



APGAR

Family Association Newsletter

www.apgarfamily.org [note change from .com to .org for web site and email addresses]

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COME TO THE 40TH APGAR REUNION

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APGARS IN AMERICA

By Lynn Conley

The theme for our 40th Reunion, to be held on Saturday, September 20, 2014, at the Stanton Grange Hall in Lebanon, New Jersey, is "Apgars in America". This year's family reunion will focus on the contributions made by the Apgar Family and their descendants after they arrived in America circa 1740. Upon the arrival of the Apgar Family in America their goals were as they are today, have the freedom to enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as well as establishing the closeness of family and community. Our reunion thus becomes an avenue to reconnect to our heritage and the community we call Apgar descendants.

The 40th reunion will feature a hot lunch with all the trimmings, the cost will be the same as last year, \$13.50 for adults and \$6.50 for children under 10. An RSVP for the reunion and luncheon will be included with the newsletter.

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

10:00 a.m. Coffee and Danish

and check in

10:40 a.m. Opening Remarks

11:00 a.m. Genealogy Exchange , Show and Tell

11:30 a.m. Speaker Dr. Peter Lubrecht "Germans In New Jersey" a history

12:45 Lunch

12:30 p.m. Annual Group Photo

2:15 "Apgars who are making or made a difference in New Jersey"

3:00 p.m. Business Meeting

4:00 p.m. Closing Remarks

Directions to the site of the reunion:

The Stanton Grange Hall is on route 618 In Lebanon N.J.. It is 5 1/2 miles North of the Flemington Circle, and four miles south of rt-78. The Grange Hall is on the left at the crest of the hill, about 1/4 mile from route 31.

PLAN TO ATTEND

**THE 41ST APGAR
REUNION**

SEPTEMBER 19, 2015



2013 REUNION AT STANTON GRANGE HALL

photo by Jim Pickell

Minutes of Business Meeting of Apgar Family Association on September 23, 2013

The meeting was called to order at 2:30p.m. following the reading of the minutes and officers reports,

David Rich reported a balance of total assets including a C.D. currently \$15,924.86 Debbie Apgar reported 74 members attended the 2013 reunion. Currently there are 158 paid members. Updated membership births, deaths and marriages should be sent to Judy Beck. NEW BUSINESS : Lynn Conley asked for suggestions for next years reunion, Lynn reported a recommendation that Dr. Virginia Apgar be admitted to the N.J Hall Of Fame will be resubmitted.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:10 p.m. .



LYNN CONLEY AND MIKE APGAR photo by Jim Pickell



Presentations made as follows: senior male, Howard Apgar, age 91; senior female, Eleanor Apgar Kurtz; youngest member, Moira Apgar age 10; traveled farthest Olin Apgar from Illinois; newest married, Suzanne and Jonathan Hughes, four years; largest family, represented at the reunion , the Howard Apgar family ; and Afghan winner Leo Hornsby .

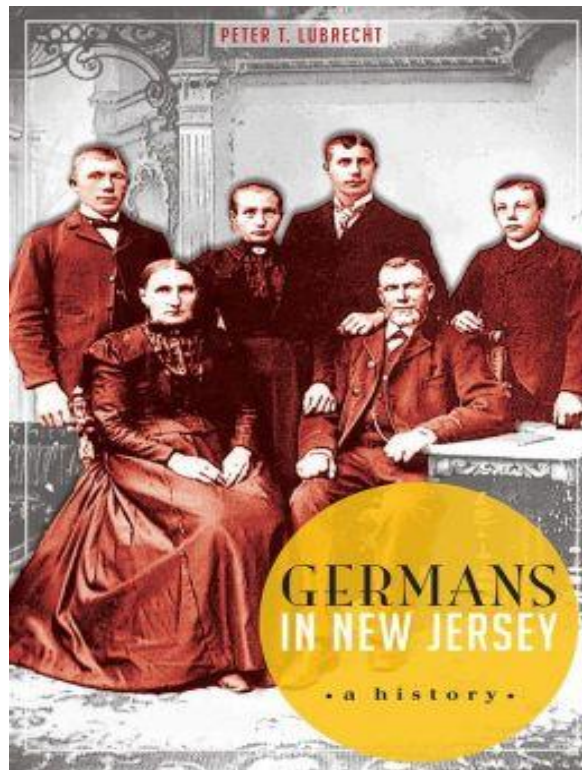
APGARS IN AMERICA

BY Lynn Conley

In keeping with the theme of "Apgars in America", our speaker this year is Dr. Peter Lubrecht, author of the book, "*Germans in New Jersey: A History*." His book details a broader perspective of our German ancestors by highlighting how "German immigrants and their descendants are integral to New Jersey's history. When the state was young, they founded villages that are now well-established communities, such as Long Valley. Many German immigrants were lured by the freedom and opportunity in the Garden State, especially in the nineteenth century, as they escaped oppression and revolution.

German heroes have played a patriotic part in the state's growth and include scholars, artists, war heroes and industrialists, such as John Roebling, the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, and Thomas Nast, the father of the American cartoon. Despite these contributions, life in America was not always easy; they faced discrimination, especially during the world wars. But in the postwar era, refugees and German Americans alike—through their Deutsche clubs, festivals, societies and language schools are a huge part of New Jersey's rich culture. (1) barnesandnoble.com

The author, Dr. Peter Lubrecht, is the program chairman and a trustee for the Sussex County Historical Society and Museum and for the Colonel Henry Ryerson Civil War Round Table. He is an adjunct professor at Warren County Community College and a member of the German PARK Gesang and Schul Verein, as well as the Henry Muhlenberg Chapter of the Society of America.



