the Thomay's in Cleveland come from.

Aunt Kate: No. No? Only Tante Kline. And Haas comes from Pittsburgh. See, they had six girls. Haas had six girls and one boy and he died. And all six of them come to this country. There was Annie, Katie, Susie, Tilly. What was it? Marie. Oh, what was the other girl's name? So, the only two I know was Tilly.

Phyllis: Okay, that was, that was mom's...

Aunt Kate: Yeah, and they were Gehring's that came, they come from neighbors. They're no relatives to us. They're very back cousins. Now, their name is Thomay. See? They're cousins through that. Yeah, they're cousins. They're cousins through that.

Phyllis: I knew they were cousins from some place.

Aunt Kate: But see, Tante Klein and her brother was my grandmother's husband. See? Tante Klein's name was Thomay before she was married. See? And her brother married... What was the man's name? They called him Nickel Klein. They called him Little Nickel because he was short and Grandma was tall. The Haas people was tall. Well, he, Tante Klein's brother, there was only two children there, see?

Phyllis: Louise and them in Pittsburgh is from... Haas. The Haass family.

Aunt Kate: Haass family, yeah. That's from my grandmother.

Phyllis: That's, yeah, from your grandmother's.

Aunt Kate: From my grandmother. Her name was Haas. Before she... That's... See, they was... My grandmother was their father's sister.

Phyllis: What was your grandmother's first name, full name?

Aunt Kate: Honey, I don't know.

Phyllis: You don't know? Okay.

Aunt Kate: My grandmother's name was Susan.

Phyllis: Susan?

Aunt Kate: Susan, yeah. She died when I was nine. Susan Thomay. She never remarried. Susan Thomay. She never remarried. She was married to Tante Klein's brother. What was your grandfather's name? You know?

Aunt Kate: I don't know. He died when Mother carried me. Grandpa.

Phyllis: It was Thomay.

Aunt Kate: Thomay, like Tante Klein. See? When you come over... When she come over here. See, Tante Klein was married over in Europe. And then she had Katie over in Europe. And she divorced him. See? Now, that's all I could tell you. That's all I know. Then she come to this country because she already... She made three trips across when her mother was still living. See, I was little. I didn't know what exactly would happen unless you tell. That's why we didn't know all the situation. So, she divorced him because he was given the spankings. So, he loved her so much. He kept wanting to keep her home. And he says he always... They told me that when she went out to the farm or anything, he always had some of his friends on their side to go with her so she wouldn't run off or something. Now, see, these... Well, you got that here, haven't you?

Phyllis: Yeah, we got it here, too.

Aunt Kate: You got the same thing, see? Okay, so... He was so jealous of her. She was so beautiful. Tante Klein, she was a beautiful woman.

Phyllis: But I want to find out more about... Okay, your uncle, this Jacob Miller that came to Pittsburgh, he came over here.

Aunt Kate: That was our father's brother.

Phyllis: Yeah, but it was your uncle. You never saw him? Mom never saw him anymore?

Aunt Kate: No, as far as I know, I don't know if she did or not. I don't know.

Phyllis: Wasn't that some of the people she visited in Pittsburgh?

Aunt Kate: No, what she visited in Pittsburgh was the... Haas and the Thomay's. The Thomays and the Haas. Yeah. The Thomays was from ?.

Phyllis: And she never saw her uncle when she came?

Aunt Kate: As far as I know, he might have been dead. Because, see...

Phyllis: We got relatives we can look up.

Aunt Kate: How shall I bring that to you? Now, see, my stepfather's sister was here, too. And she died in childbirth in Pittsburgh. And two children... Now, your mother's seen the two children that was adopted out. And the child, she died in childbirth and the baby died. And her husband, that would have been my half aunt. That was my stepfather's sister. She was here that he married. And he was an electrocuted. He was a liner on the telegraph. He was working on a telephone company. He was a lineman, and he was killed that way. And then she was with child when he died. And there was two children. And the other two... Now, your mother knew about that. I asked her about it a couple of times, see. And I thought we'd talk and bring it out. She said, oh, who wants to worry about my step people?

Phyllis: But she didn't want anything to do with the stepfather. See, she didn't want nothing to do... She didn't.

Aunt Kate: Well, that's what I say. But in order to... I didn't know much either. See, she was the oldest. And maybe things went on, I don't even know.

Phyllis: Well, I understand that he wrote over here one time after the war and wanted to come over, wanted her to sponsor him, and she wouldn't do it.

Aunt Kate: Well, she never told me anything about that, see.

Phyllis: He wanted to come over, and she wouldn't do it.

Aunt Kate: I'd rather would have had Mom. See, he was here five years.

Phyllis: The stepfather?

Aunt Kate: Oh, yes. He couldn't get along with Grandma, see. And then he come to this country. And he was here five years, and he come home 1911. And married your mother. Grandma died in 1911, in March. And he was home the following month. No, he was married to Mother.

Phyllis: Oh, after he's married, he came here.

Aunt Kate: Yes. He come over. Of course, Grandma couldn't get along because he was living in her house, see, and Grandma had sold her house during the four years when Grandpa died. See, I was 4 years old. If I'm right. You may get my years mixed up.

Phyllis: Okay, we'll straighten that out.

Aunt Kate: So, I was 4 years old, see and when Mom got remarried. And he's 4 years younger, my stepfather, as far as I know.

Phyllis: Of your mother.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. When, see, that's why he was pulled in the Army, too. Because he was only 30 years, 38 years old when I left home, he was. He was 40, Mom was 44.

Phyllis: And he went into Austrian Army?

Aunt Kate: Oh, yes. He was in.

Phyllis: Well, I want to make sure what army.

Aunt Kate: That's where he was? He was in the Austrian Army. Toby was in the Czechs Army.

Phyllis: Oh, is that what the army Toby was in? Right. This is what uniform. We didn't know what uniform.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, that's the Czechs. That's the Czechs uniform. Okay. Of course, see, I don't know what they changed after. Of course, that was 1921 after I come over where all of that was changed, see. And I didn't get no.

Phyllis: But your stepfather, did you say he lost something in the service?

Aunt Kate: Oh, yeah, he walked with a cane. He was in crutches. It took Mom \$250 to bring him to the closest Red Cross hospital. And they put him in a place like you would call here the stockyard with the cots. I know the holes in it, and I wouldn't go to see him. He had a cast from here on out.

Phyllis: Now, this was the First World War.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, yeah. I went with her, see. And I wrote my name on the cast like you have a cast. And it cleared on down. He had varicose veins. And he couldn't walk until he was six and a half years old. He had infantile paralysis, my stepfather. That's how, and he had flat feet. And that's why they couldn't understand why they even took him, see.

Phyllis: And then he was injured and shot in the war.

Aunt Kate: He was in the trenches. But the only thing he told us, that's all I remember, he told us all that saved him is his stripes. He had three stripes on his arm and an initial. Now, I don't know what the initial was.

Phyllis: How did that save him.

Aunt Kate: When they was in the trenches, they was frozen in. And they couldn't get out. Now, the ones that didn't have no stripes, he was an officer. So the officer, they had to save. And the others that couldn't save, they was frozen in. They just shot him.

Phyllis: Oh, they did.

Aunt Kate: They left them die. And the ones that had, they raised their arms out. I mean, it seemed they brought and the

Phyllis: Austrian army shot them or who shot them?

Aunt Kate: Well, I don't know if they left him alive.

Phyllis: It was the Germans coming in maybe.

Aunt Kate: That was when they was in the war. Well, see, there was only four countries in that time. Turkey, Austria, Hungary, German.

Phyllis: But you were fighting Germans.

Aunt Kate: Against Russia. They was against Russia.

Phyllis: Oh, they were all against Russia at the time.

Aunt Kate: I thought they were fighting. But he from Russia captured them as prisoners. They just let him die or killed him off, see. They couldn't bring him out of there no more. Of course, they was retreating and he says, all it took, he says, that time is that they had any officers. They saved him. These are the stripes that saved my life or else I wouldn't be home.

Now, that's what he said. And he come home two weeks before the 11th of November. He come home about end of October. When, of course, they left him come home. Of course, he couldn't do anything. And he was, well, they brought him in 17. See, they wouldn't even leave him home when they took him in to come home to Tilly when she was born. They made that. They took him all in March. And he had to go and he wasn't home until he was born. They wouldn't even, he was in boot camp training or whatever you call that. Yeah. And they wouldn't let him come home when she was born. That's why she didn't see her father until after she was practically five years old, see. After the war. She was about two years old or three years old after the war when she had come. About 15. And he'd come home 18 when she was about three years old before she'd even seen her father. That's, of course, my...

Phyllis: Now, you lived through all that First World War over there. You didn't come until after the war.

Aunt Kate: No, I come 1920, see. And the, but he had a cast on. I better put that out over there. Okay.

Phyllis: I want to find out where the farm was. Exactly. That's what I forget what you told me before. Where, what's the name of the town?

Aunt Kate: Majerka.

Phyllis: Mallorca? Yeah. What was it close to?

Aunt Kate: Well, I couldn't tell you now where in the world it would be now or what, whatever it is, see.

Phyllis: How far was it from a town that was big, that stayed, maybe the name that stayed the same?

Aunt Kate: Bela or Kezmarok or Pudlan, Pokran. And, of course, see... What is the capital of Czech now? Prague. How far away from...

Phyllis: You came through Prague. How far away from Prague was it?

Aunt Kate: Honey, I don't...

Phyllis: Oh, you don't have any idea?

Phyllis: But it was just between the mountains in a little village is the way I understand it.

Aunt Kate: Well, they all are, just like when you go to Kentucky.

Phyllis: It's all mountains, the whole country.

Aunt Kate: Well, now it isn't all mountains.

Phyllis: I mean, where it was, though, and it was just like a valley.

Aunt Kate: We had level, because the river was there.

Phyllis: Well, in a valley, you wouldn't have. But, I mean, when you looked out, you saw mountains around you. Yeah, you were in a valley. What you were, where your little town was...

Aunt Kate: All the way down, then that way until over where we went, over to "Gebirge" (mountain), where we went over to Bela. That was a big mountain. We had to cross over to go to the post office. Anybody who sent registered mail, he had to wait two days or three days before the mailman went back in order to get it. And sometimes it said you have to be the person, individual has to come and get the package or anything, see.

Phyllis: Okay, now how big was the farm?

Aunt Kate: Honey, I don't know.

Phyllis: I thought you told me, like, maybe about a hundred acres or so.

Aunt Kate: Well, that could have been as far as I know, but they're not together. They're not together, see.

Phyllis: Oh, it was separated?

Aunt Kate: Uh-huh. They're not together. Everybody, the farmers has a piece of ground there and a piece of ground there and all of that. See, it's not together.

Phyllis: Okay, well, I just remembered that from what you told me before, that it was about that much.

Aunt Kate: Well, see, I talked to a couple lawyers, and I asked your mother one time, and then John Trembe wanted to go, and when he went back in 34. 37, I think he went back, didn't he?

Phyllis: I don't know what year it was. I thought it was around 37.

Aunt Kate: I wouldn't know.

Phyllis: That's when this one picture was dated here, June 4th, 37. I think that's when he went back.

Aunt Kate: Was that when they began that?

Phyllis: That's what I thought from what Mom was talking one time. I thought it was around, it could have been in the 30s is all I know, but he did go back. I remember something about him going back.

Aunt Kate: Well, he went back before then the Second World War.

Phyllis: Yeah, it was before the war.

Aunt Kate: But we had to give him a, see, Mom was living in a house, and we didn't want to put out, and she worked hard as far as that's concerned.

Phyllis: Why didn't she ever come over here?

Aunt Kate: Well, she didn't want to leave the other two children.

Phyllis: She could have brought them.

Aunt Kate: Well, but see, it took a lot of money, and then you have to take care of them for one year. See, if I wouldn't have got a job, that would have fell on my aunt or your mother.

But of course, see, they sent for me, and I had to get a job in order, and then I had to go to school, and these ones, of course, they had to have all the, even the, how much money they had in the bank, how much they was worth, and all of that.

Phyllis: Yeah, I know it's hard to bring them down.

Aunt Kate: I don't know what it is now or what they do. People come in, come in fast and go. I wouldn't know. That's why I thought maybe if Mom went that she would talk to Tilly, see. So I wouldn't know what Mom did, see.

Phyllis: She never did anything about the farm. I don't think she really wanted to.

Aunt Kate: Well, we needed one of them to care, because see, Mom was living in the house. Mom and Dad built that place. Where was that? And that was, when Dad come somewhere there, but that was their home, see. And when Grandma died, she sold hers, and she lived with my mother. Then after her father had, you know, but Grandpa died when I was little. Well, when Grandma sold her house, and she come to live at Mother's, before she was married that, yeah, I'll take a little bit.

Phyllis: Plischkana .

Aunt Kate: Before she married, Jacob Plischkana, see. Well, then she lived there. And then she didn't have no home. And she gave that all to Mom, see. Because she was living with them. But the only thing they couldn't touch is our share, because it was orphans. From our father, what he had. Well, she never, when, as far as I know she told me, when she made a will, she says that that would be, they can't touch the farm. The farm that we had, but she had. And then they, some of them, there was a couple places

was acres, what they have, you know, divided up. If you would take this lot now, this lot, and go clear to the other side, take the two blocks, see, the length of two blocks. Well, he called that an acre, see. So I don't know how much was in that lot. Well, then if, then Mom had a couple places that grandmas and their lots that connected ours, they just plowed that and made a big one, see. All together. So that was all in one. Well, that's where Mom had done wrong. Because part of that was ours from Dad. And then they joined that together, they would have to split that again and they would have the executor, what do you call it? What do you call it? Surveyor.

I call them executors. The surveyors would have to go, and that's when I told the lawyer, he says, if you have to do those kind of things, he says, you're better off not to say anything, let it go. And he said, if your mother's living in your home, he says, and you know what your father is, to, under those conditions, see. He said, it would be pretty hard, he said, he might even destroy her, see. Of course, he was very rough after he came back from the Army. He went out in the barn and he just beat those animals.

Shell-shocked.

Phyllis: Was that when he started beating you, too, and your mom?

Aunt Kate: Afterwards?

Phyllis: He didn't do it before?

Aunt Kate: No. He done that, anything that didn't go right, why, he had to run. Well, and see, Meltzer was the orphanage man, over at the orphanage in the village. He was our teacher, too, and our minister and all. But I don't know just how, how that happened, when it changed after Czechoslovakia. Now, see, that part, I don't know if it's still in Czech or it's in Russian.

Phyllis: Well, Mom always said it was in Czechoslovakia, after it was in, when the war finished. Where you lived was in Czech afterwards.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, well, that went over, of course, see, my papers was all made out in Czech. That's why I had to wait so long for the papers, because the transaction wasn't made yet until Benes took over as a president, as they called it, see, in 21. Well, of course, there was fighting through there, which part, how much goes to this and how much goes to that, after the First World War. And so they didn't know which way our part was going to go. So I don't know just how many, how much went. But see, now, I don't know what Mom did, but the lawyer told me if it is written up that way, Mom couldn't even give our part from our father to the other two children, only hers, see.

Barb: When was it that you did this check-in with this lawyer?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, in the 30s.

Phyllis: In the 30s, that's when from Cleveland was going back there.

Barb: Well, Gus did it recently, but not too long before he died.

Phyllis: Oh, did he?

Barb: Yeah, because I remember when we were up there for Leo Beltz's funeral, they were talking about it.

Phyllis: Oh, I didn't know that.

Barb: He was, yeah, I know he was talking to his mom about it.

Phyllis: Well, see, it's in Russian territory now, though.

Barb: Yeah, but still, you know, he was doing check-ins, so I don't know what they were discussing. I know, you know, of course, he died now, too.

Aunt Kate: Well, see, Mom got a letter from Toby, otherwise, see, in 51. She just called me over the phone that she got a letter. That's all I know. She said there was no pictures. Yeah, there was supposed to have been pictures from his children. See, he married.

Phyllis: Well, there might be pictures here that I don't know who they are. Is this your mother? Who is that?

Aunt Kate: Maybe that's Toby's wife.

Phyllis: Can you read any German on the back?

Barb: I sure couldn't. I looked at it. I couldn't read nothing.

Phyllis: Okay, we got this taken care of.

Aunt Kate: She says Tante. Tante, Tante. Yes, yes.

Phyllis: Who is it, then?

Aunt Kate: This is Tante. She called her Tante. She didn't say "Schwegen". "Schwegen" would be sister-in-law. Tante is aunt. Yeah.

Phyllis: Who is it signed by? Can you make it out?

Aunt Kate: She says they got an eight-month baby. That's the baby. It's eight months old. She didn't even say anything about it. ? German ? ???

Phyllis: What about this one, Aunt Kate? Do you know who this is? That's the same one.

Barb: It looked like the same to me. Yeah, that's right.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, she had them taken.

Barb: See what that is on the back?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, she's got a jacket on like I have, just except not too many buttons and a dress.

Phyllis: I've got a picture of you in your German dress and everything that was taken in Germany. I don't have it along with me. I left it home.

Aunt Kate: This says hello, Tante, T-A-N-T-E-Y.

Phyllis: That could be wrote to Tante Klein. Mom could have these things from Tante Klein, these pictures.

Barb: That's probably what it is.

Phyllis: So it must be somebody that wrote to Tante Klein.

Aunt Kate: Mathilde Weber, that's my sister.

Phyllis: Your sister?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, she married a Weber.

Barb: Tillie?

Phyllis: Tillie

Aunt Kate: Tillie. Mathilde Weber. Now, wait, there was a Mathilde Weber. The, oh my goodness, the Liptak married into the Weber, too. I wonder if that's, that might be one of the Liptak children.

Phyllis: John was married to the daughter, Tante's daughter, Katie.

Aunt Kate: Katie. I don't know, see, if that's her married name or was she a niece, because she called Tante. And to a certain extent...

Phyllis: That's from Germany. Or from Austria, I mean.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, this one here.

Phyllis: Yeah, that is, so whoever it is.

Aunt Kate: So is it both of them? Now I wonder if that was not some of the Weber relation.

Phyllis: Okay, but your half-sister, Tilly, her name was Matilda, really? Okay, and she married a Weber?

Aunt Kate: If she married a Weber, I don't know. See, of course, I thought Sis said it was Weber, her last name. I don't know exactly if she married, if that's... But she didn't have no children. Tilly don't have no children.

Phyllis: Oh, she didn't have any kids?

Aunt Kate: No, her child died. That's what your mother told me when she'd come back. See, and her husband died in 52. Yeah. So as soon as she was there, she was a widow, as far as I know. I don't know who...

Phyllis: Well, I don't know then... I must not have a picture of your mother here.

Aunt Kate: No, I got one of them someplace. I'll have to see.

Phyllis: Yeah, I'd like to... If you've got one, I'd like to borrow it and take it and get pictures made. I'd like to have a copy of it, if you've got a picture of your mother.

Aunt Kate: Well, he's with her, see? That's on the same picture.

Phyllis: Your who?

Aunt Kate: Stepfather.

Phyllis: Well, that's all right. You don't have a picture of your father, I don't imagine, do you?

Aunt Kate: No, no. No, I don't have anything. I don't know exactly.

Phyllis: Okay, before we get to all these pictures, because what we're going through here, I won't run that.

Aunt Kate: If he knows the German script, read it.

Phyllis: Well, before we go through all these pictures and everything, I want you to start talking now about... When we was here before, you talked about the Christmas custom of the oldest child, something about throwing a hat in.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, well, the oldest child, their parents went out to the barn and made a Christmas tree, see? Then they brought it in, and first was a cane. If you're good, a stick.

Phyllis: They tossed it in the door?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, in the door, into the kitchen part, opened the door, and then they said, well, the oldest one has to get that, and you're going to get a licking. Well, us children in the back, we was talking, see? And, of course, there was only Toby. Well, it was really only I and Susie, see? The other two children wasn't there. It was only Susie and I. Of course, the others died, and my brother died. He was only about a year old.

Phyllis: Now, this was with your stepfather.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, yeah.

Phyllis: This was a custom that everybody did?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, that's what they had, a custom at Christmas time, see?

Phyllis: All families did this?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, everybody. The biggest part of it, instead of putting so much onions on, we put nuts and oranges. We made a fruit tree, and that's what we made.

Phyllis: And they would throw the cane in, and what did you do with it?

Aunt Kate: Well, we just went and got it, and then laid it aside. Well, the next thing was a bag of nuts, and the next thing was they threw it in, so many, as each child got something, see? As a gift. Now, that was more, as I would call it, because they threw it in so many for each child. Well, then we went, the

oldest went first, then the next one, then the next one. That's the way they make it. How many children? But they had a package for each one of them, see? And then next coming, they had what you call clothes, bundled clothes or something like that for the others. But the first thing was a cane. I remember that.

Phyllis: And that was so if any of you were bad.

Aunt Kate: We had to use it, that was for the year. And every time Mom brought it up once in a while, she says, see it? I says, you better be good today. And they scared us with it, see?

Phyllis: And when did they do this? Was it on St. Nick's Day?

Aunt Kate: The night at Christmas Eve.

Phyllis: Okay, well, we practiced St. Nicholas Day when we were growing up with Mom. That was earlier.

Barb: About the 6th of December.

Phyllis: 6th of December.

Aunt Kate: Was that it? Well, you had a different...

Phyllis: Well, she said it was, it's a German custom, the St. Nicholas Day. I thought maybe that was when this happened.

Aunt Kate: Well, it was only Christmas Eve that I remember.

Phyllis: Oh.

Barb: And when did you hang your stockings? Did you do that?

Aunt Kate: The same day

Barb: at the same time.

Phyllis: Oh. Well, now see we...

Aunt Kate: Christmas Eve. We was fixing our stockings.

Phyllis: Now, Mom said it was St. Nicholas Day. It's the, you know, a couple weeks before Christmas that we hung, it was a custom. She always said that. And I know I read in the paper since then that this is a German custom. And hang it then, and that's when you got fruit or something. If you were going to get presents for Christmas, it showed you that you were good.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Well, we didn't... I don't remember that far ahead. Maybe Mom did do it a little ahead of time. Then they might have done it where she was working. See? Yeah. Those people. Yeah. Could be possible that they had a different motive. But we was on a farm. We didn't have that much time to celebrate. Yeah. See? We had to get it all done in the evening, and that was the night when we even made the Molaschi.

Phyllis: What's that?

Aunt Kate: That's on Christmas Eve. That's coffee cake with poppy seeds.

Phyllis: Molaschi?

Aunt Kate: Molaschi, yeah. That's what they call it. See, you have coffee cake, and you take it and make it in sugar, make a sugar water, and you dunk that in there. And then you lay it in layers and you layer, and you have to take the poppy seeds, you have to pound that. And you put sugar in that, and grind it with salt.

Phyllis: Well, see, I make poppy seed coffee cake. Yeah, I make it in a roll, roll it, you know, the poppy seeds spread in.

Aunt Kate: Yeah.

Phyllis: But it's called Molaschi?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Yeah. Molaschi. And that was the evening, of course. There was no meat. See? It was sugar. That was Christmas Eve. That was... Otherwise, that was our celebration for Christmas. No meat. And we had that... Well, we didn't have no meat all day on Christmas Day. No meat.

Phyllis: That was a custom?

Aunt Kate: Uh-huh. We cooked and all of that, but we didn't eat no meat. Just like we had Good Friday. See, Good Friday is the only fast day. And John White here, he always fasted Good Friday. No, you... Nothing. You fasted at home? We only had two days, practically, out of the year. There was another day, but, Mama, if I remember right, that she told us... She said, Now, eat the big supper, because tomorrow you won't get to eat. You could have water, liquids. But no other food? No other food. No solid food. And we fasted. We fasted. If she called a fast, that was a fast. Oh. And she better not catch us in the breadbox, either.

Phyllis: You didn't eat any food at all, all day, then, on Christmas?

Aunt Kate: No, on Christmas Day, we did.

Phyllis: Oh, that was when you fasted. Okay, but you just didn't eat on Christmas.

Aunt Kate: No, on Christmas, we eat. Christmas Day, we didn't, but Christmas Eve. Oh. You know, we baked and cooked, and all of that went on, but we didn't eat, see, only till evening time. We could have liquids, see. And I always used to say, Mom, can I taste the lacquer? See, that's lacquer. Really, it's lacquer. And I said, Can I taste the lacquer? What kind of dish? She says, She says, You're going to taste it, when you eat the kuchen. Kuchen. Yeah. So, well, and that was the question part there, see, but the next day, see, we celebrated Christmas Eve, that's when they brought the Christmas tree

in, and they always fixed it up in the barn, and they brought it in through. And first thing, they ringed the bell, see. That or she had somebody or a neighbor lady come, you know, well, during the war. Well, the war spoiled a lot of things. There was lots of things we couldn't have. Lots of things we couldn't get. And see, I was right there at that age, I was 12 years old, just like your children coming up. And when the war come, we didn't care if we got anything, so long we had a place to sleep. And without any excitement. When the policemen come knocking on the door for cattle, well, you have to be awake. And we was not to say a word. Mom went on out to the barn with them. And it scared me.

Phyllis: And they took your cattle?

Aunt Kate: Oh, yes. They took, they said, you bring the fattest out. Don't bring the skinny one out.

Phyllis: Now, this was the Austrian police?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, yeah. From the government, see. For the butcher, for the army, see. And well, after dad was gone, we couldn't get anybody. Then she had a boy, I think he was 10 or 12 years old, and he helped us on the farm. She hired him from a widow. She was a widow. She lost her husband. I don't know just how. But he stayed with us. And then he got, every three months, he got his earnings. And we had to go and get wood and all of that stuff for her. See, that was in the, what was it called? Agreement contract. Agreement contract, yes. As how much wages, and that went in with his wages. So, and then in summertime, see, in spring, well, I plowed many times. I plowed my neighbors. I took my oxen, fed them, plowed them hard, ready for the sowing. See, I couldn't sow very good yet. Couldn't carry that big bag. I don't know if you've seen that picture last night, if it, were the two men that were sowing the grain on the news. And that put me ? I had a bag.

Phyllis: Mom told me you did it by hand. Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. And those two, I think it was from the town. Yeah. He had a bag and taken his hand in here. The bag in front. Yeah. And the other, and the other man was over just as far as he was to him sowing the same land.

Phyllis: And that's how you did all your land? Yeah. Yeah. And there were the oxen and a plow.

