



News from the

Casper Glattfelder Association of America

Number 43: November 2011

www.glattfelder.org

2011 Reunion

The 2011 reunion was held July 31 at Heimwald Park, on a very warm and sunny Sunday. Vice President Judy Martin gave opening remarks at 12:30 p.m., followed by the invocation from President Pastor Tom Shelley. A delicious catered lunch was then enjoyed by all.

Rev. Shelley began the program with a welcome and Ricky Gladfelder led the singing of our traditional reunion hymn. Rev. J. Richard Glatfelder followed with the annual memorial service.

The theme for the reunion was Glattfelders in the Revolutionary War. The program included a slide presentation from Dan Roe, from the York County Heritage Trust, and Historian Emeritus Dr. Charles Glatfelder. (His talk appears later in this newsletter).

During the business meeting, former board members Jack Gladfelder and Donald Glatfelder were recognized as Directors Emeritus. Dallas Smith, Larry Gladfelder Sr. and Christina Glatfelder were introduced as board members who will remain on the board for the next three years. Three new members were nominated and elected for 2012-14: Ben Miller, Bonnie Bain and John L. Gladfelder. They will replace Neil Glotfelty, Joanna Jones and Dean Gladfelder.

Bryan Miller then announced the scholarship recipients for 2011. Lauren Miller, Andrew Cready and Rebecca Glatfelder will receive renewed scholarships of \$1,000 each, while Emily Levis, Katherine Nace and Michael Schlegelmilch will be our new scholarship recipients.

Prizes went to Janet Hershey, oldest in attendance; Faith Zumburum, youngest in attendance; Eileen Snyder, traveled the furthest (Colorado); and Charlie Eitobotten, the Registrar's drawing for a first-time attendee (from North Carolina).

Summer Board Meeting

The regular meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, Aug. 16, in the Casper Glattfelder Room of the Glatfelder Insurance Group building, York, Pa.

Larry Gladfelder Sr. requested permission from the Board to have Jim Gante of the CPA firm Stambaugh Ness PC look at the Association's financial reports to see if there is an easier or more efficient way of handling our finances. It would be a free review. The motion carried.

Vice President Judy Martin presented the slate of officers for 2012, which she will present to the Executive Committee. The officers will be the same as this year.

The Reunion Committee reported that there will be a few small changes for next year's reunion to help with an easier flow to the day.

The Brick Patio Committee reported that they will replace the chipped bricks on the patio, and are considering expanding the bricks to the gravel portion of the pavilion.

From the Communication Committee, it was reported that Larry Gladfelter Jr. continues as webmaster and will place 2012 Reunion dates on the website. The task of placing obituaries on the site was also discussed.

The Development Committee reported that the Glattfelden DVD is available through our website. A second DVD on Switzerland will also be available on the website.

The Property Committee reported that Kinsley Construction Co. installed a new security gate. There is also a new refrigerator in the Historical Building for chilling sodas and water on reunion day.

The Association received a rental fee for Heimwald Park from the Miller Family reunion last summer. The fee is \$150 to rent the park, plus a \$250 security deposit to be refunded after the event.

Bryan Miller also reported there are some projects lined up at Heimwald for his Boy Scout Troop.

Miller also reported for the Education Fund, noting that scholarship checks have been sent.

In new business, a communication from Terry Gladfelter informed the Association of the existence of the Swiss-American Historical Society in New Glarus, Wisconsin. The society's website is theswisscenter.org. The Association approved sending a copy of the 100th Anniversary book, the Overview book and the Glattfelden DVD to the Swiss-American Historical Society.

Revolutionary Glattfelders

Following is text adapted from remarks delivered by Historian Emeritus Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter at the reunion in July:

We Glattfelders have not been in this country as long as the Pilgrims and the Puritans, but having been here now for 268 years most certainly gives us the right to brag about it.

Let us begin by identifying once again that little party which arrived in Philadelphia in August 1743, after a long and perilous ocean voyage which began in Glattfelden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. There was Casper, aged 34, son Solomon, aged 5, and several daughters - we are not sure who or how many. Casper's wife Elizabeth, their son John, and her father, Hans Lauffer, died on the way and were buried at sea. Dorothy Walter, Elizabeth's sister, and her husband Henry Walter survived, as did young John Hildebrand, who later married Casper's niece. To complete the little party, we need to add Salomea, widow of Casper's older brother John Peter, and six of their children.