Our 2013 Reunion Speakers



Susan J. Hoffman, Hunterdon County Surrogate

The featured speaker at the 2013 Apgar reunion, was Susan J. Hoffman, The Hunterdon County Surrogate. She presented a program at the reunion with some new facts on the "History of The Surrogate and Interesting Hunterdon Will's, Why's, Who's How's and Where's of Wills." Her talk revealed some interesting facts about how, why where and what people leave in their wills for their survivors.



Robert L. (Larry) Greene Jr. Records Management Analyst/Custodian of Records of Hunterdon County

Robert L. Greene Jr. is the Records Management Analyst/Custodian of Records of Hunterdon County, and husband of Susan Hoffman. He spoke at the reunion about what records are available from the county and what can be found in the probate records. He let the group know there is a great deal of family history that can be found in the probate records at the Hunterdon County Surrogates Court, but you have to come to the records and do your own searching. Larry also said these records are often forgotten when individuals are doing genealogy.

Listed below are some of the sources of Genealogical Interest at the Surrogates Court

Photos by Jim Pickell

General Interest 1. 1804 1965 (by name of deceased)

2. 1966-present

Accounts Begin 1871

Adoptions sealed and unavailable for use

Applications for Probate 1866 to present

Caveats 1871-1896

Divisions of Lands 1815-1876

Dockets 1804 to present

Guardianships of Minors 1798-1909

Inventories 1804-1977

Orphan Courts Minutes 1810-present

Partitions of Land 1915-1960

Wills 1804-present

This list does not include all the records in Surrogate's Court but included those that have the most genealogic historical material. The Surrogate Court does very limited searching.

2014 Trustees and Officers

photo by Jim Pickell



Back row left to right, Mary Carpenter, Web Design; Judy Beck, Historian ; Karen Prince-Steinberg, Trustee; Debbie Apgar, Membership; Darlene Sidie, newsletter editor; David Rich, Treasurer; Jeanette Leisinski, Trustee, Mike Apgar, Genealogist; Lynn Conley, President, Front Row George Apgar, Trustee; Henry Apgar Jr., Ambassador and Robert Apgar, Trustee and Apgar Store.

2013 Reunion Photos



Dottie and Jim Pickell



Mary and Debbie Apgar, and Jeanette Leisinski

Photos by Jim Pickell

Time Travel

By Lynn Conley

Science has given us many new and outstanding innovations, such as the internet, space travel, DNA, string theory and the big bang, however we still do not have the ability to travel back in time. The movie *Back to the Future*, gave us all a glimpse of how wonderful it would be to visit our family during different time periods and akin to the "fly on the wall" we could see how our ancestors lived and their contributions to our developing world. Since we do not have the ability to time travel, the only way to view the past is through genealogy and history. One of our ancestors was in a unique place during the birth of our nation and that was Philadelphia. Heinrich Apgar, aka, Henry Apgar, Henry Apker and Henry Apkare was an innkeeper on Noble Lane and Second Street and we can only speculate on who he met, what he witnessed and the role he played in the history for independence and the formation of the United States. New research, through the gift of the internet, is giving a fresh glimpse into his world.

What we know about Heinrich/HenryApker (5. 1745-1832) was that he was an inn keeper in Philadelphia and the Apgar genealogy book states: " Heinrich, being an interstate personality, has proven difficult to trace. He left his native Cokesbury and purchased land in Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, NJ, largely to escape the Allen and Turner domains. From there, Heinrich went to Philadelphia and ran a hotel. In 1791, his two oldest sons were able to be independent, so Heinrich returned to his native Hunterdon. Here he bought one hundred acres of farm land in Palmyra on 30 March 1791. He paid to John Stevens five hundred pounds in gold and Spanish milled silver dollars, valued at seven shillings sixpence apiece." This account written in 1984 may not be the entire story for Henry Apker.

According to Philadelphia records, Henry is listed on the tax records in 1783, 1785, 1786 and 1789 in Northern Liberties, which is a settlement just north of Philadelphia proper. Northern Liberties is located north of Center City (specifically, Old City) and is bordered by Girard Avenue to the north; Callowhill Street to the south; North 6th Street to the west; and the Delaware River to the east (from Callowhill Street to Laurel Street; from Laurel Street to Girard Avenue the eastern boundary is North Front Street). The historical boundaries were slightly different, with Vine Street as the southern border and the Cohocksink Creek serving as the northern border.

It appears from the tax records that Henry does not own the house and lot (dwelling) where he lives and works, it belongs to a William Henry.

On the 1788 tax record, Henry Apkare is listed as an Innkeeper with 1 horse in Upper Delaware, which is within a line of the Delaware river, the northern boundary of Vine to Fourth Street then by the same to Sassafras street. On the 1790 US Federal

Census Henry is again listed in Northern Liberties, having 11 individuals in his household.

Name:	Henry Apker
Home in 1790 (City, County, State):	Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Free White Persons - Males - Under 16:	2
Free White Persons - Males - 16 and over:	4
Free White Persons - Females:	5
Number of Household Members:	11

Henry Apher - Innkeeper
Horse 6.
Chair 12.
Occupation 20.
And for £ 98.
William Henrys Est.
Dwelling £ 100.

Tax record 1786

In 1791 Henry is listed as living at 51 Noble Lane (Street), as an Innkeeper, which is a small street in Northern Liberties. On some MacPherson listings, Henry Apher is listed on 459 Noble Street and 413 2nd street in 1785 and 337 N. 2nd street in 1791. The interesting aspect of this data is that a building called the Red Lion Inn was located on 2nd Street and Noble Street. Further research is needed to be confident that this is the establishment where Henry was the Innkeeper.

