

THE

GETMAN NEWS

January 2022

Web page <https://getmangenealogy.wordpress.com/>

Research Data: getmandata.org

Facebook Getman Family Genealogy

Message from the President of the Getman Family of America

Our Getman Family Association invites all of you to a member meeting via Zoom. It is scheduled for February 3 at 7 pm Central Time. Randy Getman will be the administrator and send the invitation with the login information prior to the meeting.

Clyde Getman and Tom Getman will be presenting short reports about researching the Getmans in Europe prior to 1710. Then it will be open for questions or comments.

On behalf of your Getman board of directors, I wish all of you much success in your genealogical pursuits, and a very Happy New Year!

Marjorie Rosendahl

Web Site Info.

A newly updated set of Getman descendant genealogy data has been put on the internet. Most of the additions are descendants of Christian Getman, 1734-1821, in the "B line".

The database now includes 68,772 individuals, 27,392 marriages gathered from 2,512 sources.

Additionally the 2021 Newsletters have been posted.

This information can be accessed through the website or at getmandata.org.

Send Us Your Stories
Share your Getman histories
and traditions with
your cousins, near and far.

wayget@ntcnet.com

Getman Genealogy Book Available

A book covering the first six generations of Getmans, starting with Caspar is available. This book was published in 2013. Included in the book are the known descendants of all of the family lines, including daughters.

500 pages in length on 8 ½ x 11 paper this represents countless hours of research by our predecessors as well as input from many current researchers. Printing costs are high, so the print run is small.

The book will be available at a price of \$42.00 per copy plus shipping, of \$5.00 each.

Copies purchased or picked up at the reunion will not have a shipping charge.

Orders with payment should be sent to: Wayne Getman, 2672 Newport Road, Poland, NY, 13431. Checks should be made to Wayne Getman.

Getman News From The Past

The Getman Family

The history of this family is interwoven with the history of Montgomery county, from Revolutionary times till now and the family is spread over a goodly section of the western end of the county, in St. Johnsville, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, Fonda, Tribes Hill, Johnstown. N. Y. and other towns and villages. A genealogy of the family would show them to have entered in most every walk of life, farmers, merchants, lawyers and businessmen of all professions, thereby giving a good cross section of the history of the Mohawk valley.

(Saint Johnsville, New York, ENTERPRISE AND NEWS, Wednesday, February 19, 1936)

Getman History Continued (pt. 4)

Evening Telegram, Herkimer, New York

Tuesday, July 27, 1960

By: Franklin Bowman

Many of the Palatine prisoners who had been captured by the French in 1757, returned home several years later after the fall of Quebec. Many Palatine soldiers who fought in the British Colonial Army in the French and Indian War 1756-63 contributed to the defeat of the French on the Plains at of Abraham. The struggle between the British and the French for control of America was bitter. The Palatines, who lived on the frontier, acted as a buffer and received the first shock of each invasion attempt.

From the time the persecution of the Palatines began in their homeland, they were led and guided by several outstanding clergymen who suffered their hardships and accepted the lot which their parishioners experienced. Among these men we must never forget Rev. Joshua Kochterthal, Rev. Joahn Haeger and many others. Rev. Kochterthal died at the early age of 50 in 1709 and is buried under the church vestibule at West Camp. Rev. Haeger died at the age of 37 in 1721 and is buried at East Camp near the present village of Germantown.

In all of the first Palatine settlements whether at Newburgh, East or West Camp, Loonenburgh (Athens). Catskill. Germantown, Rhinebeck. Weiserdoff (Middleburgh), Brunnendorf. Foxesdorf (Schoharie), Stone Arabia, Palatine Church

Fox's Mills, Little Falls, Remensnyders Bush, Manheim, Herkimer, Fort Herkimer. Mohawk, Ilion or Frankfort, these pioneers followed about the same general pattern. After the log cabin had been built and the cattle had been housed they built a building for church and school use. When the resident clergyman came, he was usually both pastor and school teacher

In a decade or so, the log church was displaced by one made of brick or stone. It was hard for the missionary clergymen to reach all of their parishioners in one single year. Travel along the Hudson was by sail boat and in the back areas on horseback. Rev. Falckner reported that he traveled 1,200 miles in one year and even then he was unable to reach all of his flock.