Once in Pennsylvania, Casper and Henry Walter bought a 224-acre tract in what is now Newberry Township, York County. They soon decided they did not like the place, sold it, paid the mortgage on it and found unclaimed tracts more to their liking along the south branch of the Codorus Creek - Casper on the Codorus Township side of the stream and Henry on the Shrewsbury Township side. John Hildebrand established his home nearby. Casper waited more than 20 years to establish any legal claim to his homestead. He got away with doing that.

Casper soon married. He and his second wife, Anna Mary, had at least five sons. If they had daughters, we have never been able to identify them.

Whether they owned their real estate or not, male residents had to pay taxes (which were low) and perform the town or township duties to which the York County court and commissioners appointed them. Whether he wanted to or not, Casper was expected to perform the duties of supervisor of highways in Codorus Township in 1757 and again in 1771, and also those of constable in 1766.

The oaths, which Casper and others took when they reached America, were an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain and one of fidelity to the Penn proprietors of Pennsylvania. These oaths did not make one a British citizen. Neither the home nor the provincial government ever encouraged or required that a resident who was not such a citizen become one. A large majority of the Germans and Swiss living in colonial York County, including most of Casper's neighbors, never did become naturalized British citizens.

One does wonder why then did Casper Glattfelder, Henry Walter and their near neighbor Andrew Swartz make the long journey to Philadelphia in the spring of 1763 to be naturalized. It occurred on April 11 of that year. True, this authorized them to vote, but if the truth were known, they might already have been voting, either occasionally or regularly, whenever they wanted to. True, Michael Geiselman and Daniel Diehl were naturalized in 1761, but there is no evidence that Casper and his friends needed these two influential neighbors to tell them what to do and when to do it. True, there was an increase in naturalizations at this time because many thought such action could deter the home government from converting Pennsylvania from a Penn proprietorship into a British province. We are left wondering whether Casper, Henry and Andrew were interested enough in provincial politics to be much concerned about this.

Casper Glattfelder died in late winter or early spring of 1775. He was in his 66th year and had spent half of his life in Pennsylvania. His son Felix and neighbor Conrad Swartz probated the will on April 3, 1775, and became executors. This was the very month of the episodes in Lexington and Concord.

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It is abundantly clear that Casper Glattfelder, Henry Walter, Andrew Swartz and many thousands of others in colonial Pennsylvania were living their lives in a place where greater political and religious freedom prevailed than almost anywhere else in the world. It is also clear that this freedom existed beneath the overarching protection of British rule. Remember that the Magna Charta was an English document, not a German or French or Spanish one.

What possible reason then justifies revolution, war and independence? That protection flourished for many years when Britain followed a colonial policy, which has been described as salutary neglect. The particulars in each case varied from province to province, but during this period of neglect, from New Hampshire to Georgia, degrees of freedom and growing experience in dealing with it existed.

In 1763, as the French and Indian War ended, and in the very year Casper, Henry and Andrew became British citizens, the home government began calling upon its American provinces to bear more and more of the costs of its enlarged empire. At the very time the mother country began treating its American provinces as children, those provinces now considered themselves adults, having recently been more responsible as they saw it delivering themselves from the French menace than were the British troops.

It may be hard to understand. It was hard for many of my college students in years gone by to understand when asked to explain it during an American history exam: the freest of people were the first to rebel. If you as parents had spirited children whom you continued to treat as children when they deserved to be treated as the adults they were, you should understand this. I hope you did, and acted accordingly, before it was too late.

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Once the decision was made that there was going to be a war for independence, the people and government of Pennsylvania had to organize to fight and to win it. We can follow this effort on three fronts. There were others.

First, a lot of money was needed. County taxes in Codorus Township were 50 times higher in 1780 than five years earlier. During the great inflation which occurred in the middle of the war, the state levied taxes several times a year, in amounts which must have led some people to shout, "no taxation without representation," but what we really meant was no taxation even with representation.

Second, in addition to urging men to join George Washington's army, the government needed to create a force whose specific duty was to defend the state. In March 1777, the legislature passed a militia law requiring every male between the ages of 18 and 53 years who was "capable of bearing arms" to register and train militarily on 12 specified days between April and October each year.

The purpose of the militia was to defend the state "in case of invasion or rebellion." There was a second purpose: "to assist the continental army in this or any of the adjoining states," if requested by the Continental Congress.

The militia was divided into battalions and companies. The members of each company were divided into eight classes, each including about six or eight men. The state executive could call the militia into service as needed, by classes, for a two-month tour of duty. Members would be eligible for a second call only after the other classes had taken their turn.