**Red lion Inn (Second and Noble Street) Philadelphia**

2014 THE YEAR OF MANY CELEBRATIONS

by Lynn Conley

2014 appears to be a very special year for a vast number of reasons. It is the State of New Jersey's 350th years of establishment, Hunterdon County's Tercentennial Celebration, the Apgar Family's 40th Reunion, and 300 years of ancestors, akin to the Pickels, who settled in Hunterdon County. As we celebrate all of these events it is important to remember the contributions made by our ancestors. The contribution made by the Apgars and their descendants, was their involvement in the making of a Nation, a State, a County and a Family. Our descendants participated in every aspect of life in the new world, they became the civic leaders, judges, soldiers, farmers, merchants, explorers, educators, scientists, doctors, and artists just to name a few. However, the best contribution of these ancestors was DNA, giving us our roots to grow strong and deep as a family.

During our 40th Reunion, we honor all who have gone before, thus providing us with a significant group of ancestors with resiliency, determination and principles. The Apgar family is no longer just a German Family, we have become a family of the world, with ancestors from countless origins. As we individually trace our family trees found in other countries, it is comforting to know that we all share some DNA from the outstanding family called Apgar. Although there are too many to list, the following are just a few of our ancestors who made contributions to our country, state, county and family:

1.. Revolutionary War, **Conrad Apgar**-(10)-enlisted and served four short tours, at various times, as a wagoner under Captains Carhart and Mettler and under Colonels Beavers and Frelinghuysen. He was out many times from major battles on Long Island, Staten Island, Paulus Hook, Perth Amboy, Bound Brook and Monmouth Courthouse to minor skirmishes in Somerset, Middlesex, Union and other NJ counties.

2. Revolutionary War, **Peter Apgar Sr.**-(1.2) Peter served in the war mostly in New Jersey from 1775/1776. As an eighteen year old Peter joined a local militia perhaps in 1775 or early 1776 and enlisted as a private in the Lebanon Battalion, 4th Regiment of the Hunterdon County, NJ Militia.

3. War of 1812- **Jacob Apgar** (6.11) was born April 6, 1794 and as per the military pension records he married Hannah Apgar (10.8) b. 1802 on February 14, 1812 at the home of Phillip Critter's near Black River by Nicholas Emmons, Esq. Jacob Apgar died in Montgomery, Ohio on April 17, 1868. Jacob served under Capt. Charles Ent, NJ Militia and Major Andruss from 17th August 1812 to September 25, 1812, which was stationed at Fort Richmond on Staten Island. Jacob was discharged from service at Paulus Hook (Jersey City), NJ. He volunteered as a substitute for John Lenmick from Hunterdon County, NJ.

4.. War of 1812-**Paul Apgar** (7.13) of Dryden, Tompkins County, NY (\$55.00) who served with the 19th Regiment, (Bloom's) New York Militia as a private. According to the Apgar Genealogy of 1984, (Vol 1), it states Paul suffered war wounds that left him disabled and sick, shortening his life. Paul had two children before his service and two after the war was over. Paul died September 16, 1823 in Thomas, New York.

5. Mexican-American War 1846-1848 -**Jacob M. Apgar** enlisted in the 1st Ohio Vols. Company C. as did 7,000 other Ohioans. Many of them served under Zachary Taylor in the northern provinces of Mexico and under Winfield Scott in Mexico City.

6.. Spanish American War 1898-**William Apgar**-private Company L, 3rd Infantry which was mobilized on April 26, 1898 at Camp Bushnell in Columbus, Ohio and assigned to the 5th Army Corps and sent to Tampa Florida. They were prepared to embark but there was no room on the vessel. The regiment spent their six months of service near Tampa at Fernandino, Fl. and Huntsville, Al.

7. Civil War, WWI, WWII, **Apgars**, too many to list, but we know the numbers are in the thousands.

8. 1882-**Edgar K. Apgar**, (7.1.1.1.3) was born in Ithaca New York, to Peter and Levina Kelsey. He attended Yale and became the deputy treasurer of New York State as well as a leader in the Democratic party as secretary of that committee. It was through his noble ideals and high standards that he

was able to influence the nomination of Grover Cleveland as the New York Governor. Governor Cleveland admired Edgar for his integrity and the two seldom missed an evening to meet at the Capitol or the governor's mansion. President Cleveland often expressed his sense of gratitude to Mr. Apgar for his disinterested labors on his behalf, never taking any positions in Washington. Mr. Apgar was respected in Washington, as he had been in Albany and met many times with the President.

9. 1892- **Austin C. Apgar**, (2.3.6.2) published his books, *Apgar's Trees of the Northern United States* and in 1898 *Apgar's Birds of the United States*. which were used as text books at many colleges, including TCNJ, (Trenton State, the NJ Normal School) where he was Professor of Botany. His books are still selling on Amazon.com

10. 1892- **Milo B. Apgar** (7.1.7.9) goes west again from Minnesota and settles with his friend Charlie Howe at the foot of Lake McDonald, and establishes the Village of Apgar. Milo B. Apgar reportedly came over Marias Pass with his belongings in a two-wheeled cart. Apgar Village is now one of the main villages in Glacier National Park which was established by Congress on May 11, 1910. Apgar's homestead is located on the west side of the park about one mile in from the West Entrance. Apgar Village has one of the most popular campgrounds in Glacier Park, and is always quite filled.