There has always been some uncertainty as to the number of Palatines in New York Province. When they arrived in London in the summer of 1709. the London Board of Trade registered several thousand as to age. occupation, children, religion, etc. but many thousands who arrived were never registered.

In MacWethy's Book of Names, it is recorded that 6,520 were in London as of June 26, 1709. Of this number, about 3,000 sailed on the ten sailing ships and they arrived in New York in 1710. Many others were absorbed by the British army and by the British in general. Others went to Ireland while some turned back to Holland. Others went to various parts of the American Colonies such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the Carolinas, etc. The Palatine distribution

of population in 1723 is not known, because at that time they had begun to shift. One historian has stated that not more than one quarter of the residents of Livingston Manor were left in 1723. Gov. Hunter, on Oct. 26 1713, listed 1,008 Palatines in the Hudson Valley settlements, 500 in the Schoharie settlement and about 500 scattered working for the colonial landlords.

William Schiff in London in 1720 stated that there were about 3,000 Palatines in the Province of New York and 1,000 souls in and [around] Schoharie. It has been estimated by competent authorities that at the time of the first United States Census in 1790, the German population of the present counties of Dutchess, Ulster, Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer and portions of Oneida, Saratoga and Schenectady was 37,000 out of a total New York State population of 340,120 or over 10 per cent.

There is considerable evidence that the British would not have been able to hold the Mohawk Valley and contiguous territory in the French and Indian Wars without assistance of the Palatines. The greatest loss of life, the greatest number of prisoners carried away in captivity, the greatest destruction of property experienced before the Revolution, was sustained by the Palatines of the Mohawk Valley in the invasion of 1757.

After the withdrawal of the French forces from Canada in 1763, the Palatine descendants living in New York had about 15 years to rebuild their homes, grist and saw mills, farm buildings, replenish their livestock, and bring their neglected farms under a good state of cultivation. The wheat fields and the grist mills of the Upper Hudson, Schoharie and Mohawk valleys not only subsisted those areas throughout the war, but they were of major importance to England in winning the French and Indian War. A few years later, these same fields

and grist mills, were destined to help the Colonies win national independence.

The tension between the Colonies and the British government increased from year to year. Britain ruled the Colonies like subjugated provinces. The position of the Palatines was stated in a letter delivered to Col. Johnson by Nicholas Herkimer, announcing the position of the Tryon County (Montgomery Co.) Committee of Safety "To support the Continental Congress until all grievances were redressed." This action was taken after Col. Johnson had tried to win the Palatines over to the British side. Since 1768 there had been a fighting Whig Party in the New York Provincial Assembly which demanded a voice in directing their own political affairs, free from royal dictation. This minority had opposed the laying of taxes for the support of the kings troops or the quartering of them in the homes of the people and they insisted on the right to petition the crown, the same as the Boroughs of England.

All of these fundamental rights were denied the people of the Province by the British majority in the Assembly and a dictatorial royal governor. Committees of correspondence between the Colonies had been formed at the suggestion of Samuel Adams of Boston as early as 1772. This correspondence brought understanding and unity to the Whig adherents throughout the Colonies and had a marked influence on later developments and the preparation of the struggle just ahead.

The death of Sir. William Johnson on July 11, 1774, started chain of events in the Province of New York that did not cease until independence was won. The diplomatic Sir William had kept the land grabbing speculators [from] robbing both their white neighbors and the rightful owners of the soil the Iroquois Indians. Now that Sir. William was dead, both the Indians and the white settlers knew that a change in policy was

imminent because neither Sir John Johnson or Col. Guy Johnson commanded the respect from the settlers which Sir William enjoyed.

This uncertainty led to the first meeting of the men of the Palatine District at the tavern of Adam Loucks of Stone Arabia on Aug. 27, 1774 to consider the situation, to adopt resolutions and to appoint committee to represent them. The committee selected was Christopher Yates, Isaac Paris, John Frey and Andrew Fink Jr.