Aunt Kate: And a plow. Well, then I fed mine, see. I gave them the feed. Soon as I was done, and I went over to the neighbor man's field. We made arrangements the night before. He says, now I'll get mine done, now you come over there and cultivate mine, see.

Phyllis: Well, Mom was gone then already. Living away.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Yeah, Mom (Susie Geiger) was gone.

Phyllis: Mom was at home. When she was home, didn't she have to do that kind of stuff, too?

Aunt Kate: Yes, she did.

Phyllis: She left when she was about 11, though.

Aunt Kate: She, well, she must have left shortly after. Mom knew some, in Leipzig, see. We had some kind of relative in Leipzig. I don't know what she was to whom.

Phyllis: Somebody made arrangements with a doctor that needed a babysitter. Then she went to a resort and worked in the kitchen and stuff.

Aunt Kate: She was in Bela at that time. That's just like here, you would call, like going to Florida. It was a big resort area, Bela was. She was taking care of children there. She was a nurse girl.

Phyllis: Oh, I thought she worked in the kitchen, too.

Aunt Kate: Well, she helped. Yeah. She helped, yeah. Yeah.

Phyllis: She was only 11, about. When she was 11? When she moved away?

Aunt Kate: Well, how could it be possible that she must have went, she was 11, I was only 8. See, I'm three years different. She must have went and, that must have been after he went to come to this country, my stepfather, because he was gone. See, he'd come back in 1911. And Toby was born in 1912, because Toby was born after, see. And the boy that they had before he went passed away, he was a year old. And that's where the biggest part of the trouble come in when he come back from this country, that he, he thought mom left him to die, see. Because he just figured that she was taking care of us and didn't care for the other boy.

Phyllis: Why did he come over here instead of staying and taking care of the farm?

Aunt Kate: Who?

Phyllis: Your stepfather. Why did he?

Aunt Kate: Well, he went back home and went into war and he couldn't come because he was crippled, see. I don't think he would have ever been able to come. See, he was here. Your mother...

Phyllis: No, I said, why did he, how come he didn't stay home and tend the farm?

Aunt Kate: At when?

Phyllis: Well, he came...

Aunt Kate: he couldn't get along with grandma.

Phyllis: Oh, that's why he came over. That's right, you said that earlier.

Aunt Kate: And I don't know now if his brother Mike was here then already, see. The... I think my father was here.

Phyllis: Well, that wasn't his brother. You mean your stepfather's brother?

Aunt Kate: No, my stepfather only had a sister. Oh, okay. But my father had a brother.

Phyllis: Your father, yeah, okay.

Aunt Kate: And he had... And the others in Pittsburgh, Jake, that is their Liptak, those are my relatives. We're cousins. Their grandma and my father was brothers and sisters, the Liptak. The Liptak? Yeah. Suzy Liptak.

Phyllis: Okay, I remember them. I remember going there.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, Suzy Liptak. They didn't have any children. They had that big triple, two-story house, see, or three-story house.

Phyllis: Okay, that was, that was your aunt then?

Aunt Kate: Who?

Phyllis: Suzy Liptak? Your father and her were sisters?

Aunt Kate: No, she was... No, her grandma.

Phyllis: Oh, her grandma.

Aunt Kate: Her grandma. Okay. Her mother. See, there was so much different in the age. My father was practically 20 years older than his sister was. See, and that's why that was my... Well, and Katie Liptok, that's her mother. See, when I left, she had bad legs. When I left. That's those boys, was their mother. Suzy Liptok and Jacob Liptok and Mike Liptok that was in Pittsburgh, the one that had a bakery. Maybe you don't remember. I... No. I know you don't, you wasn't here yet. No, I don't remember. Yes, you was.

Phyllis: I don't remember a bakery. That was in 1922 when I went to Pittsburgh. I was in... I was born in 25.

Aunt Kate: 25, that's right. Well, anyhow, you wasn't here yet. He had a bakery. And see, and that's how the other one come in then in the 50s. And the one that's there now, we went to see him with your mother when we was in Pittsburgh. Chonto's drove us over. I don't know, it takes a couple hours to go where they live. Now, I don't know if they're still living. And he had all girls, four or five girls. But they, they had four girls and they brought them here after they come here. Now, I don't know who helped them to come. I don't know. And it was, maybe it was the man that owned the bakery might have helped him. He was single. He wanted me to stay there. And he says, you could stay here and get a job here. I said, go back to Dayton. See, I was, that's when it was, after that accident I had in 22. And that's when I went over there in June. I went to visit. So, and that's the time when I, I seen his bakery shop and all of that in Pittsburgh. And he says, I wouldn't, you would be just selling. And he made the best macaroon cookies. I asked, but this was the youngest. He was 11 years old when I left, this other boy. In 1920, yeah, the Liptak's. Well, the Liptak, was my father's, their grandmother was my father's sister.

Phyllis: Well, your village basically was just about half related to each other, weren't they?

Aunt Kate: Well, just, just about. No, not quite. Someone was more, in the Thomay's family, there was more closer. I think there was about fourth generation where they remarried into. Now, like the Thomays that is in Pittsburgh. Now, see, we're no relatives to the Thomays. They're only neighbors that are in, I mean, in Cleveland. In Cleveland? Yeah. And John,

Barb: Tilly and Marie were just, they just were neighbors in the village.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, Marie Gehring.

Phyllis: But they are just a cousin, though you said on the Thomay's side.

Aunt Kate: On the Thomay's, that's on their father's side. Not on their mother. I don't even know what their mother's name was. But they had, I think, 15 children. Yeah. The Gehrings.

Barb: Mom said it's so distant, though.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, yeah. We used, we didn't have how it was there. We used part of their basement there for potatoes, for our planting potatoes. We didn't have enough room where, in our place. So we used theirs. They said they'd give us a place where we could put our potatoes for planting and we'd cover them up and board them up, you know.

Phyllis: For the winter.

Aunt Kate: For the winter so they wouldn't freeze. And then we'd never touch them until spring, see. And they didn't, they didn't grow too much in there, there. There wasn't so much heat in there. Otherwise it was, well, it was down underneath the building.

Phyllis: Yeah, mom had talked before, when I was young, I remember when I was teenage, I used to talk with her and she talked about, you never had white flour except like on holidays you had to go over the mountains to get it. And you never got fruit and stuff except at special once or twice a year.

Aunt Kate: We went to, we went to market. Well, we had fruit in the village. We had apples, pears and all of that, see, all summer. But not on our lot. The neighbors, they had a big farm, see, and we went over there. Not too big of a farm, maybe they had a half a dozen.

Phyllis: But special things like you didn't, you didn't get except at holiday time.

Aunt Kate: The biggest part come from Italy, see. We got bananas come from Italy and then some of the other fruit that was a crisp, oranges. Now we never had a white orange like you have here. It was all like our pink grapefruits. Blut (blood) orange, they call them. Oh, and they're the sweetest thing. I never seen one here. They come from Italy. Just like you have a pink, your pink grapefruits, that's how they were, the only orange. Mm-hmm. There was bottles red inside, maybe redder than the outside. Mm-hmm. And

that's the same with bananas. We didn't get yellow bananas, we got red bananas from Italy. I never seen them here.

Phyllis: I haven't either.

Aunt Kate: They have, they red in the peelings and they're pink inside just like the grapefruits. Oh. They're not white. Mm-hmm. That's why it was hard for me to get to these bananas. They taste to me like grease when I first got them. Mm-hmm.

Barb: You kept waiting on ??? Yeah.

Phyllis: I want to find out any other special customs that you had. Was there any other things around Christmas time?

Aunt Kate: Oh, yes.

Phyllis: Any other custom other than what you had?

Aunt Kate: We had a church, we had our custom at church. So we had our Christmas Eve candlelight, New Year's Eve candlelight. Mm-hmm. And we had great big vases, oh, they were beautiful. We had our candles and that was our lights so we didn't have no lights in the church. Yeah. Ice cold, no heat, and there was we burnt, took our candles and we had room enough about this, where would you call, about this far out above your bench where you were sitting, I call them bench of pews, you know. And then we set out, there are books, let's see, our books, our Bible or song books was laying and held there and above here we had just a strip like this with our candles. Let's see, that was special for those. Or at a wedding they had them, see, they burnt candles, see, the girls, the maid of honor or any of these things, or we had candles, see, and the maid, they furnished those candles if they wanted them, whatever. Any of them, some of them had them, some of them didn't, it all depends how much money I guess they had, see, or what kind of, but most generally a wedding was three days. Didn't matter how rich or how poor, yeah. Three days.

Phyllis: It's celebration you mean?

Aunt Kate: celebration and they had the music and they rent out the hall where they had the guest house in a bar and guest house, that means a farmer and guest house and that's what we said, see, you got part of the German in you, that's the bar and guest house. We said that's how the man goes to, the guest house means a saloon and that's the way they sit, you know, put this arm and then they sit and they drink.

Phyllis: But from the time they got married and then they celebrated for three days.

Aunt Kate: three days. Now see, the first day is the wedding and lots of them, they have, or either else they go over to the Minister of Cross because we had a bishop, our teacher could marry him if they wanted the normal wedding but he can't make the procedure of a big one and the same with the funerals he can't if the people wanted it but if they wanted bigger they had to have the bishop. So they brought him in from the other town and they made it bigger how they do. So, that's how I come to this country. I come with the bishop we had communion that day and in the afternoon I come with his carriage all dressed up in a horse his mom and I went to Bela and that's where I stayed overnight and from there I took the train the next morning. She went to "Poproc" with me otherwise from there she went the other way back to go to Bela and I went to Prague from there where we separated but she went with me that far. So anyhow I then on Monday see about noon they have a they go all of them back, well they, they carry in stuff, eggs anything, flour they bake for 3-4 days. So that's how we cooked here for 3 days when I got married. For 3 days we went down and got bushel of apples and all of that and set them out on the back porch and your mother and grandma were there for the that was Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and Thursday we was married.

Phyllis: Okay so they would cook all the food, everybody would bring food in.

Aunt Kate: Yeah they bring in, you know that's like a gift see.

Phyllis: Then they cook it and then they get married.

Aunt Kate: As a bringer they bring what they have on the farm. See all the ones that's invited. Well practically the whole village, was practically invited, anyhow to any of the weddings. I went to 7, I believe, 6 of 7 weddings that year, 1920, before I come. For 3 of them, 3 or 4 of them, I was maid of honor because they knew

I was going to leave, I guess. I don't know why so it was all of my girlfriends see. We was all 18, 19, 20 years when they got married and it was right after war, see, that is when the boom is. Or before the are drafted or right after.

Phyllis: What else would they do besides sit around?

Aunt Kate: Well on Monday, they crown the inner woman, they put a cap on to be a woman, that is where they sew the hair and I didn't want my haired sewed up with thread

Phyllis: They sew their hair

Aunt Kate: They sew the braids up. On Monday morning they take her to the girls, the maid of honor and brides maids. They take her to these other 3 or 4 women, the are very organized,

Phyllis: I want to find out how they sewed the hair, what do they do braid it.

Aunt Kate: With needles, yeah, they braid it like this and then they sew it with thread

Phyllis: In a circle or bun

Aunt Kate: No, down

Phyllis: They just hang it down in 2 braids

Aunt Kate: Just like you are stitching anything up

Barb: They sew the two braids together

Aunt Kate: Each braid separate, they sew them up. Then they take her over to the 3 or 4 ladies and they undo that then they comb her hair. She is lucky she has any hair left, they have to cut them out, those threads out of her hair. Some of them take wool, some take yarn, like they are making a quilt.

Phyllis: What did that signify, that they were making her a woman?

Aunt Kate: Yeah, making her a wife, yeah, she knows how to sew, how to take care of the house, take care of the children. All goes ?? That is Monday, that afternoon, see. He doesn't see her then again, only gets to see her on Sunday to kiss the bride. And they take her and take him.

Phyllis: After they are married

Aunt Kate: The stag party, after, the stag after, not before "laughter". They don't want them together yet, because she isn't a woman yet until Monday. And then they go hide them. They hide him at the best man's and the usher's. They hide him in one of their homes and he has to stay there overnight. They take her to the bridesmaids and they hide her. Then they go hunting them, they start hunting. The best man stays with the groom and the maid of honor stays with the bride. So they wouldn't find her, when they heard they been some place looking for her, they hide her in another place. Then they go around the back door???

Phyllis: Who is hunting for her?

Aunt Kate: The other boys, they her so he doesn't get her that night because they wait until she is made a woman. Then the next time when she comes in and she has the cap and down with a scarf, he has to come to the door and just look at her. "laughter", that is why I didn't want to go through that procedure, "laughter". First for 6 weeks they are "thrown out" of the church, they have to be announced for 6 Sundays straight before they get married.

Phyllis: They still do that, in the Catholic church. I think they still do, they used too.

Aunt Kate: They announce it 6 weeks before they get married and if they are not there that morning they got to go an extra week. They got to be there. They can't sit together, they got to sit in their own corners, "laughter".

Phyllis: So after a couple days they find each other I guess.

Aunt Kate: So yeah on that Monday, they bring her in on that evening then. Then they have a "howdy do" and everything else. That would be the second day, that she was made a wife for him. Well, that is when they go from her house to the boy's house. She has to get down on her knees and apologize to his father and tell him how she is going to be a good wife to his son and all of that. And if she is allowed to come to their home, because most generally they take the girl and goes to the boy's house and here the boy's comes to the girl's house, "laughter". So anyhow after that, she gets her pillows, and all her ???, see she gets gifts anyways at the wedding, but these gifts what the bakery is help, then they get all of the gift at the wedding. That is on Monday like, well whatever day most generaly, poor people have two days, after they make her a wife they take her to the other house and go on . Then that day, the 3rd day the "hoopla" over at this Father's and Mother's house, they dance, they come out and he brings her out and shows her and says "nobody has a wife like mine" , you know and I thought I'd be dead by that time ... "laughter".

Phyllis: This is the third Day

Aunt Kate: And then they trimmed the horses. They go to the barn and they, they the bride's grooms, you know, they do all of that while they take care of her. And they these, the boys, you know, who the bride groom and these ushers and all of that, they bring their horses all trimmed up from the father in laws, you know. Well, they would bring her wagon. See, with the horses that pull with oxen or whatever the bride grooms got there in their in-laws, you know. They put hers in front of the house, and they out month load. You should see until those, what do you call the the, maid of honors and the and the, Bridesmaid. Bridesmaid, best man, and the ushers. They just take the pillows off of them wagon. They like a hay wagon. They put the mattress on the bottom and the straw mattresses filled in the sacks. You know, maybe mom told you.

Phyllis: Yeah. I know what they're like. I've seen them.

Aunt Kate: Did you? Well, they put them in a bottom, then they put the linen, then they put the pillars, and she's supposed to have six pillows. Those big white pillows, you know. You couldn't cover cover yourself up in one. And, they and she has to have 3 or some of them having as high as 12 different changes of bedding with the setting lace and lace on the side. Well, she works on that maybe three, four years.

Phyllis: To get ready. She makes this herself.

Aunt Kate: The biggest part of it. Yes. See during time. When they start out early because they don't know who they're gonna marry. And the parents is the one that pairs him up.

Phyllis: Oh, they don't get a choose?

Aunt Kate: No. Not until they see him. Them. The mothers, they would come over the house to to our house. They always was very fond of the Miller girls. They always called us that's the Miller girls. And, Susie Miller or Katie Miller, well, goodness sake, they said my those aren't Susie. What they call mom,

Susie, too. And she says, Susie's got such a two beautiful girls, and they're gonna have to, well, goodness sake, we was only eight, nine years old. When we gone to went to school, you know, and these people talking, Who knows? But I know the one that said the Miller girls. I know who they were.

Phyllis: They're husbands already.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. So well, the Jewish people do that. Mhmm. See?

Phyllis: Well, a lot of them in old days, they always.

Aunt Kate: They Pick they Yeah. Wanna keep the inheritance more in a groupie. Yeah. And as they're going way out, they said, because the child, the girl I don't know exactly, but see that followed. The older parents followed their parents and seen what they have done and how that they wouldn't be split up so much.

Phyllis: Figure out what's good for them. So they got to get back to the wagon. They. She got all her bedding in.

Aunt Kate: She got her bedding and they and they threw them. See? They when they got, on top, on the side, the, ushers and the girls was on this side and they catch them and then they kept and carry in the rest of them or someone was even wedding people, you know, carrying them in and they always took them in the front room, what they call a front room. And, they said, oh, we can't put all of them in and we won't be able to get in and, you know, we're gonna go in and we're gonna lay on that. She says, you're not gonna she come down.

That's the second event she went. She said, you ain't gonna lay on mine what it took me so long to fix. She said, that's for me and my husband.

Phyllis: Now this is in her bed?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Take a look. No, that's from the father in law.

Phyllis: That's on the wagon bed. She makes a bed on the wagon?

Aunt Kate: No. They do. She don't make it all.

Phyllis: Okay.

Aunt Kate: They pick her up what she has and that these ushers and the girl who bridesmaid and all. They, accept the bridegroom. They all stay one stays with the groom and the other stays with the bride. They won't let them come together.

Phyllis: Oh their just moving her things over there.

Aunt Kate: Moving her things to the in laws. And when they, when they come, so they got it all in and then they make the hoopla. And then they bring her, and he looks in there, you know, in the door from the back. I could see it today when I seen that boy come in and he says, Katie, are you gonna let me see my wife? I says, I don't even remember what his name was. I says, yes. When, when they get ready for it, he says, my am I gonna love her? You know? Oh, well, he said, leave him. He said like this. I says, you could have her, I don't want her. And, then he said, are you still gonna, that was about, August through July when I got the third time my papers back. See, and I thought it was coming. And he said, are you still gonna go to to to America? I says, oh, yes. I says, no go for me here. I'm going to America. So anyhow, why so when they come in there, she was all dressed. She come up with that beautiful cap on and on down oh, I can't even describe. And, the she has her initial in front. It looks like the Indian mark, you know, with the teepees. It doesn't matter. It just reminded. And they, go on, you know, and then they bring her out about, oh, I guess about 8, 8 or 9 o'clock in evening. That's when they start big dance again. Then the musicians comes, and then it comes all they have, bring in the other baked goods, and had a big meal, and then they go to dance, and then to dance till morning. Well, sometimes they figure about 10 til Noon, some of the people should have their sleep, see. And then on the third day, see, where they have the rest of it over her in laws. But they have one day over the, over the bridesmaid, then on the second day, they both have it, and on the third day, all that stays over the in laws over there. And then they tell them, you know, they, then they tell them to the son, they say, well, I got a beautiful team of horses out there. Tell your ushers to go up and bring them out there on the barn so you could see them. Them is your wedding gift. Well, there they go or a team of oxen or for the woman to bring a lovely cow out, you know.

Phyllis: It's your wedding gift... **"Laughter"**

Aunt Kate: For a wedding gift that they got in a barn, you know, the cattle and all of that to start him as a farmer. See? To go ahead and then they tell them just where they could have and what how much they could, give and they're gonna share. See? And then sometimes there's more children. See the younger one. He says, you know, like we have it here. She's getting all. I ain't getting nothing.... **"Laughter"**

Aunt Kate: I never done forget that little girl. Her name was Susie. Susie too. I she says, I said, what's the matter with you, Suzanne? She says, well, my brother's getting the horses. He's getting there. All I'm gonna get is a skinny cow... **"Laughter"**

Aunt Kate: I thought she was bridesmaids for that people. See? And, I guess she must have been informed of getting ready to get married to. I'm not and they almost most generally tried to pair them up in bridesmaid and ushers if they know they're going to.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. To see the things what's going on so they could patternize after what they did and see how far they could get it. And then they oh, they just save and do everything. You know, the girls especially they tried to get their linens together.

Phyllis: What if they didn't like the guy they were paired with? That the Mother, that the parents picked out", they didn't like it. What if the guy didn't like her?

Aunt Kate: Well, they, they just tell them. They tell the mother goes home. The mother and the father, they talk. The parents talk. See? They said, well, do you think my son is good enough for your daughter? And they say, then, well, I don't know. They know, you know, he says, the first thing they asked, is he a good worker? Is it this? Is he that? Or how many children you know they find out and how many is going to get if anything happens or how much will be left for him and so on and so forth. So anyhow, why they go together and that's why then they say it well. If the boy tells the parents, see, I like that girl over there. See, they go to school. He said, I like her.

Phyllis: ? pre-arrangement.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Why don't you intervene for me to her parents?

Phyllis: Oh. Well, they do it with their okay then. Yeah.

Aunt Kate: No. No. No.

Phyllis: They don't really make just two people get married.

Aunt Kate: No. No. No. They, they, they pair them up the way they should be. See the satisfaction.

Phyllis: So the kids are yeah. Kids like each other.

Aunt Kate: But they act at the wedding like they never seen their self before. "laughter" They don't know because she wears a veil, you know. And it's down over here, you don't see her face. And and I don't know. I think it's about three. Three veils that you have. One to go in the forehead, one on the chi verse, a short one to hear, while they throw them off. Well, they throw them off of the pulpits, you know, I call it in church for the six weeks. They're short, well, but they bring it down like it comes from the hat, see? Oh. Or a scarf down.

Phyllis: That's called throwing them out of the church or something when they go beforehand for six weeks?

Aunt Kate: Yeah.

Phyllis: That's what they called it?

Aunt Kate: Something, you know, in the yeah. They tell them to throw them off of the pulpit. Of the day.

Phyllis: Oh, okay that's what it's called.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Throw them off.

Phyllis: It's an odd expression.

Aunt Kate: Throw, throw them off. She announced them otherwise.

Phyllis: Yeah. But it's an odd expression.

Aunt Kate: And then these women say, oh, " **German Language can't translate**" . They throw them off of the truck, "**laughter**", what a site, more trucking

Barb: We'll keep on trucking.

Aunt Kate: It's all trucking. Yeah. Keep on trucking. What this was throw off the truck now. And, these others maybe didn't know and see those other women. Well, is there gonna be alright for her? I'm surprised that they accepted him. You know, they call their names out. See, some in church don't know. Of course, there goes the outside gossip. Then Yeah.

Phyllis: Against then they start talking.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. And then they call, you know, or go over to visit, bring a half a dozen eggs. Oh, I come to visit you. And she says, well, not she said, you sure? My mother said told us, she says, she didn't come just to visit. She come over to find out what the nose had to say. " laughter" Yeah. She have to go gossip. Yeah. She said she had to go longer. Yeah. She has a "lange Nase" Longer nose. Long nose, "laughter" otherwise, we say keep your nose out of my business.

Phyllis: Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Well, they just said she had a "lange Nase" and, so she brought a half a dozen eggs or a "kuchen", you know, and just to visit. Her neighbor lady come over. It was one of them that got married two doors from us and she says, what she, she never Susie, she she never used to go over her house. She come over and she seen she's I never seen it. She says she's up for her some business, I guess. She says she has that "lange Nase" and, so that's how they come see. They always brought you a gift with it. Did you come here with a gift today?... "**Laughter**"

Barb: Well, they don't do that now. They just come to be nosy. They'll learn nothing.

Aunt Kate: They don't bring you nothing. Well, you brought me everything.

On the third day, that is the last day. Then, all week that is when you see the Groom and Bride together more than anything. That Sunday they come in together and then they said, well, we had a big marriage so and so, father so and so, mother so and so, you know. And, that's comes from the pulpit again, you know. And it said, then outside, they said, well, did you go to the wedding? Oh, yes. But I didn't go out three days. See, I had worked. They wasn't there all three days. See? But as the friends all of them see that invited guests, the practically is all there. She did.

Phyllis: So that'd be something.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. You have to Yeah. That oh my goodness. She takes a lot of food.

Phyllis: Well, good. Yeah. My goodness sakes. Well, the neighbors didn't they come in and help cook and everything, though. It's not just the parent.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Well, the biggest part of the parents and then the neighbors take it. Or sometimes even the neighbors takes the....."**discussion about coffee not transcribed, it was just background chatter**"

Phyllis: Is there more to the wedding?

Aunt Kate: Well, the last part of that week, those two takes off. See? They take their wagon, go on to out on the field or whatever. In wintertime it is, they go slow, snow, sled ride. They get the horses.

Phyllis: They don't stay at home at night?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They stay home. They already.

Phyllis: But they just play?

Aunt Kate: That's that's their honeymoon. Oh. Like, who would call?

Phyllis: They can do whatever they want during the day.

Aunt Kate: In the next part of the week. They don't have to work that week. So you whatever. They give them the eight, ten days, see, and then they have to go to work. Oh. Whatever they see, whatever they're at. And she has to milk the cows and she has to swap the hogs "**Laughter**"

Barb: the honeymoon's over.

Aunt Kate: Well, you're on the farm. You're about to, Yeah. We know. So the honeymoon is this at night until they get the chores done. See? But she stays and then pretty soon the mother in law's comes together and they had that she goes over to see how the children's doing. And then they go over the other one, she says, oh, they're doing fine. Don't worry. She's a lovely daughter. And that's why they comes in, you know, like you say here, oh, you gained a son and I gained the daughter now. And they said, well, you know her beforehand, didn't she? Oh, yes. She said he talked over it, you know. Well, by the time they get done talking, they have finally got to marry. And I tell you, it's it's

Barb: How long do they live with the in laws?

Aunt Kate: Well, some of them stays quite a while.

Barb: Till they can afford their own home or whatever.

Aunt Kate: Well, not see. Then they go and they try to buy for them acres or either else the government land. They, like you would go, they rent like on a government field for hay and then that they have places like you have here. See, like put it out on shares. Mhmm. And they do that and and that's how they build their self. So that's what's about the same as you went through here on other things.

Phyllis: Was there any other special times a year or anything that you had special customs that's different from here?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Easter time, that's when they pour the water on the girls.

Phyllis: Pour water on?

Aunt Kate: On Easter Monday. See, Easter Sunday is everything. Monday morning, they bring buckets of water and knock on your door and get the girls out of bed and they about drowned them.

Phyllis: The children you mean?