11. 1914- **Charles E. Apgar**, (10.14.4.3) known as the "Wireless Wizard" was a New Jersey amateur radio operator and is known for making the earliest surviving recordings of a radio signal in 1914. Charles fitted the electrical element of a headphone to a home-made recording head he attached to an Edison cylinder phonograph. This Rube Goldberg machine allowed him to record Morse code radio signals picked up by his receiver on wax cylinders. He made at least a dozen such recordings before 1915. In that era there were few radio stations to record, so most recordings made by Apgar were relatively unexciting, however on three cylinders Apgar managed to record some strange Morse code. Charles was able to crack the code of these high-speed messages which were being transmitted by German spies through the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, Long Island. The messages contained critical information relating to German Submarines and the movements of neutral ships. Prior to this, it was not possible to record messages for decoding. Apgar later worked for the Marconi Company. While there he invented an ampliphone circuit which amplified even the smallest noises so as to make them easier to record. He also invented the paper cone loudspeaker which is used in most radios now. Apgar's original wax cylinders are lost, but some samples of his recordings survive in the Library of Congress

12. 1938- **Virginia Apgar**-(10.14.4.3.2) Virginia was born and raised in Westfield, New Jersey to Charles Emory Apgar and Helen Clarke. Virginia graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1929 and the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons (CUCPS) in 1933. She completed a residency in surgery at CUCPS in 1937. However, she was discouraged from practicing surgery by Allen Whipple, the chair of surgery at CUCPS. She further trained in anesthesia and returned to CUCPS in 1938 as director of the newly formed division of anesthesia. In 1949, Apgar became the first woman to become a full professor at CUCPS^[3] while she also did clinical and research work at the affiliated Sloane Hospital for Women. In 1959, she earned a Master of Public Health degree from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. In 1953, she introduced the first test, called the Apgar score, to assess the health of newborn babies. The test is so effective it is now used around the world at birth to determine the physical health of infants and has dramatically reduce infant mortality over the last 60 years.

During the rubella pandemic of 1964-65, Apgar became an outspoken advocate for universal vaccination to prevent mother-to-child transmission of rubella. Virginia also promoted effective use of Rh testing, which can identify women who are at risk for transmission of maternal antibodies across the placenta thus destroying fetal red blood cells, resulting in fetal hydrops or even miscarriage. Virginia worked for the March of Dimes Foundation, from 1959 until her death in 1974, serving as vice president for Medical Affairs and directing its research program to prevent and treat birth defects. Because gestational age is directly related to an infant's Apgar score, Apgar was one of the first at the March of Dimes to bring attention to the problem

The Year Of Many Celebrations continued....

Of premature birth, now one of the March of Dimes top priorities. Apgar received a number of awards recognizing her role in medicine. She was honored with the Ralph Waters Medal from the American Society of Anesthesiologists and the Gold Medal of Columbia University, was named Woman of the Year for 1973 by *Ladies' Home Journal*, and was the recipient of four honorary degrees as well as being honored by the U.S. Postal Service in it's Great American's Series in 1994. In addition, a prize in her name was founded by the American Academy of Pediatrics and an academic chair was created in her honor at Mount Holyoke College.

13. 1947 **Robert Apgar Champine**, (7.1.7.1.2.2.1) Pioneer Test Pilot and research pilot with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) from December 1947 to 1979, when he retired as Langley Research Center's senior research pilot. He began his career with the NACA at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in Hampton, VA (as Langley Research Center was then called). On December 2, 1948, Bob became the 6th man and 3rd civilian to break the mysterious sound barrier. He exceeded Mach 1 on NACA flight 23 checking handling qualities and pressure distribution on the XS-1 #2, after having been dropped from the B-29 mother ship, above the Rogers Dry Lake in Calif. On August 4, 1949, NACA flight 32, he again exceeded Mach 1 performing rolls, pullups, sideslips, and check of stabilizer effectiveness. This was his 13th and last flight in the XS-1. He flew the first NACA research flight of the D-558-I #3 (Skystreak) on April 22, 1949, and the first NACA research flight of the D-558-II #2 (Skyrocket) on May 24, 1949, beginning the supersonic research program for these aircraft on June 1, 1949. On October 1, 1958, the NACA became the core around which NASA was formed. NASA's Langley Space Task Group believed that the most important prerequisite for astronaut status was to be a test pilot. Bob and Langley engineer Charles Donlan played important roles in the astronaut screening and selection process. The process of choosing the first astronauts was rigorous and elaborate. Bob, at 37, in excellent physical condition, with an aeronautical engineering degree and 5,680 hours flying time, certainly qualified as a jet pilot, especially with his X-1 and D-558 test flight experience, but he was too tall. He could not fit, at 6 feet, into the small Mercury capsule. Bob is classified as a NASA Test Pilot-Astronaut and his continuing research activities helped to paving the way for the Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo astronauts into space flight and for the others that were to follow. Bob retired from NASA Langley in January 1979 having spent many years during the mid-60s working with the space program to develop the concepts of space flight, flight simulation, and the vehicles to achieve a successful lunar landing, which included making the first flights at Langley's Lunar Landing Research Facility (LLRF) simulating landing on the moon's surface. He dangled 250 feet above the ground and flew the experimental Lunar Excursion Module (LEM) simulator to help prepare the astronauts for the final 150 feet of their lunar landing mission. (1) <http://www.nasa.gov/>



Bonnie Merritt and Ryan Locandro



Virginia and Hank Apgar



Phyllis Johnson and Gary Johnson



Bruce DeGross and Maureen DeGross

What Our German Ancestors Gave to America by Megan Krainski

When you think of Germany, you may instantly think of many things, Apple Strudel, Marzipan, German Beer Steins, Cuckoo Clocks or you might think of the porcelain figures known as "Hummel's," as many of our grandparents might have collected and handed down.