Resolutions were passed condemning the blocking of the Port of Boston and the endorsing of the plan of sending delegates from the Province of New York to General Continental Congress at Philadelphia in Sept. 1774. When the news of the fighting at Lexington and at Concord was received, the Palatine District Committee met almost immediately and among other things, passed a resolution that "We do solemnly declare our fixed attachment to and entire approbation of the General Continental Congress held at Philadelphia last fall and that we will strictly adhere to and abide by the same."

A third meeting was held by the Palatine District Committee May 19, 1775, at which it was declared, "The district we represent has been foremost in avowing its attachment to liberty and approving the mode of the opposition adopted in America and are now signing an Association, similar to what has been signed in other Counties of the Province, fourth meeting of the Palatine District Committee was held on May 21, 1775, at the home of Peter Fox, with nine members of the committee present.

Two of the resolutions passed at this meeting were:

1. "That Col. Johnson's conduct in raising fortifications around his house, keeping a number of Indians and other armed men constantly around him and stopping and searching travelers on the Kings highways and stopping our

communications with Albany, is very alarming to this County and is highly arbitrary, illegal, oppressive and unwarrantable and confirms us in our fears that his design is to keep us in awe, and to oblige us to submit to a state of slavery."

2. "That we abhor a state of slavery, we do join and unite together under all of the ties of religion, honor, justice, and love of our country, never to become slaves, and to defend our freedom with our lives and fortunes."

A general meeting of the men of the Mohawk Valley, was held on May 24, 1775, at the home of William Seeber of the Canajoharie District. At this meeting, the Palatine District Committee became merged into the Tryon County Committee of Safety, Nicholas Herkimer was elected chairman. A committee was appointed to purchase flints, powder and lead and to communicate with the Albany and Schenectady Committees of Safety. The next meeting of the Tryon Committee of Safety was held June 2, 1775 at Canajoharie.

At this meeting, the committee decided to take full charge as governing body. It forbade trade with the Tory element, levied taxes, administered civil and criminal justice, punished the guilty of lawlessness, organized the new militia, appointed the constables, magistrates and sheriffs, elected the delegates to the Provincial Congress, confiscated the property of the Tories actively engaged in opposing the will of the Continental Congress, and carried on in every way as a necessary ruling body until the formation of the new State Government two years later.

Serving on this committee was a serious business. The members were the targets of all eyes. They had no protection except that which they provided for themselves. Their meetings were frequent and they served without pay. The members of the committee met in secret and they were sworn not to talk

about committee business to anyone except their own committee members. There were several conflicts between the Loyalists and the Committee members before the Johnsons fled to Canada. The years 1775-6-7 were tragic years in Mohawk Valley history. Many of the members of the Committee of safety lost their lives at the Battle of Oriskany.

(To be Continued)

Lost His Clothes

The Oswego Daily Palladium, NY
Tuesday, July 6, 1909

FULTON. July 6.—Stephen Limbeck bought a \$24 suit of clothes in this city on Saturday. On arriving at his home, a short distance South of this city, he put them in a clump of bushes close to his work in a field, where he was busy for two or three hours. When he got ready to go to the house his clothes were gone: The police were notified.

Stephen Tilden Limbeck, (GFG-C) 1883-1968 is a grandson of Emeline Getman (GFG - C 180) 1826-1912, and Albert Gallatin Limbeck, 1823-1901. A \$24 suit in 1909 would cost \$683 today, no wonder it made news

“Never met a child that couldn’t be taught”

Alumni Necrology, Hamilton College, NY,
class of 1950.

Albert Alton Getman, Jr. '50

An educator whose career spanned 40 years and “who never met a child that couldn’t be taught,” was born on June 7, 1926, in Syracuse, NY. A son of Albert A. '11, a physician, and Louise Doolittle Getman, he was a grandson of Albert D. Getman, Class of 1880, and nephew of Herbert C. Getman '16 and Damon L. Getman '22.

Among numerous other members of his family who had attended Hamilton was his brother, William D. Getman '38, who was killed in action during the Second World War.

“Al” Getman prepared for college at the Loomis School in Connecticut and entered the U.S. Army in 1944. He served for two years through the end of World War II and was discharged as a sergeant. In 1946, he entered Hamilton from Syracuse, joined his family’s fraternity, Theta Delta Chi, and ran track and sang with the Glee Club. As president of the TDX house as well as the Intrafraternity Council, he was credited by The Hamiltonian with guiding both “through a trying year with remarkable success.” A member of D.T. and known on campus for his mode of transportation, a car “held together with bailing twine,” he was graduated in 1950.