Aunt Kate: Not boys, but like you're turning back from, from 12 to 5. Even the parents goes with them, like you do Halloween. And they have a bucket of water and they go in and they said, they got girls in there. They knock on the door and maybe the mother comes, oh, our girls aren't up yet. Well, get them up your way down, you know, and they had to stay with the bucket of water on the side. And she said, you're not gonna drown my little girl. Oh, we're just gonna put a little water, perfume water, rose water. Now see, that's very rich, rose water. Rose and water. Some call it a "hose" and water. That means pants water. Hose of water. Some call it make a joke out of it. And they pour it in that bucket of water and then it smells good. See? And they come and it is poop. They say, look up me up and here comes that bucket of water in your face. All in about tears you to death, you know, and you have your clothes and you go in no more. Here comes another bunch of boys, some are knocking on the door. And I went to the doors about their age, you know, how old they were. See the bigger ones. Well, that was Easter Monday. And on Tuesday, the girls been around, but the boys got the got the gravy. And when we got to the boys house, lots of parents told them they already gone to work on the farm, but we waited till they got home. And you put water on. And you put water on. Didn't make any work on the clothes they had on. Of course, we we got even with them that way. And then on Tuesday, sometimes on Wednesday, then we had a big feast. Mhmm. That's the young people.

Phyllis: This was after Easter.

Aunt Kate: That was Easter week. And, let's see, after Easter Sunday. And then on, some had it on Tuesday right after till noon, it was supposed to be done by bathing by noon, but we never was because we went to the bigger ones. They didn't come home and we see them slipping in. Then if they come into the front, we went on the back of the farm and come the back way. And then then another one stood in front and wouldn't let him out through the bucket of water and over there, actually. So, so we got them that way. And then on Wednesday, we had a big feast. And we got a we got a place where they call a dance hall.

So as we call it, that was that was the only Jew in the city. And that's where we had all of our dances and the weddings and all was like a hall you would call here. See a dance hall. Mhmm. And that's where we went and the people cooked and we had the feast and everything else, they brought it in and that's where we celebrated them Easter.

Oh. As the children. Well, it was it was a treat to children. See, it was our week, of course, it was in the school that week.

Phyllis: Did you have Easter eggs or anything like that for Easter morning and stuff then?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. We had Easter egg. Yes. And we had, I never I cooked a couple times. We cooked prunes with bacon, cut up bacon, cooked the bacon, and put the dried prunes and figs and, pears and, dried fruit. That was at Easter we could get dried fruit. And it was hard, hard to get otherwise. And we took that and then we had, something, something else. Well, they, they, they had about everything, see, in, in that way. I don't remember. I guess we drink milk because we didn't, I don't remember. We had some juice, but that was apple juice or something like that. Some, because I didn't know about, about pop. See that's 60 years ago.

Phyllis: No, they didn't have pop back then.

Aunt Kate: I don't think they had so much here too. No.

Phyllis: You might have wine. Yeah. Maybe they make wine.

Aunt Kate: Well, they had, but, we wasn't bother to drink. They wouldn't let any of them drink under 18. I wasn't allowed to drink either at home. About 21, strong drink, we could have. We had it in the house all the time. That's how I got myself a little polluted when I was 14. They was gone to market, and I didn't get home. And I was dunking my rye bread in it.

And I had a big bottle in front of me, and I had everything done. And it was cold. It was wintertime. And I was sitting there, and, I ate food too. I don't even remember. Some kind of meat I had cooked for them. Well, was it yeah. He was home. That was the year before well, I was only about 12. He come home. He come home. Oh, I was 9. That's right. That was a year before he was before war coming. Well, anyhow, I, was sitting there, see, and I just from that time, I wouldn't drink. I was sick of the doggy. I turned blue and they tried to wake me up. I was out. I'd see. I don't know how drunk a person looks or how it is. But me, soppin that rye bread there, see, and just eating it like soup. Well, I had half a bottle was gone. My mom come in. He says he tried to wake me up, and he and he laid me down flat on the floor, and he started to hit me. My cheeks got all blue, and she jumped on him. He said, don't do that. She says, well, you're killing her. He says, I'm not. I'm trying to wake her up. Well, that's where they had a dispute then. See? But I must have been a wreck, I see I was just really drunk. That's the only time that I remember and I says, no more. I drink no more.

That made me sick so I wouldn't I wouldn't touch it no more. I was afraid I would get that way again, see, every time. So, but then we have what you call Pentecost here. So we have the, as the Catholics, that's when they have Christ tent put up on Pentecost in different homes out in front. And they have a body laying in there, a wax body as to represent Christ and have flowers all around. And they go from one house to the other. That's what they call that. Not on Sunday, but on Monday. They hold two days there in Pentecost.

Phyllis: Now, now not all homes do that.

Aunt Kate: No. Not the Lutheran Sweden.

Phyllis: The Catholics did that.

Aunt Kate: Catholics. Yeah. They had that. See it. And then they, the sisters, you know, but we went with them lots of times the children did. We could go to the Catholic, but they would let the Catholics come to us. Yeah. See? Only the ones was permitted to come where there was mixed marriage. Now she like Marie Gehring, her mother was Catholic and her father was Lutheran. And the boys went to the Lutheran church and school and the girls went to the Catholic. And that's how, Toby Thomay in, Cleveland, you know, Toby Thomay that passed away here and the Gus Thomay, see, the boys went to the Lutheran church. But they can go anytime they wanted to go to go to the Catholic church because it was a mixed marriage. And, but the children when they marry, they marry in the Catholic church because the mother is the one to raise the children. And that's that's how it was in the in the Catholic faith as far as I know. So, that's why the, there was a little separation. See. And we in the Lutheran church, we had an organ and we had to pump it to make air to go into the pipes. And, Toby and Gus Thomay, he was one of the ushers up there when we got over twelve years on up see and they entitled to do that. Well, sometimes the girls was that way too and they made the proclamation, they told them now, this Sunday is the girls, next Sunday is the boys and they changed off. Well, I did a few times too on Sunday there and come for the organ. Boy, I loved it. You hold on there. ***"not transcribed conversation about coffee again"***

Phyllis: But that was the customs and things that they did. On Pentecost.

Aunt Kate: Pentecost. Yeah.

Phyllis: The Catholics put a tent up with a wax body of

Aunt Kate: In there and then they go to that and they go through the through the villages.

We call it, you know, through the town, wherever they have one, and you hear them sing and praying and all and so long. And the pope is under a cover. He's got a where you call like you like the Pope from

Rome, you know, you've seen him on the ground. Things where they carry. They always put a little shield over it.

Phyllis: And and like, like an umbrella like a fair.

Aunt Kate: Yes. But see, they didn't have a, wagon. That's called the or what's that called in the bible? Gus and one was killed because the ark, and he was not allowed to touch it. And they told him, and it was sliding off of the oxcart. See, they had oxcart in those days, and that's where they got the, oxcart. And this fellows name was Gus. And he said, oh, it's sliding off. I'm gonna touch it. Anybody touch it besides these was

Phyllis: the body of Christ?

Aunt Kate: No.

Phyllis: Or or what?

Aunt Kate: No. That was an ark where the Pope was in. Oh. Where the, king was in. See it? The body of ark that was everything in there. There was no human being in it. Only Yeah. And if you your preacher know about that. Yeah. Where Gus touched it and it killed him right there because there was not a lot that touched the ark when they take

Phyllis: Who killed him?

Aunt Kate: God did. He dropped dead.

Phyllis: Really?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Because he was not to touch the ark, with human hands. Only the ones that was organized to carry the ark. See, they carried them on stage. When they carry the ark out from Egypt into the

Phyllis: And this was the Catholics that did that? You mean?

Aunt Kate: That's yet still going. That was in the Yeah.

Phyllis: But I mean, in your village, they did

Aunt Kate: No. They do. Yeah. That's what I mean. No. Now they that's different. But in the Bible

Phyllis: Oh, I okay. That's what you were telling what happened.

Aunt Kate: Well, this this they carried. They had that over him, and, of course, they let then let him down. From there, they set him down. It's like a like a weather house. You know, like a birdhouse. Yeah. I would call it birdhouse. You know what that is a big thing. And that was all trimmed with beautiful things. Oh. Trimmed up and, so was that staves and just look all good. That's what I say the Catholics send all the money to the pope. See, I don't know anything about it.

Phyllis: Oh, you mean that are you talking about the real pope or they represented him in the village?

Aunt Kate: Represent from that church.

Phyllis: Okay. From that church. The head of your church.

Aunt Kate: The Catholic church. Because they got that right. See. Okay. And the main one. Yeah. And the, they had

Phyllis: They did that at Pentecost, all that stuff.

Aunt Kate: They done that at that time. Well, see, I don't know if they still do that or not, if it's permitted or not, because the Christiana was

Phyllis: Well, everything's changed now. The whole Catholic church is almost Lutheran. But , well mainly, I want to get what the customs of your village were, you know, the things that went on. Our family customs.

Aunt Kate: Well, that, that was one thing our family liked. Well, we went as a Lutheran. We didn't do all of that. Only on Easter that mom always put the Easter eggs and she put meat, smoked meat and all in a basket. And they took it over to church or she sent me or she give it to the neighbors and basket take along to have it, smoke, you know, blessed with this smoke barrel, what do you call it? You know, put the put the incense in it. It said all the baskets in the room in church then.

Barb: And then Is that when they say "?????" something, no that's German. Mom used to do that with a Christmas tree. She'd burn it and she'd go around the house saying something.

Phyllis: We used to burn a sprig of Christmas tree. And she went around

Barb: She said something.

Aunt Kate: Smell.

Barb: It's the, like, it's It's like blessing something.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Yeah.

Phyllis: She always burnt a sprig of the Christmas tree pot. And went around the house with it. It was Christmas.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Christmas. She took off of the tree and burned it.

Phyllis: Yeah. But but it was supposed to do something, get the spirits out or what? Yeah. Bless it?

Aunt Kate: The blessings from the Lord at that time is Christ to be born some way. And there I can't I can't tell you anymore. I I know that too. I'm supposed to, but I don't. I've forgotten. It's a thing that Lord bless this house by day and But it was in German. Yeah. What she would say. Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. So on that well, that's at Christmas. Then at Easter, she takes that basket. See, all of them with the neighbors. She had bratwurst the otherwise.

Phyllis: The food for Easter, she got blessed.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. It's But she had that, and we all had a piece. We had an egg. We had the piece, and the first one that comes home first with the basket and gets home with that. They're going to have the, all of it from the farm in the first month before the frost comes and all of that. But you have to run like the lightning to get home with them. Now, you all come in here now the basket, the ladies gone by, she give us the basket, and whoever is there she cut us a piece, she give us an egg, she give us all of everything she had in the basket. Now she's we're gonna have to work fast this year to get this in because she dropped our basket off before she got home. So we should have our, harvest in before they'll have it. But I'll tell you when the rain come and the things was ready, we work like beavers.

Phyllis: To beat the neighbors?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. To beat the neighbors, of course, we got that in. And at Easter, she sent in for the holy water.

Phyllis: Lutherans had holy water back then?

Aunt Kate: No, to the Catholic. She give a bottle and took it in and every time she had a hand, I never will forget. She had a hand come off the peeps. When when it was out, it's first thing she done. She stuck its bill.

Phyllis: The Catholic woman did all this, you mean?

Aunt Kate: No. No. My mother did that.

Phyllis: Oh, your mother did that.

Barb: And she sent and got a bottle of holy water from the Catholic.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. She told her to bring her bottle, see. And she brought her a bottle of holy water. You know where the Catholic Yeah. Containers, and you say father, son, and holy ghost. But don't tell anybody else because that's me. That's what lots of them do. Because some of them don't say that quite that way. Yeah. They just say Holy Mary Right Mother of God What? In Christ of my Lord. See? So, they have then there's another prayer. Katie, Gus's sister is one that I used to go with. She was a year older than I was. I used to go to Catholic church, and she told me a lot of things. See? So anyhow, but she give that bottle to that lady and then they went, so she brought one. But when every time that that the chicken start to hatch, she always put in odd numbers of eggs. Fifteen, seventeen, or 13. Why? I don't know.

Phyllis: Oh, superstitious.

Aunt Kate: Do you call the full dozen? 13 donuts is the odd dozen or what?

Barb: Baker's Dozen.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Well, she put baker's chickens on it. So, she did their billing. And you know every chicken that she dipped in that water for a drink, they all lived. Well, I asked her one time Mom, I said, why do you do that? She says, God watches over them because that water was made holy from God above. Not that the priest anointed it, see, but it still come from above. Now I I don't know. See, she still had a motive of in the heart that that it's God's will otherwise. See? And that one time she didn't have any. And you know half of them chickens died off from that end. I never do forget her. She said, sister, she called me. She said, see, Katie, I didn't have no more holy water. And now half of these chicken died off of any hours that those eggs must have been bad. I could see that they didn't come out. They pecked open, but they died in the shell. And the others that come out, well, they was alright. But I says, no mom, these must have been eggs that wasn't good enough. No. There was a chicken and see it peeped it open you know how they pick the shell open but it died in the in the shell. Now she taught the parts. See that's that's what you call little superstition. And that's there is something when our calves was born and the pigs. I don't know what kind of work she done to them. She had olive oil or some kind of oil, I can't say. And she took a cloth and she went right over made a cross over their head over all of them and you should see in those pics she just felt like the God was with her I guess she hadn't would you call it as an instinct? That's something on the farm to the animals that they would live because someone would if he didn't have too many even what they call pig disease, you know, why you call that here. Some kind of thing. I don't know.

Barb: Pig disease.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. What they got. Or who from out to see don't have a calf. We lost two old beautiful calfs. That's a time when the gypsies went and dug them up. Build a big fence and wire and then jumped over the fence and threw the creosote on that. We had the animal graveyard too. Where they put them in, you know, all you get is the hide of them, and they put them in that, solution of lime, you know, and you could sell the hide, but that's all. You don't get a pet. They got that mouth and hoof disease. So anyhow, these guys, those gypsies went over there and got them out of there and hung them on the weeping willows in the in the river and kept on watching that solution out of them and they ate it.

Barb: Ewwwww!

Phyllis: Yuck!

Aunt Kate: Those gypsies. I've seen them kill two horses. One time, horse meat is the sweetest meat that you could get. But see we don't eat horse meat. How do we know?

Phyllis: No we eat all other kind, some people eat it.

Aunt Kate: It's it's a little rather rough. But during the war, they had horse and big cans.

Phyllis: They were selling in New York. But the gypsies eat horse meat?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Horse meat. And they run the poor animal down from the hill and here stands a man. See? And he says, now, woah, woah, woah. When he says the third time, woah. He hits with a big hammer in the forehead right there. And he gives him and the horse goes like this, you know, and he gives him another one and the horse falls over and then they butcher. And I got out of there.

So one time, I had, my neighbor girl, we've been on the hillside or to the side, we could see the village. See? It wasn't too far. And I says, I says, well, they come to the village. Is he gonna come and see us killing a horse? We're gonna kill. That's their children. See, they come in, got in our barn and got the things that they want.

Phyllis: They stole from you?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They've been all they've been under the chickens out in the barn and just raised her up and took the eggs. So they're not

Phyllis: Whose horse were they killing? Somebody else?

Aunt Kate: They bought them. They bought them or got a farmers to sold it to them you see. Maybe it was too old to plow anymore with or do see it, and then they some of sometimes they even give it because they had their own courts. Only thing it was if they stole something severe from the farmer, then they come to the high courts into the village, but they had their own courts. They all settled between themselves.

Phyllis: Did they live there by you?

Aunt Kate: Oh, yes. Yes. They lived just, what you would call here, their, village was like, let's say on end here, Cincinnati, where the football field is. They had all just all their own houses, you know, kind of huts, you know the blacksmith and all of that. See, that's what they've done for the farmers. And I went down there, you know, if you needed anything fixed from the blacksmith, I even helped them pump the air, the bellow, you know, what he got to pump into the, thing where he had the wood and stuff to get hot. Then he had a tank or whatever to stuck it in and to get cool off in the water and it wasn't right. Because we had our oxen was shoed. Have shoes in front, on the outside foot, on the half of the claw. Because to keep from slipping on the ice, and we had them shoed on the front, and sometimes on the back. Of course, when they step at the front, see, the back foot supposed to go. Mhmm. That's why sometimes in the oxen you plow, the back leg sometimes don't go right behind the front and the feet tilts a little, it goes to the side and he smashed the potatoes. And that's when I got it put the stick one day too. Of course, my oxen wasn't going straight in the row and it was chewing off the tops. I didn't put their bags on the on their mouth. So, yeah, I could do a horse, you know? And the when they got hungry, they just tipped off the tops and there was no potatoes. Of course, they haven't bloomed yet. Of course, when your run-in the plow and you have to put their bags on their on their mouth. Talking about farmer. The farm here, well, that's and everything was whole at that time. You couldn't, you know, just the, and sometimes you plowed on the hill and the rain kinda took it all down. This man over here had all your potatoes, all your grain, of course.

Phyllis: Well, they still do that down Kentucky and Tennessee, you know, you're land straight up and down the hill.

Aunt Kate: And, it it is that way. And then sometimes, well, if you had, the next of this man, knew, I mean, sometimes they repay him a couple bags of, or a bushel or something like that of grain. But on the other hand, well, I I don't know. And of course, the only thing it is is the change here is the Halloween over in Europe is in March.

Phyllis: In March.

Aunt Kate: When it starts the sun, when the snow goes away. And in, in in November, see, it's All Saints Day. That's when we dress the graves in November. I mean, trim the graves.

Phyllis: Take flowers in here.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. In November. And in March is Halloween. Now here you got the opposite. Decoration is in May and Halloween is in October. It's just reversed. Oh, and there we make a you know, wooden wheel. They take spokes and they make dolls, boy dolls and then make about six, sometimes eight on a wheel spoke. And then underneath, they put a, oh, how shall I say it? A wheel underneath and that they put a, you know, how you harness a horse on the tongue and it fixed though that's a tongue underneath and those dolls is on top of that wheel and put that horse on and we go around on Halloween and, gather our stuff together and then we have a good feast. And that horse somebody leads the horse, you know, going through the village with us. And then all the people come out and they see that sometimes they have two or three and the, farmers let's their sons do it. See, and the girls fix the dolls on there and fix the clothes and wrap them up and they're all made on sticks. They make handles out of sticks, you know, just like it was making a table together.

Barb: It's like a merry-go-round thing.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. That's what it is.

Phyllis: Just like a merry-go-round. The horses pull it.

Aunt Kate: The horses pulls it and that's our Halloween.

Phyllis: You don't dress up in costume? The kids

Aunt Kate: Yes, we do all ????? and all.

Phyllis: And you go around begging for treats.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. For Halloween. And they have two days on that. If you start on Monday, we still do it on Tuesday and sometimes some of see, because there isn't much to do on the farm yet. Yeah. So that's why I see when the when the snow begins to melt and those poor horse and those dollies, you know, the slops on there and they we're just having a good time and our clothes, everything else looks like everything. We got off from about noon before it gets dark, see? And they, then they have, how in the world? What in the world they had? They had something white in the middle in the hub, you know? And on top, and I just don't know. And that shined. I don't know what the word with it. I think they put in glitter. Some kind of glitter paper. We used to put it like a gold glitter silver paper on the nuts to make them shine off of the tree.

Phyllis: You hung nuts and fruit on your tree? On your tree.

Aunt Kate: Yeah.

Phyllis: Did you ever use candles on them for lights?

Aunt Kate: Yes. We did. But not too much. We only had here and there a few just to hold them because she was afraid of burning.

Phyllis: Yeah. Because I know they did that sometimes.

Aunt Kate: Well, even here we had here candles on too, in the early years, in the twenties. I made a couple of times. Then they, have a "kolachen" means we bake cookies, hard ones. I guess you could buy some here. I bought some at the. These hard cookies.

Phyllis: The anise? Yeah. The anise, I love them. Yeah. I love them. I tried making them one year. They didn't come out as good as you can buy. Well, I guess I've got the rolling pin that puts that pin on it. I have one.

Aunt Kate: Oh, well, that's good. The, and we put them on, see. And that's where we could have them during the holidays see. If you want an orange or an apple. Instead of having them on the tray, we just get one off the tree or nuts. The apples we put wool on like you would and put it around and then we gilded them with that.

You got, you peeled it off like you would off, tape, see. Once that was yellow and the other side was a tape and we stick it on it, on the knots and the apples. And that makes shine, you know, it's from the tree. Like you put the, we didn't have an ornaments, see.

Some people did have, you know, some people they was maybe a little higher. So there was a couple of girls in the village to their head.

Phyllis: They had more money

Aunt Kate: Well, that could be possible, but they kept the ornaments and they put ornaments, made a smaller tree in a living room, in a big they called in a parlor. See? I see and Tante Klein never did that. That one room in front, you very seldom went in it and that was the parlor.

Phyllis: I remember. Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Only for company. Yeah. And, that's what she told me when she come here. She said put doors on there and close that room off. Don't let anybody in. That's for company. That's the parlor. Well, I says my parlor is full of kids. Full of children. I says I couldn't do that. See, now she only had the two. See? And, so that was a question part there. So I don't know.

Phyllis: Well, they used to always that was years back. They had a living room and a parlor where

Aunt Kate: Geiger's were the front room too!

Phyllis: That is how the houses were. That's like us we have a living room and a family room. We do the same thing.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, that's right. Well, that's what

Barb: Just changed the name of it.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Just reversed. So on those times.

Barb: Did you ever hear about a custom that, was after Christmas? Like maybe in the January sometime that if if the kids hadn't been good, Saint Nick or Santa come back and took away?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They took the gifts away.

Barb: Did you guys practice that in your village?

Aunt Kate: Well, we had some but we was trying to be good children.

Barb: But you did do that then?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Lots of them did. Now see, they, if they failed in school, if they didn't go to school or it was deep snow or something, and the mother said you could. We had little shovels to shovel our way to school. You know, like a coal shovel. You know, in the coal stove. And then we shoveled out of way to school so we wouldn't have so much snow and get stuck. We had snow, you know, 15 inches. That was nothing. Yeah. Snow there in Europe in months. Because it is packed, it covered up the village. And that's why, see, is, lots of places, those roofs, you know, where they made keep from making flat roofs, so they made them, them this way. Too many flat roofs, they was down with so much weight.

Phyllis: That's where they were pointed.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Now that's why I can understand why to make these condominiums here with flat roofs. See? The snow will set it because there no chance for the sun to melt all of that snow. And it's gonna be the weight and I'll take it. If you ain't got good beams up there and the plaster will all soak through. Yeah. See, all that. You know how it is if you leave something lay there in with water on, it's going to soak up.

Phyllis: Schools and everything are flat roof now.

Aunt Kate: But they're supposed to have enough drainage on those. On those buildings. And, that's why they made the, hip roof as you would call and the snow melts quicker off of there and that's where there were so many roofs that time that they, was down in, well in Egypt to still have that, the flat roofs. They put a garret up there. And that's their penthouse in summertime. So you like you would call here. They have a penthouse here. You heard the penthouse. Well, they call it the. Go ahead.

Barb: Well, I just wondered wonder I don't know if originated over there or not, but and they're a custom of putting the light in the window and that way they get the little things that they put in the window nowadays?

Phyllis: At Christmas

Barb: Come over Europe somewhere?

Aunt Kate: All of it comes from Europe. It's pagan.

Barb: Well, I know that.

Phyllis: It's pagan, that's pagan customs.

Aunt Kate: Your Christmas comes from Austria. That's where it's a little girl. That's where it started. See, Austria is a Black Forest. And they got all of those good ton of bound tree with the glitter on. But you get your spruce and Christmas trees, I haven't seen one here like that. The leaves are soft, the needles, and they shine glitter just like you have polished them. Like you take a, what shall I say? Like you would take those leaves there and polish them. And that's how those

Phyllis: They're shiny.

Aunt Kate: They're shiny leaves. Now I haven't seen a tree here like that. I don't know, but those are and they're just soft and the branches, they don't stay, they straight, but when you hang the stuff down, they just like that, like the full of snow, you know, the new snow and they hang down with the with the fruit and stuff. When you hang it on and they were softer the branches like a weeping willow would be practically but it isn't. And, so that's why I see our people go out in the woods and cut the tree that same day and they bring it in. It's fresh.

Phyllis: And you did that Christmas Eve.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They go out after we get our chores all done, see we help quick and then the father goes out and gets the tree. My mother had to get ours because we didn't have no father at the time while he was gone and she went out and cut a tree and she brought it home and took it in the barn put the bottom on it. Sometimes they help them if they broke.

Phyllis: That's when you got your presents then Christmas Eve too.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. We did. Now some of them they had little different than some people in the village. See they had all kind. We had Polish people. We had some mixture, see.

Phyllis: In your village?

Aunt Kate: Yes, and then the Jewish people see they have it now. Jewish got Hanukkah now. That's Christmas.

And they had already New Year's about a month ago or when it was Yom Kipper. And, this is their way of doing, see. And then to the, others, but even according to our faith, biggest part of Yeah.

Phyllis: Well, that's mostly what it works. Went around, really the church. Churches used to be the family life mostly. That's what your what your life is around.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. It was here at Thanksgiving. Like, to see Thanksgiving as a big do, maybe more than Christmas, it counted a pilgrimage.

Phyllis: See, they don't have that over there. Did they have any other?

Aunt Kate: have Erntefest. That would be Thanksgiving, what they call. See, that's bring all of your stuff in for the, Thanksgiving is that you bring all of the stuff for your farm,

Phyllis: The harvest and you called it what?

Aunt Kate: Erntefest, then comes the Weihnachten, then comes the Ostern, then Pfingsten. Pfingsten means thanks Pentecost, Ostern means Easter, Weihnacten means Christmas and Ertnefest is Thanksgiving.

Phyllis: It's harvest.

Aunt Kate: Harvest. Yeah.

Phyllis: And you just had big feast and everything.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. We had we had that when the when they come in, but see someone . Now see in the Catholics they have more holidays than we have.

Phyllis: Well, yeah. They have.

Aunt Kate: See that that's why we had now see you have trouble here with the children too in the public schools because they have a big holiday children stays home in a public school. They they figured, well, then our

children that said they said, well, they got a holiday. Why can't we get it? See? And that's that that comes in with the Christianity. That what comes in. That's when I have a little trouble with the, Jehovah Witnesses account and they won't salute the flag or Yeah.

Phyllis: Yeah. They don't do any thing

Aunt Kate: They don't believe in transfusion.

Barb: I don't think the Catholics, though, have as many holy days now as what they used to. Or they don't honor them.

Aunt Kate: Well, they used to well, see, there is about Six Mary's. They now they'll them. See? Yeah. There are six Mary's somewhere there that, Mary Magdalene and the others, you know, the sister and this I don't know. Well, I don't know how to work.