Third, in a state in which there were so many people - Quaker, German sect people and others - who for one reason or another opposed war, the legislature decided that it was necessary to require every male over 18 years to take an oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and also take a second oath renouncing any allegiance to the British crown. Severe penalties were imposed for refusing to take these oaths, such as denial of access to the courts, loss of property or banishment from the state. Richard McAllister, the proprietor of Hanover who was in charge of the military effort in York County, declared that while most German and Swiss York countians were loyal to the new government and were willing to take an oath to support it, they regarded oath-taking as an extremely serious matter and did not want to renounce the oath they or their fathers had taken when they arrived in Pennsylvania. McAllister told the authorities in Philadelphia that most of the Germans and Swiss among whom he lived, as he put it, were refusing to comply with the requirement.

Unfortunately, as I discovered many years ago, York is about the only county in Pennsylvania for which the lists of those who took the oaths have not survived.

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What is the record of military service in the American Revolution by members of the Glattfelder family?

First, one or more nephews of Casper who located in North Carolina did see service.

Second, I know of no militia lists from Bedford County which show that Solomon, who was 39 years old in 1777, did serve. There is a record that he paid his taxes during the war, which is certainly an act in his favor, as a member of an area historical society stated recently.

Third, of the five sons of Casper who lived in York County during the revolution, in 1777 Felix was 30, John 26, Henry 25, Michael 21 or 22, and the younger Casper 19. All five of them are included in militia lists from 1777 through 1782 which have survived (many, if not most, lists have not). In 1777-78, they were in the Seventh Battalion of York County militia and in the company commanded by George Geiselman, a next-door neighbor of the family and about the same age as Felix. Except for John, who was a sergeant on one of the lists, the brothers were all privates and, according to plan, placed in different classes, which meant that only one of them, except in a dire emergency, would be called for a tour of duty at a time.

During the six long years between 1777 and 1783, many York countians were called out to serve two-month tours of duty, if only to guard prisoners at Camp Security. Although no record of it has survived, it is possible that one or more Glattfelder brothers rendered such service.

Fourth, there were men in York County who served in units under the command of General George Washington for much or all of the war. No son of Casper was among them, in spite of the overeager soul at the 1926 Glattfelder reunion who said that "they followed the flag under Washington at Valley Forge."

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Since 1917, descendants of all five of Casper's sons in York County have entered the Daughters of the American Revolution, all of them on record of their military service.

Scholarship Recipients for 2011

Bryan Miller, president of the Glatfelder Education Fund, announced the 2011 recipients of the Glatfelder-Bricker Scholarship grants at this year's reunion. Three students will receive renewing scholarships of \$1,000 each: **Lauren Miller**, a senior at Slippery Rock University; **Andrew Heerman**, a junior at Kansas State University; and **Rebecca Glatfelder**, a sophomore at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC).

Receiving new scholarships are **Emily Levis**, a freshman at University of Virginia; **Katherine Nace**, a junior at Regent University; and **Michael Schlegelmilch**, a sophomore at Lenoir-Rhyne University.

The 2012 application process begins in January. Scholarship applications are available on the Glatfelder website, www.glatfelder.org in the Printable Forms section. If the 2012 applications are not yet updated when you download the forms, simply change the year to 2012 on the form.

Everything else remains the same.

The website lists three separate applications. One is for anyone who has not already applied for the scholarship; one is for students who have previously applied, but did not receive a scholarship; and one is for current awardees to renew their award. Each application lists the requirements and deadlines necessary to be considered for the scholarship. Please direct any questions to Bryan at scholarship@glatfelder.org.

President's Message

Our Reunion was graced with beautiful weather. In a total contrast from the previous year, both days featured brilliant blue skies and tolerable humidity. The refreshing breeze on Saturday made Heimwald Park especially pleasant.

The Saturday attendance has steadily increased through the years. Now it is nearly equal to Sunday. Some attendees have said that they enjoy it more since there is no formal program and therefore plenty of time for renewing acquaintances and striking up new ones.

I found this Saturday's gathering particularly rewarding for a conversation that I had with Terry Glatfelder. She wondered if I had ever heard of the Swiss-American Historical Society. I replied that I had not, and could she please send me some internet site links in a few days.

When that email arrived, I followed the links to the Swiss Society, headquartered in New Glarus, Wisconsin. "I've heard of that place - in fact, I've been there," I thought.

Exactly 40 years ago, my whole family (my parents and my mother's parents) piled into our monster 1965 Olds Ninety-Eight for a trip through the Great Lakes region. My grandfather was insistent that the itinerary include a stop at New Glarus. Some may recall that I have written before of how he was so proud of his Glatfelder heritage that he took Glatfelder as his middle name when he turned 21 in the year 1923.