Al Getman had been teaching in private elementary schools for three years when, on July 10, 1953, he was married to Constance Hancock in Cazenovia, NY. Having decided that he needed to earn more money than he made in front of a blackboard, he tried his hand at selling life insurance. Quickly concluding that he was “the world’s worst insurance agent,” Al returned to the classroom in 1954, where he spent many delightful years until his retirement. During those years he not only earned a Teacher of the Year award but the affection of his students for the concern he expressed for them, such as a simple pat on the back that “could make their spirits soar.”

Al Getman, who acquired an M.A. in education from Syracuse University in 1957, subsequently served as assistant headmaster at Pebble Hill School in the Syracuse suburb of DeWitt. In 1964, he moved to Ohio to become founding headmaster of Canton County Day School. A few years later, under his guidance and direction, the school moved into a new building, much improved

quarters for its pupils, grades 1-8. In 1970, he returned to Maumee Valley County Day School in South Toledo, OH, where he had previously taught, and remained there until he took early retirement in 1988. Al and “Connie” Getman’s plans to return to central New York and take up residence in Cazenovia were delayed, however, when Al was called back to Canton County Day School to serve for a year as interim headmaster.

In retirement in Cazenovia, Al Getman did volunteer work in a local middle school and tutored children at the town library. Besides traveling and reading, he enjoyed golf, biking, cross-country skiing, and a good game of bridge. And he took special delight in singing, especially barbershop, and impressed friends with his ability to “turn anything into song.” He was intensely devoted to Hamilton and most generous in his support of it, and particularly of the Getman Family Scholarship, which he had helped establish at the College.

Albert A. Getman, Jr., most recently a resident of a retirement community in Jamesville, NY, died at his home there on October 20, 2010. In addition to his wife of 57 years, he is survived by two daughters, Judith H. Cheney and Martha S. (Margot) Giblin; a son, William D. Getman; eight grandchildren, including; William D. Getman, Jr. ’09; and a sister, Louise Bristol.

Albert Getman (GFG - C 603 / II) has two direct lines of ancestry back to Caspar Getman; the A line through Frederick and Margaretha Getman and the II line through Anne Eve Getman and Frederick Orendorf.

A Bit of a Mess

County Republican, Johnstown, NY
Thursday, July 25, 1895

For some time past the family relations between Calvin Spoar and wife of Ephratah, have been of a strained character, so much

so that a separation has been the result. On Saturday night last, between six and seven o'clock, Mrs. Spoar, accompanied by a girl named Ollie Kennicutt, started from that village, driving in the direction of Johnstown. A short distance out of that village they were joined by a man and the three drove off together. Spoar was on the lookout from the first movement in these proceedings, and being of a very jealous disposition, decided to follow them. He succeeded in overtaking them, and when they refused to stop, he drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which is reported to have taken effect in Mrs. Spoar's shoulder, inflicting a slight wound. This did not have the effect of stopping the fleeing parties, who continued on their course, and as Mr. S.'s horse was unable to keep up in the race, he turned about and returned home. Nothing has been done in the matter, so far as we have been able to learn.

The Canajoharie Radi, Canajoharie, NY
August 1, 1895

Calvin Spoar, who in a fit of jealousy fired three shots at his wife and two companions last week, was arrested Thursday at his home in Ephratah by Constable Hillabrandt, on a warrant charging him with assault in the first degree. He was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, which was furnished by relatives in Ephratah.

Johnstown Daily Republican, New York
Wednesday, September 18, 1895

Ephratah ... Mrs. Calvin Spoar has taken up her residence at Johnstown, where she intends to work on gloves for awhile.

The Daily Times, Troy, NY
Saturday, June 9, 1900

Johnstown ... — Calvin Spoar was granted a divorce from his wife, Mary Spoar, yesterday by Justice Stover.

Mrs. Spoar was Mary Elizabeth Getman (GFG - B 502 / B / A / A) 1859-1924