Phyllis: Well, that's all the holidays you celebrated today. Really?

Aunt Kate: That's all we have. Uh-huh. Yeah. That's the well, we have the four. See? The harvest, the Christmas. Oh, we have New Year's. Yeah. New Year's in there. I forgot that. New Year's is what biggest part of it. They get drunk they get dropped like fish those people... *"laughter"*

Phyllis: The Germans .Or what you're gonna call them, the Austrians in the village.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They don't have too much to do at that time. So they they get themselves, you know, and drink, drinking beer because some places the water wasn't so good. That's what started the people on drinking beer because their water wasn't purified. See, it come off from the rivers, the creeks, and out of the wells that they done. Well, and the rain come in that. So that's why they're purified and they made the beer.

Barb: Where did they get their beer at that time?

Aunt Kate: They make them all? They have a brewer. Oh, yeah. You go in to Bela and you smell that brewer, boy, you could smell it. So as soon as you hit the top of the hill, you smell, smell the brewery coming up out of the valley. Yeah. See, they have a lot of grains here and potatoes and stuff. They make the,

Phyllis: Did you leave your little village and go into the other towns very often?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. I've been to a Lytseid?, Kesmarok, and Bela, Hoodline?, Poprod. I was one time in Poprod, that's a big town that's like you would call here Cleveland or Cleveland or you know bigger town out, and then the, well we always had a market there.

See, we went on market. They had the market days, but we had to go over those hills. And then see we had in winter time we had more of the shingles and the wood. That was our living at that time but we hauled the wood.

Phyllis: Yeah. I remember mom saying. When, she was, you know, there yet, how you used to have to go out and help get the logs down off of the mountainside.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, we took them down had to chop them.

Phyllis: And yeah. And bringing them around and almost got caught one time. She said turning the log around the corner with a big stick and

Aunt Kate: I, I believe I told you where I could of lost the a team of oxen, in the in the war, you know, the, the neighbor man was up there after I was hauling logs for the government. See, I had to get so many yardage.

Phyllis: Yeah. That's why I forgot about that. And she that's what tell that tell about that because I forgot about that.

Aunt Kate: And, I went that day. We had to give so much for the, for when war was on and I was with the neighbor man and they was taken down and you cut the, just enough to point off. See that all the logs is when they peel off the bark, The, the, the bark. They take that I don't know what they wanna make out of that, they are, that's high price. They crushed them for something. They get something out of. Well, they peeled them off in spring, see. And instead of fallen the trees up, they fallen them down here. See? Because it's easier for them to go downhill. It's the, the weight on the tree. But uphill, they have to cut them and have to put a weight on. But you know what it is on the hillside and that they go down. Well then they lay there and fall and they cut off the branches and all of that, cut that off and the, the big ones they cut them off and put them on a pile, you know, for burning for Firewood. Yeah. That's burning wood, I call it. Firewood. And then in, later on, see, the, we go up and get, get those trees. Well you see they do that in spring. Well, then when snow comes , see , then they take the short sleds to go in there and bring them out of the valley. Well, this was where these, three they'll raise them up above the stumps and down they went and hit on the other side of the hill. And there was a creek down below. There for every frankly, every hillside got a creek in between them somewhere. And they went into the other side, but then we saw them off here, and then we took this end and put it on the sled and put another one there, and then put the other two or the two fronts and the, the little ends, so the bottom would be in the back to help us hold. Put the big end in back and the little end, the two on top, then I put two more on top and we tied them on and one on top, make five. And then then two was two big ones on the end, two in front, and one small one. So in hold, you have to have weight in the back in order to keep

from sliding. And when we got around the hills, and that's where this thing went under the under my, I had the oxen set in this way. See to pull that out. And from top, they said, is there anybody down there? I says, yes, I am. Well the echo went, but he couldn't hear very good, and when that log already had it and that log went under both the oxen underneath the yoke under the, tongue underneath and scrape theirs and raised them up. And all I done I pulled out the end on the yoke, see, and left their heads up and that's all I saved team oxen otherwise they would have killed them. It would have shoved them on down. It it could have even hit one of them right in the belly but I've been just underneath enough to raise them up on the log and that whole I still could see a scrape their bellys. I had to doctor them up. He come down then and we washed it off and I had well we always have a kit. Some kind of material we had. I I don't know what was a linen pieces or cloth and we taped the tape to the tied it. I just don't know. And he went down to the creek, mind you. And there was a bush there and had only a couple of leaves on it yet, and he brought two leaves of each, you know, and put on and he taped that on and he used that for medicine. And then things sealed up like nobody's business. But he, he knew.

Phyllis: Yeah. But you had to cut so many logs for the government.

Aunt Kate: Yeah, for the government. I had to make 3 loads one day, and that's the night when it was late. And, the, neighbor man went home. He says but he didn't know I didn't have enough on that second load. And he measured the government, they measured it so many yardage, so much, that. And we had to roll these logs on top as high as, one by one rolled up there to the sawmill. And the sawmill was on the other side where they saw the boards for the for the barracks at that time for the army. And to, when, well, I had to go back and this officer said to me, he said, now listen, little girl. How old was I? 13? 14? He says, he want to know. He says, why haven't you brought your brother? I said, well, my brother is little. I says he can't do anything. I says, well, see, I was, when I left, Toby was only eight years old. It was about 1912, and he was only two years old then. And I says, he said, where is your father? I says he's in the same place where you are. He's with the gun. And I said, I didn't know how to get it out, but you know, and these, the Sentry's or whatever you call them, you know, they stand there with all of their buttons up here on their bullets and their guns in the hand. Oh, Lord, I mean, it's worse than these policemen. Yeah. And a girl here, 12, 13 year old, the guy asked you like that. He says, no. *You has no unique??, you must Surik??, bring some here..... (lost in translation maybe partial German)*. Otherwise, you haven't got enough. You got to go back and bring more. And I says, well, how much we feel? He said, I said, don't go back and only bring one log that you need. He said, you better bring a load. He won't let me go back to bring just one log and one log to see the average of measurement of the yardage that I didn't have enough. And I went back, I brought went there and I pulled out three, but they had already rolled down, and I brought three large ones. Well, what I did, I tilted it the things I let them come down, put my over there, but I didn't have my oxen. I took them off, and I left them stand without the thing because I was afraid I might do damage. So I took the two poles. You have to Roll them over there. So I roll them over there and I brought them, and when I come back and, he says, oh, you, is this all you got? I said, I've had two loads already. I said, this is my third one. He says, he went down to the other commander, and he says, well, he said, I guess you got to come back tomorrow. I says, I ain't coming back tomorrow. I says, he's got my chart there and everything, how much I brought already. You go down and look. He said, who do you think you're talking to your young lady? He did have manners enough to call me young lady. I says, I can't come tomorrow. I ain't got nobody help me to bring them logs. All of my neighbors is out and I says, I just brought up a sluice there that I could bring. Well, he says he finally went down to the sawmill where they kept the, score, you know, kept your credit. He says, yeah. Yeah. That's his school to house of Meriden. He says, I got more than I should have had, but I says, well, he told me not to come back with a half a load. I said, that's why I done what I did. Well, I didn't go back, and that happened to me on my last trip because I was one time with the other, and that was two two days. We had to give about two days. But that guy, you could find rough people anywhere. And that hills where we went, see that was all, lots and, where you plant corn and wheat and we went right across the winter wheat Where they had the winter rye, not wheat. Winter rye, even over the hills and you should see this. That was all demolished. The logs and ice, the saloons all of that. I don't think they had anything. And that was over, over the hill for for us. And I don't even remember if, I ever got over that far over the other hill where we went to get them logs to go to Bela. That's where you had to, if they got any rye, it was winter rye. Because we had more rye, oats, and barley. "Bracam", or wheat, for corn. Corn to call "kukuruz". Maybe you might have heard your mother say, corn. "Kukuruz" is corn. And, the it was the sun wasn't hot enough. Where it is now see, that's where they're going now. See, Czechoslovakia, over ??????? by the Carpathian Mountains to back into, where Russia is going. So they're back in to that fertile land again. Below the Carpathian Mountains, that ground is just as black as dark. You don't need, looks like you'll never need no fertilizer.

Phyllis: Yeah. Yeah. So before we before we run out of tape here since we're getting to the end of this, do you know what all happened during the war over the second World War, to your family and stuff to your mother and I all I know that

Aunt Kate: No, they was transferred, only what people in Cleveland told me. That's all.

Phyllis: Yeah. Well, I see. We should have taped this off of mom and everybody for years. You know, because they were in concentration camps and things I know and your mother wasn't.

Aunt Kate: Mom mom died in '46. But, you know

Phyllis: It was after the war then. I thought she died in a concentration camp. Where did I get that from?

Aunt Kate: She died from one camp to another on the way to the concentration. That that's what the Gus told me in Cleveland. That's all I know. See? When we was up there.

Phyllis: So they were moving her from one concentration camp. Now who who had her?

Aunt Kate: The Russian, mother-in-law. Who? The, yes. The Russians. The Russians had a death. See? That part went to Russia, this claim from Czechoslovakia. See? And the, so otherwise, but, Gus's mother-in-law, see he brought her over here, and I know her. Yeah. See?

Note: since she died in 1946 this would have been an internment camp in Russia, they operated from 1946-1950. The conditions were not good, because of lack of food in 1946-1947 a large number of internees died.

Phyllis: And she said when she died.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. She told and Gus, it was in the same camp, but they moved mom to another camp, and she should have died on the caravan from one to another. And our guys told me that she is buried under two maple trees. There was two of them died. Now that's where he said it. No. I don't know. Two of them and they have to bury them with the clothes on because they couldn't carry them along to another town. They had to get rid of them, so they buried them with their clothes that they have, no casket or nothing. And they buried them between two maple trees. And he says, Katie, if you ever go to Europe, he said, I think I would remember where that's at. Well, I see they was older. See? Yeah. Gus was one. He was only about four or five years.

Phyllis: Well, he was there you mean when?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They was there when that happened.

Phyllis: When she died.

Aunt Kate: Well, that's why I see mom she talked with that. That's in Pittsburgh. Now I don't know if his brother is he still living, John? I'm not sure. Brother in Cleveland?

Phyllis: I don't know. Well, when World War II broke out, they your mother was in the village on the farm. and Hitler came through there first.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. According to that, they took Czechoslovakia first.

Phyllis: Yeah, Okay. Hitler came in there, and I I remember something about they burnt all the fields so Hitler wouldn't get it.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They did. They set fire to things. Yeah. But the way I got it, they said that there was an airplane fell into the way mom told me that the airplane should have fell into the village on one end and, burnt down half of the village. See? When the airplane, flared down and that's when they started transferring out of there.

Phyllis: Oh, people had to leave.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. They had to leave. Of course, they didn't have the, resorts and stuff. So now I don't know if they only transferred the ones that had or, you know. Yeah.

Phyllis: When Hitler took over, what happened to those people then?

Aunt Kate: Well, he put them all in concentration. What was left there, he put his own people in. To what what I know of, but see, but I.

Phyllis: But he put he put the people from the village in concentration camp. He didn't put them in factories and make them work raising.

Aunt Kate: Well, that I don't know.

Phyllis: If they weren't Jewish, I just wonder what he did with those people. They were Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Because that's why I don't know what happened. Know what happened. Well, they would have to work if we put them in camp. That's just the same, like, that that Jones had done with these Christian people over there. Yeah. So he took all of their inheritance and all of that, but they still had to go out and work the farm for the land.

Phyllis: But you never knew what happened to your mother Sisters or anything then.

Aunt Kate: No. No. I don't know nothing from unless these people from Cleveland. See, they come in after in the fifties after the second World War. So that would be the only way that we should have taped something then when we were.

Phyllis: Yeah, I wish I wish we had done this years ago when somebody's around. You never do anything till it's too late.

Aunt Kate: To, on that. So I would I would not see this like that. No. What, ever happened there. No. I All I know that the mom got a letter and she says that mom died in '46. And that was, you remember when I had the accident? We had the accident in what was it? February 1946. I don't remember that. No. Well, she got a letter just before that period of '45 or '46. We had that accident, and I cried for three days after she read the letter. Oh, she got a letter from somebody.

Phyllis: About your mother you mean?

Aunt Kate: My mom died. Yeah. And she said, I cried and John told me to quit and that

Phyllis: She kept so many things. I wonder why she didn't keep all these letters. There's all kind of postcards in here. There is. There are all kinds of postcards with German on the back of it.

Aunt Kate: Well, she got all of them.

Phyllis: Yeah. That's what she kept, she's gonna translate some of this stuff. We ought to keep the rest of this for if she gets to something like that that says something important on it.

Aunt Kate: Well, then I I wouldn't know.

Phyllis: She she got, She had all of those Is there anything? I don't think as far as, like, when mom was She at home right now. We know everything then.

Aunt Kate: I guess mom, they they must have kept her address more than than mine. Yeah. Because I didn't get too much. Everything was sent to her. And furthermore, see, in Europe, they think like we are. Maybe next door is just down the street. Yeah. See? But it's farther we, somewhere rather.

Barb: Well didn't they do it by the oldest child too?

Aunt Kate: Well, to a certain extent.

Barb: Yeah. I mean, everything's the older. Everything's the oldest.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Because they are well, all of the other younger ones looks up to the older one. Yeah. And, and and more so. But I don't know if it does now or not. See? If I don't know how Tilly and Toby was.

(Aunt Kate is translating a postcard or letter I presume is the following)

Where "german" and that means the greet you from and Mike Webber, goodbye.

Barb: Tell us what you said.

Aunt Kate: Well, they received they, received their letter and was very nice to hear from them. And he says, danka shein, and then she says, we hope that you write again. Otherwise, I hope you write again. For, we are all well. Good bye: Mike Webber, and that's her Thinz. Her name was before she was married. Katie Thinz. Okay.

Barb: So Katie Tremba.

Aunt Kate: No. No. Katie Brechtel. Katie Brechtel was Katie Thinz. And this was her brother-in-law. Her sister? That's where she married. Yes.

Barb: Okay. Her sister?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Married her sister, Webber. Over there. He was a big shot and they had one girl when I left. \

Barb: she live when they when you guys grew up together in the village Yeah. Her name was Katie Thinz. Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Katie Thinz. See?

Barb: And then her and mom came over here together on the boat.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. That's the one where where he got the where she come, where is this postmarked here? Yeah. You put Slovens? Yeah. Yeah. It's it's Polish. Whatever. Czecho Slovinski. That's what it is. Czecho Slovinski. What is that little right in here? Majorca. There it is. Oh, that's the name of him. My Majorca and Yes. Nineteen fifteen. Nineteen '15. My goodness. That was a year after they left. They left in '14? The the the, 1915. They left in '15. Wait a minute. No. I thought they left '14. Nineteen '14, they left.

Barb: I thought they left before then. Didn't take them No. It took them a long time Yeah. They were captured.

Phyllis: This was in She was thirty days captured on that ship.

Aunt Kate: Ship back a year later. See? Before they got this. That was in May. And, a nine and Swansea talk I didn't remember. May. After she was over there. What's that? That's been 1915. Oh. That's when Yeah. They got a card from Europe when he wrote to her.

Phyllis: Well, see mom came over here right before World War one broke out and she was captured and held on ship for thirty days. Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Well, they didn't get we we didn't hear from for a year. See? And we was waiting on that's when they got that.

Barb: That must have been the first letter that they got.

Aunt Kate: Answered that. See? They said they got a letter and that they

Phyllis: Now this this is what you've been reading off of is this card with a little boy with a great big dog. Y

Aunt Kate: Well, otherwise, that was the first letter that they got from Europe that she got. Katie Thinz. Now, where did your mother get it?

Phyllis: I don't know. Yeah. This, I think, was after mom was in Germany. She got this Yeah. I think. When she went over in Germany in, what, '74? Is that when she was there in '74?

Barb: Uh-huh. Yes. You know how I remember that? That's when in bad stocks quit paying. She was sure she was she cashed them in and went to Germany and the bank called and said we're not paying, and we're gonna hold them.

Aunt Kate: Have it wrote that with the, Hungarian letter. See? Because that's not the German script, but you have to read it in German. Oh, can you read the English letters? Yeah. See? And that's the way they, write it now because I asked that teacher over in yesterday Yeah. To, Chuck's. He says they don't use the German script no more. Oh. All of it in English letters.

Phyllis: Can you tell what it says?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. It says. Susie It's hard to read even in the translation. You covered up with somebody who she whoever she is, God is somebody. That means. Well, she says, my Liebes Schwester over here. That means my Liebes, sister Susie. They she had the did mother write to her before? I guess she might have. I don't know. Well She was over there. She said she had her letter but comment. Like, she had her letter and she went, was very nice that she had come over there with her and then she says with the hearts, she from the heart. Uh-huh. She thanked, she thanked her from the heart that she was there with her of the granddaughter maybe? Of the Susie. Yeah. Oh, I'm not that in that part. Susie, did you you read it better than I can. I'm a Yeah. That that's what she's talked about. I think I mean, that's what she just said. Yeah. That's what she said. That's what she said. Okay. Well, she was glad that she brought her granddaughter with her and they had a good time. And, she enjoyed it. Lipishly very much. That means, lovely. Lovely. Lovely. She enjoyed it very, very much otherwise. And, and where did she go? She had lived in some place. Some place to the but by a gate, some purse. Otherwise, they did they go someplace through to, together? And she says she I don't think so. They live and look so well. Oh, she's talking about somebody else they've been to see. And, otherwise, she's telling them that they are very good and they're,

Phyllis: Maybe they went to see the half brother. He was in the German lines yet. I mean, the Russian line behind it. Mom didn't see him. Yeah. Maybe she went over to see him. Yeah. After mom left. After mom left. Maybe she went over to see Toby.

Aunt Kate: And who is? Otherwise, she says it's very nice that you was able to do and to come visit even on this earth. And, for for seeing with my ? I guess, on the I don't know what she means by oh, ? She was there at seventy four. Mhmm. When did she did she write this later in '75?

Phyllis: Oh, no. It says '74.

Barb: It says dated '74 here. Yeah. But over here,

Aunt Kate: well, it must have been seven. She got that for Christmas. When I see yeah. Yeah.

Phyllis: This is a Christmas card.

Aunt Kate: See, I didn't see that. Your mom was there in I didn't I didn't see that. Yeah. So she's wishing her a Merry Christmas. See, otherwise, she must have written this at night. And for ?, then they're having to, By the way, the German. ?? for visit. What'd you say down here? Tyee? I don't know.

Barb: Is that her name? Tilly Wagner?

Aunt Kate: She's got the y's in here. How did she write the y's and l's? Yeah. I don't know. She's got y? I know no well, the the the the, they look like Y's, but it's still Wagner. Did she see some went to see somebody else in Europe?

Barb: Mom?

Aunt Kate: Oh, I I think maybe she wrote my my sister wrote to to Tilly Wagner, and she's trying to tell us here that there was over there at Christmas time. Now who is Tilly Wagner now? Is there another one? No.

Phyllis: That'd be your half sister. That's her. That's her. Yeah. But the, that's the Plishkaner, Matilda.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. But she I I didn't know.

Barb: After mom left, she went to see someone that mom couldn't go see. Yeah. They only spent an afternoon.

Maybe does it don't say who? We don't maybe it was, Toby. Maybe she had went over

Phyllis: See, mom wasn't able to go over and see Toby because he's behind the Russian lines. So maybe Tilly went over to see him.

Aunt Kate: I can't make the whole thing out with the English language. Just wishing your nice. A good New Year. Good otherwise, good night and a good New Year. Yeah. Well, that see, .

Phyllis: Yeah. It's a it's a Christmas card.

Aunt Kate: I couldn't make that when she said why not license? Was she there during, the Christmas time? Can you read? See if you can. You should with the English letters.

Phyllis: So why did all the people, like the Haas's and everyone leave from the village over there?

Aunt Kate: I mean, before time or anytime before the war?

Phyllis: Yeah. Before the first World War. Like when mom came over, all the Haas's were already here. Why did they all leave?

Aunt Kate: Times was hard. Times was hard for a lot of people. And they spread it out United States is this golden land. Silver and gold and honey and milk.

Phyllis: Was it like a depression over there?

Aunt Kate: Well, to certain extent that Before World War one? We had a drought. Oh. We had a drought.

Phyllis: Because so much of your village left. I mean, you know, they come to Pittsburgh. All these people are in Pittsburgh and Cleveland. It was like half of your village.

Aunt Kate: Rushko's was the, stepmother to all of them from, went to Pittsburgh. That's where your mother went. They all went to Rushko's. She had a big hotel in Rushko. And she took them all

Phyllis: Who's Rushko's?

Aunt Kate: Rushko. That was her last name. That's all I know.

Phyllis: In Pittsburgh. She took all of them in in a big hotel.

Aunt Kate: And she took them all of them to come in. Anytime they come in, she always fed them and she's when you get a job. She was German, I believe, to a certain extent. She had a big hotel and she made room for everybody to come into Pittsburgh. She just took them all on the foreigners. Well, when they got a job they paid it off, but they owed their see, the board and rent and all of that. Well, when they got on their feet and this dribbled away, see. Pretty soon another bunch come in. And that's the way, see, they went to Pittsburgh. Because in Pittsburgh is a steel mills. See, and that's where it was the money in. And that's what there is too many. I would come into Ohio. Because they went through the water center.

Phyllis: Well, most of the girls went working for rich people there. Mom did. She worked for Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Katie, Katie Gehrig, she worked. I when I was in Pittsburgh in '22, see, she was married and yet she married after. And, she, she was married and she was in a big place and they had upstairs. She had her own apartment and she had all of that white furniture and even in her room. See? And when she got guest, I stayed two nights with her there while I was in Pittsburgh. And, then, I went to her sister then I was over to Tilly, Tilly Stein, that's the Steins girls. Mhmm. Where in in, in Pittsburgh where she was right in the middle of Pittsburgh. And Susie Haas, she lived in McKeesburg. And her house, the last time I was over the first time I wasn't. See, that's what I want to see. There was a quick run-in for her building and they had, three two apartments above there. And each one of them had five two bedrooms and a kitchen and all, which was called a five room apartment. Well and in the back so Hilly, in the back, where her three story house stopped, that's where the other one started. Oh. Yeah. And in the backyard Well, it's all Hilly over there. Yeah. It was short. Well, now they put the the overhead is in front of the house and move their house back.

Phyllis: I know they all worked for, like, rich people and stuff as

Aunt Kate: And the men were made steel mills or on a, on a in a coal yard or a train in Pennsylvania, you know, coal. And that that's why they had, they said it was making good money. See? And that's where they all went there well. And at home, where they, then they helped them with that with the money for coming home. Of course, they called United States that this is a country we're called God's country. And where they sent John the beloved, see, John the Baptist. And they figured this was found by all of the those kind of people. So everybody come to United States just as the Gold Rush. When United States had the Gold Rush to go to California Mhmm. They said let's go west west. Everybody took a flight west. And here lots of people died before they got there. They didn't even see the gold. They didn't even get gold.

Phyllis: So many from your village there. Yeah. You know, for one small little home.

Aunt Kate: See and send a couple dollars home. See?

Phyllis: Seem like the all the young people live at your village.

Aunt Kate: Then all of them see it. Then they all started coming here because they they they got help. And the, on that well, now see the, when your mother come, there were six of them come. See? And this woman had been here before and they had to have a guardian because they always under 21. Mhmm. See? And they all had them guardian and she come with them. Well, for the pay, the, mom what they they have paid her so much for bringing her over. See? Like, he was transaction put your mind the transaction of a herd of sheep or I herd of cattle. See? Mhmm. And she got so much Paid for that and she stayed here a while and she come home just before I, what was yeah. Did she come home? Or she come back? Somewhere I could see her now when she put brought curtains from this country and put them above the put them on the windows or that. And she had a sister who's deaf and dumb. Oh, and she was a seamstress. And when we she went back, see with her husband. They go see her and then went back.

Barb: Remember her name? You remember?

Aunt Kate: I can't I can't remember her their name. I forgot what the more Tinson. Tinson was her name. Tinson, t l n

Phyllis: But she more or less looked after these younger

Aunt Kate: When they come, see? And she has to stay with them until they was in Pittsburgh. Mhmm. They all come to Pittsburgh. See? Mhmm. Of course, that's where your mother's was, her paper.

Phyllis: And then from there, they went to Cleveland or Dayton or Yeah.

Aunt Kate: Wherever they went, but mine come direct see to Dayton. Well, I never I never Yeah. Come though. But your mother stayed she had to stay a year in Pittsburgh. See, and then she could come then she come here to come to find. Mhmm. And she says she would like the feather here in Ohio. So they they go to see that Katie Klein and Marie Klein, they was here and she was more acquainted with them. But but in Katie Haas, she come to Dayton. See? She come to Dayton. And I don't know who the others. And Katie Haas, she stayed there with her sisters. See in Pittsburgh. That will be three. Katie Tremba, Katie Thinz and Susie Miller and Katie Haas and this other woman. Now who was the other? There was four. There was six of them come that time if I'm right in 1914. They had their papers and everything ready. See? But when the war started, when they sunk that Lusitania ship, see, and that's what started. That's why and she come through Rotterdam and I come through Belgium Antwerp through the the other channels. See? Yeah.

Phyllis: But your mother encouraged them to come, you and her. Yeah. Encouraged her to help her really, Didn't she, too leave?

Aunt Kate: If they could come. Yeah. And then, what they did, they paid here for my, tantra for my boat from New York and on a boat. And from home I have to have my own money to pay from their seat. But they call and then I had to go through and take all the shots and everything else, but I never did.

Phyllis: Didn't you didn't your mother feel bad? And and Like mom was only 11, 12 years old and went out and lived away from home. It's such a young age

Aunt Kate: well, I'm I wasn't going to stay. She's wanted to. She wanted to. She didn't wanna work on the farm.

Phyllis: That's so young for a little child to go out and live away from home.

Aunt Kate: She went to Leipzig, of course. My, father, my stepfather had aunt through his mother. Somewhere, an old aunt. Mhmm. And she had a beautiful home in Leipzig. And that's where they had for a with a higher upstairs girls. Girls for children. See? They do that. Now there's the same way as, the, Swedish girls come work here.