But there are a few things you might not associate with our German ancestors. I'll start with my favorite...Disney. The famous Walt Disney born and raised in Illinois, had Irish, English and German roots. His German roots came from his grandmother, Henrietta Gross, from Miehlen, Germany not far from where the Apgars originated in Niederdreis. With his mother's German origins in his mind, the concept of Sleeping Beauty's Castle in Disneyland and Cinderella Castle in Disney World, were modeled after the Neuschwanstein Castle located near the village of Hohenschwangau in southwest Bavaria, Germany. The Castle was built by King Ludwig II from 1869 to 1886. If you are lucky enough to visit Walt Disney World theme park, in "Epcot" (Experimental Project Community Of Tomorrow) you can also travel to Germany in the World Show Case, where you can eat, drink and shop like our German relatives. Not only did the concept for the Disney castles come from Germany, There are many other things that have a German connection. The most iconic American food, the Hot Dog came to us from German immigrants. The word frankfurter comes from Frankfurt-am -Main, Germany, where pork sausages similar to hot dogs originated and were known as a "dachshunds" or little dogs. It is also reported that the little dog was created in the late 1600's by Johann Georghehner, a butcher, living in Cobourg, Germany. According to reports, Georghehner later traveled to Frankfurt to promote his new product and thus became part of the city's history. No one is sure who served the first dachshund sausage with a bun, but one report says a German immigrant sold them along with a milk roll and sauerkraut from a push cart in NYC's Bowery during the 1860's. In 1871, Charles Feltman, a German butcher opened up the first Coney Island hot dog stand selling 3,384 of the dogs in a milk roll his first year. Not only did the hot dog come from German origins, but you can't forget the condiments like Ketchup (Heinz) and Mayonnaise (Hellman) both German.

As you know, Thomas Edison is credited with the invention of electricity and the light bulb, but did you know the light bulb already existed before Thomas Edison thought of it? I bet you didn't! Born and raised in Germany, Heinrich Gobel developed the idea, although he was in America at the time of his creation.

Other German inspired traditions, which are "American as apple pie", (apple pie came from England) include the gingerbread house, soldier nutcrackers and the Christmas Tree with all the decorations and ornaments. In addition, the Advent Calendar comes to American from the German Lutherans in 1851 and Gerhard Lang who is credited with printing the first Advent or Munich Christmas-Calendar in 1908. Several years later, he decided to add little doors that would open to reveal the date or a scripture. It wasn't until after WWII that the calendars began to be filled with candies and treats for the days before Christmas.

Another major holiday tradition, is the Easter Bunny and the Easter Egg Hunt. The Easter Bunny, at least as we know it today, first appeared in 16th century writings in Germany. In the 1700s, Pennsylvania Dutch settlers brought the tradition of the Easter Bunny with them to the new world. The 'Easter Hare' originally played the role of a judge, evaluating whether children were good or disobedient in their behavior at the start of the season of Eastertide. The children believed that if they were good, the Easter bunny who was in German called 'Osterhase' or 'Oschter Haws', would come and lay eggs in the grass and put treats into nests the children made out of upturned hats and bonnets.

From the legend of the Easter Bunny laying eggs in the grass, the specific custom of the Easter egg hunt is believed to come from the Protestant German Reformer, Martin Luther. Theologians know that Martin Luther had Easter egg hunts, where the men hid the eggs for the women and children to discover. The theologians believed it probably had a connection back to the idea that the egg represented the tomb of Jesus. Hunting for the eggs symbolized the hunt for Jesus in the tomb and when we find them it's that joy that the biblical women had when they reached the tomb first and found that Jesus was no longer there. Jesus had risen as he said he would, providing faith that he was the son of God, giving them all great happiness.

A less known German contribution is the traditional wedding march. First known as the "Treulich geführt", the song that is forever linked to women in white gowns, was composed in 1850 by Richard Wagner for his opera, *Lohengrin*. Although the song is now traditionally played as the bride makes her way down the aisle, it was sung (yes, it even has original words to go along) in the Opera after the ceremony by the members of the bridal party. Another wedding song (the recessional) is also by a German: Felix Mendelssohn – it is called the Wedding March and it is from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, who knew.

So to recap, a few of the gifts from our German Ancestors, we have Disney's Sleeping Beauty and Cinderella Castle, the Hot Dog, the light bulb, the decorated Christmas Tree, gingerbread houses, nutcrackers, the Advent Calendar, the Easter Bunny, the Easter Egg hunt and the Wedding march and recessional. There are many more contributions made by our German ancestor, far too many for this article.

So the next time, you step foot in front of Sleeping Beauty's or Cinderella's Castle, eat your hot dog at the family picnic, attend a wedding or hunt for Easter eggs, thank your German Ancestors.

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS

By Judy Beck, Historian; judithb@embarqmail.com; 908-823-0413

Please forward marriages, births, deaths and noteworthy events to Judy or to a trustee; new and updated information is much appreciated. Further, if you know something about a person listed as "unknown", it would be great to hear from you. We are happy to assist with genealogy research.

Deaths:

APGAR, Charles D. Jr (9.6.2.9.1.2.), 87, died 5/4/14. Res: Mt. Bethel, PA.
APGAR, Dolores Cox (unknown line; w/o Russell, Jr), 82, died 11/22/13. Res: Washington Boro, NJ.
APGAR, Edward (unknown line), 89, died 3/31/14. Res: Concord, KY.
APGAR, Elizabeth Hergerton (unknown line; w/o Joseph H), 90, died 4/22/14. Res: Pompton Plains, NJ
APGAR, Freeda Price (w/o 10.14.6.5.2.), 99, died 10/14/13. Res: Orange City, FL.
APGAR, George Donald (6.4.6.2.2.3.1.2.), 85, died 2/6/14. Res: Bethlehem, PA.
APGAR, Grace Montanye (w/o 10.14.6.3.11.), 91, died 3/10/14. Res: Smyra, SC.
APGAR, Gregory Neil (10.14.6.3.12.4.), 61, died 5/12/14. Res: Dauphin, PA.
APGAR, Jane Stickel (w/o 6.4.3.6.4.2.6.), 82, died 11/13. Res: Mesa, AZ.
APGAR, Jonathan Dean (unknown line; s/o Chris Apgar), 30, died 12/7/13. Res: Salem, OR.
APGAR, Julia M. (unknown line; w/o Harry), 91, died 8/2013. Res: Gardnerville, NV.
APGAR, Helen P. (unknown line), 87, died 4/5/14. Res: Milford, OH.
APGAR, Herbert Jr (unknown line), 67, died 9/6/13. Res: Snow Hill, MD.
APGAR, Irene Crocker (unknown line; w/o Harold "Joe"), 90, died 5/20/14. Res: Staffordville, NJ.
APGAR, Lois Castmore (w/o 7.9.2.3.4.3.), 72, died 3/3/14. Res: Cape Coral, FL.
APGAR, Ronald P. (1.2.8.2.4.2.1.2.), 62, died 1/4/14. Res: Fair Lawn, NJ.
APGAR, Ronald L. "John" (Conrad/Adam lines), 71, died 5/16/13. Res: Milford, OH.
APGAR, Ronald L. (unknown line; s/o William & Martha), 67, died 6/10/14. Res: Easton, PA.
APGAR, Stewart A., III (unknown line), 85, died 2/7/14. Res: Los Alamos, NM.
APGAR, Thomas J. (Conrad/Adam lines), 68, died 3/25/14. Res: Jackson Township, OH.
APGAR, William I. Sr (3.7.1.7.5.4.3.), 91, died 5/8/14. Res: Flagler Beach, FL.
BENEDIK, Beatrice A. (4.1.2.2.3.2.4.), 71, died 7/18/13. Res: Stanton, NJ.
COLE, Naomi E. (4.1.2.2.5.2.2.2.), 91, died 4/7/14. Res: Clear Brook, VA.
COX, Arlene Hoffman (10.12.2.3.2.4.), 99, died 11/10/13. Res: Bethlehem, PA.
DESTEFANO, Richard (3.7.1.7.5.2.1.4.), 68, died 9/6/13. Res: Branchburg, NJ.
DRAKE, John H. (s/o 6.2.3.1.5.6.), 81, died 6/28/13. Res: Clinton Township, NJ.
FARLEY, Marc W. (3.7.11.1.2.1.2.1.), 57, died 9/19/13. Res: Skillman, NJ.
HUNEKE, Phyllis DeStefano (3.7.1.7.5.2.1.3.), 70, died 9/9/09. Res: Ft. Myers, FL.
KENYON, Richard D. (h/o 1.10.2.4.1.1.1.1.1.1./2.3.5.4.4.1.1.1.1.), 79, died 12/28/12. Res: Gilbert, PA.
KOTCH, John Luke (h/o 3.5.3.1.3.3.4.), 64, died 6/17/13. Res: Bridgewater, NJ.
LAZIER, Henry A. (h/o 2.3.1.7.1.2.3.), 78, died 6/27/13. Res: Oxford, NJ.
LAZIER, John W. (2.3.1.7.1.2.3.2.), 53, died 8/15/13. Res: Frenchtown, NJ.

LELLA, Joan R. DeStefano (3.7.1.7.5.2.1.2.), 72, died 7/1/09. Res: Somerville, NJ.
 LOCANDRO, Marylyn Meiers (w/o 6.12.9.3.1.1.2.), 74, died 10/13/12. Res: Stockton, NJ.
 MCNEEL, Alice E. Apgar (1.2.3.11.1.4.2.), 93, died 1/7/12. Res: Thornhurst, PA.
 POOL, Harry Jr (6.10.3.7.4.1.), 84, died 11/13/13. Res: Port Murray, NJ.
 PRINCE, Doris L. Hagan (unknown line), 81, died 11/24/13. Res: Millstone, NJ.
 RAHMANN, Marion C. Tiger (1.2.3.7.2.7.4.), 85, died 1/25/14. Res: White River Junction, VT.
 SMITH, Virginia Bunn (3.7.1.6.2.4.1.), 91, died 9/16/12. Res: Stuart, FL.
 SUTTON, Frank Davis (h/o 1.2.3.11.1.2.1.2.), 78, died 2/7/14. Res: Waynesboro, VA.
 SUTTON, Kenneth M. Sr (1.8.8.5.2.5.), 83, died 3/12/14. Res: Hamstead, NC.
 SUTTON, Willard C. (h/o 1.8.8.1.2.2.), 81, died 2/23/14. Res: Clinton Township, NJ.
 SUTTON, William (h/o 1.2.3.11.5.2.2.), 83, died 6/21/11. Res: Westminster, MD.
 ZAIRO, Joan Carvatt Nunn (3.11.1.3.1.2.4.), 80, died 10/20/13. Res: Lebanon Township, NJ.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS--- ANNIVERSARIES:

Robert A. and Lois Walters Dege (6.12.4.2.3.2.1.) celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on 10/20/12. They were married in Dunellen, NJ and currently live in Harrisburg, NC. Lois was an Apgar Family Association trustee from 2001 to 2004.

CDR Robert A. Walters Sr (6.12.4.2.3.1.1.) and **Willilou Mason Walters**, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on 8/4/12. They were married in Newport, NC and live presently in Greenwood, SC.

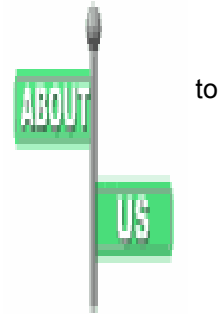
Notes: The following abbreviations are used in reporting historical happenings:
 d/o -daughter of; h/o -husband of;
 s/o -son of; w/o -wife of



WHERE APGARS LEFT THEIR NAME

By Megan Krainski

When the Apgar family came to America in 1740, we can believe their goals were to find a place to live that would sustain a family and have the freedoms of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. As with most settlers they required land farm, the ability to build a shelter, a supply of fresh water and animals to hunt and fish, little did they dream that their name would become part of the permanent history of their settlements. The naming of streets, especially after individuals, accounts for the smallest portion of the naming process, therefore to have so many places named Apgar is quite remarkable.