Wilbur Glatfelder Baker wanted to visit New Glarus "because they certainly know about Casper Glatfelder." He came away bitterly disappointed because no one at the Swiss Center knew of Casper, or even of Glatfelden.

Thanks to Terry's prompting, the Casper Glatfelder Association of America is now linked as a "Lifestyle Partner" on the Swiss Center's website and our 2012 Reunion is listed in their calendar of events. To find our entry, go to theswisscenter.org/partners/lifestyle and choose either "community" or "genealogy" from the drop-down menu. As of this writing, our Association is near the top of the alphabetical list.

And I am grateful that the good conversations amid the gentle breeze have swept away an unfortunate omission and established a new connection with our Swiss roots.

Historical books

Several books on Glattfelder history have been available over the years. However, the supplies for some have been exhausted.

Recently, one of those books, "The Early Glattfelder Family in America: An Overview," by Historian Emeritus Dr. Charles H. Glatfelter has been reprinted and is now available. See the merchandise list with this newsletter.

Another important Glattfelder book, "The Descendants of Casper Glattfelder," by Dr. Noah Glatfelter (the 1901 original and 1910 supplement), is no longer available. However, the Association expects to reprint that book as well. The combined 5 ½ -by-8 ½ 124-page book and 36-page supplement will likely cost about \$10, including postage.

To help the association determine the number of reprints to order, please indicate your interest in the book on the contribution form (last page) or send an e-mail to Philip Glatfelter at glatfelterph@aol.com or mail to 430 Charles Circle, Hallam, PA 17406.

2011 Directors

Rev. J. Thomas Shelley – Loganville PA

Judith Martin – Dallastown PA

Dallas L. Smith – York PA

Larry Gladfelter Jr. – Edgemont PA

Dean B Glatfelter – Glen Rock PA

E. Neil Glatfelty – Mechanicsburg PA

Bryan L. Miller – York PA

Rev. Dr. Dennis Gable – Dover PA

Joann C. Jones – Armagh PA

Kristine Hake – Jacobus PA

Bonnie Flaharty – York PA

Jean Robinson – Red Lion PA

M. Richard Hoover –

State College PA

Pamela Tuscany-Warren –

Cape Canaveral FL

Christina E. Glatfelter – Aspers PA

Larry E. Gladfelter Sr.–

New Oxford PA

Lori Dudney – York PA

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Brick patio coordinator	Philip H. Glatfelter 430 Charles Circle Hallam PA 17406	717-751-4833 glatfelterph@aol.com



Casper Glattfelder Association of America Order Form

Patio Bricks

Name: _____ Date _____

Address: _____
Street Town or City State Zip

Telephone: _____ Email address: _____

Please order and place _____ bricks, at \$75 each = \$ _____ Total

May 10, 2012 is the mailing deadline for bricks to be placed for the 2012 reunion.

Make check payable to: **Casper Glattfelder Assoc.**

Mail to: Dallas L. Smith, P O Box A, Jacobus, PA 17407

For further information, contact Philip Glattfelder at 717-751-4833

One name per brick, with **year of birth** or **years of birth and death**.

Be sure to explain briefly how this person **is related to Casper Glattfelder**.

Photocopy this form if you wish to order more than four bricks.

Brick 1

Brick 2

Line 1 _____

Line 2 _____

Line 3 _____

Brick 3

Brick 4

Line 1 _____

Line 2 _____

Line 3 _____

My contribution to the Casper Glattfelder Association

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ General Fund \$ _____

Email _____ Endowment Fund * \$ _____

Newsletter Donation \$ 5.00

TOTAL \$ _____

* A gift of \$25 or more to the Endowment Fund may be made *in memoriam*.

This gift is in memory of _____

Make check payable to: **Casper Glattfelder Assoc.**

Mail to: Dallas L. Smith, P O Box A, Jacobus PA 17407

Note: I *may* be interested in ordering ___ copies of "The Descendants of Casper Glattfelder" by Dr. Noah Glattfelder when available. (The cost should be around \$10 each.)

Look for ordering information in the spring 2012 newsletter.

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Reminder: The board of directors has requested that everyone receiving this newsletter contribute at least \$5.00 annually to help cover the costs of preparing, printing and mailing the newsletter and the reunion invitation letter.

Due to the increased costs of printing and mailing, we have discontinued sending newsletters to those who have made no contribution nor attended a reunion for the past three years.

Email subscription: If you want us to notify you via email when the newsletter is available on our website, please include your email address above.