Phyllis: She told me, she's either 11 or 12 when she first started working. She started working first just to babysit with somebody. And then when she went to live at that resort, she was just about 12 or something. But she really lived away from home most a year.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Just this one Year. That's what I think, but she gone before she come to this country. And she didn't, she didn't care to work on the farm. See? And Dad was home. See, he come home in 1911. Since was just about.

Phyllis: And that when he was starting to mean to you and everything then too.

Aunt Kate: That's when he was when he come home, see, and he was, very, very upsetting. See, I was nine.

Phyllis: Now you mean you came home from The United States?

Aunt Kate: Yeah. You come home in 1911. Grandma died.

Phyllis: And then he was so mean to everybody.

Aunt Kate: See that. And she died in March and he come home for Easter, and it was a month later. See or somewhere but April, May. Because he brought me a harp and he brought, since yeah. She was about 12. She was three years older than I was. So anyhow, when he come home, see, then in 1912, Toby was born in the following year. Then in in, his birthday was February 24, 24th or 25th.

Phyllis: But she never really lived at home anymore from there on hardly at all, did she? She worked out all the time. Till she left?

Aunt Kate: She was, well, that's when she left. See? That was only the year that she was gone.

Phyllis: Well, she went to work at what she mean. She left. Well, I mean, she she left then and worked at this resort.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. But she she was home before she left. Yeah.

Phyllis: But she didn't really live at home for any length of time, did she?

Aunt Kate: She lived that whole she come home around Christmas time in 1914 before she left in July. She left July. Mhmm. I don't know why you picked the seventh. I left November 7. Must be our lucky number.

Phyllis: You both left that same day. I understand. Yeah. Just different months.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Yeah. They, left July and then they we didn't hear from them until the fall in July. Well, that

Phyllis: You didn't hear from her for a year?

Aunt Kate: Just about a year before she

Phyllis: Why weren't you really worried when your mother was worried?

Aunt Kate: We didn't get nothing from here. See, we got, we got word from here, but they said, that no transaction no more. They wouldn't let no mail go through then.

Phyllis: But you didn't know what happened to her?

Aunt Kate: No. Nothing? No.

Phyllis: Gosh. And she's only 15 years old.

Aunt Kate: That's right. 1914, she was yeah. She was 15 that left, 07/07/1914.

Phyllis: Of course. But at that time, you were going through so much because of the war. I guess you

Aunt Kate: Well with see, when that started, see then it was, well, See Toby was born in '12.

Phyllis: That's when they invaded the area.

Barb: It was '17 wasn't it?

Phyllis: That's when we got into it.

Aunt Kate: Oh, we were in before. Yeah. Oh, yeah. Because it has been two years. The United States was only in eighteen months in the first year. Yeah. See, they were fighting over their long term. Yeah. We were there for four years. See, started in '14. Well, when was the year that they sank the Lusitania 1914.

Barb: Well, that's when they got captured when it started (** Grandma's ship was detained in port they were not allowed to leave*)

Phyllis: Actually, who did Austria fight first? German? German and all because didn't Hitler start the first World War?

Aunt Kate: No, Kaiser Wilhelm.

Phyllis: Well well, not Hitler, Kaiser. Germany, though.

Aunt Kate: Kaiser. Yeah.

Phyllis: So didn't he invade Austria and Czechoslovakia and these other countries first?

Aunt Kate: That's when they barred the ships not to come to United States no more. See? It wasn't they wasn't gonna let him through.

Phyllis: But I mean, Germany, the Kaiser Wilhelm was the one that invaded they invaded Austria. They're the one that fought fought with Austria First.

Aunt Kate: Turkey and no. Austria was with Germany.

Phyllis: Oh, were they? We You fought with them right from the start?

Aunt Kate: Austria and Germany and Turkey. And who's the other one? There was 4.

Phyllis: Czechoslovakia.

Aunt Kate: No. Czech wasn't there then yet. No. Czech originates from United States.

Phyllis: Poland First. Poland.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. There was four countries now. I don't know who it is.

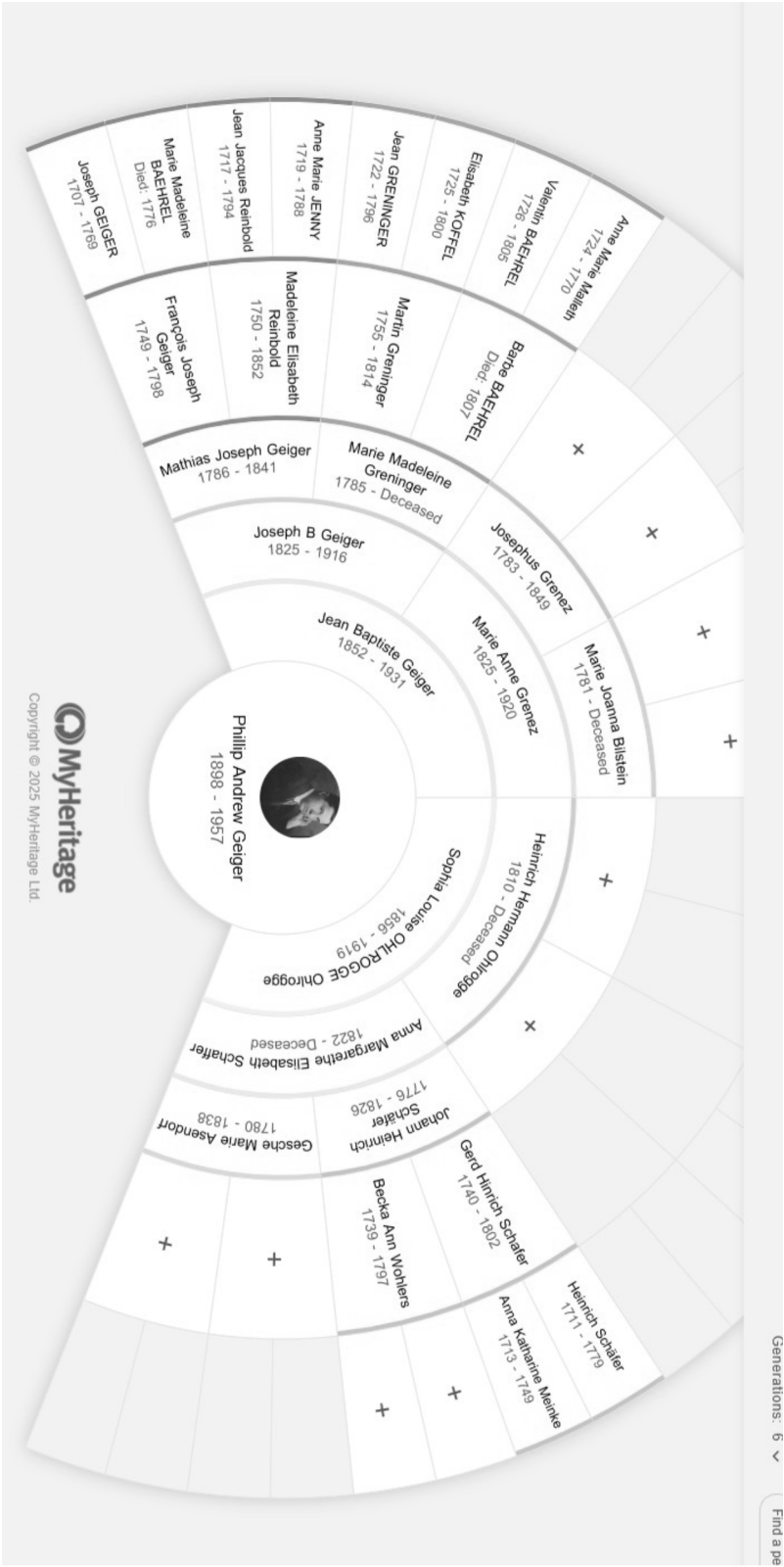
Phyllis: Oh, they were all with Germany to start with when he first started the war? They went together? Turkey.

Aunt Kate: Yeah. Those four countries went together to fight Russia. No. See? That's where that come in. And when they and they couldn't get anywhere and then United States come in and help Russia see and Russia backed up on on the other country. And we're gonna Russia's gonna show United States this right now what he's doing there now in those little countries. So he's going into Poland again. Yeah. See, that's why Hitler in the second world of war. He went into Czech because these other seven countries is connected. See? Now see in '60, was it '68? When they have trouble over there, when they try to get in Czech. In '68, when they try to put them up, well, you see, he wants Czech's again. That's why they're afraid to Czech's. The Czech's are much more prepared, more build up to fight. And then even Poland is. Now they are. See, Poland, if there is a drought and the food gets shorter, it's gonna be terrible. They're just gonna Russia's gonna give them things.

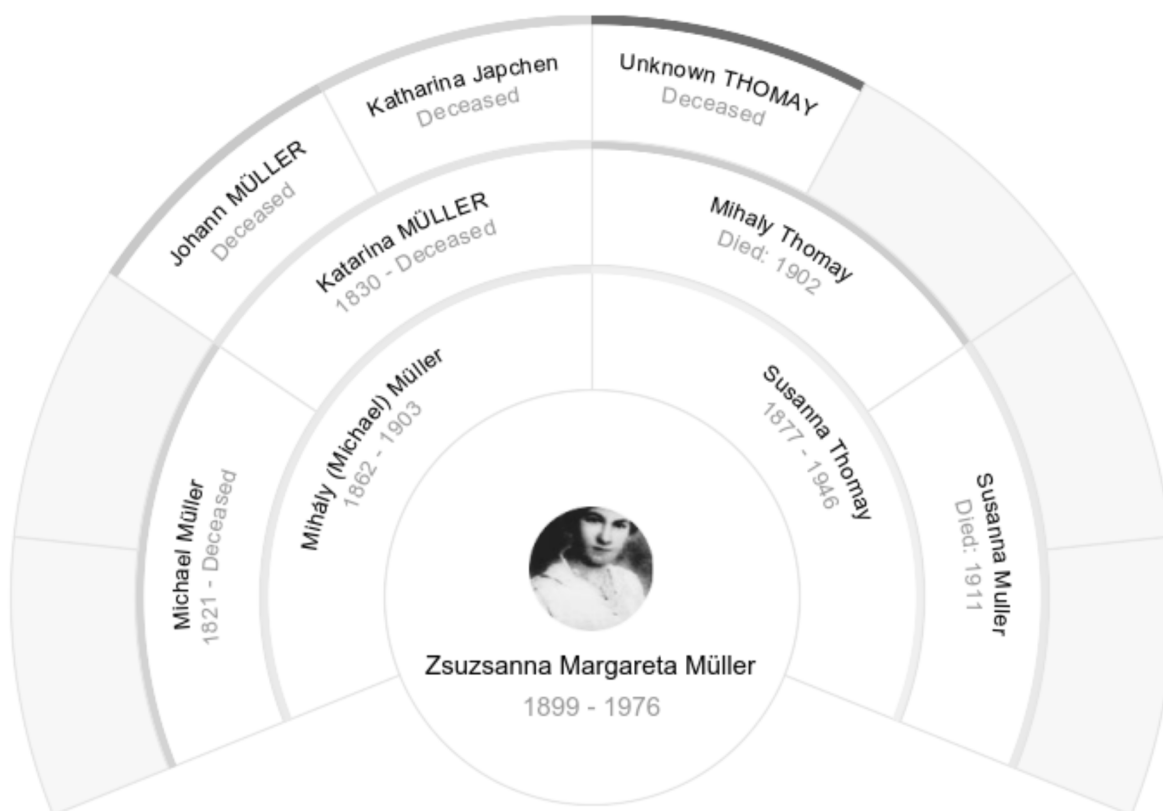
See? And they bring that from here and giving it to them. Well, that's like robbing Peter and Paul are taking them

.....**The tape ended >**

Philip Geiger - Ancestral Tree



Susan Muller - Ancestral Tree



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Historical Records

Marriage Record Francois Geiger & Madeleine Reinbold - November 20, 1769
(Philip Geiger - 2nd Great Grandparents)



France, Vital Records Index

Confidence: Direct and primary evidence

Citation text: François Joseph GEIGER & Madeleine REINBOLD

Record type: Marriage

Marriage: Nov 20 1769 - Kintzheim, Bas-Rhin, Grand Est, France

Groom:

Name: François Joseph GEIGER

Occupation: \$ Vigneron

Father: JOSEPH

Bride:

Name: Madeleine REINBOLD

Father: JACOB

Mother: Anne-Marie JENNY

Reference Number: 104220010329318286

Source: CERCLE GENEALOGIQUE D'ALSACE



Death Francois Joseph Geiger - December 21, 1798



France, Vital Records Index

Confidence: Direct and primary evidence

Citation text: François Joseph GEIGER

Record type: Death

Name: François Joseph GEIGER

Death: Dec 21 1798

Kintzheim, Bas-Rhin, Grand Est, France

Death Anne Marie Bilstein - Apr; 30, 1816
(Philip Geiger - 2nd Great Grandmother)

N^o 31
Lehr Anne Marie

Ce jourd'hui trente avril mil huit cent seize à neuf heures du matin devant nous Joseph Reutinger Maire et officier public de l'état civil de la ville de Berghheim Saint Louis par Nicolas Kerner appariteur âgé de cinquante six ans et Ignace Schae pensionnaire militaire âgé de trente six ans tous les deux domiciliés de cette commune le premier ami et le second voisin d'Anne Marie Lehr femme de Joseph Bilstein tailleur d'habit domiciliés dans la ville de Sélestat les quels nous ont déclaré que la dite Anne Marie Lehr étoit domiciliée et résidoit dans cette commune ce jourd'hui deux heures du matin dans la maison de ses parents à l'âge de soixante cinq ans de tout quoi a été dressé le présent acte que les comparants ont signé avec nous après lecture faite
fait à Berghheim les jours mois et an que dessus /

N. Kerner Schae

Marriage of Matthias Geiger & Marie Geninger - June 30, 1808
(Philip Geiger Great Grandparents)

Le huitième jour du mois de juin, à dix heures du matin, Je Joseph Wimmer, adjoint en la commune de Hiltzhelm, faisant les fonctions d'officier public de l'état civil, ai publié et annoncé dans la maison commune de ce lieu, les promesses de mariage, d'une Mathias Geiger, fils majeur et légitime de feu Joseph Geiger et de la encore vivante Elisabeth Wimmer d'aujourd'hui en cette commune, d'une part. Et d'autre Marie Geninger, fille majeure et légitime de Martin Geninger, et de la défunte Barbe Bachel, demeurant en cette commune d'autre part.

Ensuite nous avons publié et annoncé pour les causes de mariage, dont le présent est la copie, pour donner opposition, aux termes de la loi, et pour que cette publication devienne l'autant plus certaine, j'en ai affiché copie du présent à l'égise au tableau posé devant la maison commune de ce lieu.

Fait en la maison commune de Hiltzhelm, le jour susdit et au ci-dessus,

J. Wimmer
ad. J.

Marriage Record of Josephus Grenez & Maria Joanna Bilstein - July 9, 1823
(Philip Geiger Great Grandparents)

Joseph Grenez et Marie Anne Geninger
et Marie d'une part.
Et Marie Jeanne Bilstein, futureuse, domiciliée
et née à Bergheim le dixième jour du mois de
septembre, quatre-vingt-trois, fille majeure de Joseph
Bilstein, domicilié à Hiltzhelm et de sa femme
Marie Lehr, d'autre part.

Et ensuite nous avons publié et annoncé pour les causes
de mariage, dont le présent est la copie, pour donner
opposition, aux termes de la loi, et pour que cette publication
devienne l'autant plus certaine, j'en ai affiché copie du présent
à l'égise au tableau posé devant la maison commune de ce lieu.

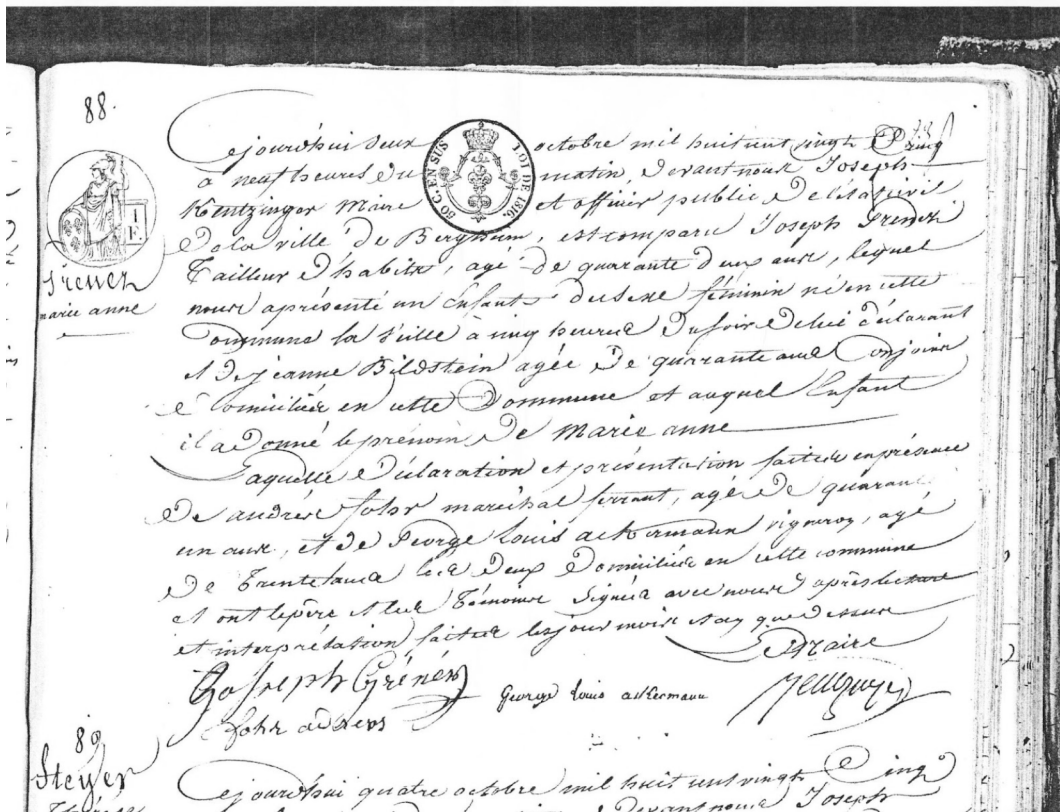
Fait en la maison commune de Hiltzhelm, le jour susdit et au ci-dessus,

J. Wimmer
ad. J.

Josephus Grenez Death Certificate - December 23, 1849
(Philip Geiger Great Grandfather)



Marie Anne Grenez birth record
(Philip Geiger Grandmother)



Schenkung - translated to english is Gift
I believe this a document gifting land to Joseph & Maria Geiger
(Philip Geiger grandparents)
(1800's)

Schenkung

Der dem unterzeichneten Notar
Philipp Braunk, im Aufsitzen zu Siegen
Kreis und Kanton Kappelsweiler,
sitzenden:

Leute Josef Geiger, Gärtner in Siegen
insgesamt 2. Sessen sowie vermögter Person
Maria Anna Kurer, daselbst;

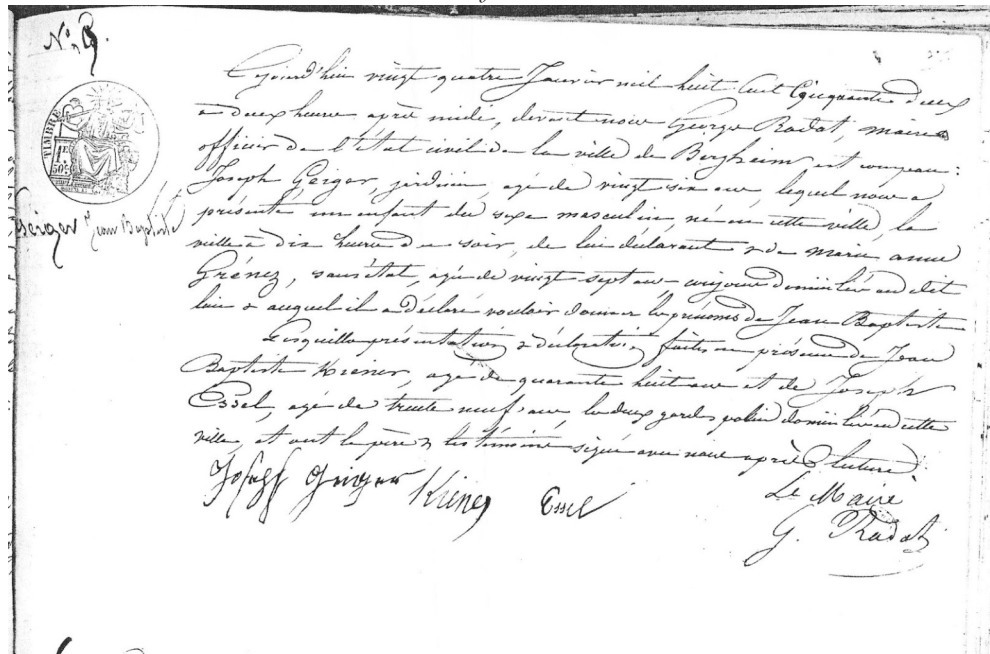
insgesamt sieben Stück unter Lebenden
und unentgeltlich, zum Voraus und außer
Zins, mit der ausdrücklichen Versicherung des
Rückkaufs.

Diese Leute, die Maria Geiger, gewerb-
liche Person von hiesiger Stadt Braunk,
Gärtner, mit welcher sie in Siegen wohnt
sitzt ist, beide sind gegenseitig und die Frau
Braunk, unter der Vermittlung, und
Verhandlung ihrer gemeinsamen, insgeheim
drücklich angenommen;

das nachstehende Immobilien mit der Gemein-
schaftlichkeit des pfälzischen Joseph Geiger, für
seinerzeit des Vorkaufes von Kündigungs-
schiffen, Resolutionen und allen
sonstigen Befugnissen jeder Art, und der
vorigen ungetrübten Besitz und Genuss von
ausangegabener Zeit an, und unter demselben
folgenden Vorbehalt der Nutznießung,
wird:

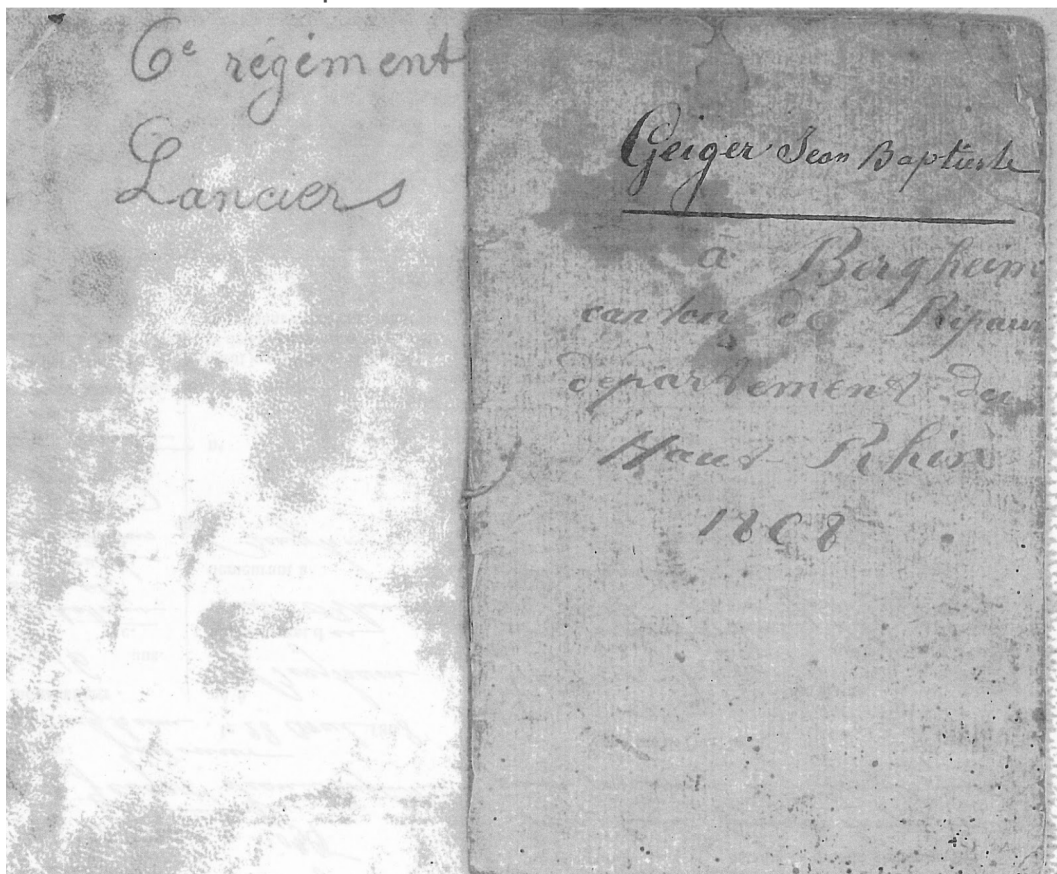
ein kleines Areal mit Ziegeln,
Weiden, Garten, Land und Zäunen, haltend
im Ganzen ungefähr 20000 Quadratfuß in Berg-
heim 1200 der Stadt, Canton Bockelbuck, an
der Haupt- und Poststation, östlich der
Haupt- und Poststation Joseph Geiger,
südlich der Stadt und Canton Bockelbuck, nördlich
der Stadt.