The initial street naming method occurred by topographic features, locations, landmarks, words of power, such as King or State, after heroes, leaders and then people directly associated with area. After 1850, the population who lived in densely populated cities began to move away from these areas so they could have more land and live in less congestion which presented homes in locations with yards and trees. The street naming process inspired by these new communities was to name streets after trees and plants, such as Oak or Lilac or Fern. Today, the developers, not the towns, are typically responsible for naming the streets in the new neighborhoods they build. The developers usually prefer names that can help shape a neighborhood's identity, such as Canyon Gate or Windmill Cove or Diamond Summit.

When it comes to the name of a street, it does matter, because immortality and a long pedigree will follow into future generations. The Apgars left their name in at least 12 states, which is very impressive for one family!

Apgar Street, Oakland, California; Apgar Street, Emeryville, California;

West Apgar Creek Drive, Meridian, Idaho; Apgar Circle, Meridian, Idaho;

Apgar Creek Campground, Kooskia, Idaho; Apgar Lane, York, Maine;

Apgar Road N&S, Rice, Minnesota; Apgar Street S., Shakopee, Minnesota;

Apgar View, Columbia Falls, Montana; Apgar Loop Road, West Glacier, Montana;

Apgar Pass Outlook Trail, Glacier, Montana; Apgar Way, Asbury, New Jersey

Apgar Way, Bethlehem Twp., New Jersey; Apgar Lane, Bloomsbury, New Jersey

Apgar Lane, Franklin, New Jersey; Apgar Farm Road, Franklin Twp, New Jersey

Apgar Avenue, Gladstone, New Jersey; Apgar Road, Long Valley, New Jersey

Apgar Terrace, Rahway, New Jersey; Apgar Court, Raritan, New Jersey

Apgar Drive, Somerset, New Jersey; Apgar Way, Tewksbury, New Jersey

Apgar Court, Union, New Jersey; Apgar Road, Washington, New Jersey

Apgar Road., North Carolina; Apgar Drive, Loveland, Ohio;

Apgar Road, Milford, Ohio; Apgar Lane, Owenville, Ohio;

Apgar Place, Scranton Pennsylvania; Apgar Street, Houston, Texas;

Apgar Drive, Elliston-Lafayette, Virginia; Apgar Place, Herndon, Virginia

Apgar Lane, West Richland, Washington

ENGLISH FOLKWAYS

By MIKE APGAR

Understanding our German ancestors decision to come to sail to Philadelphia and become residents of mid-Atlantic region of America should find the original English settlements. In that vein, Albion's Seed, a 900-page book by Richard H. Fischer published in 1970, includes fascinating information on the cultures of colonial British North America. The author's main premise is that early English migration came in four waves, which stamped the regions they settled with distinct enduring cultures despite greater numbers of later non-English immigrants. The time periods and reasons that these groups of people left England were contingent on the religious/political situations prevailing in England. The book, which includes maps, charts and portraits, is a very interesting read. Find a copy!

The major waves of English immigrants included (1) Puritans (1620-1640) to Massachusetts and thence New England, (2) Friends (1675-1725) to Pennsylvania and the mid-Atlantic region, (3) Cavaliers (1642-1675) to Virginia and southwards, and (4) Borderers (1718-1775) to the Appalachians.

The Puritans were mainly religious descanters from southeastern England, who fled persecution by Anglicans (as well as the religious liberalism of their original safe haven in Holland. They were characteristically staunch paragons of religious virtue, who valued learning, but had little tolerance from those of not conforming to their views and became involved with often bloody dispossession of the Native Americans.

The Friends, mainly from the center and west of Britain, also fled religious persecution. However, they created a more tolerant government which was pacifist and co-existed with or purchased land from Native Americans (which was a principal attraction for our German ancestors to the Port of Philadelphia "City of Brotherly Love"). They included small businessmen and craftsmen and artisans and also fostered a literate populace.

The Cavaliers, largely from southern England, included a large percentage of aristocrats and their retainers who mainly Royalists on the losing side of the English Civil War. Their colonies were supported the Church of England, and included a privileged ruling elite with large plantations and a reliance on a large force of cheap manual laborers. Personal honor, often resolved by violence, typified their ethos.

Borderers were from the "pacified" English midlands (including the Scots-Irish), largely dispossessed people with small or no personal landholdings. They were characteristically fiercely independent, self-reliant, and warlike depending on circumstances, traits they served them well on the Colonial frontier.

Most western Europeans (including our Apgar ancestors) have been discovered to harbor 1-4% Of Neanderthal genes in their DNA. Testing on me-as the family surrogate-found 1.4% Neanderthal and 0.4% Denisovan (the ancient eastern "cousins" of the Neanderthal)genes in my DNA ...Before blurting out "no wonder many Apgars are hairy";consider that recent evidence has been interpreted that not only did the average Neanderthals have a bigger brain than us Homo Sapiens but also light skin, blue eyes and reddish hair. Okay, that explains even more!!



Howard and Mike Apgar



Doreen and Olin Apgar traveled the farthest to attend the reunion photos by Jim Pickell

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Chris Apgar (1999-2003)

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FYI THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING DAYS

by Lynn Conley

In 1752 something very odd happened in the British Isles and all English colonies, including America. Eleven days -- September 3 through 13 -- disappeared. People went to sleep on September 2, 1752. When they woke up the next morning, the date was September 14, 1752. These are the famous "missing days" that keep genealogists on their toes. They vanished in British lands in 1752, but a number of days have disappeared in other countries, too, at other times. As a result of this mystery, you may find dates in the 18th century written with two number: 11 Feb. 1731 O.S / 22 Feb. 1732 N.S.

Here's how it happened: The British were among the last people in the world to accept the fact that the calendar they were using was flawed. The "Julian" calendar-- named after Julius Caesar, who adopted it around 45 BC -- called March 25 New Year's Day and said the year was 365 days and 6 hours long. The length was very close-- only wrong by a few minutes. But after nearly 2,000 years, those few minutes added up to an error of 10 days. Most of the world adopted a new calendar (advocated by Pope Gregory XIII), called the "Gregorian" calendar, sometime after 1582, when they jumped forward by 10 days and October 5 became October 15.

The British refused to go along until the middle of the 18th century and by then, the difference had grown to 11 days. Finally on September 2, 1752, the British joined most of the world and changed their calendar. In all British lands (with the exception of Scotland, which had changed 100 years before), September 2 was followed by September 14. And 1753 began on January 1, not on March 25. All this means is that you have to double-check the dates you find in English-speaking countries between 1582 and 1752. Are they listed as O.S (Old Style) or N.S (New Style?) Do you see a date listed 1750/51? That would probably be a date between January 1 and March 24 which means that 1750 is the old style notation, and 1751 is the new one we now use.

Here is when the date changes took place in some other counties:

Austria: January 7, 1584 became January 17, 1584

France: December 10, 1582, became December 20, 1582

Norway: February 19, 1700, became March 1, 1700

Sweden: February 18, 1753 became March 1, 1753

Reprinted From: *Do People Grow on Family Trees?: Genealogy for Kids and Other Beginners, The Official Ellis Island Handbook Paperback* by Ira Wolfman (Author), Michael Klein (Illustrator), Alex Haley (Foreword)



Arthur and Jean Koenig



Chris, Tim and Mary Apgar

Photos by Jim Pickell

More Reunion Photos

photos by Lim Pickell



Largest family at the Reunion Howard Apgar Family



Newest Married Suzanne, Jonathan Hughes



Youngest Apgar Moira Apgar age 10



Winner of Afghan WW II Vet Leo Hornsby

Made by Debbie Apgar



Senior Male Howard Apgar age 91



Senior Female Eleanor Apgar Kurtz

PALATINES OF 17TH CENTURY WE PROUDLY ARE

BY Poor Palatine Georg

As we continue to rebuild from Hurricane Sandy 2012 October's rath cousins of Palatine roots living in other 49 States and old world Deutschland (Germany for you Loyalist cousins) overtime to return home to Jersey this September!

2014 our New Jersey is 350 years young (1664-2014) Elizabethtown; Click on www.officialnj350.com for more information. Our Hunterdon County is 300 years old (1714-2014) (and this includes German Valley for you Loyalist cousins) call 908 788-2030 for more information on this and our family reunion association celebrates 40+ years of fun celebrations here in German Valley, NJ this September.

So come back home September 2014 and celebrate, celebrate and celebrate. General Von Steuben will be so proud of us Palatine Cousins.

Two reasons why we need to visit New Jersey September 18-19-20-21 is that for last 40+ years so many cousins have worked hard to make our annual reunions a genealogical and historical success and we all have an obligation to teach ourselves, our children, our grandchildren and great grandchildren what we cousins have been doing in this New World German Valley since 1740!

Remember how we bought both the Easter bunny and kindergarten to this North American land!

Now we also have to continue to reach out to both our Hagg and Schaefer cousins and encourage them to volunteer to become both family trustees and officers and committee chairs 2015.

2014 September arrive in New Jersey and spend Thursday visiting New Brunswick Rutgers University Alexander Library 10:30 am for research in the New Jersey Room archives where a lot of NJ history is preserved. Have lunch somewhere and by 2:30 visit the Hunterdon County Historical Society on Main Street in Flemington, NJ and find more of our family 18th century records.

On Friday visit German Valley and graveyards of our family patriots of DAR/SAR descendants of Baltis Buckle, Godfrey Rhinehart, Conrad Apgar, Peter Emery, Heinrich Apker Christopher Fuchs Wolfhauer and the three Palatine church's we helped to build as Presbyterian German Reformed Church Fairmount, Zion Lutheran Church New Germantown (Oldwick), German Reformed Church, Lebanon Village. close the day by having dinner at Oldwick Tavern 5pm.

On Saturday get up early and have a good Jersey breakfast close to a Palatine built farm and by 9am be at Stanton Grange to help volunteer to park the over 300 family wagons expected! And at our family general store purchase a 17th century Puderback Palatinate drinking fraktur goblet used in old world villages!

Remember to bring your 19th century family heirlooms and family quilts for our show-n-tell tables.

invite your neighbor who is also tracing their family German roots for this year our reunion speaker is Peter Lubrech (973-527-4713) who will speak to us on Germans In New Jersey!

Those of you unable to be with us in September call Peter and support him by purchasing his book. Not since 1890's has a book been written on our Jersey Germanic roots.

Lastly on Sunday join us in Lebanon at 10:00am for a German Reformed Church Service of "Welcome Home Palatines of German Valley."

Mark your offerings towards fund to maintain our family cemetery on Cherry Street in 2015.

Proudly greet new Pastor of church and tell him it is great to be back home.

After church service we will walk to graveyard and fondly remember our first generation of cousins then go to tavern in Lebanon and host a few for our roots into Puderback!

PALATINES OF THE 17TH CENTURY WE ARE continued....

We all have made a huge difference in German Valley in hosting our family reunions. Now is the time to celebrate our hard volunteer work, culture, and heritage of our ancestor cousins the Palatines of 18th Century Old World Europe!

It is our genealogical and cultural and historic birthright to form alliances with local cultural, historical, and Genealogical groups. We are in one boat now and it is called America Palatine Cousins!

Jersey Poor Palatine Patriot Georg Apgar Trustee



POOR PALATINE GEORG



18th Century Palatines Table



Lee Anderson, Matt Krainski and Lynn Conley



Mary Apgar and Karen Prince-Steinberg

Photos by Jim Pickell