Jean Baptiste Geiger - Birth Record
(Philip Geiger father)

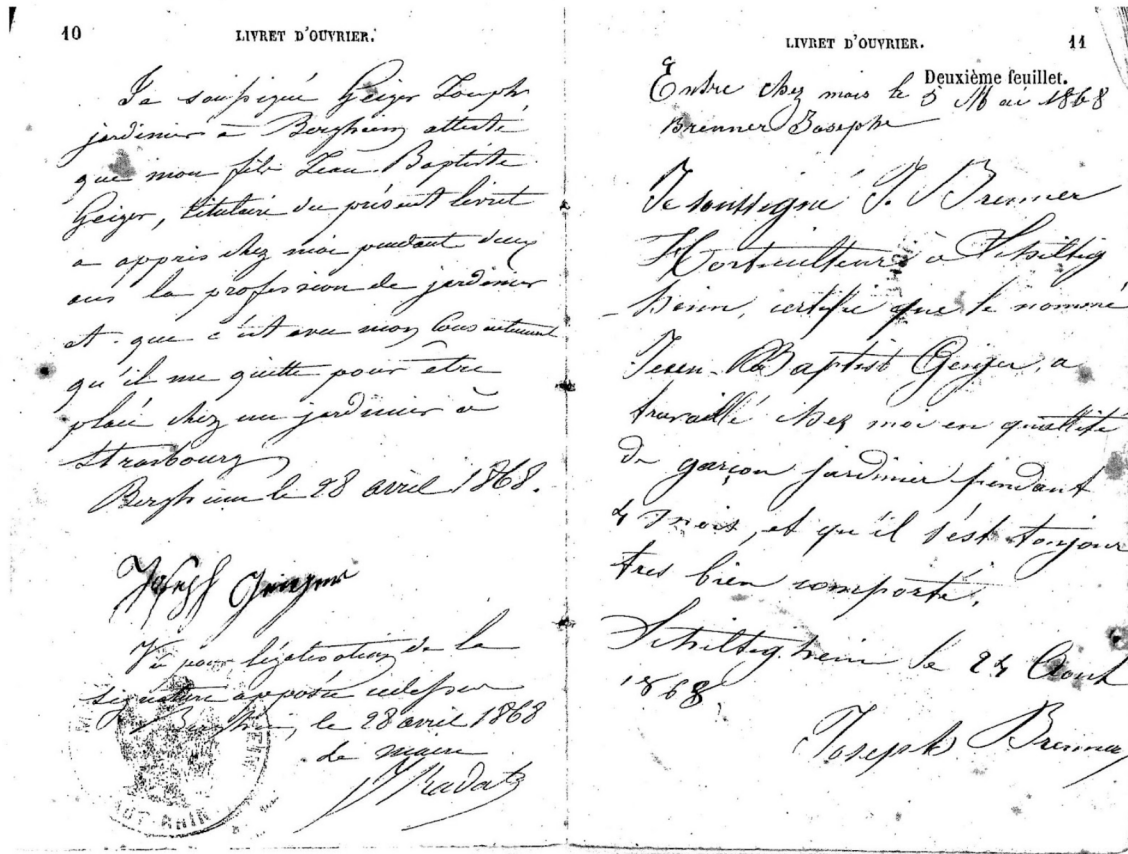


Jean Baptiste Work Papers
(Philip Geiger's father)

Livret d'ouvrier mandating that workers carry this notebook at all times and that his behavior and work performance would be recorded and tracked in it.



Livret d'ouvrier mandating that workers carry this notebook at all times and that his behavior and work performance would be recorded and tracked in it.



Je pour l'habitation
 Je pousse le 24 août 1868
 L'adjoint Délégué



Handwritten signature

1870

Je pour Colmar
 Le Maire

Handwritten signature



Le sous-adjoint atteste que le porteur
 du présent livret a travaillé dans son
 établissement comme journalier depuis
 le 1^{er} septembre 1870 jusqu'au 1^{er} octobre
 1872 sans qu'il ait été constaté qu'il
 était à son service.

Colmar le 1^{er} septembre 1872

Handwritten signature

Je pour l'habitation
 Colmar le 1^{er} septembre 1872

Le Maire

L'adjoint Délégué

Handwritten signature



Jean Baptiste Work Papers - continued

Livret d'ouvrier mandating that workers carry this notebook at all times and that his behavior and work performance would be recorded and tracked in it.

Je soussigné Joseph Guizot
 jardinier à Berghheim, Haut-Rhin
 certifie que mon fils Jean
 Baptiste Guizot a travaillé
 chez moi du 1^{er} septembre 1870
 au 31 août 1872
 Berghheim le 31 août
 1872

Handwritten signature

Je pour l'habitation des
 la signature ci-dessus
 Berghheim le 31 août 1872



Handwritten signature

Jean Baptiste - Ship manifest

Arrived in America on ship Erin, New York, New York August 31, 1872 (entered September 1)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|---|----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 323 | Lustanew New | Inf | h | Infant | France | United States | Monaco |
| 4 | Amie Desmarquet | 34 | 7 | Wife | " | " | " |
| 5 | Maria | 19 | 7 | Spouse | " | " | " |
| 6 | Maria Ottomani | 19 | 7 | " | " | " | " |
| 7 | Antoine Bodier | 27 | h | Labourer | " | " | " |
| 8 | Antoine | 24 | 7 | Spouse | " | " | " |
| 9 | Louise | 14 | 7 | Infant | " | " | " |
| 324 | Adèle Leggett | 17 | 7 | Spouse | " | " | " |
| 1 | Adèle Leggett | 17 | 7 | Wife | " | " | " |
| 2 | Emile | 14 | 7 | Infant | " | " | " |
| 3 | Francis Francis | 24 | h | Labourer | " | " | " |
| 4 | Charles Lerman | 23 | 7 | " | " | " | " |
| 5 | Auguste Bauer | 21 | 7 | Spouse | " | " | " |
| 6 | Auguste Bauer | 21 | h | Labourer | " | " | " |
| 7 | Joseph Scherer | 18 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 8 | Joseph Scherer | 18 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 9 | Joseph Scherer | 21 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 325 | Adèle Scherer | 18 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1 | Louis Schaffer | 21 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 2 | Joseph Schaffer | 21 | " | " | " | " | " |
| 3 | Louis Schaffer | 19 | " | " | " | " | " |

Sophia Ohlrogge - Ship manifest

Arrived in America on ship Oder New York, New York May 17, 1875

New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957 for Rebecca Ohlrogge

Save

Date > 1875 > May > 17 > Oder

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 95 | Wilhelmine Doegen | 7 | h | Locksmith | Germany | Unit. States | " |
| 96 | Mary Guntke | 62 | h | Locksmith | Unit. States | " | " |
| 97 | Rebecca Guntke | 59 | h | None | " | " | " |
| 98 | Anna Guntke | 19 | h | None | " | " | " |
| 99 | Herman Ohlrogge | 65 | h | Farmer | Germany | " | " |
| 100 | Elizabeth Ohlrogge | 36 | h | None | " | " | " |
| 101 | Sophia Ohlrogge | 18 | h | None | " | " | " |
| 102 | Rebecca Ohlrogge | 14 | h | None | " | " | " |
| 103 | Solomon Ohlrogge | 25 | h | None | " | " | " |
| 104 | Elizabeth Ohlrogge | 70 | h | None | " | " | " |

John & Sophia Geiger's Marriage record
(Philip's Geiger's Parents)

State of Ohio, Montgomery County:

Personally Appeared in the Probate Judge's Office, within and for the County
of Montgomery, John Geiger who being duly sworn deposeseth
and saith that he is more than TWENTY-ONE years of age, and has no lawful wife
living; and that Sophia Chlrogge is more than EIGHTEEN years
of age, and has no lawful husband living; that she is a resident of the County of
Montgomery, and that he knows of no legal objection to the marriage contemplated
between him and the said Sophia Chlrogge

I consent to the marriage of
my
with
and to the issuing of License for
that purpose 18

Written consent of
proven and filed 18

By P. J. Deputy.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this 10th day of July 1878 John Geiger
Joseph Zwick Deput

To the Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery County, O.
MARRIED, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1878
John Geiger and Sophia Chlrogge
by me, a Catholic Priest
J. B. Frohman

From my Mother
Marianne Geiger
Given to Sophie Geiger
1883 wife of
John B. Geiger
in Berghelm
Canton Bielefeld
Hauter Alsace
France
Joseph Baptiste Geiger
m. a Berghelm
le 23 Janv. 1852

Uncle Fred has John B. Geiger's
Bible and this is the first
page in which it explains
his mother Marianne Geiger
gave it to his wife Sophia
Geiger

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA.

The State of Ohio,
Montgomery COUNTY, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

October 12th 1880

Be it Remembered, That John Geiger
a native of Elsass and now a resident of this County, has this day come into
Court, and made application to be fully naturalized and to become a citizen of the United States, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the said John Geiger
did on the 8 day of September A. D. 1877 declare his intention to become a
citizen of the United States;

And this Court being satisfied by the oaths of George Meckler and Gottfried Beachler
that the said John Geiger
has resided within the United States five years, that he is of good moral character, that he is attached to
the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of
the same, and the said John Geiger being admitted by this Court, took the oath
to support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that he now doth absolutely and entirely
forever renounce and abjure all ALLEGIANCE AND FIDELITY TO EVERY FOREIGN PRINCE, POTENTATE,
STATE OR SOVEREIGNTY whatever, and particularly to the
Emperor of Germany

THIS IS THEREFORE TO CERTIFY, that the said John Geiger
has complied with the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, in such
case made and provided, and he is therefore admitted to be a **CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.**

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto affix my signature and the Seal of said Court, at
Dayton, Ohio this 12th day of October 1880

John L. H. Frank
Probate Judge.



Baptismal records for Joseph & Maria Geiger
children of John & Sophia Ohlrogge
(Philips Geiger's Siblings)

~~Geiger~~
Baptismal record

Trau und Taufschein.

Im Jahre Eintausend Achtundsiebzig und Achteundfünfzig
am neyften des Monats Juli sinden nach kaffoliffen
Ritus getraut inder st. Dreifaltigkeits Kirche zu Dayton
im Staate Ohio Hermann. St. Amer.:

Johann Bapt. Geiger

Sophia ^{mit} Louisa Ohlrogge.

Diese eheliche Ehe segnete Gott mit folgenden
Kindern:

Joseph: geb. May 15^{ten} 1879

getraut May 25^{ten} 1879 unter Aufsicht

des Peter Blum und Carolina Stöcklein

Maria Theresia: geb. July 14^{ten} 1881

getraut July 24^{ten} 1881 unter Aufsicht

des Georg Meckler und Marger Meckler.

Johann Bapt. M. Frohmiller

St. Dreifaltigkeits Kirche

Dayton, Ohio, U.S.

Septemb. 12, 1883.



Jean Baptiste Geiger Death Certificate
(Philip Geiger's Father)

STATE OF OHIO
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County Montgomery Registration District No. 904 File No. 61572
Township _____ Primary Registration District No. 8390 Registered No. 1100
or Village _____ No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
or City of Dayton, Ohio (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds.
2 FULL NAME John B. Geiger Did Deceased Serve in U. S. Navy or Army no
(a) Residence No. 2020 Stegman Ave Ward 3 (If nonresident give city or town and State)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX male 4. COLOR OR RACE white 5. Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word) widowed
6a. If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of _____ (or) WIFE of _____
6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) Jan 23 1852
7. AGE Years 79 Months 8 Days 9 If less than 1 day, hrs. _____ or min. _____
8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Retired
9. Industry or business in which work was done, as with mill, saw mill, bank, etc. _____
10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) _____ 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation _____
12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Alsace Lorraine (State or country) _____
13. NAME John Geiger
14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Alsace Lorraine (State or country) _____
15. MAIDEN NAME Unknown
16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) Alsace Lorraine (State or country) _____
17. The Signature of Chas. B. Geiger and (Address) 640 Bowser st
18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place Calvary Date Oct 5 1931
19. UNDERTAKER Harphing & Buehler (Address) _____
19a. Was body embalmed yes Embalmer's No. 15324
20. Oct 2 1931

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) Oct 2 1931
22. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Oct 1 1931 to Oct 2 1931
I last saw him alive at Oct 2 1931 death is said to have occurred on the date stated above at 3:30 a.m.
THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF DEATH and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows:
Cerebral Hemorrhage
General Arteriosclerosis
Cardio-Renal Disease
CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES OF IMPORTANCE NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL CAUSE:
Bronchopneumonia
Name of operation _____ Date of _____
What test confirmed diagnosis? Aut. Was there an autopsy? no
23. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:
Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ Date of injury _____ 19____
Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county, and State)
Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.
Manner of injury _____
Nature of injury _____
24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? no
If so, specify _____
(Signed) Lawrence J. Rohr M. D.
Address 2418 4 main

JOHN B. GEIGER RITES MONDAY

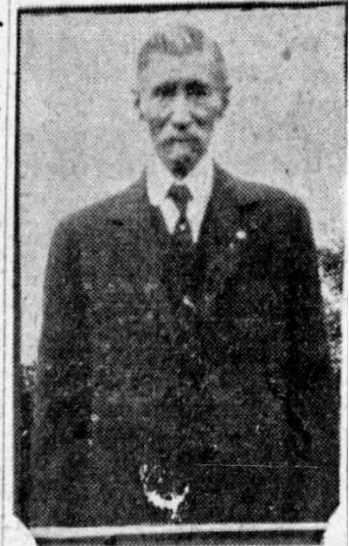
Funeral services for John B. Geiger, 79, who died at 3:30 a. m. Friday at the residence, 2020 Stegman av., will be conducted Monday morning at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary. Burial will be in Calvary cemetery.

He was born in Alsace-Lorraine section of France Jan. 23, 1852, coming to this country when he was 19 years old and settling in Dayton. He finished his education at St. Mary's institute, as the University of Dayton was then known. At one time he owned a vineyard south of the city and was an associate of William Kramer.

He was a member of the Knights of St. John, Commandery 104, and the uniform rank of that order.

Seven sons survive, Charles B., Louis B., of Yokum, Texas.; Alois B., Frank L., George T., Uhillip A. and John A. Geiger., 32 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

J. B. Geiger, 79, Is Dead



JOHN B. GEIGER.

Native of Alsace Lorraine
Made Dayton His Home for
Past 60 Years.

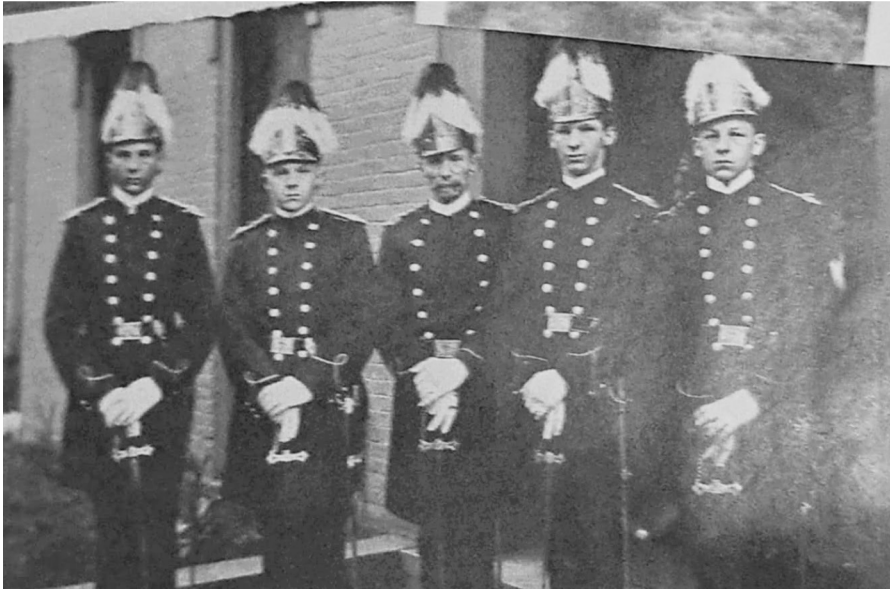
John B. Geiger, age 79, died at his residence, 2020 Stegman avenue, at 3:30 Friday morning from pneumonia which set in as he was recovering from a throat infection.

He was born in the Alsace Lorraine section of France, January 23, 1852, came to this country at the age of 19 and has since been a resident of Dayton. He finished his schooling at St. Marys college, now the University of Dayton. As an associate of William Kramer, who owned a vineyard on the present site of the Dayton Country club, he made many lifelong friends.

Surviving him are seven sons, Charles B., Louis H., of Yokum, Tex.; Alois B., Frank L., George T., Philip A., John A., and 32 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Geiger was an active member of the Knights of St. Johns Commandery No. 104 and Uniform Rank.

*Knights of St George Holy Trinity Church
Phil, George, John B, Al, Frank*



Knights of St. George Election.
Uniform Rank Division A, Knights of St. George of Holy Trinity church, last night elected the following officers:
President, Joseph E. Lenz.
Vice President, John A. Clemens.
Secretary, Joseph E. Waltz.
Treasurer, William Wollenhaupt.
Captain, Frank W. Hasenstab.
First Lieutenant, Charles C. R. Goetz.
Second Lieutenant, Aug. Chata.
First Sergeant, John Rose.
Second Sergeant, Joseph E. Waltz.
Ensign, Society Banner, Frank X. Gaeke.
Ensign, U. S. Flag, John B. Geiger.
Uniform Committee, George A. Lause, John Rose and George Ziegler.

Roll of Honor Section

The Dayton Evening Herald

DAYTON, OHIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 31, 1912

20,200 Names in This Section

DAYTON'S GREAT ROLL OF HONOR

Complete Official List of the Contributors To
the Two Million Dollar Flood Prevention Fund

Twelve thousand two hundred and three names of loyal Daytonians make up the list of the city's Roll of Honor, which is published in today's Herald. In this list are recorded the names, addresses and subscribed amounts of every contributor to the two million dollar flood-prevention fund. It is the largest list of names ever before printed in any newspaper.

The actual aggregate amount subscribed, according to the auditors working on this fund, and which figures include all subscriptions up to last Saturday evening, is \$2,152,952.30. This amount is within three thousand dollars of the amount which The Herald announced the day after the big booster meeting on the closing Sunday night of the subscription campaign, this paper having announced that the subscriptions would total \$2,150,000.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Albert G. Gelger, 114 W. 5th.. | 5.00 |
| Carl Gelger, 116 Irwin..... | 25.00 |
| Charles Gelger, Star Hotel... | 10.00 |
| Chas. G. Gelger, 116 Irwin.... | 15.00 |
| Chas. H. Gelger, 216 Brown.. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Ed Gelger, 327 Stewart.. | 1.00 |
| Emil P. Gelger, 53 S. Jersey.. | 25.00 |
| E. R. Gelger, 328 W 5th..... | 5.00 |
| Frank Gelger, 232 Xenia..... | 5.00 |
| G. H. Gelger, M.D., 118 E. 2d | 100.00 |
| John B. Gelger, 20 Greenfield. | 25.00 |
| G. P. Gelger, 123 Park..... | 25.00 |
| Louis F. Gelger, 22 Vine..... | 15.00 |
| Philip Gelger, 20 Greenfield.. | 5.00 |
| Robert Gelger, 234 4th av.... | 10.00 |
| Rose Gelger, 1608 Xenia..... | 5.00 |
| Rose Gelger, 1105 Wayne.... | 5.00 |
| Ursula Gelger, 210 Schaeffer.. | 5.00 |
| Wilbur Gelger, 327 Stewart... | 1.00 |
| Wm. Gelger, 1608 Xenia..... | 10.00 |

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The following births were reported at the office of the Board of Health last week:

BOYS.

James Johnson, 277 Baxter; John W. Poffenberger, 1359 West Monument ave.; Ernest D. Given, Florence Flats, South Jefferson street; Henry Liebenstran, 111 Louis; Wm. H. Wetzel, 1260 Xenia ave.; S. Panstengel, Brandt pike; John B. Geiger, Greenfield ave.; Byron Smith, 622 South Williams; Frank M. Baird, 24 Calm; Edward Jenkins, Miami Valley Hospital; Jacob L. Centerfield, 62 Irwin st.; Emil G. Bock, 112 South Clay; S. A. Long, 22 Antioch; Gottlieb Mueller, 515 East Third; George H. Rowe, 228 Highland ave.; Hugo Teete, 617 Hickory; Joseph W. Early, 1459 West Third.

1903 Letter to Charles & from Louis 17

NEW SOCIAL CLUB

The North Star Social and Outing Club is the newest addition to Dayton's list, incorporation papers having been taken out by Samuel Fogle, Louis Tutschuler, John Feldmann, Alois B. Geiger and Herbert Gebhart.

1917 Surprise Party for George

Mr. George Geiger was surprised by a number of his friends at his home, 1040 Greenfield avenue, on his twenty-first birthday Saturday. The evening was spent playing cards, after which refreshments were served. Mr. Geiger received a number of gifts. The following were present at the affair: Mr. and Mrs. John B. Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Al Geiger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Geiger and family, Joe Geiger, Philip Geiger, John A. Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hoerth, Miss Gertrude Hoerth, Miss Edith Hoerth, Miss Matilda Drapp, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brawn, Mr. and Mrs. John

1923 Party for John A. returning from Service Anne hospital.

A dancing party was given Monday evening by Al Geiger, 2006 Leo street, as a farewell to John A. Geiger, a private in battery F, 12th Field Artillery, who is returning to his post at Fort Sam Houston, Texas after a leave of absence. Among those present were and Mrs. family, heati H., J—Atiap0 John A. Geiger, his father; John B. Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Geiger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Geiger and family, Mrs. Louis Geiger of Middletown, Mr. and Mrs. Al Geiger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Geiger and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Geiger and family and Leo O'Con-

John A. Geiger who has been spending a 30 day furlough with his father, John B. Geiger, of 1040 Stegman av., has returned to his regiment, the 12th F. A. stationed at Camp Travis, Texas.

AL. R. PICKE S. M. PAGELS

The Grand Central

Rates, \$2.00 Per Day
First Class Accommodations

Dwight, Ill., July 15 1904

Dear Brother Charles

I thought I would write you a few lines, to let you know I am getting along but I can not write, so I hope that this letter will find you better and I have route July 16 but you must not get it, and I thought I would write again and I hope that this will find you and if Papa and Mama said that if I think that I kind do better but I no I kind do better and I would like to come home and I was glad to hear from little Johnny and he must, not get too fat so then when I come down home so I will see him and I would like to hear from Joe, but I have not his address and I would like for you to send it, and I would like for you from you some

Geiger Family Home - Stegman Ave



Al, Phil, George & Frank Geiger



Al Geiger's Sons

hibit of week-day and, evening students.

SAND BURIES BOYS

Playing near a foundry at 2016 Leo st., Friday afternoon, two youths were seriously burned when they were buried under hot sand being dumped from a truck.

The youths, Gene Geiger, 6, and Donald Geiger, 10, extricated by workmen and hurried to the St. Elizabeth hospital and treated for burns about the body and feet.

The youngest boy was the most seriously burned and is still confined at the hospital, where his condition is reported as being improved. Donald was removed to his home at 2006 Leo st., following treatment.

LAST MEETING HELD

Joseph Geiger—Funeral services for Joseph Geiger, 47, of 42 Washington st., who died Thursday night at St. Elizabeth hospital, will be held Monday morning at 7:30 from Leo Walter's funeral parlors and at 8 o'clock at St. Agnes church. Burial will be in Calvary cemetery. He leaves his widow, Agnes; seven brothers, Charles, Lewis, Aloysius; Frank, George, Phillip and John; his son, Joseph, jr., and his father, John Geiger.

GEIGER, Alois B., age 73, of 2006 Leo St. died Fri. Survived by 2 daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicol, Mrs. Anna Reed; 5 sons, Donald J., Robert, Aloys, George, Eugene; 3 brothers, Frank, George, Charles; 20 grandchildren; 4 great-grandchildren. Funeral services Tues. 8:45 a.m. at Westbrook Funeral Home, 1712 Wayne Av. and 9:15 a.m. in Our Lady of the Rosary church. Burial Calvary cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Mon. 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m.

GEIGER, John A., 55, of 7050 La Bonne Rd. An employee of the Schriber Machinery Co. died Sunday. Husband of Mary and father of John J. and James E. Also surviving are 4 brothers, Charles, Aloysius, George and Frank, and 3 grandchildren. Funeral, 8:30 a.m. Wednesday at Harris Funeral Home, 49 Linden Av. and 9 a.m. at St. Helen Church. Burial Calvary Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home 3 to 9 p.m. Tuesday.

GEIGER, Charles B., age 93, of 4707 Brandt Pike, passed away Monday. Preceded in death by

DAYTON AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1932

PAGE 146

CHARLES B. GEIGER—Identified for the

minutes R

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| <p> is- th nd of a ne an on ors arl nd of sie y- d- lle ng ul- es; ire of tie a; nd ty- am ws, Jr. d- B. ost la- ds. es at ry. by </p> | <p> GEIGER, George Francis Sr., age 62, of 6600 Dialton Rd., Springfield, passed away Monday at Mercy Hospital, Spring- field, O. Survived by his wife, Rose; 2 daughters, Patricia Poston, Spring- field, Barbara Geiger, Huber Heights, 3 sons, George F. Geiger Jr., Springfield, Gerald F. Geiger, New Carlisle, Daniel A. Geiger, Springfield; 2 sisters, Elizabeth Nicol and Anna Reed both of Day- ton; 3 grandchildren, Robert A., James F. Geiger and Dustie L. Geiger, numerous nieces and nephews. Preceded in death by 5 brothers. Formerly employed by the Schriber Co. Life member and Past Quar- ter Master of VFW Post 9966, Boy Scout leader for 14 years, Miami Val- ley Council, veteran of WWII and Pearl Har- bor. Funeral services 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Woodland Cemetery Mausoleum Chapel. Pas- tor Ivan Immel offici- ating. Friends may call 1 hour prior of service Wednesday at the Woodland Cemetery Mausoleum Chapel. Services in care of Tobias Funeral Home, Watervliet. </p> | <p> et d b fa Jr A I. M J. (F b g A R B b M E g F T F d A B to t a V LE c a t S c I c a (I I t I c t t i i i </p> |
| <p> ae 73 ear ed at ihe ath </p> | <p> JAMES, Richard L. age </p> | |

1943 - Philip Geiger buys the farm on Wagner Ford Rd in Northridge

Twenty-five acres on Wagner
Ford rd., owned by William Powell
to Phillip Andrew Geiger.

Jos. E. Copp, Inc.

614-615 Reibold Building

Brokers ~ Developers ~ Builders

Dayton, Ohio

June 30th, 1943

Mr. Philip Andrew Carnegie Geiger,
#2311 Tenth Ave. Dayton, O.

Sir Philip:-

Enclosed find copy of letters sent to the present tenants
of the property which you purchased, also, to Madam Link - which are
self explanatory.

The Office of Price Administration - Mr. Larry Walker -
has interpreted the status of these tenants for us and as authority for
his stand refers to the enclosed phamplet - page 11 as indicated.

The fact that Mrs. Link has not been occupying the premises,
herself makes her S.O.L. so far as O.P.A. protection is concerned. The
furniture that she has in the house - does not change her classification.

Now, Sir Philip - deport yourself to your little plantation
and proceed to take possession thereof. If, Madam Link comes around -
give her a dirty look and raise h --l. If that don't work - tap her on
the chin and start to run so she don't fall on you and injure you for life.
Better keep goin' for a couple days so she don't catch up with you.

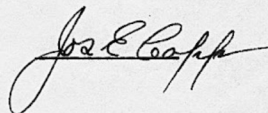
I am glad indeed, to have met you and your family. You have
made a good purchase. This will make you a pleasant home. Get yourself
a cow, a horse and a goat and go to it. When the day is done - put on
a red neck tie - set out on the front lawn and make the Mrs. proud of you.

Some time in the future - you will out grow this little
retreat. Perhaps, then - second childhood will creep over you. You will
want more room to browz around - more acres to tame you down. When and if,
this time comes - I'll be pleased to serve you again.

Meanwhile, best of luck to you all. You deserve it. You will
have it. Thanks a lot. You are good people.

C/C

Sincerely,



*This is a drawing of the farm on Wagner Ford Rd
 Drawn by my cousin on my father's side Sheila Bowling Dyer - 1986*



*My Mother (Barbara Allen) had this drawn and gave copies to her siblings, it was particularly important to her to have the
 Lilac bushes in the drawing that she loved so much.*

From: pframe <pframe@woh.rr.com>

To: tim.trochelman <tim.trochelman@gmail.com>; dkflohre <dkflohre@aol.com>

Subject: Grandma Geiger

Date: Sun, 19 Feb 2012 7:14 pm

I have a little information for you. Susanna has two distant cousins in Pa. Steve & Louise Chontos, phone 416-461-5858 and John & Lillian Hagan, 1260 Edgewood Dr, West Homestead, Pa. 15120, phone 412-461-0029. Louise and Lillian are sisters. Their mother was from the same village and came over with Susanna. Also a Marie Thomay Gehring and three other girls. Marie's daughter is Doris and Ed Sovich, 5403 Summit Rd. Lynhurst, Ohio 44124 phone 440-442-9131, I am not sure if these addresses and phone numbers are still good. I got them out of my sister Mary's phone book. When the girls came to Pittsburg, Pa. they stayed at a women's boarding house. They got jobs and paid her. When they saved enough money they moved out and she would have more girls move in, I guess that was her way of helping them come to the USA. Susanna worked for a Doctor that wanted his daughter to learn German, Susanna didn't speak English so they taught each other. Also when she went to a dentist and he ask her something she didn't understand him and said yah and he pulled the wrong tooth. She worked for real rich people as a maid that had a black girl that she was supposed to sleep with. She would't do it because she thought that the color would rub off on her. Susanna stayed in Pittsburg a couple years then came to Dayton and Stayed with Tante Klien on Valley Street.

God parents names of all

Replica of Holy Trinity Church - Dayton, Ohio carved by John B Geiger (Circa 1878) and Newspaper article regarding the Church that was displayed in the Sanctuary at Christmas Time.



14—Z1 Dayton Daily News Fri., Dec. 22, 1978

Miami Valley Ar

Dayton church scene a Christmas tradition

By PEGGY RANG

Daily News Special Writer

A small village sits high in the snow-covered mountains. As darkness blankets the little town, lights begin to flicker in the homes of the townspeople. The bell ringing in the chapel steeple penetrates the crisp night air.

Sheep which have been grazing in the lush valley below are gathered into the fold by young shepherds and sheep dogs.

The barking dogs guide the sheep into position. In the background, the outline of a frame structure is barely visible.

The bleating stops and the panting dogs lie in wait for a stray. A soft glow now surrounds a manger scene where lies the Christ child.

Mary and Joseph watch over the small form lying in the manger, but are deaf to the sounds around them. They cannot hear the music that surrounds this tranquil scene. Music like angel voices falling from a star-filled sky. Music that really sings out from hat pins striking a toy xylophone.

IN STRIKING contrast, a hand-carved replica of the sanctuary of Holy Trinity Church, Fifth and Bainbridge streets, Dayton, is placed above the Christmas scene to represent the old and the new. The sanctuary was made nearly 100 years ago by John B. Geiger, who was a member of Holy Trinity parish.

Geiger always liked the details of the sanctuary and decided to go about whitening a replica for himself. He had no plans or blueprints. He only carved from memory.

In 1880, Geiger moved his family to France for a short time. The 32-inch sanctuary was carefully packed and made the journey, too. Geiger wanted to share with the people of France the details of his beautiful church in Dayton.

When the Geigers returned to the states, so did the sanctuary. When the Geigers made a return trip to France and back to the states, so did the sanctuary.

GEIGER'S granddaughter, Rosemarie Harter, of 1645 Westbrook, Beaver-creek Township, now cherishes the sanctuary and is keeping a family tradition alive each Christmas when she sets it up.

The sanctuary is stored away during

most of the year, but a few weeks before Christmas, Mrs. Harter and husband Jim carefully place it in a prominent place in their living room. Mrs. Harter lovingly tucks bits of live greenery behind the sanctuary and places it on a table in front of a gold panel bordered with green garland.

Mrs. Harter and her sister, Lucille Harsanyi, Tipp City, enjoy reflecting on the time when the sanctuary was handed down to their father, George Geiger. One year, when the family was living on Stapleton Court in Holy Rosary parish, he decided to set up the sanctuary above a Christmas scene which occupied a fourth of the sitting room.

"MOM HAD taken ill," recalled Mrs. Harter. "We had a bed for her downstairs and Dad was trying to do something to keep her company and occupy seven kids."

In late autumn he went about the task of hauling saw horses, chicken wire, plywood and plaster of Paris into the house. "Plaster dust was everywhere," said Mrs. Harter. "Dad would form the mountains from wire and cover them with papier-mache. Mom would supervise and say it was too high or lopsided."

As the scene took form, it was painted and the mountains were sprinkled with dry snow. Grass in the valley was made from wood chips that Geiger dyed with cake coloring. Lighted houses were placed in the mountains and scores of fuzzy sheep were put to graze in the valley along with the manger.

"When the fuzzy sheep fell over we had to pick them up and pull the green shavings from their wool," said Mrs. Harsanyi. "The entire layout was made in three sections and could be taken apart for storage. In the years that followed, Dad would begin setting up about two months before Christmas. It was placed on saw horses. He tacked green burlap to the plywood frame to hide the horses."

GEIGER FORMED a music box which he hid beneath his Christmas scene. He attached hat pins to a cylinder. When the cylinder revolved the pins struck the keys on a toy xylophone and played "Silent Night." Since Geiger was an electrician, he had designed the cylinder to revolve repeatedly when it was plug-



Rosemarie Harter (L), Lucille Harsanyi with church replica

ged into a nearby wall outlet.

Mrs. Harter said, "One year, 500 people came to visit our home to see the sanctuary and Christmas scene. Everyone registered in a book."

Mrs. Harsanyi said: "People in the community learned of Dad's project by word of mouth. Our sister set up tall silhouettes of the three kings in a window box at the front of the house. Dad put lights in the window box and covered them with colored cellophane. When people came, they knew it was the house with Wise Men outside."

But time has taken its toll. In 1959, the Christmas scene was displayed for the last time. Parts disintegrated from move to move and the pieces that survived have since gone to different family members.

MRS. HARTER and her brothers and sisters have relived their childhood memory every year when they gather during the holidays. Only the sanctuary has remained intact and reminds the family of a time when it was kept in the sitting room the year round.

"Every evening after dinner we had to kneel before the sanctuary and say one decade of the rosary," said Mrs. Harsanyi. "If we were bad we had to do another decade for punishment."

The entire sanctuary is painted white. The soaring spires and other features

are highlighted with gold. The original papier-mache statues of the Blessed Virgin, Sacred Heart and St. Joseph have crumbled and been replaced with plastic ones. The statues rest within lighted niches and overlook the communion rail that George Geiger added in 1928. The gate on the rail he formed from tiny drill bits.

In 1928 Geiger also electrified the sanctuary, adding side candles and a back panel. Ten metal candles and holders were also added at this time. The individual candles rise up behind the original four-branch candelabra which were made by John Geiger. The four-branch candelabra sit on both sides of the revolving replica.

MRS. HARSANYI stitched the present altar cloth from a linen handkerchief and miniature lace. Mrs. Harter hopes to again have a sanctuary light hanging from the ceiling the way her father did. She said, "It hung on a fine wire that you could hardly see. One year a woman grabbed at the wire trying to see what was holding it. She nearly pulled the light down."

Again this year, family members will gather during the holidays. Children, grandchildren, brothers, sisters and all the in-laws will relive part of a tradition and make new memories for future generations.



Franklin school board eyes

*Grandma Geiger visits Europe for the first time since she left in 1914
I still have the doll she brought back for the Grandkids*

69

20-C

DAYTON DAILY NEWS
Sunday, August 18, 1974

Home Is 'Good Old U.S.,' Austrian Native Says

By CLEM HAMILTON
Daily News Staff Writer

After an absence of 60 years, Susanna Geiger of Northridge visited her native Austria. The adventure told her where her real home is.

"It's right here with my sons and daughters," she said Saturday night.

MRS. GEIGER, 75, of 3420 Maumee Ave., returned home Friday. She didn't get a chance to visit her native village, Meierheim. She said the boundaries have changed so that it is now under Communist control, and "I'd have to have a special visa to get there."

During the nearly one month trip, she did visit with a half sister Tillie Wagner, she'd never seen before. Mrs. Wagner was born after Mrs. Geiger had come to the U.S. Her half brother, Toby Plichkonner, is in East Germany and she was unable to see him.

"I'm so happy to be home," she said, as the clan held an impromptu reunion at the home of her daughter, Barbara Allen at 7930 Chambersburg Rd. "I really missed them all."

Mrs. Geiger, whose husband Phillip died in 1957, lives with her daughter, Mary Pulaski. She has seven sons and daughters, 22 grandchildren, and 23 great grandchildren.



THERESA ALLEN, GRANDMOTHER GEIGER
Clan Swarmed Around Mrs. Geiger Upon Return

TWENTY-TWO of them were on hand to greet her on her arrival back in Dayton.

Susan Geiger, 9, was nearly in tears as the clan swarmed

around Mrs. Geiger to welcome her at Cox Municipal airport. "Everyone was gobbling Grandma up," Susan said. "I couldn't even get

MONSTER INSURANCE PURCHASED

FORT WILLIAM, Scotland — (UPI) — The Amphibious Ancient Bathing association has insured six swimmers taking part in a 24-mile race on Loch Ness against attack by the Loch Ness monster.

Each swimmer is covered for \$3,120 if the monster attacks, said swim coach Dennis Sullivan.

"We can't be too careful," he said.

close enough to say 'Hi.' "

Everything worked out well for Susan, however. She got to ride home from the airport in the car with Mrs. Geiger and sat right beside her grandmother.

Mrs. Geiger visited another granddaughter in Wiesbaden, Charlene Geiger, who works for the U.S. Air Force base there.

"I CAN'T get over how nice the homes were over there," Mrs. Geiger said. "They are very beautiful. They're fresh painted and the yards are blooming with flowers."

"There are no slums. The bombed-out towns from the war (World War II) are rebuilt and redecorated."

"But I'm still glad I'm home. There's no place like the good old U.S.A."

Mrs. Geiger was in Germany when former President Nixon resigned. "The German people seemed glad to see him out," she said. "They didn't seem to think much of him."

Meeting Grand



*Philip Geiger
February 13 1898 - June 20, 1957*

Philip A. Geiger

Services for Philip A. Geiger, 59, of 4648 Wagoner Ford rd., will be conducted at 1:30 p. m. Saturday at the Hoyne funeral home, 1817 E. Third st. Burial will be in Memorial Park cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home after 3 p. m. Friday.

Mr. Geiger died Thursday at Miami Valley hospital. A life resident of Dayton, he had owned and operated the D and G Tool and Die Co., retiring three and a half years ago because of illness. Previously he had been employed 12 years at the Frigidaire division, General Motors Corp.

Surviving are his wife, Susanna; three daughters, Mrs. Mary Pulaski, Phyllis and Barbara Geiger; four sons, Charles P., Richard, Frederick and Bill, and five brothers, Charles B., Al, Frank, George and John, all of Dayton.



Montgomery County Common Pleas Court

New Suits

95533—Wilfred W. Hofferbert, guardian of the estate of Charles J. Hofferbert, Keith building, vs. Philip Geiger, testamentary trustee of Charles J. Hofferbert, Northridge, for judgment.

95534—Lawrence McGuire, 3514 Chicamagua

nte Kline)

FIRST CLASS jig and fixture men, no others need apply. D. & G. Tool & Die Co., 915 Valley St. AD 7841.

FIRST CLASS
DIE, JIG
FIXTURE AND GAGE
TOP WAGES
SEE M. GEIGER
D. & G. Tool & Die Co.
400 Linden Av.

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of

MASTER TOOL AND PRODUCTION COMPANY

with its place of business located at 611 Ewing st., Dayton, Ohio, was dissolved by mutual consent and agreement so far as concerns Philip Geiger who retires from said firm.

The other partner, Frank Nelis is and shall continue operation under the firm name and style of

MASTER TOOL AND PRODUCTION COMPANY

with the place of business continuing at 611 Ewing st., Dayton, Ohio. The said Frank Nelis will adjust and settle all unfinished transactions of the late partnership.

Philip Geiger shall operate a like business under the firm name and style of

D & G TOOL AND DIE COMPANY

with the place of business located at Davis Building, 400 Linden av., Dayton, Ohio.

FRANK A. NELIS

PHILIP A. GEIGER

Dayton, Ohio, October 4, 1951.

10-4-51

40 Women At Capital Demo Meet

**Weaver Points
To Aid on Behalf
Of Senior Citizens**

Daily News Bureau
411 Alben Bldg.

By WALTER HYDECK

WASHINGTON, May 21—Forty Dayton women are among the 3,000 Democratic women attending political and policy sessions that will be highlighted with a meeting in the White House with President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy tomorrow morning.

Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the federal housing agency, told the group this morning that funds for housing obtained by the Kennedy administration for four years will be more than was expended in the previous 12 years.

"MORE HAS BEEN done to house senior citizens in the past year than in the previous five," Weaver said.

The housing administrator said that despite the failure of Congress to provide an urban affairs department, he is concentrating on speeding up cooperation among related agencies.

People now speak and work together, he said, but unfortunately it hasn't always been that way.

WEAVER TOLD the Democratic women that urban renewal is creating less than half of the dislocation of families in American cities.

He said he is seeking legislation so that persons dislocated by highways, jails, or other public works, also will be provided for.

John M. Bayley, president of the Democratic National committee, told the delegates that the GOP women who met here recently are "viewing with alarm and looking longingly to the past. We've got a program for the present and the future."

HE SAID the GOP is so bankrupt most popular leaders are beginning to sound like Birchites.

Congressman Michael J. Kirwan of Youngstown, head of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, said only once in this century, in 1834, has the party in power increased its strength in Congress. He called on the women of his party to help break that record this fall.

THE DAYTON delegates will attend a reception to be given by Mrs. Michael V. DiSalle this evening and a tea to be given by Mrs. Frank J. Lausche tomorrow afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1962



DAYTON DEMO WOMEN AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 23—Dayton delegates to the Democratic Women's convention here line the front lawn of the White House after meeting President

Kennedy yesterday. After a short talk, Mr. Kennedy and the First Lady walked onto the lawn to personally greet the delegates.—UPI.

Susan Muller Geiger
March 12, 1899 - October 11, 1976



GEIGER, Mrs. Susanna M., age 77, of 3420 Maumee Ave. died Monday at St. Elizabeth Medical Center after a lengthy illness. She was a native of Austria, a member of the Christ Lutheran Church, the Dorcas and Circle 3 of the Church, a member of the American Legion Auxiliary Post 746 and the Harrison Twp. Democratic Club. She was preceded in death by her husband, Phillip A. Geiger. She is survived by 3 daughters, Mrs. William (Mary) Pulaski, Mrs. John (Phyllis) Frame and Mrs. David (Barbara) Allen; 4 sons, Charles P., Richard N., Fred A. and Nathan W.; 1 sister, Mrs. Katherine White; 21 grandchildren; 25 great grandchildren; 1 great-great grandson, all of Dayton. Funeral services 10 a.m. Thursday at the Christ Lutheran Church, Grove Ave. and Hart St. Pastor Roger G. Phillips officiating. Burial in Memorial Park Cemetery. Friends may call at the Guy J. Magetti Funeral Home, 1508 Valley St. Wednesday 3-9 p.m. In lieu of flowers the family suggests memorial contributions be made to Montgomery County Unit of the American Cancer Society or Christ Lutheran Church.

| OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Reg. Dist. No. <u>57</u> | | State File No. <u>4036</u> | | | | | | | |
| Primary Reg. Dist. No. <u>5701</u> | | Registrar's No. <u>4036</u> | | | | | | | |
| DECEASED—NAME First Middle Last | | SEX | | DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year) | | | | | |
| 1. SUSANNA M. GEIGER | | 2. Female | | 3. Oct. 11, 1976 | | | | | |
| RACE White, negro, American Indian, etc. (Specify) | | AGE—Last Birthday (years) | | 5. UNDER 1 YEAR | | 6. 1 YEAR TO 10 YEARS | | 7. OVER 10 YEARS | |
| 4. White | | 3a. 77 | | 3b. 6 29 | | 3c. 5 | | 3d. 4 | |
| CITY, VILLAGE, OR LOCATION OF DEATH | | INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify yes or no) | | HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION—NAME (If not in author, give street and number) | | | | | |
| 7b. Dayton | | 7c. YES | | 7d. St. Elizabeth Medical Center | | | | | |
| STATE OF BIRTH (If not in U.S.A., name country) | | CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY | | MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) | | SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name) | | | |
| 8. Austria | | 9. U.S.A. | | 10. Widowed | | 11. — | | | |
| SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER | | WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) | | 12b. NO | | | | | |
| 12a. 300-40-8799 | | | | | | | | | |
| USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) | | KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY | | | | | | | |
| 13a. Housewife | | 13b. At Home | | | | | | | |
| RESIDENCE—STATE | | CITY, VILLAGE OR LOCATION | | INSIDE CITY LIMITS (Specify yes or no) | | 14d. 3420 Maumee Ave | | | |
| 14a. Ohio | | 14b. Montgomery | | 14c. Harrison Twp. | | 14d. NO | | | |
| FATHER—NAME First Middle Last | | MOTHER—MAIDEN NAME First Middle Last | | | | | | | |
| 15. MICHAEL Miller | | 16. SUSANNA THOMAY | | | | | | | |
| INFORMANT—NAME | | MAILING ADDRESS (Street or R.F.D. no., city or village, state, zip) | | 45414 | | | | | |
| 17a. Mrs. Mary G. Pulaski | | 17b. 4320 Maumee Ave. DAYTON, Ohio | | | | | | | |
| PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: (Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c)) | | APPROXIMATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH | | | | | | | |
| 18. (a) Schizophrenia | | 4-6 MO - | | | | | | | |
| (b) Coronary Arteriosclerosis | | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Fracture of Left Hip | | | | | | | | | |
| IMMEDIATE CAUSE | | CONDITIONS, if any, which gave rise to immediate cause (a), (b), (c), or as a consequence of: | | | | | | | |
| 19. Fracture of Left Hip | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, HOMICIDE, OR UNDETERMINED (Specify) | | DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year) | | HOUR | | HOW INJURY OCCURRED (Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II, item 1b) | | | |
| 20a. — | | 20b. — | | 20c. — | | 20d. — | | | |
| INJURY AT WORK (Specify yes or no) | | PLACE OF INJURY (At home, farm, street, factory) | | LOCATION (Street or R.F.D. no., city or village, state, zip) | | | | | |
| 20a. — | | 20b. — | | 20c. — | | 20d. — | | | |
| CERTIFICATION—Month Day Year | | Month Day Year | | AND LAST SAW HIM/HER ALIVE ON (Month Day Year) | | I DID/DID NOT VIEW THE BODY AFTER DEATH. | | DEATH OCCURRED At the place, on the date, and, to the best of my knowledge, due to the cause(s) stated. | |
| 21a. DECEASED FROM 5/29/67 | | 21b. 10/11/76 | | 21c. — | | 21d. — | | 21e. M. 21f. — | |
| CERTIFICATION—CORROBORATION: On the basis of the examination of the body and/or the investigation, in my opinion, death occurred on the date and due to the cause(s) stated. | | Hours of death | | The decedent was pronounced dead | | Month Day Year Hour | | | |
| 22a. — | | 22b. — | | 22c. — | | 22d. — | | 22e. — | |
| CERTIFIER—NAME (Type or print) | | SIGNATURE | | DATE SIGNED | | | | | |
| 23a. Coleman B. Witt, M.D. | | 23b. C.B. Witt M.D. | | 23c. 10/12/76 | | | | | |
| MAILING ADDRESS—CERTIFIER | | STREET OR R.F.D. NO. | | CITY OR VILLAGE | | STATE | | ZIP | |
| 23a. 5723 Grand Ave | | 23b. Dayton | | 23c. Ohio | | 23d. 45424 | | 23e. — | |
| BURNAL CREMATION DATE (Specify) | | NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY | | LOCATION (City, village, or county) (State) | | | | | |
| 24a. Burial Oct 14 | | 24b. Dayton Memorial Park | | 24c. Dayton, Montgomery, Ohio | | | | | |
| NAME OF EMBALMER | | FUNDAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE (LIC. NO.) | | LIC. NO. | | | | | |
| 25. James G. Turpen 6642A | | 26. Guy J. Magetti | | 26. 132 | | | | | |
| FUNERAL FIRM AND ADDRESS | | CITY | | STATE | | ZIP | | | |
| 27. Guy J. Magetti Funeral Home, 1508 Valley St. Dayton, Ohio, 45404 | | 28. — | | 28. — | | 28. — | | 28. — | |
| DATE REC'D BY | | REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE | | DATE PERMIT ISSUED | | SIGNATURE OF PERSON ISSUING PERMIT | | DIST. NO. | |
| 29. 10-12-76 | | 29. Sylvia Christ | | 30. — | | 31. — | | 31. — | |

I hereby certify the above to be a true and complete photographic reproduction of the certificate on file in the Department of Health, Dayton, Ohio.

Date Oct. 13, 1976 Sylvia Christ
Locy Registrar

Fee: \$2.00

Northridge Mother's Athletic Association will have a covered dish dinner and meeting at 12 o'clock Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Philip Geiger on Wagner Ford rd. Plans will be discussed for a football banquet in November.

Katherine Muller White - Susan Geiger Sister
April 20, 1902 - November 24, 2000



WHITE, Katherine

Age 98 of Dayton, Ohio, passed away Friday, November 24, 2000. She is a native of Majerka, Austria. She was preceded in death by her husband, John White in 1952, son Rudolph P. White in 2000, daughter Mildred White in 1923, and sister Susan Geiger. Her survivors include daughter Nellie Baer of Converse, TX.; daughter Agnes Sanders of Dayton, OH, Daughter Katherine Bayne and husband Robert of Celina, OH, Daughter Leona Pope and husband Dewey of Dayton, OH Daughter Rosemary Brown of Centerville, OH, and daughter Loretta Powell and husband Raymond of Riverside, including 18 grandchildren, 31 great-grandchildren and 21 great-great grandchildren. She was a retiree of The Dayton Public School System. Funeral services will be held at 1 P.M. on Monday, November 27, 2000 at the Beaver Creek Church of the Nazarene, Rev. Keven Wentworth officiating. Friends may call at the Tobias Funeral Home, 1817 E. Third St, from 4 P.M. until 7 P.M. on Sunday, November 26, 2000, or at the church on Monday from noon until the time of services. Interment will be in Dayton Memorial Park Cemetery. If desired, contributions may be made to The Beaver Creek Church Of The Nazarene in Katherine's memory.

Aunt Kate and Gradman Geiger

Fred, Mary, Charlie, Phyllis, Bill, Barb & Rich

Aunt Kate with Niece's and Nephew's (circa 1990's)





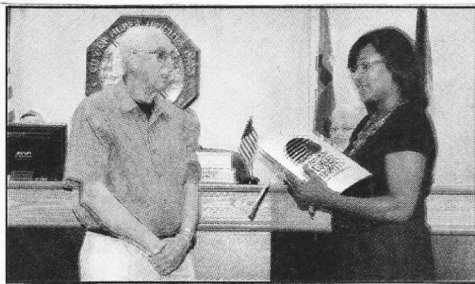
Great Uncle Charlie

Great Uncle Charlie Geiger owner of the home and property that is now the City of Huber Heights Cloud Park. The house is still there, at the beginning of the drive there used to be a smaller structure, maybe it was a spring house. When I was younger I thought it was a gatehouse, and I also recall telling my cousin Patti that it was a cypt. Grandma spent a good amount of time at Uncle Charlies. Some of my memories are of the hill in front of the house that we would roll down, it was a great hill for that. I also remember the banister and staircase that I thought was so grand. Uncle Charlie had lots of fancy gadgets that impressed me as a child. One being his electric garage door opener that would malfunction when planes flew

over. The other was this light that was in a bedroom I would sleep in when I would stay over with Grandma, the light had butterflies painted onto plastic on the inside and when the light heated up the plastic would spin and the butterflies floated around the room. My memory of this may be much grander than it actually was. I also recall Uncle Charlie would give us silver dollars when we would visit. I am happy to have memories of him since my Grandfather (his brother) had passed away before I was born.

My Uncle Fred worked hard to get the shelter by the house at the park named after Charlie, and we held the family picnic there many times. In 2013 the historical society opened it up for us to tour and I was able to take pictures of the inside. It's funny how it seemed so much smaller than I remember.

Huber Heights Courier, Thursday, May 12, 2011



Fred Geiger hears the mayoral proclamation read by Tracy Dudley, chair of the Parks and Recreation Board, that Shelter 5 be named the Charles Geiger Memorial Shelter in recognition of Mr. Geiger's contributions to the history of Huber Heights and the development of a regionally recognized park.

Shelter 5: Charles Geiger Memorial Shelter Essay submitted by Fred Geiger

In honor of my uncle, Charles B. Geiger, I would like to name shelter five, near the house, for him. That was his house, as he sold the land to the county or city, to

become Cloud Park.

He was born in Berghelm, Alsacd-Lorraine, France.

No He Sta wh mo wa

became a Tool and Die Maker. Later with some other friends they started the City Engineering Company, which he became the President and it became a very successful company.

In 1935 he bought the farm at 4707 Brandt Pike and built the house that stands there today, using stone from the stone quarry on the land. Later the land was sold and it became

Most people I know think the land belonged to Tom Cloud before it was a park. Since Charles B. Geiger was a very successful businessman and allowed the land to become a park, I think it would be befitting to name one of the shelters close to the house, shelter five in honor of Charles B. Geiger.



We Gather as Family

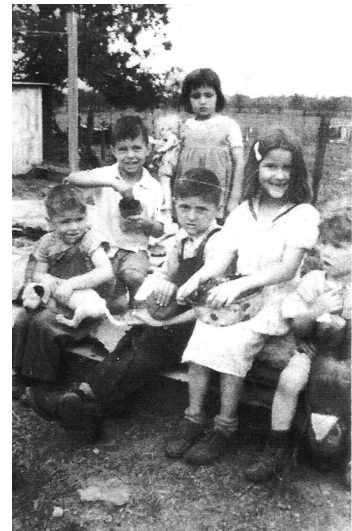
1930's Geiger - Susan, Mary, Bud, Charlie, Rich



1930's Geiger - Jack, Mary, Charlie, Rich



Late 1940's



We Gather as Family

1956 Geiger Family reunion



1956

*Philip & Susie Geiger Family Rich, Tutie, Phil, Susie, Charlie, Helen, Aunt Kate, Bud, Mary
Charlene, Lee, Allen, Tim, Diane, Bar, Peggy, Nancy, Jack, Marylou*



We Gather as Family



We Gather as Family

2000's



We Gather as Family



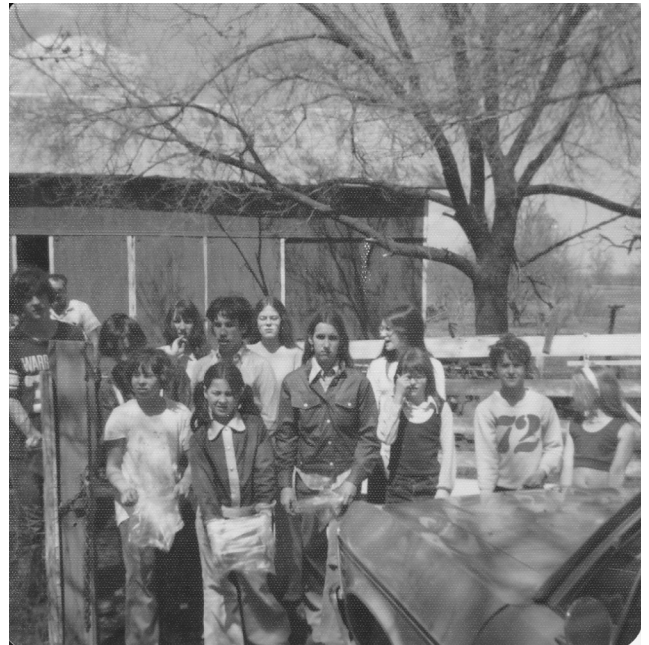
We Gather as Family



We have Fun as Family



We have Fun as Family



We have Fun as Family



We Remember as Family - Jack Geiger

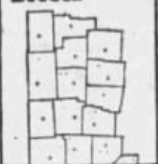
Arcanum Man Killed In One-Car Accident

PHILLIPSBURG — An Arcanum man was killed Monday night in a one-car crash on Ohio 49, three miles north of here.

The Ohio Highway Patrol identified the victim as Jack T. Geiger, 31, of R.R. 3, Arcanum. He was pronounced dead at the scene by Dr. William Elliott, Darke county coroner.

The patrol said Geiger's auto was northbound and went off the left side of the road striking a guardrail and a cement bridge abutment. Officers said it was snowing at the time of the accident.

Metro News Briefs



fabrics, sporting goods, pets, shoes, wine carryout, hardware, TV and appliances and a pharmacy.



01—DEATH NOTICES

GEIGER, Jack P., age 31, of R. R. 1, Arcanum, died Monday in an automobile accident. He was a member of Franklin Grove No.2 U.A.O.D. He was a mechanic at Shannon Buick. Surviving are his wife Jeanie; 4 sons Jim, Jeff, Jason & John; his parents Charles & Helen Geiger; his grandmother Mrs. Susanna Geiger; 4 sisters Mrs. Sharlene Bauldauf, Mrs. Nancy Lewis, Mrs. Peggy Lansaw, Mrs. Diana O'Ryan; a brother Chuck Geiger. Services 1:30 p. m. Friday from the George Miller & Son Funeral Home, 850 S. Main St., Dayton. Father William H. Schwartz officiating. Burial Forest Hill Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home from 3-5 and 7-9 p. m. Thursday. Franklin Grove will hold memorial services at 7 p. m. Thursday.

Valley man killed

PHILLIPSBURG — A 31-year-old Arcanum man was killed Monday night in a one-car accident on Ohio 49, three miles north of here.

Jack P. Geiger, RR 3, Arcanum, was killed at 11:30 p.m. when his northbound car went off the left side of the road and hit a guardrail and a cement bridge abutment, according to the Eaton post of the Ohio Highway Patrol. It was snowing at the time.

Geiger was pronounced dead at the scene by Dr. William Elliott, the Darke County coroner.



We Remember as Family - Rick Lewis

LEWIS, Rick C.

Age 56, of Harrison Township, passed away Oct. 30, 2016. Celebration of Life Nov. 5, 3 p.m. at American Legion Post #746, Dayton. Glickler Funeral Home.



We Remember as Family - Curt Lewis



home.
LEWIS, Curt, age 24, of Dayton, passed away Saturday, June 17, 1995 as the result of a motorcycle accident. He was a toolmaker at Shiloh Mold & Tool Co., and a member of American Legion Post 746. Surviving are his wife, Angela M.; daughter, Tory; father Ronnie Lewis of Huber Heights; mother, Nancy Lewis and friend, Roy Hoskins, both of Dayton; sister, Stacie Lewis of Dayton, brother, Rick Lewis of Huber Heights; niece, Chelsea Lewis; paternal grandmother, Beatrice Marie Lewis of Huber Heights; maternal grandparents, Charles and Helen Geiger; mother-in-law, Joni Tangeman; brother-in-law, John Bartee, all of Dayton, and numerous other relatives and friends. Funeral services 1:00 PM Wednesday at the Marker & Heller Funeral Home, Huber Heights Chapel, 5844 Old Troy Pike, with Rev. Bobbie Predmore officiating. Interment Memorial Park Cemetery. The family will receive friends at the funeral home from 5-8 PM Tuesday.

We Remember as Family - Sharlene Baldauf

U.S., Veterans' Gravesites, ca.1775-2019

[View record](#)

Name Sharlene V Baldauf
 Rank Lt Col; 1st Lt
 Death Age 80
 Birth Date 10 Jan 1939
 Death Date 15 Feb 2019
 Interment Place Denver, Colorado, USA
 Cemetery Address 4400 West Kenyon Avenue
 Cemetery Postal Code 80236
 Cemetery Ft. Logan National Cemetery
 Section C1-C
 Plot D73
 War Vietnam
 Branch of Service US Air Force; US Air Force
 Relative Robert E Baldauf
 Comments Wife



We Remember as Family - Butch Pulaski

PULASKI, Philip J., age 41 of 5407 Edgewater Dr. passed away Sunday morning at Washington Manor North. Survived by his wife Loretta; 3 daughters, Sherry Mantz, Brenda Pulaski and Sandy Pulaski; 2 sons, John and Joseph; 5 grandchildren; mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William Pulaski and sister Mary Lou Thompson; and a host of other relatives and friends. Friends may call at the Guy J. Magetti Funeral Home, 1508 Valley St. Tues. from 5 to 9 p.m. where services will be held Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. with Pastor King Bradow officiating. Burial Willowview



We Remember as Family - Mary Lou King

KING, Mary Lou

Age 74 of Northridge, passed away Monday, August 19, 2019 at Hospice of Dayton surrounded by her family. She was born March 10, 1945 to the late Bud and Mary Pulaski. In addition to her parents Mary Lou was preceded in death by her daughters: Kimberly and Becky Thompson; brother, Butch Pulaski and granddaughter, Arica Chambers. Mary Lou is survived by her husband of 33 years, Donnie King; children: Glenna, Angie and Chrissi (Doug); step-children: Doug, Donnie Jr. and Sara; grandchildren: Randy (Kelly), Ronnie (Anay), Ryan, Jack, Taylor (Melvin), Kirsten, Matt, Erika, Ross, Kimberly, Karley and Little D; and great-grandchildren: Amelia and Olivia. Visitation will be held on Saturday, August 24, 2019 from 2-4 pm at Newcomer North Chapel, 4104 Needmore Road, where the funeral service will begin at 4:00 pm. Contributions may be made in Mary Lou's memory to Hospice of Dayton. To share a memory of Mary Lou or leave a special message for her family, please visit



We Remember as Family - John Pulaski

PULASKI, Philip "John" Jr.
age 47, of Dayton, passed away Wednesday March 1, 2006 at Hospice of Dayton. John was an Army Veteran & Past Commander of American Legion Northridge Memorial Post #746. He was preceded in death by his father, Philip John Sr. in 1980 & sister, Tina Pulaski in 1968. John is survived by his daughter, Mary Katherine Pulaski; sons, Philip J. Pulaski III, & James Pulaski all of Dayton; 3 grandchildren; mother, Peggy Sue Taylor of Huber Heights; step-mother, Loretta Pulaski of Clairfield, TN; maternal grandmother, Esther Evans of Vandalia; paternal grandmother, Mary Pulaski of Dayton; girlfriend, Gloria J. Gala of Dayton; sisters, Sherry Loges of Beavercreek, Brenda Pulaski of Dayton, Sandy DeLong of Morristown, TN; brothers, Lawrence "Joe" Pulaski of Dayton, Robert Snyder of Huber Heights; many other relatives & friends. Funeral service 10:00 AM Monday at Marker & Heller Funeral Home, Huber Heights Chapel, 5844 Old Troy Pike with Pastor Bryan Kitter officiating. Interment Willow View



> Dayton Daily News > Fri, Mar 03
Fri Sunday.

We Remember as Family - Brenda Dapore

Brenda passed away 4-19-24 due to her injuries from this incident...
Brenda was hit by a car that was racing another car on December 4th, 2023.
The driver did not own the car he was driving and had no insurance.
Her devoted husband has been by her side since 12-4-23. This caused him to lose his job.
Brenda was a good and kind person always helping others. The night of the accident she was on her way home from helping a relative get groceries.
There will be a Celebration of Life at the American Legion on North Dixie Dr. Saturday April 27 at 1:00. Please join us to help celebrate her. Lots of people are bringing food. Soft drinks are provided. You can bring your own alcohol or buy it at the cash bar.



We Remember as Family - Arica Chambers

| |
|---|
| CHAMBERS, Arica |
| 25, of Dayton, Ohio died April 8. There will be no services. New- comer Funeral Home. |

We Remember as Family - Becky Thompson

Woman and her dog killed in hit and run

Man, 24, arrested in connection with early Sunday morning fatality in Harrison Twp.

By Joanne Huist Smith
Staff Writer

DAYTON — A 42-year-old woman struck by a car while walking her dog in Harrison Twp. died early Sunday, Aug. 1.

Deputies of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, around 1:14 a.m. found the woman and her medium-sized dog lying in the roadway. Both were deceased.

The Montgomery County Sheriff's Office identified the victim as Rebecca Thompson of Harrison Twp. Investigators determined she had been walking south on Payne Avenue near Division Avenue when the two were struck by a vehicle that did not stop after the crash.

Deputies learned that the vehicle was a white and gray 1992 Chevrolet S-10 pickup truck driven by a 24-year-old man who was traveling south on Payne Avenue. The vehicle was located on Plainfield Road in the city of Kettering.

The Montgomery County Sheriff's Office identified the suspect as Jimmie Picklesimer, who was arrested at 5:50 a.m. Sunday and booked into the Montgomery County Jail in connection with this incident. He has not been

charged.

According to Dayton Municipal Court records, Picklesimer was convicted in 2006 for driving without a license and in 2007 on a charge of public intoxication.

The victim's mother, Mary Lou King of Harrison Twp., said deputies traced her daughter's identity through her pet's dog license.

Thompson had two dogs, but just one, a dog that resembled a miniature sheltie, was with her Sunday morning, her mother said.

"She loved animals," King said. "If she saw animals being mistreated, she took them in. She'd look for ways to find them homes."

King said her daughter also liked to camp and fish, a sport she learned from her grandfather.

Thompson, who received Social Security Disability, suffered from osteoporosis. About 1½ years ago, she had shattered her leg in several places in a fall at home and spent four months recuperating in a nursing home, her mother said.

"She told us lately that she was starting to walk more and that she was getting exercise," King said.

Charges are pending against the driver and the incident remains under investigation.

Thompson also is survived by her stepfather, Donnie King of Harrison Twp., and three adult sons.

Contact this reporter at (937) 225-2362 or jsmith@DaytonDailyNews.com.



THOMPSON, Becky

age 42, of Northridge, passed away Sunday, August 1, 2010. She was preceded in death by her grandfather, Bud Pulaski; and niece, Arica Chambers. Becky is survived by her sons, Randy, Ronnie, and Ryan Boyer; parents, Donnie and Mary Lou King; sisters, Glenna Flohre, Angie Thompson and Chrissi (Doug) Stacey; grandmother, Mary Pulaski; nieces and nephews, Taylor and Ross Woods, Jack Flohre, Kirsten, Kimberly, and Karley Stacey; and many other relatives and friends. Becky loved her dogs, Amanda and Rocky who preceded her; Ginger, who passed with her; and Abby who survives her. She loved her family, especially her boys. Becky will be deeply missed. The family will receive friends Friday, August 6, 2010, from 5-8 pm at Newcomer Funeral Home North Chapel (4104 Needmore Rd, Dayton, OH 45424). The service will be held Saturday, August 7, 2010 at 2 pm at the funeral home, with Minister Mark Bradley officiating. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made in Becky's memory to the Montgomery County Animal Resource Center (6790 Webster St. Dayton, OH 45414). To send the family a special message online, please visit www.NewcomerDayton.com

We Remember as Family - Mike Frame

FRAME, Michael W., age 22, of 3044 Jewelstone Dr., died Thursday in Harrisonburg, Va. He was a lifetime member of the Christ Lutheran Church, a 1978 graduate of Wayne High School and Montgomery Co. Joint Vocational School. He was employed for the past 4 years as a Sales & Service Engineer with Delta Control Inc. Of Dayton. He is survived by his parents John & Phyllis Frame, brother and sister Christopher and Lori both at home, many other relatives and friends. Contributions may be made to the Christ Lutheran Memorial Church Memorial Fund. Funeral service Monday 10:30 am at the Christ Lutheran Church, 511 Hart St. with Pastor Roger Phillips officiating. Visitation Sunday 4 to 8 pm at the Magetti Funeral Home, 1508 Valley St. Burial Me-



22-year-old Dayton man killed in truck crash

A 22-year-old Dayton man was killed and two others injured Thursday in a single-vehicle accident in Harrisonburg, Va. Michael W. Frame, of 3044 Jewelstone Dr., died when the pickup truck in which he was riding went out of control and left the road.

According to the Virginia State Police, Lee Roy Reynolds, 32, of 329 Trotwood Blvd., Trotwood, was driving east on Virginia 806 near Lacey Spring in northwestern Virginia when the truck went off the right shoulder, came back across the road, struck an embankment and turned over. The truck landed on its roof, pinning Frame and Reynolds in the cab for about 20 minutes. Frame was pronounced dead at the scene. Reynolds was taken to the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville and was listed in serious condition Friday night. Another passenger, Mark E. Abner, was able to crawl from the cab of the truck before rescuers arrived. He was treated and released at Rockingham Memorial Hospital in Harrisonburg. His address was not immediately available. The three men, employees of Delta Control Electronics of Dayton, were installing equipment at Victor Industries in Harrisonburg.

We Remember as Family - Patti Geiger

GEIGER, Patti A., age 17, of 6328 Hemingway Rd., Huber Heights, died Tuesday as the result of an auto accident. Surviving are parents, Fred A. and Donna Geiger; 2 brothers and sisters-in-law, Fred Jr. and Rita Geiger, Ron and Susan Geiger, all of Huber Heights; maternal grandfather, Otis Jarnagin, Xenia, O.; maternal grandmother.



GEIGER, Patti A., age 17, of 6328 Hemingway Rd., Huber Heights, died Tuesday as the result of an auto accident. Surviving are parents, Fred A. and Donna Geiger; 2 brothers and sisters-in-law, Fred Jr. and Rita Geiger, Ron and Susan Geiger, all of Huber Heights; maternal grandfather, Otis Jarnagin, Xenia, O.; maternal grandmother, Louise Collins, Houston, Texas. Member of Christ Lutheran Church and a student at Wayne High School. Services 10 a.m. Friday, Marker & Heller Funeral Home, 5844 Old Troy Pike, Huber Heights, Dayton.

IN MEMORY.

BY KAREN KRODEL

Last week, an unfortunate accident took place on Bellfontaine Road, approximately a fourth of a mile north of Artz Road. The accident occurred last Monday night, November 14, 1983, which involved a Chevrolet Chevette carrying three people. Excessive speed was determined as the cause of the accident. The people involved were David L. Mikulski 20, John D. Olson 20, and Patricia A. Geiger 17, a Wayne High School student;



Patti Geiger—gone but not forgotten...

all of Huber Heights.

Mikulski, the driver, was killed instantly as his car hit head-on into a tree. Olson and Miss Geiger were transported to Grandview Hospital by Huber Heights Paramedics. Olson was pronounced "dead on arrival." Miss Geiger died shortly after being admitted approximately at 1:00 a.m. Tuesday morning.

The funerals took place at the Marker and Heller Funeral Home located on Old Troy Pike.

— OPINION —

Patti was a very sweet girl who had many friends. Patti will always be remembered as that sweet friend to me, as well as all of her other friends. All of my memories of the good times we had together will never leave me.

Even though Patti, John, and David have left us, their spirit will live in the hearts and memories of all of us.

The WARPETH wishes to send it's deepest sympathy to Patti's, John's, and David's family and friends.

3 Huber Heights friends killed

By James Cummings and Ace Elliott
Metropolitan Staff Writers

The three young Huber Heights residents killed when their car struck a tree about midnight Monday apparently were on their way to look at an apartment that the driver of the car planned to rent, family members said.

Police identified the victims as David L. Mikulski, 22, of 7129 Mandrake Drive; John D. Olson, 20, of 6512 Harshmanville Road; and Patti A. Geiger, 17, of 6328 Hemingway Road.

Jane Geiger — Patti's aunt and a friend of the Olson family — said Olson and Patti Geiger had known each other for several years but had become close friends over the last few weeks.

David Mikulski, who had been a friend of

Olson's since they went to Wayne High School together, picked up Olson and Geiger to show them his new apartment, Geiger's aunt said.

Police said Mikulski's car was northbound on Bellefontaine Road about 11:45 p.m. Monday, went out of control and off the west side of the road, and hit the tree in front of 8745 Bellefontaine.

Police said Mikulski was pinned in the wreckage and was dead at the scene. Olson and Miss Geiger were taken to Grandview Hospital, where Olson was dead on arrival and Miss Geiger died at 1 a.m.

Mikulski had been working for Driftwood Pet Shops for about six months.

John Olson had worked for Christy's Pizza on Taylorsville Road for a little more than a year.

Miss Geiger's father, Frederick, said his daughter was a student at Wayne High School. "She had goals, but she was just in the process of sorting them out," he said.

Miss Geiger is also survived by her mother, Donna Geiger; two brothers, Frederick Jr. and Ron; and her maternal grandparents, Louise Collins of Houston, and Otis Jarnagin of Xenia.

Mikulski is survived by his parents, William and Mary Jo; three sisters, Cindy and Janet Mikulski and Tammy Eaken; and a brother, Shawn Eaken.

Surviving Olson are his parents, Barbara Olson of Huber Heights and John C. Olson of Xenia; a sister, Debra; two brothers, Robert of the U.S. Army at Norfolk, Va., and Edward; and his maternal grandfather, Riley Hicks of Indiana.

Recipes

GRANDMA GEIGER'S COFFEE CAKE

1 can Evap. Milk (13 oz)
1 can water
3 sticks Butter (2 butter 1 Marg)
1 cup sugar
3 1/2 tsp. salt

Put all the above ingredients in a large pan. Warm until sugar and butter melt. Take about 1/2 cup of the liquid out and mix 2 pks. yeast (3 will work faster) into it. Let set until dissolved. Let sugar and butter mixture cool some.

4 eggs
11 + cups flour

Put 6 cups flour into liquid in pan. Mix well, Add eggs and yeast mixture. Continue adding flour up to 11 cups, give or take a little. Work dough until it comes clean from hands. Knead 5 to 10 minutes or until velvety smooth. Cover with a cloth and let Rise. While this is taking place make topping. In warm place. Beat down, let rise again, beat down. Take enough dough out for each pan and pat out (approx. 1/4 to 1/2 inch in depth) in greased pan. Use fingers to spread milk over top then sprinkle on topping. Milk helps topping to stick. Let RISE... Bake 15 to 20 min. at 350....

Topping

2 sticks butter
TOGETHER
2 1/2 cups flour
1 cup sugar
1 cup brown sugar
4 tsp. cinn.

SOFTEN BUTTER AND MIX

(do not melt)

Crumpets

Ingredients:

3 egg yolks
2 Tablespoons sugar
pinch of salt
2 Tablespoons sour cream (I use reduced fat)
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon each lemon & orange zest
3/4 cup all purpose flour

up to 2 Tablespoons additional flour
1 quart of oil for frying (safflower or canola)
1/2 cup powdered sugar

Instructions:

1. In a small bowl using an electric hand mixer on high, beat egg yolks, sugar and salt until thick and lemon colored - about a minute.
2. On low speed, stir in sour cream, vanilla, zests & flour.
3. Stir in enough additional flour to form a mass (1-2 tablespoons)
4. Transfer to a floured surface and knead 50 turns (about 2 minutes), adding extra flour as needed.
5. Divide dough in half, keeping extra covered with plastic.
6. On a floured surface, roll each section paper-thin to at least 12" across. Cut into 1 1/4-inch strips. Cut strips into 5-inch lengths. Make a slit in each strip. Pull one end through slit to make a bow tie.
7. Deep fry in oil at about 350-365° F for about 30 seconds, turning once using 2 forks, until lightly golden on both sides. Do not crowd.
8. Drain on paper towels. Let cool and sprinkle with powdered sugar.
9. To re-crisp place on baking sheet in a 325° oven for about 5 minutes. Cool completely and re-dust with fresh powdered sugar.

AUNT HELENS' CABBAGE ROLLS

15 lbs. HAMBURGER
6 lbs. SAUSAGE
1 doz. EGGS
2 lbs. Reg. RICE
2 HEADS GARLIC or garlic powder
3 lbs. ONIONS
2 cans TOMATO JUICE
2 gal. SAURKRAUT
11 HEADS CABBAGE

MIX HAMBURGER, SAUSAGE, EGGS, ONIONS, GARLIC, AND RICE TOGETHER. FORM INTO 120 BALLS.
CORE CABBAGE PUT IN BOILING WATER, REMOVE OUTER LEAVES. CHOP UP REMAINING CABBAGE. PUT A LAYER OF CABBAGE AND SAURKRAUT IN BOTTOM OF ROASTER. ROLL MEAT BALL IN CABBAGE LEAF. LAY BALLS IN ROASTER 3 ROWS OF 10. PUT A LAYER OF CABBAGE AND SAURKRAUT AND ANOTHER LAYER OF MEAT BALLS. TOP WITH CABBAGE AND SAURKRAUT. POUR TOMATO JUICE OVER TOP. BAKE AT 350 FOR ABOUT 4 HOURS. THEY ARE BEST IF YOU CAN DO THEM A DAY OR SO AHEAD AND STORE IN REFRIDGERATOR UNTIL NEEDED. JUST REHEAT AND THEY ARE READY.

Danish Mini Pastries

Phyllis Frame

1 cup Butter or Marg
1 pk Dry Yeast
1 cup (14 1/2 oz) evap. Milk
2 Tbs. Sugar
1 Tsp. Vanilla
1/2 cup Sugar

1/2 cup Shortening
1/4 cup warm water
3 Egg Yolks slightly beaten
2 Tsp. Salt
5 cups Flour
2 Tsp. Cinnamon

Melt Butter & Shortening over low hear. Dissolve yeast in warm water, stir in milk, egg yolks, sugar, salt, and Vanilla. Add to melted butter and mix. Blend in 2 cups flour beat at Med. speed 3 min. Stir in remaining flour. Mix until smooth and pulls from side. Put on plastic wrap and make into loaf shape. Put in refrigerator several hours or over night. Dough must be firm.

Date-Nut filling:

Cook 2 cups cut up dates, 3/4 cup sugar and 3/4 cup water. cook slowly over med heat, stir constantly until thickened. Add 1/2 cup chopped nuts. 1 like more nuts. 3/4 cup. Cool and store in refrigerator.

Kolache filling:

Simmer 1 cup (1/2 lb) prunes & 3/4 cup (4 oz) dried Apricots in water to cover about 30 min. or until tender. Drain, chop fruit fine. Mix with 1/2 cup sugar, 1 Tbsp. Lemon Juice, 1 Tbsp. grated Lemon rind & 1/4 Tsp. allspice. Cool and store in refrigerator.

When Dough is ready. Divide into 4th's. Blend 1/2 cup sugar and 2 Tsp. Cinn. use this mixture to roll out dough like you would flour with pie dough. Use plenty to keep dough from sticking. Roll dough into a 16" square as much as possible. Just roll out along. Cut in half the longest way. Then cut into narrow strips about 3/4 inch. Spread with desired filling, not getting too much to the edge. Roll up jelly roll style and place on greased cookir sheet with cut side down. Cover with towel and put in warm place to raise. About 1 hour. or until slight indentation remains in dough when touched with finger. Bake at 350 for 15 min. or until golden brown.

Make confectioners icing. 1 Tbsp Butter and enough powdered sugar to make stiff icing. When danish comes out of oven, spread icing on top. It will melt and run down a little. Loosen from cookie sheet and let cool. Enjoy. Make approx. 7 to 8 doz.

